

# INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN INDONESIA

7th EDITION



KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH



KABUPATEN BLITAR



KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL



KABUPATEN GAYO LUES



KABUPATEN KONAWA



KABUPATEN PAKPAK BHARAT



KABUPATEN PASANGKAYU



KABUPATEN SABU RAIJUA



KABUPATEN SIDENKENG RAPPANG



KABUPATEN SUBANG



KABUPATEN SUMBAWA



KABUPATEN TAMBORA



KABUPATEN TOJO UNA-UNA



PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT

Publishing by







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## SAMBUTAN MENTERI DALAM NEGERI PADA BUKU INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN INDONESIA 7<sup>TH</sup> EDITION

FOREWORD OF THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS ON THE BOOK ENTITLED  
"INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN INDONESIA, 7<sup>TH</sup> EDITION"

### Tjahjo Kumolo

**Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.**

Pertama-tama saya ingin menyampaikan apresiasi kepada PT. Qayris Cipta Kreasindo beserta Tim yang telah bekerjasama dengan berbagai pihak dalam menyusun dan menerbitkan Buku Investment Opportunities in Indonesia mulai dari edisi 1 sampai dengan 7 ini.

Investasi menjadi salah satu kata kunci dalam setiap upaya menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi baru bagi perluasan penciptaan lapangan kerja, peningkatan pendapatan dan penanggulangan kemiskinan. Peningkatan investasi diharapkan akan berperan sebagai media transfer teknologi dan manajerial yang pada akhirnya akan berkontribusi terhadap meningkatnya produksi dan produktivitas, serta daya saing ekonomi suatu bangsa. Manfaat yang paling menonjol adalah berkembangnya kolaborasi yang saling menguntungkan dan terjalin antar investor asing dengan kalangan pebisnis lokal, bisnis dan industri komponen berkembang dengan pesat, termasuk berbagai kegiatan usaha yang berorientasikan ekspor.

Untuk menciptakan iklim usaha yang kondusif dan mengurangi ekonomi biaya tinggi perlu dilakukan penyesuaian, persiapan dan perbaikan regulasi baik secara kolektif maupun individual (reformasi regulasi). Hal utama yang dapat dilakukan adalah memberikan pelayanan yang terbaik, memangkas birokrasi, mengurangi beban usaha yang berlebihan, sehingga tidak memberatkan dunia usaha. Bersamaan dengan itu, maka pembangunan berkelanjutan infrastruktur transportasi, telekomunikasi, jalan tol dan pelabuhan merupakan bagian yang turut mendukung tumbuh berkembangnya investasi di tanah air.

Akhirnya, Saya berharap dengan hadirnya buku ini, dapat memberikan manfaat bagi pelaku ekonomi sebagai salah satu referensi untuk melihat kondisi dan peluang investasi di Indonesia, sekaligus sarana promosi bagi pemerintah daerah dalam meningkatkan daya saing daerah, baik di tingkat nasional maupun internasional.

**Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.**

**Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb,**

First of all I want to express my appreciation to PT. Qayris Cipta Kreasindo along with the Team that has collaborated with various parties in compiling and publishing the Investment Opportunities in Indonesia book starting from the 1st to the 7th editions.

Investment is one of the key words in every effort to create new economic growth for the expansion of job creation, income generation and poverty reduction. Increased investment is expected to play a role as a media for technology and managerial transfers which will ultimately contribute to increased production and productivity, as well as the economic competitiveness of a nation. The most prominent benefit is the development of mutually beneficial collaboration and intertwined between foreign investors and local business people, the business and component industries are growing rapidly, including various export-oriented business activities.

To create a conducive business climate and reduce the high cost economy it is necessary to adjust, prepare and improve regulations both collectively and individually (regulatory reform). The main thing that can be done is to provide the best service, cut down the bureaucracy, reduce the excessive business burden, so that it does not burden the business world. At the same time, the sustainable development of transportation, telecommunications, toll road and port infrastructure is a part that contributes to the growing of investment in the country.

Finally, I hope that with the presence of the book, it can provide benefits to economic doers as a reference to look at investment conditions and opportunities in Indonesia, as well as a means of promotion for local governments in improving regional competitiveness, both at the national and international levels.

**Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.**

Jakarta, Maret 2019

MENTERI DALAM NEGERI,



TJAHJO KUMOLO







**KATA PENGANTAR**  
**KETUA PUSAT INFORMASI DATA INVESTASI INDONESIA (PIDII)**  
FOREWORD OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTER FOR INDONESIAN INVESTMENT  
DATA INFORMATION

**Agus Suryadi**

Kondisi Makro Ekonomi Indonesia memasuki masa yang cukup menantang di tahun politik yang penuh gejolak ini. Sektor konsumen yang selama ini bergerak negatif, menjadi salah satu pilihan juga menjelang adanya alokasi APBN yang fokus pada subsidi dan dana desa, serta momentum Pemilu Presiden tahun 2019. Dalam laporan 4 tahun Pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo dan Wakil Presiden Jusuf Kalla, kemudahan berusaha membawa Indonesia sebagai negara yang laik untuk investasi. Sejak 2017, Indonesia dikategorikan sebagai negara dengan peringkat laik investasi oleh tiga lembaga pemeringkat internasional terkemuka (*Moody's, Fitch, dan Standard & Poor's*). Status ini menjadi indikasi Indonesia dipercaya oleh investor internasional. Sejalan dengan kemudahan berusaha, peringkat *Ease of Doing Business* (EoDB) Indonesia juga terus melonjak, yaitu menempati posisi 72 pada 2017, lonjakan ini menunjukkan adanya perbaikan struktural yang berkesinambungan.

Pusat Informasi Data Investasi Indonesia (PIDII), selaku mitra pemerintah di dalam upaya pengembangan investasi, ikut-serta melakukan upaya kegiatan promosi investasi baik melalui media internet maupun penerbitan buku. Data atau informasi yang kami sajikan melalui kedua media tersebut, diharapkan dapat menambah informasi yang dibutuhkan oleh investor.

Kami sampaikan penghargaan dan ucapan terima kasih kepada Pemerintah Daerah atas partisipasi dan kepercayaan yang telah diberikan kepada kami, dan juga ucapan terimakasih kami yang tak terhingga kepada berbagai pemangku kepentingan yang telah membantu dan mendukung terealisasinya kegiatan penerbitan buku ini. Kami berharap semoga buku "**Investment Opportunities in Indonesia**" edisi 7 ini akan bermanfaat bagi kita semua, terutama dalam meningkatkan pertumbuhan investasi di Indonesia dan ekonomi nasional.

The Macroeconomic Condition in Indonesia entered a quite challenging period in the tumultuous political year. The consumer sector, which has been moving negatively, has become one of the choices ahead of the State Budget Allocation which focuses on village subsidies and funds, and the momentum of the 2019 Presidential Election. In the 4-year report of the Governance Period of President Joko Widodo and Vice President Jusuf Kalla, the ease of business brought Indonesia as a worthy country of investment. Since 2017, Indonesia has been categorized as a country with a worthy investment rating by three leading international rating agencies (*Moody's, Fitch, and Standard & Poor's*). The status is an indication that Indonesia is trusted by international investors. In line with ease of business, Indonesia's *Ease of Doing Business* (EoDB) ranking also continues to soar, which was 72nd in 2017. The surge shows a continuous structural improvement.

**The Center for Indonesian Investment Data Information (PIDII)**, as a government partner in the investment development efforts, participates to make efforts on investment promotional activities both via the Internet and publishing a book. Data or information we provide through the media is expected to add to the information required by investors.

We extend our appreciation and gratitude to the Regional Governments for the participation and trust that has been given to us, as well as our countless thanks to various stakeholders who have helped and supported the realization of the book publishing activity. We hope that the book entitled the "**Investment Opportunities in Indonesia**" 7<sup>th</sup> edition will benefit to all of us, especially in increasing investment growth in Indonesia and the national economy.

Jakarta, Maret 2019  
The Chairman of PIDII

PUSAT INFORMASI DATA INVESTASI INDONESIA  
Agus Suryadi



# RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

## Executive Summary

### BANGKITNYA PEREKONOMIAN INDONESIA DI TENGAH KONDISI MASA YANG CUKUP MENANTANG TAHUN 2018

THE RISE OF INDONESIA'S ECONOMY IN THE MIDDLE  
OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHALLENGING TIME YEAR 2018

Pembangunan infrastruktur pada empat tahun kepemimpinan Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan Wakil Presiden Jusuf Kalla (JK) membuat dampak positif cukup signifikan. Demikian juga peringkat daya saing dan kemudahan berusaha juga dinilai sukses diciptakan pada era ini. Kemudahan berusaha inilah yang membawa Indonesia sebagai negara laik untuk investasi. Sejak 2017, Indonesia dikategorikan sebagai negara dengan peringkat laik investasi oleh tiga lembaga pemeringkat internasional terkemuka (Moody's, Fitch, dan Standard & Poor's). Status ini menjadi indikasi Indonesia dipercaya oleh investor internasional.

Pada kuartal IV 2018, kondisi makro ekonomi Indonesia memasuki masa yang cukup menantang di tengah fluktuasi nilai tukar rupiah. Namun demikian, dalam kondisi seperti ini, kinerja perusahaan-perusahaan masih berada pada tren positif. Sektor-sektor yang bisnisnya terutama pada bidang ekspor mengalami kenaikan penerimaan yang positif dari pelemahan nilai tukar rupiah tersebut. Perusahaan dengan basis ekspor yang baik dan Perbankan yang membukukan kinerja positif dari kenaikan pinjaman tahun ini akan menjadi pilihan dalam portofolio. Sektor konsumen yang selama ini bergerak negatif, menjadi salah satu pilihan juga menjelang adanya alokasi APBN yang fokus pada subsidi dan dana desa, serta momentum Pemilu Presiden tahun 2019.

Pemerintahan Jokowi-JK memastikan telah melakukan banyak cara untuk mendukung pertumbuhan investasi di Indonesia, salah satunya dengan memberi insentif pajak kepada investor. Pertumbuhan jumlah investasi asing di Indonesia pada tahun politik ini diprediksi secara perlahan bergerak meningkat di

Infrastructure development in the four years of the leadership of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) and Vice President Jusuf Kalla (JK) made a significant impact. Likewise, the rankings of competitiveness and ease of effort were also considered successful in this era. The ease of business is what brings Indonesia as a country worthy of investment. Since 2017, Indonesia has been categorized as a country with a worthy investment rating of three leading international rating agencies (Moody's, Fitch, and Standard & Poor's). The status is an indication that Indonesia is trusted by international investors.

In the fourth quarter of 2018, Indonesia's macroeconomic conditions entered a quite challenging period amid fluctuations in the rupiah exchange rate. However, in these conditions, the performance of companies is still on a positive trend. Sectors whose business is mainly in the export sector experienced a positive increase in revenue from the weakening of the rupiah exchange rate. Companies with a good export base and banks that posted positive performance from the increase in loans this year will be the choice in the portfolio. The consumer sector, which has been moving negatively, has become one of the choices ahead of the APBN allocation which focuses on village subsidies and funds, and the momentum of the 2019 Presidential Election.

The Jokowi-JK Government ensures that there are many ways to support investment growth in Indonesia, one of which is by giving tax incentives to investors. The growth in the amount of foreign investment in Indonesia in the political year is predicted to slowly move up at the end of the year. The hope is





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



akhir tahun. Yang menjadi harapan adalah Pemerintah mampu menjaga kepercayaan investor asing dengan menjaga situasi ekonomi dalam negeri tetap stabil pada tahun mendatang, sehingga pertumbuhan investasi asing pada 2019 secara perlahan akan membaik, meski sempat melambat ketika proses pemilihan berlangsung.

Bank Dunia (World Bank) merilis laporan Doing Business 2019. Hasilnya tingkat kemudahan berusaha (Ease of Doing Business atau EoDB) Indonesia turun satu peringkat dari posisi 72 ke 73. EoDB adalah indeks kemudahan berusaha suatu negara dibanding negara lain yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Dunia. Penilaian Lembaga Keuangan Internasional ini menggunakan 10 indikator pengukuran, yaitu: (1) Kemudahan memulai usaha; (2) Kemudahan memperoleh sambungan listrik; (3) Pendaftaran properti; (4) Perlindungan terhadap investor minoritas; (5) Penyelesaian perkara kepailitan; (6) Penegakan kontrak; (7) Perizinan mendirikan bangunan; (8) Kemudahan memperoleh kredit; (9) Pembayaran pajak, dan (10) Perdagangan lintas negara.

Sebanyak 14 BUMN memperoleh sekitar 19 transaksi dengan nilai kesepakatan mencapai 13,5 miliar dolar AS. Kesepakatan pembiayaan ini menjadi solusi untuk menambah alternatif sumber pendanaan di tengah kebutuhan membangun banyak proyek infrastruktur. Dengan mayoritas skema investasi berbentuk kemitraan strategis (strategic partnership), diharapkan BUMN domestik mendapatkan keahlian dari sektor swasta untuk pembangunan infrastruktur dengan kualitas internasional. Selain kesepakatan investasi, Indonesia juga menandatangani kerja sama lindung nilai (hedging) kurs mata uang berbasis syariah. Lindung nilai syariah ini pertama kalinya diterapkan di Indonesia. Inisiatif lain yang dilakukan untuk pembiayaan infrastruktur adalah penerbitan Kontrak Investasi Kolektif Dana Investasi Infrastruktur (KIK-DINFRA).

Hal penting dari realisasi investasi pada investasi langsung domestik dan asing pada tahun 2018 adalah Realisasi Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri Langsung (PMDN); Realisasi Penanaman Modal Luar Negeri Langsung (PMA); Distribusi Lokasi Proyek; Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia; dan Realisasi Investasi berdasarkan Daerah pada bulan Januari sampai September 2018

that the Government can maintain the confidence of foreign investors by keeping the domestic economic situation stable in the coming year, so that the growth of foreign investment in 2019 will slowly improve, even though it has slowed down during the election process.

The World Bank released the Doing Business 2019 report. As a result, Indonesia's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) fell by one rank from position 72 to 73. EoDB is a country's business ease index compared to other countries issued by the World Bank. The assessment of this International Financial Institution uses 10 measurement indicators, namely: (1) The ease of starting a business; (2) Ease of obtaining electricity connection; (3) Property registration; (4) Protection of minority investors; (5) Settlement of bankruptcy cases; (6) Enforcement of contracts; (7) Building permits; (8) Ease of obtaining credit; (9) Payment of taxes, and (10) Cross-country trade.

A total of 14 SOEs obtained around 19 transactions with a value of US \$ 13.5 billion. The financing agreement is a solution to add alternative funding sources amid the need to build many infrastructure projects. With the majority of investment schemes in the form of strategic partnerships, it is expected that domestic SOEs will gain expertise from the private sector for infrastructure development with international quality. In addition to the investment agreement, Indonesia also signed a sharia-based currency exchange hedging cooperation. Sharia hedging was first applied in Indonesia. Another initiative undertaken for infrastructure financing is the issuance of the Infrastructure Investment Fund Collective Investment Contract (KIK-DINFRA).

The important thing from the realization of investment in domestic and foreign direct investment in 2018 is the realization of Domestic Direct Investment (DDI); Realization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); Project Location Distribution; Absorption of Indonesian Workers; and Investment Realization based on Regions from January to September 2018.









# PROSPEK MENJANJIKAN INVESTASI DI INDONESIA







**PROSPEK MENJANJIKAN INVESTASI DI INDONESIA**  
**PROMISING PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN INDONESIA**

**PENDAHULUAN**

**Gambaran Umum**

Pada kuartal IV 2018, kondisi makro ekonomi Indonesia memasuki masa yang cukup menantang di tengah fluktuasi nilai tukar rupiah. Namun demikian, dalam kondisi seperti ini, kinerja perusahaan-perusahaan masih berada pada tren positif. Sektor-sektor yang bisnisnya terutama pada bidang ekspor mengalami kenaikan penerimaan yang positif dari pelemahan nilai tukar rupiah tersebut. Perusahaan dengan basis ekspor yang baik dan Perbankan yang membukukan kinerja positif dari kenaikan pinjaman tahun ini akan menjadi pilihan dalam portofolio. Sektor konsumen yang selama ini bergerak negatif, menjadi salah satu pilihan juga menjelang

**PRELIMINARY**

**General Description**

In the fourth quarter of 2018, Indonesia's macroeconomic conditions entered a quite challenging period amid fluctuations in the rupiah exchange rate. However, in these conditions, the performance of companies was still on a positive trend. Sectors whose business is mainly in the export field experienced a positive increase in revenue from the weakening of the rupiah exchange rate. Companies with a good export base and banks that posted positive performance from the increase in loans this year will be the choice in the portfolio. The consumer sector which has been moving negatively so far has become one of the







adanya alokasi APBN yang fokus pada subsidi dan dana desa, serta momentum Pemilu Presiden tahun 2019. Sementara itu daya tarik investasi di Indonesia mengalami peningkatan, terlihat dari tingginya pengajuan izin prinsip para pelaku usaha sejak 4 tahun terakhir. Untuk lebih meningkatkan investasi, Pemerintah akan fokus pada banyak aspek secara terpadu sehingga target Pemerintah dalam memberikan kemudahan berinvestasi dapat segera terwujud.

### Kondisi Investasi di Indonesia

Pada empat tahun kepemimpinan Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi) dan Wakil Presiden Jusuf Kalla (JK) membawa dampak cukup besar pada pembangunan infrastruktur. Tidak hanya itu, peringkat daya saing dan kemudahan berusaha juga dinilai sukses diciptakan pada era kepemimpinan Jokowi-JK ini. Dalam laporan 4 tahun Jokowi-JK, kemudahan berusaha membawa Indonesia sebagai negara yang laik untuk investasi. Sejak 2017, Indonesia dikategorikan sebagai negara dengan peringkat laik investasi oleh tiga lembaga pemeringkat internasional terkemuka (*Moody's*, *Fitch*, dan *Standard & Poor's*). Status ini menjadi indikasi Indonesia dipercaya oleh investor internasional. Realisasi investasi RI pada semester I 2018 mencapai Rp 361-triliun atau 47,2% dari target 2018. Faktor global yang ada, berdampak sedikit pada penanaman modal asing (PMA), tetapi porsi investasi dalam negeri meningkat dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya. Peran domestik pun semakin kuat. Dari target investasi di 2018 sebesar Rp 764-triliun, investasi RI berdampak pada penyerapan tenaga kerja. Pada kuartal I 2018, Indonesia berhasil menyerap tenaga

choices ahead of the State Budget allocation which focuses on subsidies and village funds, as well as the momentum of the 2019 Presidential Election. Meanwhile the attractiveness of investment in Indonesia has increased, as seen by the high level of principle permit applications submitted by business actors in the last 4 years. To increase investment, the Government will focus on many aspects that need to be integrated, so that the target of the Government in providing ease of investing can be realized.

### Investment Conditions in Indonesia

At the end of the year of the leadership of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) and Vice President Jusuf Kalla (JK) has a considerable impact on infrastructure development. Not only that, competitiveness and ease of doing business which are also considered a success were created in the era of the leadership of Jokowi-JK. In the 4-year report of Jokowi-JK, the ease of business brought Indonesia as a country of investment worthy. Since 2017, Indonesia has been categorized as a country with a worthy investment rating by three leading international rating agencies (*Moody's*, *Fitch*, and *Standard & Poor's*). The status is an indication that Indonesia is trusted by international investors. The realization of investment in the Republic of Indonesia in the first semester of 2018 reached IDR 361-trillion or 47.2% of the 2018 target. Existing global factors have little impact on foreign investment, but the portion of domestic investment has increased compared to the previous year. The domestic role is getting stronger. From the investment target in 2018 of IDR 764-trillion, the investment in the Republic of Indonesia has an impact on employment. In the first quarter of 2018, Indonesia







kerja sebanyak 201.239 orang dan sebesar 289.843 orang di kuartal II 2018. Secara tradisional, Singapura dan Jepang masih menjadi sumber utama PMA. Investasi PMA kemudian menjadi penting terutama ketika menghadapi gejolak global yang terjadi. Sebagai informasi, jika dilihat realisasi investasi Indonesia berdasarkan sektor, industri pengolahan dan perdagangan masih menjadi sektor utama investasi RI sebagai sektor yang paling produktif.

### **Pertumbuhan Investasi**

Realisasi investasi pada semester I 2018 mencapai Rp 361 triliun atau 47,2% dari target 2018. Target investasi sekitar Rp 765-triliun pada 2018. Dalam laporan 4 tahun pemerintahan Jokowi-JK, faktor global berdampak pada sedikit penurunan penanaman modal asing (PMA). Namun, porsi investasi dalam negeri meningkat dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya. Peran domestik makin kuat dengan pertumbuhan investasi 20,77%, adapun PMA turun tipis 1,45%. Hasil realisasi investasi itu antara lain dari PMA sekitar Rp 205-triliun pada semester I 2018 dibandingkan periode sama tahun

managed to absorb a workforce of 201,239 people and amounted to 289,843 people in the second quarter of 2018. Traditionally, Singapore and Japan are still the main sources of foreign direct investment (FDI/FDI/PMA). FDI then becomes important, especially when facing the global turmoil that occurs. For information, looking at the realization of Indonesian investment by sector, the processing industry and trade are still the main sectors of investment in Indonesia as the most productive sector.

### **Investment Growth**

As mentioned above, investment realization in the first semester of 2018 reached IDR 361-trillion or 47.2% of the 2018 target. The investment target is around IDR 765-trillion in 2018. In the 4-year report of the Jokowi-JK Government, global factors have resulted in a slight decline in foreign direct investment (FDI/FDI/PMA). However, the share of domestic investment increased compared to the previous year. The domestic role is getting stronger with investment growth of 20.77%, and FDI has decreased slightly by 1.45%. The results of the investment realization from FDI were around IDR 205-trillion





**PROMISING PROSPECTS  
OF INVESTMENT IN INDONESIA**



sebelumnya Rp 207-triliun pada semester I 2017. Sementara itu, PMDN tercatat mencapai Rp 157-triliun pada semester I 2018 dari periode sama tahun sebelumnya Rp 130-triliun. Adapun investasi menurut negara asal terbesar masih dari Singapura (33%), kemudian Jepang (15,7%), China (8,8%), Korea Selatan (7,5%) dan lainnya (35%). Pencapaian dalam empat tahun pemerintahan Jokowi-JK juga diikuti dengan kemudahan berusaha. Ini sesuai komitmen pemerintah untuk memperbaiki kemudahan berusaha. Pemerintahan Jokowi-JK memastikan telah melakukan banyak cara untuk mendukung pertumbuhan investasi di Indonesia, salah satunya dengan memberi insentif pajak kepada investor. Namun, ternyata masih banyak tantangan yang harus dihadapi para investor, salah satu tantangan atau kendala terbesar dunia investasi masih berada dalam hal regulasi dan kepastian hukum. Saat ini Indonesia memiliki 43.000 jenis peraturan dalam bentuk Peraturan Presiden, Peraturan Menteri, Peraturan Kepala Lembaga hingga Peraturan

in the first semester of 2018 compared to the same period in the previous year of about IDR 207-trillion in the first semester of 2017. Meanwhile, domestic investment was recorded at IDR 157-trillion in the first semester of 2018 while from the same period of the same year was about IDR 130-trillion. The investment according to the country of origin was still mostly from Singapore (33%), then Japan (15.7%), China (8.8%), South Korea (7.5 %) and others (35%). Achievement in the 4 years of Jokowi-JK Government was also followed by ease of doing business. This was in accordance with the government's commitment to improve business convenience. The Jokowi-JK Government ensured to have done many ways to support investment growth in Indonesia, one of which was by giving tax incentives to investors. However, it turns out there are still many challenges that must be faced by investors, one of the biggest challenges or constraints in the investment world is still in terms of regulation and legal certainty. At present Indonesia have 43,000 kinds of rules in the form of Presidential Regulation,







## PROSPEK MENJANJIKAN INVESTASI DI INDONESIA

Daerah. Diprediksi, pertumbuhan investasi asing di Indonesia pada tahun politik ini secara perlahan akan bergerak meningkat di akhir tahun. Investor baik lokal maupun asing kemungkinan masih akan memperhatikan situasi pada saat Indonesia menggelar proses Pemilihan Presiden (Pilpres) 2019, meskipun secara gerak bisnis masih berjalan. Yang menjadi harapan adalah Pemerintah mampu menjaga kepercayaan investor asing dengan menjaga situasi ekonomi dalam negeri tetap stabil pada tahun mendatang, sehingga pertumbuhan investasi asing pada 2019 secara perlahan akan membaik di penghujung tahun, meski sempat melambat ketika proses pemilihan berlangsung.

Minister Regulation, and Regulation of the Head of the Institute and Regional Regulation. It is predicted that the growth of foreign investment in Indonesia in political year will gradually move to rise at the end of the year. Both local and foreign Investors may still be concerned about the situation at the time of Indonesia holds the Presidential Election (PILPRES) in 2019, although in motion, businesses are still running. The hope is that the government will be able to maintain foreign investor confidence by keeping the stable domestic economic situation in the coming year, so that the growth of foreign investment in 2019 will slowly improve at the end of the year, even though it has slowed down during the election process.



### Ekonomi Indonesia Mulai Bangkit

Ekonomi Indonesia mulai mendaki di paruh pertama 2018. Pertumbuhan konsumsi rumah tangga bergerak naik di atas 5%. Kabar baik ini memberi angin segar bagi pertumbuhan dunia usaha di Tanah Air. Berdasarkan data Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), ekonomi Indonesia semakin membaik dengan catatan pertumbuhan sebesar 5,17% sepanjang Januari-Juni 2018 dibanding periode yang sama 2017 sebesar 5,01%. Sementara laju pertumbuhan ekonomi di kuartal II-2018 sebesar 5,27%, tertinggi dalam sejarah pemerintahan Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla (Jokowi-JK). Dari realisasi tersebut, masih ada asa bagi pemerintah untuk memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi di paruh kedua tahun ini. Pemerintah yakin ekonomi nasional bakal tumbuh 5,4% dan inflasi atau Indeks Harga Konsumen (IHK) terkendali 3,5%, sesuai target Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN) 2018. Sementara Bank Indonesia (BI) memprediksi pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia sekitar 5,1-5,5% dengan laju inflasi 3,6% dan perkiraan defisit neraca transaksi berjalan melebar menjadi USD 25-miliar hingga akhir 2018.

### Indonesia's Economy Starts Rising

The Indonesian economy began to climb in the first half of 2018. The growth in household consumption moved up above 5%. The good news gives fresh air to the growth of the business world in the country. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's economy is getting better with a record growth of 5.17% during January-June 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 of about 5.01%. Meanwhile, the rate of economic growth in the second quarter of 2018 was 5.27%, the highest in the history of the government of Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla (Jokowi-JK). From the realization, there is still hope for the government to spur economic growth in the second half of the year. The government believes the national economy will grow 5.4% and inflation or the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is 3.5%, according to the target of the 2018 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). While Bank Indonesia (BI) predicts Indonesia's economic growth of around 5.1-5.5% with an inflation rate of 3.6% and the estimated current account deficit widened to USD 25-billion by the end of 2018.







### Bidang Investasi yang perlu dipertimbangkan

Pertumbuhan ekonomi yang tinggi tentu akan diikuti peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat. Dengan meningkatnya pendapatan masyarakat Indonesia, kemampuan daya beli masyarakat terhadap barang atau jasa akan ikut naik. Permintaan kebutuhan barang atau jasa di dalam negeri akan meningkat, produksi bertambah, dan akhirnya bisa menciptakan atau menyerap lapangan kerja. Sektor-Sektor dalam Bidang Investasi yang diperkirakan akan sangat meningkat pada tahun-tahun mendatang antara lain adalah:

#### 1. Sektor Makanan Dan Minuman



Peluang bisnis kuliner masih sangat menggiurkan, industri makanan dan minuman tumbuh 8,67% atau naik dari realisasi 6,48% di kuartal II-2017. Hal ini disebabkan karena basis konsumsi atau penduduk Indonesia sangat banyak, ditambah dukungan event berskala internasional yaitu Natal, dan Tahun Baru di periode Juli-Desember 2018.

#### 2. Sektor Restoran Dan Hotel

Sektor restoran dan hotel termasuk dalam kategori lapangan usaha jasa lainnya dalam PDB Indonesia. Lapangan usaha ini tumbuh paling tinggi sebesar 9,22% di kuartal II. Artinya, pertumbuhannya di atas pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional. Sektor ini diprediksi makin bersinar karena dorongan libur Natal dan Tahun Baru, Asian Games, pertemuan tahunan IMF-Bank Dunia di Bali. Bisnis restoran dan hotel tidak melulu harus kelas berbintang namun juga tempat nongkrong generasi milenial, atau penginapan buat para *backpacker*.

### Investment Sector that needs to be considered

High economic growth will certainly be followed by an increase in people's income. With the increase in the income of the Indonesian people, the ability of the people to buy goods or services will increase. The demand for goods or services in the country will increase; production will increase, and eventually can create or absorb employment. Sectors in the Investment Field which are expected to increase greatly in the coming years include:

#### 1. Food And Beverage Sector

Culinary business opportunities are still very tempting; the food and beverage industry grew 8.67%, up from the realization of 6.48% in the second quarter of 2017. This is because the consumption or population base of Indonesia is very large, plus the support of international events, namely Christmas and New Year in the period of July-December 2018.

#### 2. Restaurants And Hotel Sector

The Restaurant and Hotel Sector is included in the category of other service businesses in Indonesia's GDP. The business field grew the highest at 9.22% in the second quarter. That means its growth is above national economic growth. The sector is predicted to be more radiant because of the push for the Christmas and New Year holidays, the Asian Games, the annual IMF-World Bank meeting in Bali. The restaurant and hotel business does not only have to be starred class but also millennial generation hangout, or lodging for backpackers.





### 3. Sektor Transportasi Dan Komunikasi



Jika sektor restoran dan hotel tumbuh, secara otomatis bisnis lainnya seperti transportasi dan komunikasi ikut menggeliat. Sektor transportasi dan pergudangan, berdasarkan data BPS tumbuh tertinggi ketiga sebesar 8,59%, sedangkan sektor informasi dan komunikasi tumbuh 6,06% di kuartal II. Saat ini, liburan sudah menjadi kebutuhan. Tren masyarakat, termasuk kaum milenial berkunjung ke destinasi wisata yang *instagramable*, *upload* foto, *update* status di media sosial.

### 4. Sektor Online

Sektor Perdagangan Online atau *e-commerce* diyakini tetap menjanjikan saat ini. Meskipun struktur bisnis online ke PDB Indonesia masih relatif kecil walaupun prospek pertumbuhannya tinggi, bahkan naik 3 kali lipat sepanjang 2014-2016. Prospek sektor perdagangan online ini sebaiknya dibarengi dengan penjualan barang-barang produksi dalam negeri, sehingga dapat membangkitkan ekonomi domestik.

### 5. Sektor Ritel Elektronik Dan Kendaraan

Sektor ritel elektronik dan kendaraan masih memiliki peluang besar tumbuh di tahun ini. Apalagi produk otomotif,

### 3. Transportation And Communication Sector

If the Restaurant and Hotel Sector grows, other businesses automatically, such as the Transportation and Communication Sector will also stretch. The Transportation and Warehousing Sector, based on BPS data, grew in the third highest at 8.59%, while the Information and Communication Sector grew 6.06% in the second quarter. At present, vacation has become a necessity. Community trends, including millennial, visit *Instagramable* tourism destinations, upload photos, status updates on social media.

### 4. Online Sector

The Online Trading Sector or *e-commerce* is believed to remain promising at this time. Although the online business structure to Indonesia's GDP is still relatively small whilst the prospect of growth is high, it has even tripled over 2014-2016. The prospect of the Online Trade Sector should be accompanied by the sale of domestically produced goods, so as to generate a domestic economy.



### 5. Electronic And Vehicle Retail Sector

The Electronics and Vehicle Retail Sector still has a big opportunity to grow this year, moreover, automotive





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seperti mobil dengan harga terjangkau atau produk-produk elektronik, seperti ponsel. Namun bergerak di sektor ritel elektronik dan kendaraan saat ini harus mampu bertahan dari kondisi pelemahan rupiah.

products, such as affordable cars or electronic products, such as cell-phones. However engaged in the Electronics and Vehicle Retail Sector today must be able to withstand the weakening conditions of the rupiah.

### 6. Sektor Percetakan

Tahun 2018 sudah masuk tahun politik. Bisnis percetakan masih akan mendulang untung. Meski Pilkada sudah lewat, namun persiapan Pemilihan Calon Legislatif (Pileg) dan Pemilihan Umum Presiden (Pilpres) 2019 sudah dilakukan jauh-jauh hari.



### 6. Printing Sector

Year 2018 has entered the political year. The printing business will still gain profits. Although the regional elections have passed, the preparation for the 2019 Legislative Candidate Election (PILEG) and Presidential Election (PILPRES) has been carried out in advance.

## PRIMADONA TUJUAN INVESTASI DUNIA

Bank Dunia (*World Bank*) merilis laporan *Doing Business* 2019. Hasilnya tingkat kemudahan berusaha (*Ease of Doing Business* atau *EoDB*) Indonesia turun satu peringkat dari posisi 72 ke 73. *EoDB* adalah indeks kemudahan berusaha suatu negara dibanding negara lain yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Dunia.

## EXCELLENT DESTINATION OF WORLD INVESTMENT

The World Bank released the *Doing Business* 2019 report. As a result, *Indonesia's Ease of Doing Business* (*EoDB*) fell by one rank from position 72 to 73. *EoDB* is a country's business ease index compared to other countries issued by the World Bank.





Penilaian Lembaga Keuangan Internasional ini menggunakan 10 indikator pengukuran, yaitu:

1. Kemudahan memulai usaha;
2. Kemudahan memperoleh sambungan listrik;
3. Pendaftaran properti;
4. Perlindungan terhadap investor minoritas;
5. Penyelesaian perkara kepailitan;
6. Penegakan kontrak;
7. Perizinan mendirikan bangunan;
8. Kemudahan memperoleh kredit;
9. Pembayaran pajak, dan
10. Perdagangan lintas negara.

Di kawasan ASEAN, peringkat kemudahan berusaha Indonesia ini kalah dari Vietnam di posisi 69. Bahkan tertinggal jauh dari Brunei Darussalam (55), Thailand (27), Malaysia (15), dan Singapura (2). Padahal pada periode 2015-2018, ranking kemudahan berbisnis di Indonesia sudah menanjak 42 peringkat dari posisi 114 ke 72. Penyebab peringkat EoDB Indonesia turun, menurut laporan Bank Dunia, adalah karena terjadi penurunan peringkat atas empat indikator, yakni dalam hal perizinan mendirikan bangunan (dari 108 ke 112), perdagangan lintas batas (dari 112 ke 116), perlindungan investor minoritas (dari 43 ke 51), dan penegakan kontrak (dari 145 ke 146). Indonesia masih tertolong dengan enam indikator lain yang meningkat. Indikator tersebut, yaitu kemudahan memulai usaha (dari 144 ke 134), pendaftaran properti (dari 106 ke 100), kemudahan memperoleh akses kredit (dari 55 ke 44), pembayaran pajak (dari 114 ke 112), mendapatkan listrik (dari 38 ke 33), dan penyelesaian pailit (dari 38 ke 36).

Laporan EoDB di atas tentu akan mempengaruhi kinerja investasi ke depan, khususnya di 2019 yang menjadi tahun politik. Data Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) menunjukkan, realisasi investasi turun 1,6% dari Rp 176,6 triliun di kuartal III-2017 menjadi Rp 173,8 triliun di kuartal III tahun ini. Penanaman Modal

The evaluation of international financial institutions uses 10 measurement indicators, namely:

- (1) Ease of starting a business;
- (2) Ease of obtaining electricity connection;
- (3) Property registration;
- (4) Protection of minority investors;
- (5) Settlement of bankruptcy cases;
- (6) Enforcement of contracts;
- (7) Building permits;
- (8) Ease of obtaining credit;
- (9) Payment of taxes
- (10) Cross-border trade.

In the ASEAN region, Indonesia's ease of business ranking lost to Vietnam (in position 69). Even far behind Brunei Darussalam (55), Thailand (27), Malaysia (15) and Singapore (2). Even though in the period of 2015-2018, the ranking of ease of doing business in Indonesia has climbed 42 ranks from position 114 to 72. The cause of Indonesia's EODB ranking fell, according to a World Bank report, was due to a rating downgrade of four indicators, namely in terms of building permits (from 108 to 112), cross-border trade (from 112 to 116), protection of minority investors (from 43 to 51), and contract enforcement (from 145 to 146). Indonesia is still helped by six other indicators that have increased. These indicators are ease of starting a business (from 144 to 134), property registration (from 106 to 100), ease of obtaining access to credit (from 55 to 44), payment of taxes (from 114 to 112), obtaining electricity (from 38 to 33), and bankrupt settlement (from 38 to 36).

The EoDB report above will certainly affect investment performance going forward, especially in 2019 which is a political year. Data from the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) shows that investment realization fell by 1.6% from IDR 176.6-trillion in the third quarter of 2017 to IDR 173.8-trillion in the third quarter





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Asing (PMA) menurun 20,2% dari Rp 111,7 triliun di kuartal III tahun lalu menjadi Rp 89,1 triliun pada periode yang sama 2018. Sementara Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri (PMDN) bersinar dengan kenaikan 30,5% dari Rp 64,9 triliun menjadi Rp 84,7 triliun. Sementara tahun depan, kondisi domestik akan semakin panas lantaran ada pemilihan Presiden dan Wakil Presiden (Pilpres). Ditambah lagi penetapan Upah Minimum Provinsi (UMP) 2019 sebesar 8,03% masih menuai penolakan dari kaum buruh. Beberapa ekonom meyakini bahwa Indonesia masih akan menjadi salah satu negara tujuan para investor, walaupun ranking EoDB turun, mengingat pasar Indonesia yang sangat menjanjikan, pertumbuhan ekonomi di kisaran 5%, dan memiliki iklim investasi yang sehat. Mungkin investor akan menahan investasinya hingga selesainya Pemilu, sehingga meminimalisir ketidakpastian politik yang ditimbulkan Pemilu. Persaingan Indonesia untuk menyedot investasi asing kian ketat, terutama dengan negara ASEAN lain yang getol berbenah diri, seperti Malaysia, Thailand, dan Vietnam. Sedangkan paket kebijakan yang menjadi andalan pemerintah untuk mendongkrak investasi dinilai tidak fokus dan tidak berjalan mulus. Sebagai negara dengan perekonomian terbesar di ASEAN, Indonesia akan tetap jadi tujuan investasi baik oleh investor domestik maupun asing. Hanya saja, besarnya alokasi investasi mungkin akan lebih besar ke negara ASEAN lain yang berbenah diri menjadi negara ramah investasi, seperti Malaysia, Thailand, dan Vietnam. Reformasi untuk membuat birokrasi lebih ramah terhadap investasi mutlak dilakukan.

### Sektor dengan Investasi Menjanjikan

- Kementerian Pertanian (Kementan) menyatakan tren investasi pada Sub-sektor Peternakan terus meningkat. Hal ini diharapkan menjadi pendorong pencapaian target



of the year. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI/FDI/PMA) decreased by 20.2% from IDR 111.7-trillion in the third quarter of last year to IDR 89.1-trillion in the same period of 2018. The Domestic Investment (DDI/PMDN) radiated with a 30.5% increase from IDR 64.9-trillion to IDR 84.7-trillion. While in next year, domestic conditions will be increasingly hot because of the election of the President and Vice President (PILPRES), plus the determination of the 2019 Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) of 8.03% which is still reaping rejection from the workers. Some economies believe that Indonesia will still be one of the destination countries for investors, even though the EoDB ranking is down, given that Indonesia's market is very promising, economic growth is around 5%, and has a healthy investment climate. Investors may be held the investment until the completion of General Election, thereby minimizing political uncertainty caused by the General Election. Competing Indonesia to suck foreign investment is increasingly stringent, particularly with other ASEAN countries which are keen to improve itself, such as Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. While the policy package that is the mainstay of the government to boost investment is considered unfocused and does not run smoothly. As the largest economy in ASEAN, Indonesia will remain an investment destination for both domestic and foreign investors. However, the size of the investment allocation may be greater for other ASEAN countries that are improving themselves to become investment-friendly countries, such as Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. Reform to make bureaucracy friendlier to investment is absolutely necessary.

### Sektor with Promising Investment

- The Ministry of Agriculture (KEMANTAN) stated that the investment trend in the Animal Husbandry Sub-sector continued to increase. This is expected to be a driving force for achieving the target of protein self-sufficiency as the target of the Government. The Government Policy that drives increased investment in the Animal Husbandry Sub-sector such as facilitation of income tax deductions (tax allowance) for beef cattle breeding and fattening of local beef cattle under the Government Regulation No. 18 of 2015. There is Risk Mitigation through Cow and Buffalo Business Insurance (AUTS/K), with the facilitation of premium assistance for 120 thousand heads per year since 2016, facilitating credit interest subsidies for the People's Business Credit (KUR) with KUR interest of about 7% and facilitating increased access financing of the Partnership Program and Community Development of the State-







swasembada protein yang ditargetkan Pemerintah. Kebijakan pemerintah yang menjadi pendorong peningkatan investasi Sub-sektor Peternakan seperti pemberian fasilitas pengurangan pajak penghasilan (*tax allowance*) bagi usaha pembibitan sapi potong dan budidaya penggemukan sapi lokal berdasarkan PP Nomor 18 Tahun 2015. Adanya mitigasi Risiko melalui Asuransi Usaha Ternak Sapi dan Kerbau (AUTS/K), dengan fasilitas bantuan premi untuk 120 ribu ekor per tahun sejak 2016, memfasilitasi subsidi bunga Kredit Usaha rakyat (KUR) dengan bunga KUR sebesar 7% dan Fasilitas peningkatan akses pembiayaan Program Kemitraan dan Bina Lingkungan BUMN, menjadi faktor pemicu meningkatnya investasi di Sub-Sektor Peternakan ini.

- b. Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal (BKPM) terus melakukan langkah proaktif dalam mendorong percepatan pelaksanaan berusaha di Indonesia. Salah satu upaya yang dilakukan yakni dengan mengimplementasikan Kemudahan Investasi Langsung Konstruksi (KLIK) diantaranya untuk wilayah Karawang, Jawa Barat. Sudah banyak kawasan industri di Karawang yang mendapatkan fasilitas KLIK yang implikasi dari adanya kebijakan KLIK ini adalah mempercepat realisasi proyek Penanaman Modal Asing (PMA) dan Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri (PMDN). Dengan KLIK ini, kawasan industri seperti yang ada di Karawang, Bekasi, termasuk Purwakarta juga akan mampu semakin menarik minat investor untuk membangun pabrik-pabrik manufaktur berteknologi tinggi sehingga menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan baru. Berdasarkan Keputusan Kepala BKPM Republik Indonesia Nomor 155/2018 tentang Perubahan Ketiga SK Kepala BKPM Nomor 24 Tahun 2016 tentang Penetapan Kawasan Industri Tertentu untuk Kemudahan Investasi Langsung Konstruksi, terdapat 48 kawasan industri berlokasi di 12 provinsi dan 25 kabupaten/kota yang mendapat kemudahan tersebut, dan *Karawang New Industry City* (KNIC) termasuk salah satu penerima fasilitas tersebut baru-baru ini.
- c. Kementerian Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral (ESDM) mencatat realisasi investasi di Sektor Energi dan Pertambangan Mineral Batubara (MINERBA) mencapai USD 15,2 miliar hingga kuartal ketiga 2018. Menteri ESDM merinci capaian tersebut, terdiri dari USD 8 miliar di Sub-sektor Minyak dan Gas Bumi; USD 4,8 miliar di Sub-sektor

Owned Enterprise is a trigger factor for the increase in investment in the Animal Husbandry Sub-Sector.

- b. The Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) continues to take proactive steps in encouraging the acceleration of business implementation in Indonesia. One of the efforts made is by implementing the Construction Direct Investment Facility (KLIK) for the Karawang, West Java region. There are already many industrial estates in Karawang that get KLIK facilities in which the KLIK policy implies to accelerate the realization of Foreign Investment (FDI/PMA) and Domestic Investment (DDI/PMDN) projects. With the KLIK, industrial estates such as those in Karawang, Bekasi, including Purwakarta will also be able to attract more investors to build high-tech manufacturing plants so as to create new jobs. Based on the Decree of the Head of BKPM of the Republic of Indonesia No. 155 of 2018 on the Third Amendment to the Decree No. 24 of 2016 on the Determination of Certain Industrial Areas for the Ease of Construction Direct Investment, there are 48 industrial zones located in 12 Provinces and 25 Regencies/Municipalities that have such facilities, and *Karawang New Industry City* (KNIC) is one of the recipients of the facility recently.



- c. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) noted the realization of investments in the Energy and Coal Mineral (MINERBA) Mining Sector reached USD 15.2-billion in the third quarter of 2018. The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources detailed these achievements, consisting of USD 8-billion in the Crude Oil





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Ketenagalistrikan. Kemudian USD 1,6 miliar di Sub-sektor Mineral dan Batubara, dan USD 0,8 miliar di Sub-sektor Energi Baru, Terbarukan, dan Konservasi Energi (EBTKE). Investasi pada Sub-sektor Hulu Migas, dipengaruhi harga minyak mentah dunia. Investasi besar pada kegiatan pencarian migas (eksplorasi) bisa dilihat dari siklusnya. Bila dilakukan pada periode setelah harga minyak naik maka kegiatan tersebut mengalami kenaikan. Pemerintah telah mendapat komitmen untuk eksplorasi migas hingga USD 2 miliar. Pemerintah mendapatkan komitmen eksplorasi dengan perpanjangan blok migas termasuk Blok Rokan dan blok lain kira-kira USD 2 miliar. Adapun angka investasi di Sub-sektor Ketenagalistrikan menyesuaikan dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan penggunaan listrik. Saat ini investasi Sub-sektor Kelistrikan turun seiring dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi. Sebab itu, pembangunan pembangkit listrik yang termasuk dalam program 35 ribu MW akan diteruskan hingga tahun 2024-2025. Penggunaan listrik rata-rata setiap daerah sekitar 1,5 kali pertumbuhan ekonomi.

- d. Kementerian Keuangan saat ini tengah membahas mengenai beberapa kemungkinan relaksasi terhadap beberapa kebijakan fiskal. Upaya ini dilakukan demi mendorong peningkatan investasi ke Indonesia. Menurut Menteri Keuangan RI, di tengah kondisi global yang tidak menentu saat ini, negara berkembang wajib melakukan berbagai cara demi mempertahankan dan menarik aliran modal investasi. Berbagai kemungkinan relaksasi instrumen fiskal ini sedang dirumuskan. Tujuannya untuk mendorong investasi dan mengurangi risiko investor juga. Setidaknya ada beberapa insentif yang nantinya akan direlaksasi. Dari

and Natural Gas (MIGAS) Sub-sector; USD 4.8-billion in the Electricity Sub-sector. Then USD 1.6-billion in the Mineral and Coal Sub-sector; and USD 0.8-billion in the Sub-sector of New and Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (EBTKE). Investment in the MIGAS Upstream Sub-sector influenced by the world crude oil prices. Big investment on MIGAS Search activities (exploration) can be seen from the cycle. When carried out in the period after the crude oil price rises, the activity increases. The government has committed to oil and gas exploration of up to USD 2-billion. The government has an exploration commitment with the extension of oil and gas blocks including the Rokan Block and other blocks of approximately USD 2-billion. The investment figures in the Electricity Sub-sector adjusted to economic growth and electricity use. Today, investment at Electricity Sub-sector decreased in line with economic growth. Hence, the construction of power plants which are included in the program of 35-thousand MW will be continued until the year 2024 to 2025. The average electricity usage in each region is around 1.5 times of economic growth.

- d. The Ministry of Finance is currently discussing some possibilities for relaxation of some fiscal policies. The effort is made to encourage increased investment in Indonesia. According to the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, in the midst of uncertain global conditions at the time, developing countries must carry out various ways to maintain and attract investment capital flows. A variety of possible relaxation of fiscal instruments is being formulated. The aim is to encourage investment and reduce investor risk as well. At least there are some incentives that will be





sekian banyak tersebut, salah satunya adalah kemungkinan relaksasi *tax holiday* dalam PMK No 35 Tahun 2018, khususnya mengenai batasan investasi. Dalam aturan saat ini, minimal investasi yang bisa mendapatkan fasilitas *tax holiday* tersebut adalah Rp 500 miliar. Namun ada rencana untuk angka tersebut diturunkan. Selain itu, Kemenkeu juga berencana menerapkan ketentuan pajak tidak langsung untuk industri hulu migas.

relaxed later. Of the many, one of them is the possibility of relaxation of the tax holiday in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 35 of 2018, particularly regarding investment limits. In the current regulation, the minimum investment that can get the tax holiday facility is IDR 500-billion. But there are plans for the number to be lowered. In addition, the Ministry of Finance also plans to implement indirect tax provisions for the MIGAS upstream industry.

e. Rapat Koordinasi Nasional (Rakornas) Pariwisata III Tahun 2018 memetakan semua kebutuhan Investasi Pariwisata. Sampai tahun 2019, Sektor Pariwisata membutuhkan investasi dan pembiayaan sebesar Rp 500 triliun. Besarnya kebutuhan investasi dan pembiayaan di Sektor Pariwisata ini dipetakan dan dibahas mengingat bahwa pariwisata ditetapkan sebagai sektor andalan dalam menghasilkan devisa. Tahun 2019 menargetkan devisa US\$ 20 miliar, dengan target kunjungan 20 juta wisman dan pergerakan 275 juta wisnus. Pariwisata juga sebagai pilihan dalam menstabilkan defisit pada neraca perdagangan Indonesia. Dalam empat tahun terakhir, pariwisata menghasilkan *balance payment* yang positif. Berdasarkan catatan Kemenpar, periode Januari-Juli 2018, Sektor Pariwisata telah menyumbang devisa sebesar USD 9 juta. Sedangkan bulan Juli 2018 menyumbang devisa sebesar USD 1,5 juta. Untuk mendukung target 20 juta wisman, Pemerintah telah menetapkan 10 destinasi pariwisata prioritas sebagai '**Bali Baru**'. Empat di antaranya menjadi super prioritas, yaitu Danau Toba, Mandalika, Borobudur dan Labuan Bajo. Selama periode 2019-2024, dibutuhkan banyak sekali Investasi Sektor Pariwisata. Seperti 120.000 hotel rooms, 15.000 restoran, 100 taman rekreasi, 100 operator diving, 100 marina, dan 100 Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK). Saat

e. The 3rd National Coordination Meeting of Tourism Year 2018 maps all tourism investment needs. Until 2019, the Tourism Sector requires investment and financing of about 500 trillion. The huge amount of investment and financing needs in the Tourism Sector is mapped and discussed considering that tourism is designated as a mainstay sector in generating foreign exchange. In 2019 it targets foreign exchange of USD 20- billion, with a target of 20-million foreign tourists visiting and the movement of 275 million domestic tourists. Tourism is also an option in stabilizing the deficit in Indonesia's trade balance. In the past four years, tourism has produced positive balance payments. Always a surplus between foreign exchange earned from foreign tourists visiting and money spent by national tourists who travel abroad. Based on records of the Ministry of Tourism, from January to July 2018, the Tourism Sector has contributed foreign exchange of USD 9-million. Whereas in July 2018 it has contributed foreign exchange of USD 1.5-million. To support the target of 20-million foreign tourists, the Government has set 10 priority tourism destinations as '**New Bali**'. Four of them are super priority, namely Lake Toba, Mandalika, Borobudur Temple and Labuan Bajo. During a period of 2019-2024, it takes a lot of Tourism Sector Investment, such as 120,000 hotel rooms, 15,000 restaurants, 100 recreational parks, 100 diving







ini ada tiga isu kebutuhan pembiayaan yang diperlukan, yakni kebutuhan pembiayaan untuk membangun 10 destinasi pariwisata prioritas (DPP), kebutuhan pembiayaan usaha *Homestay* (2018-2019), dan kebutuhan pembiayaan Usaha UMK Pariwisata (KUR Khusus Pariwisata).

operators, 100 marinas, and 100 Special Economic Zones (KEK). Today, there are three issues that needed financing needs, namely financing needs to build 10 priority tourism destinations (DPP), the financing needs of businesses *Home-stays* (2018-2019), and the financing needs of SME Business of Tourism (Tourism Special KUR).

## KONDISI INVESTASI SAAT INI

Indonesia melalui 14 BUMN mengantongi investasi hingga USD 13,5 miliar atau setara Rp 202,5 triliun (estimasi kurs 15.000 per USD). Investasi tersebut untuk pengembangan proyek infrastruktur dari kesepakatan di rangkaian Pertemuan Tahunan IMF dan Bank Dunia 2018, Nusa Dua, Bali. 80% dari total nilai investasi merupakan kerjasama berbentuk kemitraan strategis antara BUMN dan investor, sedangkan sisanya berupa investasi melalui pasar modal dan pembiayaan proyek. Sebanyak 14 BUMN memperoleh sekitar 19 transaksi dengan nilai kesepakatan mencapai 13,5 miliar dolar AS. Kesepakatan pembiayaan ini menjadi solusi untuk menambah alternatif sumber pendanaan di tengah kebutuhan membangun banyak proyek infrastruktur. Dengan mayoritas skema investasi berbentuk kemitraan strategis (*strategic partnership*), diharapkan BUMN domestik mendapatkan keahlian dari sektor swasta untuk pembangunan infrastruktur dengan kualitas internasional. Selain kesepakatan investasi, Indonesia juga menandatangani kerja sama lindung nilai (*hedging*) kurs mata uang berbasis syariah. Lindung nilai syariah ini pertama kalinya diterapkan di Indonesia. Inisiatif lain yang dilakukan untuk pembiayaan infrastruktur adalah penerbitan Kontrak Investasi Kolektif Dana Investasi Infrastruktur (KIK-DINFRA).

Adapun rincian kerja sama investasi dan pembiayaan yang ditandatangani 15 BUMN melalui 19 transaksi adalah sebagai berikut: Adapun rincian kerja sama investasi dan pembiayaan yang ditandatangani 15 BUMN melalui 19 transaksi adalah sebagai berikut: (1) Kemitraan Strategis antara PT GMF AeroAsia Tbk dan Airfrance Industries serta KLM Engineering & Maintenance (senilai USD 400 juta); (2) Kemitraan antara GMF AeroAsia dan China Communications Construction Indonesia (senilai USD 500 juta); (3) Peluncuran penawaran kerjasama strategis bandara Kualanamu oleh PT Angkasa Pura II Persero kepada investor, senilai hingga USD 500 Juta; (4) Kemitraan Strategis antara PT Pindad Persero dan Waterbury Farrel (senilai USD 100 juta); (5) Kemitraan Strategis antara PT Aneka Tambang Tbk dengan

## CURRENT INVESTMENT CONDITIONS

Indonesia through 14 SOEs pocketed investments of up to USD 13.5-billion, equivalent to IDR 202.5-trillion (estimated exchange rate of IDR 15,000 per USD). The investment is for the development of infrastructure projects from agreements in the series of the 2018 IMF and World Bank Annual Meetings in Nusa Dua, Bali. 80% of the total investment value is cooperation in the form of a strategic partnership between BUMN and investors, while the rest is in the form of investment through the capital market and project financing. A total of 14 SOEs obtained around 19 transactions with a value of USD 13.5-billion. The Financing Agreements are solution to add to an alternative source of funding in the middle of the project needs to build a lot of infrastructure. With the majority of investment schemes in the form strategic partnerships, it is expected that the domestic SOEs get the expertise of the private sector for infrastructure development with international quality. In addition to the investment agreement, Indonesia also signed a hedging cooperation based on sharia currency exchange. The sharia hedging is first applied in Indonesia. Another initiative undertaken for infrastructure financing is the issuance of the Infrastructure Investment Fund of Collective Investment Contract (KIK-DINFRA).

The details of the investment and financing cooperation signed by 15 BUMNs through 19 transactions are as follows: (1) Strategic Partnership between PT GMF AeroAsia Tbk and Airfrance Industries as well as KLM Engineering & Maintenance (USD 400-million); (b) Partnership between GMF AeroAsia and China Communications Construction Indonesia (USD 500-million); (3) The launch of the Kualanamu Airport strategic cooperation offer by PT Angkasa Pura II (Persero) to investors, valued at up to USD 500-Million; (4) Strategic Partnership between PT Pindad (Persero) and Waterbury Farrell (USD 100-million); (5) Strategic Partnership between PT Aneka Tambang Tbk and Ocean Energy Nickel International Pty. Ltd. (USD 320-million); (6) Strategic Partnership between PT Inalum (Persero), Antam





Ocean Energy Nickel International Pty. Ltd. (senilai USD 320 juta); (6) Kemitraan Strategis antara PT Inalum Persero, Antam dan Aluminium Corporation of China Limited (senilai USD 850 juta); (7) Kerjasama antara PT KAI Persero, PT INKA Persero dan Progress Rail (Caterpillar Group) senilai USD 500 juta; (8) Kerjasama antara PT Boma Bisma Indra Persero dan Doosan Infracore serta Equitek (senilai USD 185 juta); (9) KIK-Dinfra oleh PT Jasa Marga dan Bank Mandiri serta pernyataan efektif OJK (senilai USD 112 juta); (10) RDPT PT Jasa Marga dan Bank Mandiri serta AIA, Taspen, Wana Artha, Allianz dan Indonesia Infrastruktur Finance (IIF) senilai USD 224 juta; (11) Kerjasama investasi antara PT Pertamina Persero dan CPC Corporation (senilai USD 6.5 miliar); (12) Kerjasama investasi antara PT. PLN Persero dan KfW (senilai 150 juta Euro); (13) Kredit investasi dari Bank Mega kepada PT Utama Karya Persero untuk pembangunan ruas tol Pekanbaru–Dumai (senilai USD 523 juta); (14) Monetisasi Aset oleh PT. Utama Karya dengan ICBC, MUFG, Permata Bank, Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (senilai USD 336 juta); (15) Kredit Sindikasi USD 684 juta kepada Utama Karya dari Bank Mandiri, BRI, BNI, CIMB Niaga dan Sarana Multi Infrastruktur; (16) Investasi antara Menjangan Group, ITDC dan Amorsk Group (senilai USD 310 juta); (17) Investasi antara PT Wijaya Karya Persero, ITDC dan Menjangan Group (senilai USD 198 juta); (18) Kerja sama pembiayaan proyek Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus Pariwisata Mandalika antara ITDC dengan Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) senilai USD 248 juta; dan (19) Kerjasama lindung nilai nilai tukar berbasis Syariah antara Sarana Multi Infrastruktur dan Maybank (senilai USD 128 juta).

Saat ini Indonesia dipandang kurang menarik oleh investor asing dibanding negara tetangga antara lain Malaysia, Filipina, Vietnam dan Thailand. Hal tersebut karena Indonesia agak kurang atraktif di mata asing sehingga secara relatif investasi yang masuk ke Indonesia lebih kecil dibanding ke Negara tetangga. Kehadiran dua ajang besar bertaraf internasional yakni *Asian Para Games 2018* dan *International Monetary Fund-World Bank Group Annual Meeting* (IMF-WBG) atau pertemuan tahunan IMF-World Bank di Indonesia dinilai merupakan faktor penting yang turut mendongkrak sektor perekonomian lokal, khususnya di daerah yang menjadi lokasi acara.



and Aluminum Corporation of China Ltd.; (7) Cooperation between PT KAI (Persero), PT INKA (Persero) and Progress Rail (Caterpillar Group) of about USD 500-million; (8) Cooperation between PT Boma Bisma Indra (Persero) and Doosan Infracore as well as Equitek (USD 185-million); (9) KIK-Dinfra by PT Jasa Marga and Bank Mandiri and the OJK's effective statement (USD 112-million); (10) PT Jasa Marga's RDPT and Bank Mandiri as well as AIA, Taspen, Wana Artha, Allianz and Indonesia Infrastructure Finance (IIF) of about USD 224- million; (11) Investment cooperation between PT Pertamina (Persero) and CPC Corporation (USD 6.5-billion); (12) Investment cooperation between PT. PLN (Persero) and KfW (€ 150-million); (13) Investment credit from Bank Mega to PT Utama Karya (Persero) for the construction of toll roads of Pekanbaru – Dumai (USD 523-million); (14) Monetization of assets by PT. Utama Karya with ICBC, MUFG, Permata Bank, Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (USD 336-million); (15) Syndicated loans to PT Utama Karya from Bank Mandiri, BRI, BNI, CIMB Niaga and Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (USD 684-million); (16) Investment between Menjangan Group, ITDC and Amorsk Group (USD 310-million); (17) An investment of USD 198-million between PT Wijaya Karya (Persero), ITDC and Menjangan Group; (18) Project Funding Collaboration for the Mandalika Tourism Special Economic Zone between ITDC and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) of about USD 248-million; and (19) Sharia-based exchange rate hedging cooperation between Sarana Multi Infrastruktur and Maybank (USD 128-million).

At present Indonesia is seen as less attractive by foreign investors than neighboring countries including Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Thailand. This is because Indonesia is rather less attractive in the eyes of foreigners so that relatively the investment that enters Indonesia is smaller than in neighboring countries. The presence of two large international events, namely the 2018 *Asian Para Games* and the *International Monetary Fund-World Bank Group Annual Meeting* (IMF-WBG) or the annual meeting of the IMF-World Bank in Indonesia is considered an important factor that helped boost the local economy, especially in areas of the venue.







## DATA INVESTASI JANUARI - SEPTEMBER 2018

(Sumber: Siaran Pers Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal, 30 Oktober 2018)

Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Republik Indonesia (BKPM) merilis Investasi Langsung Dalam Negeri (PMDN) dan realisasi realisasi pada kuartal ketiga (Juli-September) 2018 (Rp 173,8-triliun). Jumlah ini telah menurun 1,6% dibandingkan dengan kuartal ketiga 2017 (Rp 176,6-triliun). Namun, jumlah realisasi PMDN dan PMA dari Januari hingga September 2018 (Rp 535,4-triliun) meningkat 4,3% dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama tahun 2017 (Rp 513,2-triliun). Fluktuasi mata uang AS karena suku bunga AS dan dolar yang kuat di pasar global, neraca perdagangan negatif pada Januari hingga September 2018, di antara perang perdagangan AS-China dan negara-negara terkait telah membawa beberapa akibat seperti mempengaruhi kepercayaan investor yang membuat mereka menunda investasi yang direncanakan dengan baik, sehingga realisasi investasi pada kuartal ketiga menurun dibandingkan dengan triwulan yang sama tahun 2017.

Penurunan realisasi investasi pada kuartal ketiga 2018 akan menjadi pekerjaan rumah Pemerintah. Pemerintah akan meninjau dan mengevaluasi kembali kebijakan yang mengganggu stabilitas investasi. Pemerintah juga akan mengantisipasi faktor-faktor eksternal yang dapat membawa beberapa efek yang tidak diinginkan terhadap realisasi investasi di masa depan, seperti krisis ekonomi di negara-negara berkembang, khususnya di Turki dan Argentina. Para investor ini telah berinvestasi di pasar modal serta pasar uang.

Investasi pada kuartal ketiga 2018 telah menyerap 213.731 tenaga kerja, yang terdiri dari 89.622 tenaga kerja dari proyek-proyek PMDN, dan 124.109 pekerja dari proyek-proyek PMA. Realisasi investasi di luar Jawa juga mencapai Rp 75,8-triliun atau 43,6%. Peluang untuk tenaga kerja terampil di Indonesia secara luas terbuka sebagai perusahaan berbasis teknologi di sektor bisnis baru. Meningkatkan kualitas dan kemampuan pusat pelatihan Indonesia tetapi juga berkolaborasi dengan sektor swasta untuk melatih pekerja Indonesia. Pada periode Januari-September 2018, total realisasi investasi (PMDN dan PMA) adalah Rp 535,4-triliun, sedangkan realisasi investasi berdasarkan lokasi proyek (5 besar) adalah: Jawa Barat (Rp 88,4-triliun, atau 16,5%); Wilayah Khusus Jakarta (Rp 85,0-triliun,

## INVESTMENT DATA JANUARI – SEPTEMBER 2018

(Source: Press Release of the Investment Coordination Board, 30 October 2018)

The Investment Coordinating Board of Republic of Indonesia (BKPM) releases Domestic Direct Investment (DDI) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) realization in the third quarter (July-September) 2018 (IDR 173.8-trillion). It has decreased by 1.6% compared with the third quarter of 2017 (IDR 176.6-trillion). However, the sum of DDI and FDI realization from January to September 2018 (IDR 535.4-trillion) rises by 4.3% compared with the same period of 2017 (IDR 513.2-trillion). The fluctuation of the US currency due to the increasing of US interest rate and strong dollar in the global market, a negative trade balance in January to September 2018, trade war among US-China and related countries has brought some effects such as influencing investors' confidence that makes them to postpone their well planned investment, thus investment realization in the third quarter of 2018 is decreasing compared with the same quarter of 2017.

The decreasing of investment realization in the third quarter of 2018 certainly will become the Government's homework. The government will review and reevaluate policies that disturb investment stability. The Government will also anticipate external factors that may bring some unwanted effects to investment realization in the future, such as economic crisis that happen in developing countries, particularly in Turkey and Argentina. This anticipation is required to protect investors from withdrawing capital that have been invested in capital market as well as money market.

Investment in the third quarter of 2018 has absorbed 213.731 labors, consists of 89.622 labors from DDI projects, and 124.109 labors from FDI projects. The investment realization outside Java has also reached IDR 75.8-trillion or 43.6%. The opportunity for skilled labor in Indonesia is widely open as technology-based-companies in new business sectors have recently come to domestic market. Improving quality and capability of Indonesian workers will be implemented not only through Government's training center but also collaboration with private sectors to train Indonesian workers. In the period of January – September of 2018, total investment realization (FDI & DDI) is IDR 535.4-trillion, while investment realization based on project location (top 5) are: West Java (IDR 88.4-trillion, or





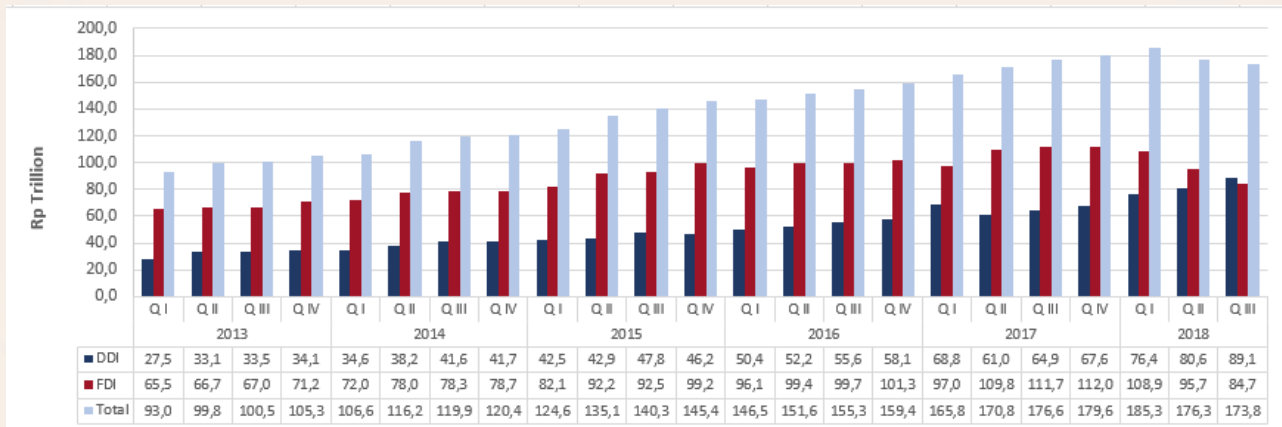


atau 15,9%); Banten (Rp 46,1-triliun, atau 8,6%); Jawa Tengah (Rp 41,9-triliun, atau 7,8%) dan Jawa Timur (Rp 36,1-triliun, atau 6,8%). Berdasarkan sektor, 5 sektor terbesar dalam realisasi investasi (PMDN dan PMA) pada periode Januari-September 2018 adalah: Transportasi, Gudang, dan Telekomunikasi (Rp. 70,7-triliun, 13,2%); Listrik, Gas, dan Air Minum (Rp. 68,7-triliun, 12,8%); Penambangan (Rp. 58,5-triliun, 10,9%); Perumahan, Kawasan Industri, dan Gedung Perkantoran (Rp 57,1-triliun, 10,7%) dan Industri Makanan (Rp 43,1-triliun, 8,1%). Investasi Asing Langsung (PMA) berdasarkan negara asal (Top 5) seperti yang tercatat, adalah: Singapura (USD 6,7-miliar, 30,6%); Jepang (USD 3,8-miliar, 17,4%); China (USD 1,8-miliar, 8,2%); Hong Kong (USD 1,6-miliar, 7,3%) dan Korea Selatan (USD 1,4-miliar, 6,4%).

16.5%); Special Territory of Jakarta (IDR 85.0-trillion, or 15.9%); Banten (IDR 46.1-trillion, or 8.6%); Central Java (IDR 41.9-trillion, or 7.8%) and East Java (IDR 36.1-trillion, or 6.8%). Based on sector, 5 biggest sectors of investment realization (FDI & DDI) in the period January – September 2018 are: Transportation, Warehouse, and Telecommunication (IDR 70.7-trillion, 13.2%); Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply (IDR 68.7-trillion, 12.8%); Mining (IDR 58.5-trillion, 10.9%); Housing, Industrial Estate, and Office Building (IDR 57.1-trillion, 10.7%) and Food Industry (IDR 43.1trillion, 8.1%). Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) based on country of origin (top 5) as recorded, are: Singapore (USD 6.7 billion, 30.6%); Japan (USD 3.8 billion, 17.4%); China (USD 1.8 billion, 8.2%); Hong Kong (USD 1.6 billion, 7.3%) and South Korea (USD 1.4 billion, 6.4%).

**Realisasi Investasi 2013 - September 2018: Berdasarkan Kuartal**

**Investment Realization 2013 – September 2018: By Quarter**



**HAL PENTING PADA REALISASI  
INVESTASI TRIWULAN KETIGA 2018**

Realisasi investasi PMDN dalam triwulan III 2018 (Rp 84,7-triliun) meningkat 30,5% dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama pada triwulan III 2017 (Rp 64,9-triliun). Realisasi investasi Penanaman Modal Asing (FDI) pada triwulan III 2018 (Rp 89,1-triliun), turun 20,2% dibandingkan dengan periode yang sama pada triwulan III 2017 (Rp 1.107,7-triliun).

**HIGHLIGHTS OF INVESTMENT REALIZATION  
OF THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2018**

Investment realization of Domestic Direct Investment (DDI) in the third quarter of 2018 (IDR 84.7-trillion) increased by 30.5% compared with the same period in the third quarter of 2017 (IDR 64.9 trillion). Investment realization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the third quarter of 2018 (IDR 89.1-trillion), decreased by 20.2% compared to the same period in the third quarter of 2017 (IDR 111.7-trillion).

Hal penting dari realisasi investasi pada investasi langsung domestik dan asing pada kuartal ketiga 2018 adalah sebagai berikut:

The highlights of investment realization of domestic and foreign direct investment in the third quarter of 2018 are as follows:







### 1. Realisasi Penanaman Modal Langsung (PMDN)

Realisasi investasi PMDN berdasarkan sektor (5 sektor utama) adalah: Transportasi, Gudang, dan Telekomunikasi (Rp 16,4-triliun); Konstruksi (Rp. 12,9-triliun); Listrik, Gas, dan Air Minum (Rp. 12,3-triliun); Penambangan (Rp. 8.1-triliun); dan Industri Pangan (Rp. 8.1-triliun). Jika semua sektor industri digabungkan, itu menunjukkan bahwa sektor industri menyumbang Rp 17,1-triliun atau 20,1% dari total DDI. Realisasi PMDN berdasarkan lokasi (5 lokasi utama) adalah: Wilayah Khusus Jakarta (Rp. 12,5-triliun); Jawa Barat (Rp. 12,4-triliun); Banten (Rp 3,3-triliun); Jawa Timur (Rp 7,2-triliun) dan Kalimantan Timur (Rp 5,9-triliun).

### 2. Realisasi Penanaman Modal Langsung (PMA)

Investasi PMA Realisasi investasi berdasarkan sektor (5 sektor utama) adalah: Listrik, Gas dan Air Minum (USD 1,2-miliar); Transportasi, Gudang, dan Telekomunikasi (USD 1,0-miliar); Perumahan, Kawasan Industri, dan Gedung Perkantoran (USD 0,7-miliar); Penambangan (Rp 0,6-miliar); dan Logam Dasar, Barang Berbasis Logam, Non-Mesin dan Peralatan Industri (USD 0,5-miliar). Jika semua sektor industri digabungkan, itu menunjukkan bahwa sektor industri menyumbang USD 2,3-miliar atau 34,7% dari total PMA. Realisasi PMA berdasarkan lokasi (5 lokasi utama) adalah: Jawa Barat (USD 1,3-miliar); Wilayah Khusus Jakarta (USD 1,0-miliar); Jawa Tengah (Rp 0,6-miliar); Banten (Rp 0,6-miliar); dan Bali (USD 0,4-miliar). Realisasi FDI berdasarkan negara asal (5 negara terkemuka) adalah: Singapura (USD 1,6-miliar); Jepang (USD 1,4-miliar); Hong Kong (USD 0,5-miliar); Malaysia (USD 0,5-miliar); dan China (USD 0,5-miliar).

### 1. Domestic Direct Investment (DDI) Realization

DDI Investment realization based on sector (5 major sectors) are: Transportation, Warehouse, and Telecommunication (IDR 16.4-trillion); Construction (IDR 12.9-trillion); Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (IDR 12.3-trillion); Mining (IDR 8.1-trillion); and Food Industry (IDR 8.1-trillion). If all industrial sectors combined, it shows that the industrial sectors contribute IDR 17.1 trillion or 20.1% of the total DDI. DDI realization based on locations (5 leading locations) is: Special Territory of Jakarta (IDR 12.5-trillion); West Java (IDR 12.4-trillion); Banten (IDR 7.3-trillion); East Java (IDR 7.2-trillion) and East Kalimantan (IDR 5.9-trillion).

### 2. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Realization

FDI Investment realization based on sector (5 major sectors) are: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (USD 1.2-billion); Transportation, Warehouse, and Telecommunication (USD 1.0-billion); Housing, Industrial Estate, and Office Building (USD 0.7 billion); Mining (USD 0.6-billion); and Basic Metal, Metal Based Goods, Non-Machinery and Equipment Industry (USD 0.5-billion). If all industrial sectors combined, it shows that the industrial sectors contribute USD 2.3-billion or 34.7% of the total FDI. FDI realization based on location (5 leading locations) are: West Java (USD 1.3 billion); Special Territory of Jakarta (USD 1.0-billion); Central Java (USD 0.6-billion); Banten (USD 0.6-billion); and Bali (USD 0.4-billion). FDI realization based on country of origin (5 leading countries) are: Singapore (USD 1.6-billion); Japan (USD 1.4-billion); Hong Kong (USD 0.5-billion); Malaysia (USD 0.5-billion); and China (USD 0.5-billion).





### 3. Distribusi Lokasi Proyek

Pada kuartal ketiga 2018, realisasi investasi di Pulau Jawa adalah Rp 98,0-triliun, dan di luar Jawa Rp 75,8-triliun.

### 4. Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia

Penyerapan tenaga kerja Indonesia untuk proyek investasi pada kuartal ketiga 2018 adalah 213.731 orang, terdiri dari 89.622 orang dari proyek PMDN dan 124.109 orang dari proyek PMA.

**5. Realisasi Investasi** berdasarkan Daerah pada bulan Januari sampai September 2018 dapat digambarkan sebagai berikut: (a) Realisasi investasi di Pulau Sumatera adalah Rp 87,7-triliun (16,4%), terdiri dari Rp 37,6-triliun dari PMDN dan USD 3,7-miliar PMA; (b) Realisasi investasi di Pulau Jawa adalah Rp 304,2-triliun (56,8%), terdiri dari Rp 130,7-triliun PMDN dan USD 12,9-miliar PMA; (c) Realisasi investasi di Pulau Kalimantan adalah Rp 66,4-triliun (12,4%), terdiri dari Rp 48,5-triliun PMDN dan USD 1,3-miliar PMA; (d) Realisasi investasi di Pulau Sulawesi adalah Rp 35,0-triliun (6,5%), terdiri dari Rp 13,8-triliun PMDN dan USD 1,5-miliar PMA; (e) Realisasi investasi di Bali dan Nusa Tenggara adalah Rp 23,5-triliun (4,4%), terdiri dari Rp 8,8-triliun PMDN dan USD 1,1-miliar PMA; dan (f) Realisasi investasi di Maluku dan Papua adalah Rp 18,6-triliun (3,5%), terdiri dari Rp 2,3-triliun PMDN dan USD 1,2-miliar PMA.

### 3. Distribution Of Project Location

In the third quarter of 2018, investment realization in Java Island is IDR 98.0-trillion, and outside Java are IDR 75.8-trillion.

### 4. Indonesian Labor Absorption

Indonesian labor absorption for the investment project in the third quarter of 2018 is 213.731 people, consists of 89.622 people from DDI projects and 124.109 people from FDI projects.

**5. The Investment Realization** based on Regions in based on Regions in the January to September of 2018 can be figured as follows: (a) The investment realization in Sumatera Island is IDR 87.7-trillion (16.4%), consists of IDR 37.6-trillion of DDI and USD 3.7-billion of FDI; (b) The investment realization in Java Island is IDR 304.2-trillion (56.8%), consists of IDR 130.7-trillion of DDI and USD 12.9-billion of FDI; (c) The investment realization in Kalimantan Island is IDR 66.4-trillion (12.4%), consists of IDR 48.5-trillion of DDI and USD 1.3-billion of FDI; (d) The investment realization in Sulawesi Island is IDR 35.0-trillion (6.5%), consists of IDR 13.8-trillion of DDI and USD 1.5-billion of FDI; (e) The investment realization in Bali and Nusa Tenggara is IDR 23.5-trillion (4.4%), consists of IDR 8.8-trillion of DDI and USD 1.1-billion of FDI; and (f) The investment realization in Maluku and Papua is IDR 18.6-trillion (3.5%), consists of IDR 2.3-trillion of DDI and USD 1.2-billion of FDI.







**GEMA INVESTASI DI NEGERI SELAWANG SEGANTANG**  
**KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH**  
**INVESTMENT REVERBERATION IN SELAWANG SEGANTANG (CENTRAL BANGKA REGENCY)**







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI BANGKA TENGAH THE REGENT OF CENTRAL BANGKA**

**Dr. Ir. H. IBNU SALEH, M.M.**

Dr. Ir. H. Ibnu Saleh, MM pada tanggal 27 Juli 2017, beliau resmi dilantik oleh Gubernur Kepulauan Bangka Belitung sebagai Bupati Bangka Tengah untuk sisa jabatannya di periode 2017 - 2021. Beliau lahir di Prabumulih pada tanggal 08 Oktober 1961, anak pertama dari 5 bersaudara, dari Bapak Achmad Basri dan Ibu Ana. Beliau tinggal di Komplek Perumahan Pemda Bangka Tengah bersama dengan isterinya (Hj. Iriani Melita, BSc.) dan 4 orang anak (Dr. Indah Kencana, Jakara Akbar, S. STP., Pramana Taqwa dan Insan Safa Pratama). Beliau gemar membaca dan selalu ingin mencari tahu, serta aktif mengikuti berbagai macam organisasi.

Pendidikan yang diterima beliau adalah sejak SD (di Desa Teru dan menamatkannya di Prabumulih), SMP (Prabumulih), STM-Listrik (di Pangkalpinang) dan SMA (Pangkalpinang, Jurusan IPA). Pendidikan Tinggi dilalui di Universitas Lampung (UNILA) Fakultas Pertanian, kemudian gelar S-2 (Managemen Pemasaran) didapatkannya di IBEK Jakarta dan S3 beliau peroleh di Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri (IPDN) Cilandak (Cumlaude tahun 2017).

Berbagai organisasi pernah beliau ikuti yang menempa beliau dengan berbagai pengalaman baik Sosial maupun Politik. Sedangkan karier dalam pekerjaan juga dilalui dalam berbagai bidang, baik sebagai Guru, Kepala Sekolah, Dosen (non-PNS) dan berbagai jabatan penting semasa beliau menjadi PNS, sebelum kemudian menjadi Wakil Bupati Bangka Tengah (2016) dan Bupati Bangka Tengah Periode 2016-2021, serta Ketua Partai Nasional Demokrat (NASDEM) Kabupaten Bangka Tengah.

Banyak Piagam yang pernah beliau terima dari beberapa lembaga yang menunjukkan kepiawaian beliau dalam berkiprah di berbagai bidang, baik Sosial maupun Politik.

Dr. Ir. H. Ibnu Saleh, MM on 27 July 2017 was officially inaugurated by the Governor of Bangka Belitung Islands as the Regent of Central Bangka for the remainder of his office in the period of 2017 - 2021. He was born in Prabumulih on 08 October 1961, the first child of 5 brothers from the couple of Mr. Achmad Basri and Mrs. Ana. He lives in the Regency Government Housing Complex of Central Bangka along with his wife (Mrs. Hj. Iriani Melita, BSc.) and 4 children (Dr. Indah Kencana; Jakara Akbar, S. STP; Pramana Taqwa; and Insan Safa Pratama). His hobby is reading and always wants to find out, and actively participate in various organizations.

The education he received was from elementary school (in Teru Village and completed in Prabumulih), Junior High School (Prabumulih), STM-Electrical (in Pangkalpinang) and SMA (Pangkalpinang, IPA Department). Higher education was passed through the Faculty of Agriculture of Lampung University (UNILA), then his S-2 degree (Marketing Management) was obtained at IBEK Jakarta and S-3 degree he obtained at the Institute of Internal Administration of Cilandak (Cumlaude in 2017).

Various organizations he had followed which forged him with various experiences both Social and Political. While career in the job was also passed in various fields, both as Teachers, Principals, Lecturers (non-civil servants) and various important positions as he became a civil servant, before becoming Vice Regent of Central Bangka (2016) and the Regent of Central Bangka of 2017-2021 Period, as well as Chairman of National Democratic Party (NASDEM) of Central Bangka Regency.

So many Awards he had received from several institutions that showed his expertise in acting in various fields, both Social and Political.







## PENGANTAR KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL, PELAYANAN PERIZINAN TERPADU SATU PINTU DAN TENAGA KERJA KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH

*Foreword of The head of The One-Stop Office of Investment, Integrated Licensing Service And Manpower of Central Bangka Regency*

**ELLY IRSYAH, SH.**

Puji syukur kita panjatkan ke hadirat Allah SWT, yang telah melimpahkan rahmat dan hidayah Nya sehingga kita dapat menyelesaikan penyusunan buku berjudul **“Gema Investasi di Negeri Selawang Segantang”** ini. Buku ini dimaksudkan sebagai informasi dan promosi investasi di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah yang memuat sekilas tentang kondisi Kabupaten Bangka Tengah berikut potensi dan peluang investasi yang ada.

Kabupaten Bangka Tengah memiliki potensi terpendam yang sangat menjanjikan dengan kekayaannya di bidang Perkebunan, Kehutanan, Peternakan, Perikanan dan Kelautan. Demikian juga dengan industri UKM yang dikembangkan di lingkup kecamatan Kabupaten Bangka Tengah; industri sedang yang direncanakan di beberapa desa dan industri besar di Kecamatan Lubukbesar.

Tidak hanya itu, Sektor Pariwisata sebagai salah satu sektor yang akan menjadi andalan Kabupaten Bangka Tengah juga menjadi salah satu sektor yang akan dikembangkan di wilayah ini. Rencana pengembangan Pariwisata dengan mengikuti Konsep Pengembangan 3-A (*Access, Accomodation, Attraction*) diterapkan sebagai dasar pengembangan destinasi wisata unggulan di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah. Kami mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Bapak Bupati Bangka Tengah yang telah memberikan kepercayaan atas penyusunan, penerbitan dan pendistribusian buku ini. Juga terima kasih kami sampaikan kepada berbagai pihak yang telah membantu kami dalam menyusun dan mempersiapkan buku ini.

Semoga buku **“Gema Investasi di Negeri Selawang Segantang”** ini bermanfaat sebagai bahan informasi dan promosi bagi para Wisatawan dan Investor baik dari dalam maupun dari luar wilayah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah.

Terima kasih.

Thank God we pray to the presence of Allah SWT (Praise be unto Thee the Almighty), who has bestowed HIS Grace and Guidance so that we can finish the preparation of a book entitled **“Investment Reverberation in Selawang Segantang Country”**. The book is intended as an information and investment promotion in Central Bangka Regency which contains a glimpse of the condition of Central Bangka Regency along with the existing potential and investment opportunities.

Central Bangka Regency has a very promising pent-up potential with its wealth in the fields of Plantation, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Marine. Likewise with the SME industries developed in the scope of the Districts of Cetral Bangka Regency; medium industry is being planned in some villages and large industry in Lubukbesar District.

Not only that, the Tourism Sector as one of the sectors that will become the mainstay of Central Bangka Regency is also one of the sectors that will be developed in the region. The development plan of Tourism by following the 3-A Development Concept (*Access, Accommodation, and Attraction*) is applied as the basis for the development of leading tourism destinations in Central Bangka Regency. We would like to thank the Regent of Central Bangka who has given us confidence in the preparation, publishing and distribution of the book. Also we thank to the various parties who have helped us in arranging and preparing the book.

Hopefully the book entitled **“Investment Reverberation in Selawang Segantang Country”** is useful as information and promotion for tourists and investors both from inside and outside the region of Central Bangka Regency.

Thank You.





**GEMA INVESTASI DI NEGERI SELAWANG SEGANTANG  
(KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH)**



**GEMA INVESTASI DI NEGERI SELAWANG SEGANTANG (KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH)  
INVESTMENT REVERBERATION IN SELAWANG SEGANTANG COUNTRY (CENTRAL BANGKA REGENCY)**



**VISI DAN MISI**

**Visi:**

“Terwujudnya Negeri Selawang Segantang yang sejahtera melalui pemerintahan yang amanah, bersih, berwibawa, berbasis IPTEK dan IMTAQ, berorientasi ekonomi masyarakat serta berwawasan lingkungan”.

**VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision:**

“The realization of a prosperous Selawang Segantang Country through trustworthy, clean, authoritative government, based on SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY and FAITH AND TAQWA, society economic oriented and environmentally sound”.







**Misi:**

1. Meningkatkan pengelolaan potensi sumber daya alam secara arif dan bijaksana melalui penguasaan dan pengembangan IPTEK dan IMTAQ yang berorientasi kepada ekonomi masyarakat,
2. Menciptakan situasi politik dan keamanan yang kondusif untuk memacu iklim usaha dan penanaman modal,
3. Meningkatkan sarana dan prasarana untuk memacu percepatan pelaksanaan pembangunan,
4. Meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia,
5. Meningkatkan kualitas dan kuantitas pelayanan publik melalui penyelenggaraan pemerintahan yang bersih dan terbuka.

**GAMBARAN UMUM**

**Letak, Luas dan Batas Wilayah:**

Kabupaten Bangka Tengah dibentuk pada tanggal 25 Februari 2003 berdasarkan Undang-undang Nomor 5 Tahun 2003, berada pada posisi astronomis: 105°48' – 106°51' Bujur Timur dan 2°11' – 2°46' Lintang Selatan. Wilayah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah yang beribukota di Koba ini terletak di Pulau Bangka. Secara administratif wilayah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah berbatasan dengan Selat Bangka di sebelah Barat; Laut Cina Selatan di sebelah Timur; Kabupaten Bangka dan Kota Pangkalpinang di sebelah Utara; dan Kabupaten Bangka Selatan di sebelah Selatan. Wilayah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah memiliki luas lebih kurang 2.280,14 Km<sup>2</sup>, dengan luas lautan 1.977,73 km<sup>2</sup>, terbagi menjadi enam kecamatan: Kecamatan Koba, Pangkalanbaru, Sungaiselan, Simpangkatis, Namang dan Lubukbesar. Kecamatan tersebut dibagi dalam 7 Kelurahan dan 56 Desa serta 121 dusun, 62 Rukun Warga dan 692 Rukun

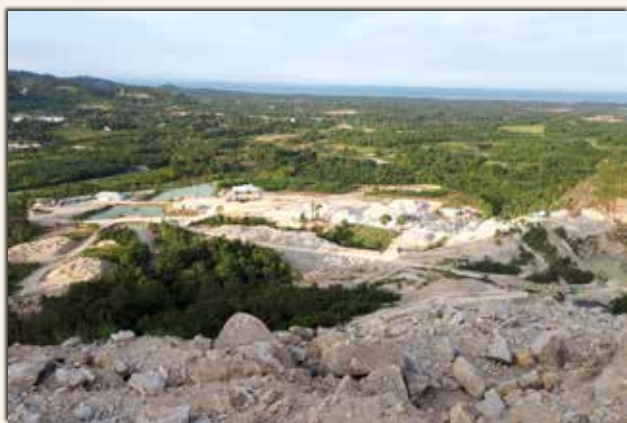
**Mission:**

1. Improving the management of natural resource potential wisely and prudently through the mastery and development of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY and FAITH AND TAQWA oriented to society's economic;
2. Creating a conducive political and security situation to accelerate the business climate and investment;
3. Improving facilities and infrastructure to accelerate the implementation of development;
4. Improving the quality of human resources; and
5. Improving the quality and quantity of public services through the administration of clean and open governance.

**GENERAL CONDITION OF THE REGION**

**Location, Area and Boundary:**

Central Bangka Regency, formed on 25 February 2003 under Law No. 5 of 2003, is in an astronomical position of 105°48' - 106°51' East Longitude and 2°11' - 2°46' South Latitude. The region of Central Bangka Regency which is capitalized in Koba, is located on Bangka Island. Administratively, the territory of the Regency is bounded to Bangka Strait in the West; Karimata Strait in the East; Bangka Regency and Pangkalpinang Municipality in the North; and South Bangka Regency in the South. Central Bangka Regency has an area of approximately 2,280.14 km<sup>2</sup>, with a nautical area of about 1,977.73 km<sup>2</sup>, divided into 6 (six) districts, namely: the Districts of Koba, Pangkalanbaru, Sungaiselan, Simpangkatis, Namang and Lubukbesar. The Districts then are divided into 7 Sub-Districts and 56 Villages as well as 121 Hamlets, 62 Citizen Associations and 692 Neighborhood Associations. The





## GEMA INVESTASI DI NEGERI SELAWANG SEGANTANG (KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH)

Tetangga. Kabupaten ini dikelilingi oleh 12 pulau-pulau kecil dengan panjang garis pantai  $\pm$  195 km.

### Topografi, Hidrografi dan Iklim

Tanah di daerah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah mempunyai pH rata-rata di bawah 5, di dalamnya mengandung mineral bijih timah dan bahan galian lainnya seperti: pasir kwarsa, kaolin, batu gunung dan lain-lain. Bentuk dan keadaan tanahnya adalah sebagai berikut: 4% berbukit seperti Bukit Mangkol dengan ketinggian sekitar 395 meter. Jenis tanah perbukitan tersebut adalah kompleks podsolik coklat kekuning-kuningan dan litosol berasal dari batu plutonik masam; 51% berombak dan bergelombang, tanahnya berjenis asosiasi podsolik coklat kekuning-kuningan dengan bahan induk kompleks batu pasir kwarsit dan batuan plutonik masam; 20% lembah/datar sampai berombak, jenis tanahnya asosiasi podsolik berasal dari kompleks batu pasir dan kwarsit; 5% rawa dan benchah/datar dengan jenis tanahnya Asosiasi Alluvial hidromotif dan glei humus serta regosol kelabu muda berasal dari endapan pasir dan tanah liat.

Pada umumnya sungai-sungai di daerah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah berhulu di daerah perbukitan dan pegunungan dan bermuara di pantai laut. Sungai-sungai yang terdapat di daerah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah adalah: Sungai Kurau, Sungai Selan, Sungai Buak, Sungai Bemban dan lain-lain. Sungai-sungai tersebut berfungsi sebagai sarana transportasi dan belum bermanfaat untuk pertanian dan perikanan karena para nelayan lebih cenderung mencari ikan ke laut. Kabupaten Bangka Tengah tidak memiliki danau alam, hanya ada bekas penambangan bijih timah yang luas dan hingga menjadikannya seperti danau buatan yang disebut Kulong.

Curah hujan maksimum pada tahun 2016 antara 21,50 mm dan 183,90 mm dengan hari hujan antara 17 dan 25 hari. Suhu udara berkisar antara 26,600 dan 27,800C, kecepatan angin antara 7,60 dan 20,00 knots, dengan penyinaran matahari antara 24,90% dan 57,10%. Kelembaban udara tercatat antara 61% dan 70% (minimum) dan 94% dan 97% (maksimum), dengan tekanan udara antara 1.009,20 dan 1.011,30 mb.

### Penduduk

Jumlah penduduk Kabupaten Bangka Tengah (data 2017) tercatat sebanyak 177.335 jiwa terdiri dari 91.878 laki-laki dan 85.457 wanita (rasio: 107,5). Dibandingkan dengan jumlah penduduk tahun sebelumnya (2016) sebesar 174.378 jiwa (83.864 wanita dan 90.414 laki-laki) terjadi laju pertumbuhan sebesar 1,7%. Kepadatan penduduk Kabupaten Bangka Tengah pada tahun 2017 adalah sebesar 59 jiwa/km<sup>2</sup>.

Regency is surrounded by 12 small islands with a coastline length of about 195 km.

### Topography, Hydrographic and Climate

Land in Central Bangka Regency has an average pH below 5, it contains tin minerals and others such as: quartz sand, kaolin, mountain rocks etc. The shape and condition of the land are as follows: 4% is hilly as Mangkol Hill with altitude of about 395 m. The soil type of hilly land is a podzolic complex of yellowish brown and litosol derived from acidic plutonic stone; 51% is bumpy and wavy, the soil type is yellowish brown podzolic with parent material complex of quartzite sandstone and acidic plutonic rocks; 20% is valley/flat to bumpy, the soil type is podzolic association came from the complex of sandstone and quartzite; 5% is swamp and muddy/flat with soil type is hydro-motive Alluvial and humus glei associations as well as young gray regosol derived from sand and clay deposits.

Generally the rivers upstream in the area of Central Bangka Regency are in the hills and mountains and empty into the sea shore. The rivers existed in the area of Central Bangka Regency are: the Rivers of Kurau, Selan, Buak, Bemban and others. These rivers have function as a means of transportation and have not yet utilized for agricultural and land fishery, because more of fishers tend to seek fish in the sea. Central Bangka Regency does not have a natural lake, there is only a large extraction of tin ore mining and to make it like an artificial lake called Kulong.

Maximum precipitation in 2016 was between 21.50 mm and 183.90 mm with rainy days were between 17 and 25 days. Air temperature ranged between 26.600 and 27.800C, wind speed was between 7.60 and 20.00 knots, with solar irradiance was between 24.90% and 57.10%. Air humidity was recorded between 61% and 70% (minimum) and 94% and 97% (maximum), with air pressure was between 1,009.20 and 1,011.30 mb.

### Population

The population of Central Bangka Regency (data of 2017) was recorded as 177,335 inhabitants consisting of 91,878 men and 85,457 women (sex-ratio: 107.5). Compared with the number of residents of the previous year (2016) of 174,378 people (83,864 women and 90,414 men), there was a growth rate of 1.7%. The population density of Central Bangka Regency in 2017 is 59 people/ km<sup>2</sup>.





## INVESTMENT REVERBERATION IN SELAWANG SEGANTANG COUNTRY (CENTRAL BANGKA REGENCY)



Berdasarkan data BPS (Kabupaten Bangka Tengah Dalam Angka 2017), jumlah Angkatan Kerja sebesar 85.602 jiwa (79.971 jiwa yang bekerja; 5.631 jiwa pengangguran terbuka), sedangkan jumlah non-Angkatan Kerja adalah 43.162 jiwa (9.145 jiwa bersekolah; 30.864 jiwa mengurus rumah-tangga; dan 3.153 jiwa berkegiatan lain-lain). Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK) tercatat 66,48% dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) sebesar 6,58%. Indeks Pembangunan Manusia: 68,76.

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (Central Bangka Regency in Figures, 2017), the amount of Work Force was 85,602 people (79,971 people were workers and 5,631 people were open unemployment), while the Non-Work Force was 43,162 people (9,145 people are in school, 30,864 people are housekeepers and 3,153 others). Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR/TPAT) was recorded at 66.48% and Open Unemployment Rate (OUR/TPT) at 6.58%. Human Development Index was 68.76.

### Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB)

Data PDRB tahun 2017 menunjukkan bahwa angka PRDB masih didominasi oleh Sektor Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan yaitu sebesar (15,69%), disusul oleh Sektor Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor (15,34%), Sektor Transportasi dan Pergudangan (10,63%) dan Sektor Konstruksi (10,36%).

### Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

GRDP data of 2017 showed that the number of PRDB was still dominated by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector (15.69%), followed by the Large and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair Sector (15.34%), the Transportation and Warehousing Sector (10.63%) and Construction Sector (10.36%).



## KONDISI SOSIAL

## SOCIAL CONDITION

<b>1 EDUCATION</b>	11 Childcare Sites (TPA); 66 Play-Groups; 64 Early Childhood Education Program (PAUD); 38 Similar kind of PAUD (SPS); 62 Kindergarten (TK); 95 Elementary Schools (SD); 4 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI); 23 Junior High Schools (SMP); 5 Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs); 7 Senior High Schools (SMA); 4 Madrasah Aliyah (MA); and 5 Vocational High Schools (SMK).
<b>2 HEALTH</b>	A Local General Hospital (RSUD) with 88 beds; 8 Public Health Centers (PHC/Puskesmas); 20 Sub-PHC (Pustu); and 136 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu); 13 Pharmacies and a Large Pharmaceutical Traders; 81 Family Planning Clinics (KKB) and 64 Rural Family Planning Posts (PPKBD).  Health Personnel: 60 Medical Personnel, 231 Nurses, 16 Dentist Nurses, 154 Midwifery, 11 Pharmacists, 21 Pharmaceutical Workers, 26 Public Health Personnel, 19 Environmental Health Personnel, 19 Nutritionists, 3 Therapeutic Personnel, 53 Medical Technicians and 17 other health personnel. In PHC: 29 General Practitioners and 8 Dentists; Hospitals: 7 Specialist Doctors, 15 General Practitioners and a Dentist.
<b>3 RELIGION</b>	151,705 Muslim (112 mosques and 141 small mosques); 4,542 Protestant (22 churches); 4,570 Catholics (churches); 43 Hindus; 6,893 Buddhists (7 Monasteries); 6,603 people are Konghuchu (15 Temples) and 22 people with other beliefs.







**GEMA INVESTASI DI NEGERI SELAWANG SEGANTANG  
(KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH)**



**MENGAPA BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH?**

Kabupaten ini memiliki potensi terpendam yang sangat menjanjikan, terutama di bidang Perkebunan, Kehutanan, Peternakan, Perikanan dan Kelautan. Komoditas unggulan sektor ini adalah: Lada, Gaharu, Jamur Pelawan, Madu Pelawan, udang, cumi, rajungan, tengiri, kakap merah, kuwe, kerapu dan bawal, budidaya rumput laut, udang Vannamei, teripang dan kerang.

Beberapa areal kawasan hutan produksi saat ini merupakan areal pemukiman penduduk, perkampungan dan kebun penduduk. Pemanfaatan kawasan hutan produksi yang selama ini telah dilaksanakan di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah adalah penanaman kayu gaharu. Kawasan hutan produksi yang berupa semak-belukar atau berupa hutan jarang dapat ditanami dengan tanaman cepat tumbuh dari jenis tanaman industri seperti

**WHY INVEST IN CENTRAL BANGKA REGENCY?**

The Regency has a very promising hiding potential, especially in the fields of Plantation, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Marine. The leading commodities of these sectors are: Pepper, Aloe-wood, Pelawan Mushroom, Pelawan Honey, prawns, squid, blue swimmer crab, narrow-barred Spanish mackerel, red snapper, jack trevallies, groupers and pomfret, seaweed cultivation, Vannamei shrimp, sea cucumbers and mussels.

Some areas of production forest zone are now becoming residential areas, kampong and gardens. Utilization of production forest areas that have been implemented in Central Bangka Regency is the planting of aloe-wood. Production forest area in the form of shrubs or rare forests can be planted with fast growing crops of the species of industrial plants such as *silk-tree*, *Eucalyptus*, *Gmelina* (White teak) and





## INVESTMENT REVERBERATION IN SELAWANG SEGANTANG COUNTRY (CENTRAL BANGKA REGENCY)



*sengon, eucalyptus, gmelina* dan *akasia*. Beberapa lokasi yang berupa hutan produksi juga dikonversi menjadi perkebunan dengan jenis tanaman kelapa sawit.

Kawasan industri UKM Kabupaten Bangka Tengah terdapat di kecamatan yang berada dalam lingkup Kabupaten Bangka Tengah, direncanakan seluas 5 (lima) Ha. Untuk kawasan industri sedang direncanakan di Desa Kayu Besi - Desa Bukit Kijang – Desa Air Mesu – Desa Tanjung Gunung seluas kurang lebih 287,57ha yang disertai dengan kawasan pergudangan di Pangkalanbaru sebagai penunjang kegiatan tersebut. Untuk industri besar terdapat di Kecamatan Lubukbesar seluas 8.481,57 Ha.

Rencana Pengembangan Pariwisata mengikuti Konsep pengembangan 3 A (*Access, Accomodation, Attraction*). Rencana pengembangan kawasan wisata di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah dilakukan melalui pemanfaatan pantai berpasir putih yang indah sebagai daya tarik bagi wisatawan lokal maupun asing, penyediaan akses transportasi yang menghubungkan wilayah Bangka Tengah dengan destinasi wisata lain baik yang ada di dalam maupun luar negeri, kekayaan kuliner Kabupaten Bangka Tengah dapat menjadi atraksi menarik bagi para wisatawan. Kabupaten Bangka Tengah memiliki wisata yang menarik dimana hampir seluruh bagian Pulau ini mempunyai banyak pantai yang landai dan indah dengan pasir putihnya yang halus. Kondisi kepariwisataan di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah terdiri dari wisata alam pantai dan sungai, alam/pegunungan dan hutan. Di bidang Pariwisata, Kabupaten ini memiliki berbagai tempat wisata yang sangat menarik hati, misalnya: Hutan Mangrove Kurau, Kulong Biru, Pulau Nangka, Pulau Ketawai, Kulur Ilir, Pantai Terentang dan sebagainya, yang masih membutuhkan uluran tangan para Investor guna pengembangannya.

Pengembangan tanaman perkebunan akan diarahkan pada areal kawasan budidaya pertanian di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah. Jenis komoditas perkebunan yang dapat dikembangkan, dan tersebar di seluruh Kecamatan antara lain: karet, kelapa sawit, dan lada.

*Acacia*. Some locations of production forest are also converted to plantations with oil palm plant species.

Industrial area of UKM of Bangka Regency in the Districts of Central Bangka Regency is planned for 5 (five) Ha. For industrial estate is planned in the Villages of Kayu Besi – Bukit Kijang - Air Mesu - Tanjung Gunung, covering an area of approximately 287.57 ha which is accompanied by the area of warehousing in Pangkalanbaru to support the activity. For large industries, they will be located in Lubukbesar District of about 8,481.57 Ha.

The Tourism Development Plan follows the 3-A Development Concepts (*Access, Accommodation, and Attraction*). Development plan of tourism areas in Central Bangka Regency is done through the utilization of a beautiful white sandy beach as an attraction for local and foreign tourists, providing transportation access that connects the region of Central Bangka with other tourism destinations both inside and outside the country, culinary wealth of Central Bangka Regency can be an interesting attraction for tourists. The Regency has an interesting tourism where almost all parts of the island have many sloping and beautiful beaches with fine white sand. The condition of tourism in Central Bangka Regency consists of coastal and river natural tourism, nature/ mountains and forests. In the field of Tourism, the Regency has a variety of tourism destinations that are very interesting, for example: Kurau Mangrove Forest, Kulong Biru, Nangka and Ketawai Islands, Kulur Ilir, Terentang Beach and so forth, which still require helping hand of Investors for their development.

Plantation development will be directed to the area of agricultural cultivation in Central Bangka Regency. The types of plantation commodities that can be developed, and spread throughout the Districts, inter alia, are: rubber, oil palm, and pepper.





## GEMA INVESTASI DI NEGERI SELAWANG SEGANTANG (KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH)

Sesuai dengan arahan rencana struktur ruang, maka kawasan perkotaan yang direncanakan di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah terdiri dari:

1. Kawasan perkotaan di Kecamatan Pangkalanbaru yang berfungsi sebagai kesatuan wilayah perkotaan Pangkalpinang;
2. Kawasan perkotaan di Kecamatan Koba yang berfungsi sebagai pusat pemerintahan (ibukota Kabupaten Bangka Tengah) dan jasa perdagangan;
3. Kawasan perkotaan yang berfungsi sebagai ibukota Kecamatan untuk setiap Kecamatan di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah.

Permukiman perdesaan di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah umumnya permukiman ini dihuni oleh para pemukim yang bermata pencaharian sebagai petani dan sudah lama menetap di desa tersebut. Permukiman perdesaan ini umumnya sederhana namun sudah cukup layak untuk dihuni.

Sektor Pertambangan saat ini memberikan kontribusi terbesar yaitu sekitar 20,78% (tahun 2014) terhadap total perekonomian. Di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah terdapat 1 (satu) perusahaan besar yang memegang Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) PT. Timah (Persero) Tbk. Untuk ke depannya, potensi pertambangan akan mulai bergeser ke sektor lain seiring potensi ataupun sumber daya alam yang semakin berkurang.

Kawasan pengembangan Pertanian lahan basah di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah diarahkan pada kawasan yang memiliki kesesuaian lahan untuk pertanian lahan basah, berada di daerah dataran rendah, seperti pantai dan/atau daerah hilir Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS), serta memiliki potensi untuk dapat dilalui jaringan irigasi alam dan buatan. Kemudian setelah kriteria teknis tersebut dipenuhi, aspek berikutnya yang dipertimbangkan adalah ketersediaan lahannya. Lahan-lahan yang diutamakan adalah lahan-lahan yang sudah tidak berhutan atau bukan merupakan kawasan hutan. Khusus untuk lahan-lahan potensial yang berada di kawasan lindung, tidak dijadikan salah satu kawasan pengembangan. Kawasan peruntukan pertanian direncanakan di Kecamatan Koba (Desa Kurau Barat) dan Kecamatan Namang (Desa Belilik dan Desa Namang). Di Kecamatan Koba direncanakan seluas 0,88 Ha dan di Kecamatan Namang direncanakan seluas 161,73 Ha.

### Sektor Pengembangan di masing-masing Kecamatan:

#### 1. Kecamatan Koba

Perkebunan, Peternakan, Pertambangan, Pariwisata, Perikanan & Kelautan dan Industri & Perdagangan.

In accordance with the direction of space structure plan, then the planned urban areas in Central Bangka Regency consist of:

1. Urban areas in Pangkalanbaru District that function as a unity urban area of Pangkalpinang;
2. Urban areas in Koba District that serves as the center of governance (the capital of Central Bangka Regency) and trade services;
3. Urban areas that serve as the District capital for each District in Central Bangka Regency.

Rural settlements in Central Bangka Regency are generally the settlements inhabited by settlers who are farmers and long-time settled in the village. Rural settlements are generally simple but already quite decent to live in.

The Mining Sector currently contributes the most with 20.78% (2014) to the total economy. In Central Bangka Regency there is 1 (one) large company holding Mining Business License (IUP), PT. Timah (Persero) Tbk. For the future, mining potential will begin to shift to other sectors as diminishing potential or natural resources.

Development of wetland agricultural area in Central Bangka Regency is directed in areas with land suitability for wetland farming, are located at lowland areas, such as coastal and/or downstream areas of Watersheds, and owns the potential to be traversed by natural and artificial irrigation networks. Then after the technical criteria are fulfilled, the next aspect to consider is the availability of the land. Lands as the priority is land that is not forested or not Forest area. Especially for potential lands located in protected areas, will not be become one of development area. Agricultural designated areas are planned at Koba District (West Kurau Village) and Namang District (Belilik and Namang Villages). In Koba District, it is planned to cover an area of 0.88 Ha and in Namang District it is planned as wide 161.73 Ha.

### Development Sector in each District:

#### 1. Koba District

Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Mining, Tourism, Fishery & Marine and Industry & Trade.





## INVESTMENT REVERBERATION IN SELAWANG SEGANTANG COUNTRY (CENTRAL BANGKA REGENCY)



### 2. Kecamatan Lubukbesar

Perkebunan, Peternakan, Pertambangan, Pariwisata, Perikanan & Kelautan, Industri & Perdagangan dan Kehutanan.

### 3. Kecamatan Sungaiselan

Perkebunan, Peternakan, Pertambangan, Pariwisata, Perikanan & Kelautan, dan Industri & Perdagangan.

### 4. Kecamatan Namang

Perkebunan, Peternakan, Pariwisata, Perikanan & Kelautan, Pertanian dan Kehutanan.

### 5. Kecamatan Pangkalanbaru

Perkebunan, Peternakan, Pertambangan, Pariwisata, Perikanan & Kelautan, dan Industri & Perdagangan.

### 6. Kecamatan Simpangkatis

Perkebunan, Peternakan, Pertambangan dan Pariwisata.

### 2. Lubukbesar District

Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Mining, Tourism, Fishery & Marine, Industry & Trade and Forestry.

### 3. Sungaiselan District

Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Mining, Tourism, Fisheries & Marine, and Industry & Trade.

### 4. Namang District

Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Tourism, Fisheries & Marine, Agriculture and Forestry.

### 5. Pangkalanbaru District

Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Mining, Tourism, Fisheries & Marine, and Industry & Trade.

### 6. Simpangkatis District

Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Mining and Tourism.



## OBJEK WISATA ANDALAN

### 1. Hutan Mangrove Kurau

Pengelolaan ekosistem mangrove berorientasi wisata berkelanjutan ini mengedepankan berjalannya fungsi-fungsi ekosistem mangrove, terpeliharanya keanekaragaman hayati di dalamnya dan kesejahteraan masyarakat lokalnya.



### 2. Kulong Biru

Sesuai dengan namanya, tempat wisata ini adalah bekas penambangan timah yang berada di Desa Nibung, Kecamatan

## LEADING TOURISM OBJECTS

### 1. Kurau Mangrove Forest

The management of the sustainable tourism-oriented mangrove ecosystem prioritizes the functioning of mangrove ecosystems, maintaining the biodiversity in them and the welfare of local communities.

### 2. Kulong Biru

As the name implies, the tourism site is a former tin mining located in Nibung Village of Koba District in Central Bangka







**GEMA INVESTASI DI NEGERI SELAWANG SEGANTANG  
(KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH)**



Koba, Kabupaten Bangka Tengah. Lahan bekas galian pasir timah yang terisi air hujan membentuk danau yang dikenal dengan nama "Kulong" atau "Camuy" bagi masyarakat Bangka Belitung. Air Danau yang jernih dan Biru serta tumpukan batu dan pasir sisa penambangan menjadikan lokasi wisata ini tempat yang menarik untuk berfoto.

Regency. Former tin sand mining filled with rain water formed a lake known as "Kulong" or "Camuy" for the people of Bangka Belitung. Clear and Blue Lake water as well as piles of rock and sand as the rest of the mining makes the tourism site an interesting place to take pictures.

**3. Pulau Ketawai**

Pulau Ketawai adalah salah satu pulau kecil kebanggaan masyarakat Bangka Tengah, Pulau Ketawai merupakan objek wisata yang berada di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah, dan menjadi salah satu tempat yang menarik dan banyak dikunjungi wisatawan baik dari Bangka Tengah sendiri maupun masyarakat luar.

**3. Ketawai Island**

Ketawai Island is one of the small island of Central Bangka society pride, Ketawai Island is a tourism object located in Central Bangka Regency, and becomes one of the interesting places and visited by many tourists both from Central Bangka itself and the outside community.



**4. Hutan Pelawan**

Hutan Pelawan berlokasi di Desa Namang, Kabupaten Bangka Tengah, Provinsi Bangka Belitung. Sesuai namanya,

**4. Pelawan Forest**

Pelawan Forest is located in Namang Village of Central Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Province. As the name







kawasan hutan ini didominasi oleh keberadaan pohon pelawan. Pohon berkayu merah yang disebut-sebut sebagai endemik Provinsi Bangka Belitung. Di kawasan hutan ini, tak hanya pemandangan alam yang disajikan. Warga setempat mencoba berbagai alternatif lain yakni dengan menawarkan wisata malam dan sengat lebah hutan. Yang unik saat memasuki Hutan Pelawan adalah menemukan pohon pelawan. Pohon ini digunakan oleh penduduk setempat sebagai tiang penyangga tempat merambat tumbuhan lada yang banyak tumbuh di Bangka. Tatkala kulit pohon pelawan terkelupas, maka batangnya berwarna merah.

Kelebihan lain Hutan Pelawan adalah keberadaan lebah yang menghasilkan madu pahit. Ini terjadi karena lebah-lebah tersebut mengisap serbuk bunga pohon pelawan, sehingga madu yang dihasilkan terbilang pahit yang menjadi produk khas Kabupaten Bangka Tengah. Satu keunikan lainnya lagi, di Hutan Pelawan inilah tumbuh subur jamur pelawan yang dijadikan santapan lezat saat makan bedulang alias makan bersama di saung Desa Namang. Tempat Wisata Hutan Pelawan ini dapat ditempuh sekitar 30 menit dari Kota Koba.

##### 5. Pantai Tapak Antu

Dinamakan Tapak Antu (Tapak = Telapak; Antu = Hantu) dikarenakan di salah satu batuan granit di pinggir pantai Tapak Antu terdapat lubang yang berbentuk telapak kaki kanan. Pantai Tapak Antu memiliki persil area yang banyak ditumbuhi pohon bakau. Terdapat dermaga kayu diantara pepohonan bakau yang biasanya digunakan pada saat air pasang. Pantai ini memiliki pemandangan yang indah karena terdapat banyak formasi batu granit raksasa di sisi pantai.

implies, the forest area is dominated by the existence of Pelawan trees. Red wooded trees are touted as endemic of Bangka Belitung Province. In the forest area, not only the landscape is presented. Locals try various other alternatives such as by offering night tours and wild bee stings. What is unique when entering the Pelawan Forest is to find Pelawan tree. The tree is used by the local people as a pillar propping place of pepper plants growing in Bangka. When the bark of Pelawan tree is peeled off, the trunk has red color.

Another advantage of Pelawan Forest is the presence of wild honey bees that produce bitter honey. This happens because the bees are sucking powdery flower of Pelawan trees, so that the resulting honey is somewhat bitter that becomes a typical product of Central Bangka Regency. Another uniqueness again, in the Pelawan Forest grows fertile Pelawan mushroom which can be made as delicious meal while bedulang eating or eating together in hut of Namang Village. The Pelawan Forest Tourism Site is about 30 minutes from Koba City.

##### 5. Tapak Antu Beach

It is named Tapak Antu (Tapak = Footprint, Antu = Ghost) because in one of the granite rocks on the edge of Tapak Antu Beach there is a hole in the shape of the right foot. Tapak Antu Beach has a lot of mangrove trees. There is a wooden dock amongst the mangrove trees that is usually used during high tide. The beach has a beautiful view because there are so many granite rock formations on the beach.







**GEMA INVESTASI DI NEGERI SELAWANG SEGANTANG  
(KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH)**



**6. Pulau Nangka**

Pulau ini jika dibandingkan dengan pulau lain di Kabupaten Bangka Tengah lebih panjang 6 km. Terletak di Kecamatan Sungaiselan antara Pulau Bangka dan Pulau Sumatera.

**7. Pulau Gelasa**

Terletak di Desa Tanjung Berikat, pulau ini berjarak 33,42 km dari Tanjung Berikat dengan ekosistem terumbu karang merata, bebatuan yang terjal, pantai pasir putih dengan terumbu karang mengelilinginya sehingga cocok untuk wisata bahari.



**8. Air Terjun Sadap**

Tempat ini berada di Desa Perlang, masih alami dengan suasana alam yang natural memang senantiasa memanjakan mata dan jiwa kita yang terkadang lelah dalam menjalani pekerjaan, dalam suatu kesempatan, ketika jalan-jalan ke tempat Wisata Air Terjun di Pulau Bangka, tepatnya berada di bawah kaki bukit Pading di dusun Sadap desa Perlang



**6. Nangka Island**

The island when compared with other islands in Central Bangka Regency has 6 km longer. Located in Sungaiselan District is between Bangka Island and Sumatra Island.

**7. Gelasa Island**

Located in Tanjung Berikat Village, the island is about 33.42 km far from Tanjung Berikat with equally coral reef ecosystems, steep rocks, white sand beach with coral reefs surround it making it suitable for marine tourism.



**8. Sadap Waterfall**

The place is located in Perlang Village, still natural with atmosphere that always pamper our eyes and soul that sometimes tired in doing the job, on one occasion, when walking to Waterfall Tourism site in Bangka Island, precisely under Pading foothill in Sadap Hamlet of Perlang Village in Lubukbesar District. The waterfall has a width of







Kecamatan Lubuk Besar. Air terjun ini memiliki lebar 3 m dan panjang enam meter dengan kemiringan jatuhnya air sekitar 45 derajat ke dasar kolam di bawahnya. Jalan menuju lokasi memang agak terpencil dan memakan waktu kurang lebih 30 s/d 40 menit dari Desa Perlang menuju kaki bukit Pading, yang memanjang puluhan kilometer. Berjarak  $\pm$  7 km dari Kota Koba, ibukota kabupaten Bangka Tengah atau 75 km dari Pangkalpinang. Kawasan Air Terjun tersebut, merupakan salah satu tujuan wisata alternatif yang ramai dikunjungi masyarakat, terutama para muda mudi di Pulau Bangka. Bahkan telah ditetapkan Pemerintah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah sebagai salah satu tujuan wisata dan dimasukkan dalam peta wisata daerah.

#### 9. Pantai Tanjung Berikat

Untaian pasir putih yang menghampar dan bebatuan di sepanjang pantai berlaut biru nan jernih tentu akan menghangatkan pandangan mata kita. Apalagi air laut tersebut jernih hingga tembus ke dasarnya. Sekali-kali tampak pula ikan kecil berenang di antara batu – batu tersebut. Panorama pantai yang indah dan menawan tersebut banyak kita saksikan di sepanjang pulau Bangka. Seperti Pantai Tanjung berikat di Desa Batu Beriga Kabupaten Bangka Tengah – Provinsi Bangka Belitung. Lokasi yang berjarak sekitar 1-2 km dari Desa Batu Beriga atau 1 jam dari Koba dan 2 jam dari Kota Pangkalpinang, sering menjadi salah satu tempat tujuan wisata. Desa Batu Beriga mempunyai potensi wisata pantai yang sangat besar untuk dikembangkan. Ditambah dengan adanya upacara adat pantai, yaitu Taber Laut (sedekah laut) atau Rebo Kasan bagi orang Bangka. Taber Laut merupakan upaya perwujudan syukur masyarakat yang pada umumnya nelayan atas dilimpahi hasil laut yang didapat dan dilaksanakan setiap tahun. Adat tersebut pada dasarnya hampir sama dengan di beberapa daerah lain di Indonesia.

3 m and a length of 6 m with a slope of water falls about 45 degrees to the bottom of the pond below. The road to the location is somewhat isolated and takes approximately 30 to 40 minutes from Perlang Village to Pading foothill, which extends tens of kilometers. Located of about 7 km from Koba City, the capital of Central Bangka Regency, or 75 km from Pangkalpinang. Area of the waterfall is one of the alternative tourism destinations visited by the public, especially young people of Bangka Island. Even, it has been established by the Government of Central Bangka Regency as one tourism destination and incorporated in the tourism map of the region.

#### 9. Tanjung Berikat Beach

The strands of spread white sand and the stones along the coast with a clear blue sea will certainly warm our eyes. Moreover, the sea water is clear until translucent to the bottom. Occasionally there are also small fish swimming among the stones. Panorama of beautiful and charming beaches that we see a lot along Bangka Island. As Tanjung Berikat Beach in Batu Beriga Village of Central Bangka Regency - Bangka Belitung Province. The location of about 1-2 km from Batu Beriga Village or an hour from Koba and 2 hours from Pangkalpinang City, is often becoming one of the tourism destinations. Batu Beriga Village has great coastal tourism potential to be developed. Coupled with the existence of coastal traditional ceremony, called Taber Laut (marine alms) or Rebo Kasan (the Last Wednesday) for the people of Bangka. Taber Laut is an effort to embody the gratitude of the people who are generally fishers over the abundance of seafood obtained and carried out every year. The custom is basically almost the same as in some other areas in Indonesia.





**DATA TABULATION  
REGIONAL LEADING BUSINESS SECTORS OF CENTRAL BANGKA REGENCY  
FOR ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) AND DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI)**

NO	SECTOR	INVESTMENT PROJECT
1	<b>AGRICULTURE:</b> <b>a. Crops</b>	Area of harvest of wetland Paddy: 101 ha (production: 291.75 tons); and dry-land Paddy: 294 ha (559 tons); Maize (76.41 ha; production: 396.24 tons); Cassava (192.75 ha; 2,982 tons); Sweet potatoes (30.80 ha, 200.55 tons); Peanuts (21.35 ha, 54.08 tons); and taro (31.50 ha; 73.40 tons).
	<b>b. Horticulture</b>	Medicinal herbs: 74,652 tons; Fruits: 415 ha harvest area with 2,146 tons production (durian, pineapple, banana, tangerine, papaya, and mango).  Vegetable harvest area: 249.66 ha with production of 1,085.44 tons (red pepper, chili, shallots, leek, long bean, tomato, eggplant, bean, cucumber, water cabbage, spinach, and Chinese cabbage).
2.	<b>PLANTATION</b>	Rubber (harvest area: 8,319.89 ha, production: 8,004.42 tons), coconut (711,03 ha; 313,41 tons), coffee (9,55 ha; 3,06 tons), oil palm (7,954,81 ha; 17,249 tons), pepper (3,210.81 ha; 2,115.07 tons), cocoa (97.70 ha; 46.12 tons), areca nut (17.60 ha; 5,04 tons); candle-nut (24.94 ha; 1.71 tons), sugar palm (45.59 ha; 7.68 tons), and cashew-nut (8.65 ha, 1.06 tons).  There are 11 Large Oil Palm Plantation Companies.
3.	<b>FORESTRY</b>	Forest area: 129,206.79 ha (protected forest: 32,349.78 ha, permanent production forest: 90,847.62 ha, forest of nature reserve and natural conservation: 6,009.40 ha).
4.	<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>	3,414 cows, 6 buffalo, 11 horses, 422 goats, 30 sheep and 2,382 pigs; and 353,911 domestic chickens, 2,000 layers, 469,079 broilers and 2,614 ducks.
5.	<b>MARINE / FISHERY</b>	Capture Fish Production: 23,606.50 tons; Aquaculture Production: 1,428 tons (total area: 21.39 ha).
6.	<b>MINING</b>	Production of Tin Ore: 660.93 tons, Production of Tin Metals: 589.11 tons.
7.	<b>INDUSTRY / TRADE</b>	8 Large/Medium Companies with 659 workers; Small and Medium Enterprises: 18 Food Industries; 1 Chemical and Building Materials Industry; 2 Metal, Machinery & Electronics Industries).
8.	<b>ENERGY</b>	Electricity: 9,531 KW of installed power with 8 generating units; 8,600 capable power; 19,971 customers; Number of villages with electricity: 63 villages/sub-districts.  Drinking water: 913 customers; Water disbursed: 166,033 m <sup>3</sup> .
9.	<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	Length of Road: 588.76 km (67.78 Country Road; 174.26 km Provincial Road, 346.72 District / City Road).  Depati Amir Airport of Pangkalpinang located in Pangkalanbaru District serves Garuda Indonesia, Citilink, Lion Air and Sriwijaya Air with destinations of Jakarta/Palembang/ Tanjungpandan/Batam. Selan River Port, Kurau Fish Landing Base and planned development of Selan River II Port.
10.	<b>TOURISM</b>	5 hotels with 510 rooms and 672 beds and 303 workforce. The number of tourists is 83,324 people (1,201 foreign tourists and 82,123 domestic ones). Number of restaurants/food stalls: 114 units.

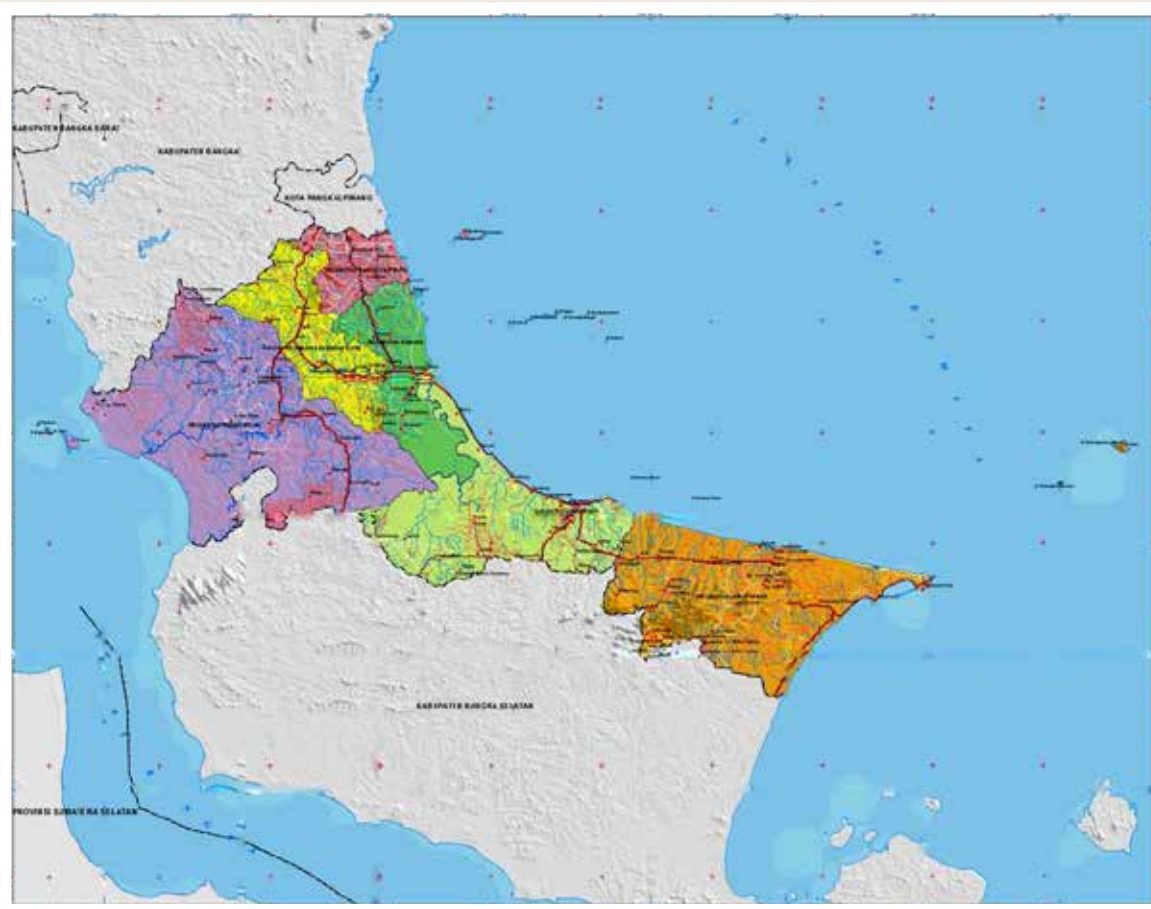




INVESTMENT REVERBERATION IN SELAWANG  
SEGANTANG COUNTRY (CENTRAL BANGKA REGENCY)



**Peta Kabupaten Bangka Tengah**  
Map of Central Bangka Regency



**Kontak Investasi :**



**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL PELAYANAN PERIZINAN TERPADU  
SATU PINTU DAN TENAGA KERJA  
KABUPATEN BANGKA TENGAH**

Komplek Perkantoran Pemerintah Kabupaten Bangka Tengah  
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Email: [dinaspmpkbateng@gmail.com](mailto:dinaspmpkbateng@gmail.com)  
Website: [bangkatengahkab.sicantik.layanan.go.id](http://bangkatengahkab.sicantik.layanan.go.id)



# Tanjung Gunung Special Economic Zone – Kepulauan Bangka Belitung



Location	Bangka Tengah
Estimated Investment Value	Rp. 6.1 T (Utilities and Business Unit)
Total Area / Land Status	385 Ha
Mode of Offer	Business Units Investment
Project Owner	PT. PAN SEMUJUR MAKMUR
Project Status	Waiting for PP ( Peraturan Pemerintah ) Republic of Indonesia

## Project Description

- Tourism Special Economic Zone (385 Ha)
- Facilities & Incentives ( Ease of Doing Business, Tax Incentives, Import Duties & Excise, Traffic & Movement of Goods, Immigration, Employment, Land Titling & Property Access)
- Given Value as a strategic location that is passed by many trade and shipping lines, both National ( ALKI I ) and International ( OBOR )
- Projected to be able to synergize with Tanjung Kelayang Special Economic Zone in Belitung with the Island Hopping Concept passing through 7 Island around this 385 Ha Area

## Project's Owner Profile

**PT. Pan Semujur Makmur** is an Indonesia Company from Bangka Belitung known as proposer of Tanjung Gunung Special Economic Zone and automatically become a company for developing and operating Tanjung Gunung Special Economic Zone



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# **PENDAR PESONA INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN BLITAR**

## **GLOWING INVESTMENT CHARM IN BLITAR REGENCY**







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH

### *Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI BLITAR**

### **THE REGENT OF BLITAR**

**Drs. RIJANTO, MM.**

Beliau dilahirkan di kota Bitar pada tanggal 28 Januari 1953, beragama Islam, beristrikan Ibu Ninik Tjatur Anggraini, A.Md. dan dikaruniai 2 orang anak. Beliau mengawali pendidikan dasar di SDN Bendogerit III Blitar (lulus 1966), SMP Negeri 1 Blitar (lulus 1969) dan SMA Negeri 1 Blitar (lulus 1972). Pendidikan tinggi diselesaikannya di Akademi Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri (APDN) tahun 1980; Sarjana FISIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang (lulus tahun 1991) dan Magister Management Universitas Wijaya Putra (2001)).

Karier pekerjaan beliau diawali sebagai Kepala Sub-Bagian Pem. Perk.; MP3 Kecamatan Bakung; Camat Kademangan; Camat Nglegok; Camat Wlingi; Kepala Bagian Tata Pemerintahan Kab. Blitar; Plt. Dirut PDAM Kab. Blitar; Pj. Kepala Bagian Pembangunan Kab. Blitar; Plt. Dirum dan Keuangan PDAM Kab. Blitar; Kepala Kantor Satpol PP Kabupaten Blitar; Kepala Dinas Nakertrans Kabupaten Blitar; Plh. Direktur PDAM Kabupaten Blitar; Kepala Dinas Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Kabupaten Blitar; Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Daerah Kabupaten Blitar; Wakil Bupati Blitar dan Bupati Blitar

**Riwayat Organisasi:** Ketua DPD II AMPI Kabupaten Blitar; Pengurus PSBI Kabupaten Blitar; Pengurus Korpri Kabupaten Blitar; Ka Kwarcab Pramuka Kabupaten Blitar; Pengurus KONI Kabupaten Blitar; Ketua Pengcab PSSI Kabupaten Blitar; Ketua Pengcab IPSI Kabupaten Blitar dan Ketua PMI Kabupaten Blitar.

**Penghargaan:** Satya Lencana Karya Satiya XX Tahun; Satya Lencana Karya Satiya XXX Tahun; Lencana Dharma Bhakti Pramuka dan Lencana Melati Pramuka.

He was born in the city of Blitar on 28 January 1953, is a Muslim, married to Mrs. Ninik Tjatur Anggraini, A.Md. and blessed with 2 children. He started basic education at the State Elementary School (SDN) Bendogerit III of Blitar (graduated 1966), the State Junior High School (SMPN 1, graduated 1969) in Blitar and the State Senior High School (SMAN 1, graduated 1972) also in Blitar. He completed higher education at the Academy of Domestic Administration (APDN) in 1980; Bachelor of Social Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Malang (graduated in 1991) and Master of Management, University of Wijaya Putra (2001).

His work career began as Head of Pem. Perk. Sub Division; MP3 of Bakung District; Head of Kademangan District; Head of Nglegok District; Head of Wlingi District; Head of Governance Section of Blitar Regency; Acting Managing Director of PDAM Blitar Regency; Acting Head of Regional Development Division of Blitar Regency; Acting Director General and Finance of PDAM Blitar Regency; Head of the Civil Service Police Unit Office; Head of the Labor and Transmigration Service of Blitar Regency; Acting Director of PDAM of Blitar Regency; Head of Education and Culture Service of Blitar Regency; Head of the Regional Education Service of Blitar Regency; Deputy Regent of Blitar and last but not least as the Regent of Blitar

**Organizational History:** Chairperson of AMPI DPD II of Blitar Regency; Management of PSBI on Blitar Regency; KORPRI Board of Blitar Regency; Chairperson of Kwarcab Pramuka of Blitar Regency; Management of KONI of Blitar Regency; Chairman of PSSI of Blitar Regency Branch; Chairperson of the IPSI of Blitar Regency Branch and Chair of the PMI of Blitar Regency.

**Award:** Satya Lencana Karya Satiya XX Year; Satya Lencana Karya Satiya XXX Year; Dharma Bhakti Pramuka and Melati Pramuka Badges.







## SAMBUTAN KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU (DPMPTSP) KABUPATEN BLITAR

*Foreword Of The Head Of The One-Stop Office Of Investment And Integrated Services (Dpmptsp) Of Blitar Regency*

**Drs. RULLY WAHYU PRASETYOWANTO, ME.**

Kabupaten Blitar memiliki tata guna tanah terinci sebagai Sawah, Pekarangan, Perkebunan, Tambak, Tegal, Hutan, Kolam Ikan dan lain-lain. Kabupaten Blitar juga dibelah aliran sungai Brantas menjadi dua bagian yaitu Blitar Utara dan Blitar Selatan yang sekaligus membedakan potensi kedua wilayah tersebut. Blitar Utara merupakan dataran rendah dan beriklim basah dengan potensi keunggulan di Sektor Pertanian, Peternakan, Perkebunan dan Perikanan Darat; sedangkan Blitar Selatan merupakan lahan kering yang cukup kritis dan beriklim kering dengan potensi di Sektor Pertambangan, Pariwisata Pantai dan Perikanan Tangkap.

Dengan kondisi seperti itu, Kabupaten Blitar dimungkinkan untuk mengembangkan sektor unggulan yang dimilikinya, yaitu Sektor Pertanian, Perkebunan, Peternakan, Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura; Sektor Pertambangan; Sektor Perikanan dan Kelautan; Sektor Industri dan Perdagangan; dan Sektor Pariwisata. Pemerintah Kabupaten Blitar melalui Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Blitar menerbitkan Buku Peluang Investasi yang ada di Kabupaten ini dengan judul “**Pendar Pesona Investasi di Kabupaten Blitar**” sebagai bahan informasi bagi para Investor baik dari dalam maupun dari luar negeri.

Dengan informasi dalam buku ini, diharapkan akan meningkatkan minat investor untuk melakukan investasi di Kabupaten Blitar, sehingga dapat mendukung tercapainya peningkatan perekonomian daerah di segala bidang, pada akhirnya akan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Blitar Regency has detailed land usage as paddy fields, yards, plantations, brackish water ponds, dry-land planting area, forests, fish ponds and others. Blitar Regency is also divided by Brantas River flow into two parts, North Blitar and South Blitar which also distinguish the potential of the two regions. North Blitar is a lowland and wet climate with potential advantages in the Sectors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Plantation and Inland Fisheries; while South Blitar is a dry land that is quite critical and has a dry climate with potential in the Sectors of Mining, Coastal Tourism and Capture Fisheries.

With such conditions, Blitar Regency is allowed to develop its superior sectors, namely the Sectors of Agriculture, Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Food Crops and Horticulture; the Mining Sector; the Fisheries and Marine Sector; the Industry and Trade Sector; and the Tourism Sector. The Regional Government of Blitar Regency through the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Service published a book of Investment Opportunity in the Regency entitled “**Glowing Investment Charm in Blitar Regency**” as information material for investors both from within and abroad.

With the information in the book, it is expected that it will increase investors’ interest in investing in Blitar Regency, so that it can support the achievement of regional economic improvements in all fields, ultimately increasing the welfare of the community.





## PENDAR PESONA INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN BLITAR



### PENDAR PESONA INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN BLITAR GLOWING INVESTMENT CHARM IN BLITAR REGENCY



#### VISI DAN MISI

**Visi:**

“MENUJU KABUPATEN BLITAR LEBIH SEJAHTERA, MAJU DAN BERDAYA SAING”..

**Misi:**

Untuk mewujudkan Visi Kabupaten Blitar tersebut, Misi Pembangunan Kabupaten Blitar Tahun 2016-2021 ditetapkan sebagai berikut:

#### VISION AND MISSION

**Vision:**

“TOWARDS MORE PROSPEROUS, ADVANCED, AND COMPETITIVE BLITAR REGENCY”.

**Mission:**

To realize the Vision of Blitar Regency, the Development Mission of Blitar Regency for 2016-2021 has been determined as follows:







1. Meningkatkan taraf kehidupan masyarakat melalui akselerasi program pengentasan kemiskinan, optimalisasi dan pengembangan program pembangunan dan kemasyarakatan yang tepat sasaran;
2. Memantapkan kehidupan masyarakat berlandaskan nilai-nilai keagamaan (religius), kearifan lokal dan hukum melalui optimalisasi kehidupan beragama dan kehidupan sosial, serta penerapan peraturan perundang-undangan;
3. Meningkatkan kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) masyarakat melalui peningkatan mutu bidang pendidikan (termasuk di dalamnya adalah wawasan kebangsaan, budi pekerti, praktek keagamaan) dan kesehatan serta kemudahan akses memperoleh pendidikan dan pelayanan kesehatan yang memadai;
4. Meningkatkan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik melalui reformasi birokrasi, serta pelayanan publik berbasis teknologi informasi;
5. Meningkatkan keberdayaan masyarakat dan usaha ekonomi masyarakat yang memiliki daya saing melalui peningkatan ketrampilan dan keahlian, pengembangan ekonomi kerakyatan berbasis Koperasi dan UMKM, ekonomi kreatif, jiwa kewirausahaan, potensi lokal daerah dan penguatan sektor pariwisata serta pemanfaatan sumber daya alam dengan memperhatikan kelestarian lingkungan hidup;
6. Meningkatkan pembangunan berbasis desa dan kawasan perdesaan melalui optimalisasi penyelenggaraan pemerintahan desa, pembangunan, pembinaan kemasyarakatan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat desa.

1. Improving living standard of the community through accelerating poverty alleviation programs, optimizing and developing development programs and on communities that are right on target;
2. Strengthening people's lives based on religious, local wisdom and law values through optimizing religious and social life, as well as applying legislation;
3. Improving the quality of Human Resources (HR) of the community through improving the quality of education (including the concept of nationalism, morality, religious practice) and health as well as the ease of access to education and adequate health services;
4. Improving good governance through bureaucratic reform, as well as public services based on information technology;
5. Increasing community empowerment and the economic endeavor of the community to be having competitiveness through increasing skills and expertise, developing populist economy based on Cooperatives and MSMEs, creative economy, entrepreneurial spirit, regional local potential and strengthening the tourism sector and the use of natural resources by concern for environmental sustainability;
6. Increasing development based on village and rural areas through optimizing the implementation of village governance, development, community coaching and empowering rural communities.

## GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH

### Letak, Luas dan Batas Wilayah

Kabupaten Blitar merupakan kabupaten yang terletak di Pulau Jawa bagian Timur. Merupakan salah satu Kabupaten dari 38 kabupaten/kota yang membagi habis wilayah Provinsi Jawa Timur, berada di pesisir Samudera Indonesia memiliki luas 1.588,79 km<sup>2</sup>, dengan batas wilayah sebagai berikut: Kabupaten Kediri di sebelah Utara; Kabupaten Malang di sebelah Timur; Samudera Indonesia di sebelah Selatan; Kabupaten Tulungagung di sebelah Barat; dan wilayah Kota Blitar di tengah. Kabupaten Blitar berada di sebelah Selatan garis khatulistiwa, terletak pada 111040'-112010' Bujur Timur dan 7058'-809'51" Lintang Selatan. Secara administrasi Pemerintah Kabupaten Blitar terbagi menjadi 22 kecamatan, 220 desa, 28 kelurahan, 759 dusun/ Rukun Warga (RW) dan sebanyak 6.978 Rukun Tetangga (RT).

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

### Location, Area and Boundaries

Blitar Regency is a region located on the eastern part of Java Island. This is one of Regencies among 38 regencies/municipalities divided up the territory of East Java Province, located on the coast of the Indonesia Ocean that has an area of 1,588.79 km<sup>2</sup>, with regional boundaries as follows: Kediri Regency in the North; Malang Regency in the East; the Indonesian Ocean in the South; Tulungagung Regency in the West; and the area of Blitar City in the middle. Blitar Regency is on the south line of the equator, located at 111040'-112010' East Longitude and 7058'-809'51" South Latitude. Administratively, the Regional Government of Blitar Regency is divided into 22 Districts, 220 Villages, 28 Sub-districts, 759 Hamlets/Citizens Association (RW) and as many as 6,978 Neighborhood Associations (RT).





### Topografi, Iklim dan Kesesuaian Lahan

Keberadaan Sungai Brantas membagi wilayah Kabupaten Blitar menjadi dua wilayah yaitu wilayah Kabupaten Blitar Bagian Utara dan Wilayah Kabupaten Blitar Bagian Selatan. Bagian Utara merupakan dataran rendah dan dataran tinggi dengan ketinggian antara 105-349 meter dari permukaan air laut (dpl), dan keberadaannya dekat dengan Gunung Kelud yang merupakan gunung berapi yang masih aktif membuat struktur tanahnya lebih subur dan banyak dilalui sungai. Kecamatan yang wilayahnya di bagian Utara meliputi: Kecamatan Kanigoro, Talun, Selopuro, Kesamben, Doko, Wlingi, Gandusari, Garum, Nglegok, Sanankulon, Ponggok, Srengat, Wonodadi dan Udanawu. Kecamatan yang wilayahnya di bagian Selatan meliputi: Kecamatan Bakung, Wonotirto, Panggungrejo, Wates, Binangun, Sutojayan dan Kademangan. Hamparan wilayah Kabupaten Blitar merupakan daerah dengan ketinggian rata-rata + 100 meter dpl, dengan distribusi wilayah menurut ketinggian yaitu: 36,4% kecamatan berada pada ketinggian antara 100 – < 200 meter dpl; 36,4% kecamatan berada pada ketinggian antara 200 – < 300 meter dpl; dan 27,2% kecamatan berada pada ketinggian > 300 meter dpl.



### Iklim

Kabupaten Blitar mempunyai 2 jenis musim pada setiap tahunnya, yaitu musim penghujan dan musim kemarau. Data yang terekam pada 37 stasiun pengamat di Kabupaten Blitar tersebut menyimpulkan bahwa selama tahun 2017 Kabupaten Blitar diguyur hujan selama 59 hari atau hampir 2 bulan dengan rata-rata curah hujan 14,16 mm, mengalami penurunan jika dibandingkan dengan tahun 2016 sebanyak 20,51 mm.

### Topography, Climate and Land Suitability

The existence of the Brantas River divides Blitar Regency area becomes two regions, namely North Blitar Regency area and South Blitar Regency area. North Section is a lowland and plateau with a height between 105 and 349 m above sea level (asl), and its existence is near Mount Kelud which is an active volcano making the soil structure is more fertile and a lot of river passes. The Districts whose territory in the North area includes: the Districts of Kanigoro, Talun, Selopuro, Kesamben, Doko, Wlingi, Gandusari, Garum, Nglegok, Sanankulon, Ponggok, Srengat, Wonodadi and Udanawu. The Districts whose territory in the South area includes: the Districts of Bakung, Wonotirto, Panggungrejo, Wates, Binangun, Sutojayan and Kademangan. Overlay of Blitar Regency is an area with height average of about 100 meters asl, with the distribution of regions according to height, namely: 36.4% of districts are in height between 100 and <200 meters asl; 36.4% of districts are in altitude between 200 and <300 meters asl; and 27.2% of districts are in altitude of > 300 meter asl.



### Climate

Blitar have 2 types of seasons each year, namely the rainy and dry seasons. Data recorded on 37 stations in Blitar Regency concluded that during the year 2017 Blitar Regency was raining for 59 days or almost 2 months with an average rainfall of 14.16 mm, decreased when compared to 2016 as many as 20.51 mm.







### Kesesuaian lahan

Kabupaten Blitar memiliki tata guna tanah terinci sebagai Sawah, Pekarangan, Perkebunan, Tambak, Tegal, Hutan, Kolam Ikan dan lain-lain. Kabupaten Blitar juga dibelah aliran sungai Brantas menjadi dua bagian yaitu Blitar Utara dan Blitar Selatan yang sekaligus membedakan potensi kedua wilayah tersebut. Blitar Utara merupakan dataran rendah dan beriklim basah dengan potensi keunggulan di Sektor Pertanian, Peternakan, Perkebunan dan Perikanan Darat; sedangkan Blitar Selatan merupakan lahan kering yang cukup kritis dan beriklim kering dengan potensi di Sektor Pertambangan, Pariwisata Pantai dan Perikanan Tangkap.

### Demografi

Jumlah penduduk pada tahun 2017 tercatat 1.153.803 Jiwa dalam 445.319 Keluarga yang terdiri dari 578.015 Laki-laki dan 575.788 Wanita, rasio: 100,38 dan Kepadatan 726 jiwa/km<sup>2</sup>. Kabupaten Blitar sedang menikmati bonus demografi, karena usia produktifnya jauh lebih besar daripada usia non produktif. Hal ini menjadi penopang pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah. Mayoritas penduduk Kabupaten Blitar bekerja pada Sektor Pertanian, Perdagangan, Jasa dan Industri Pengolahan. Sementara untuk angka Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) pada tahun 2017 adalah 69,33. Untuk persentase penduduk miskin tahun 2017, adalah sebesar 9,80%.

### Agama

Penduduk Kabupaten Blitar terdiri dari 1.327.921 jiwa beragama Islam (96,27%) dengan 1.123 masjid dan 3.499 musholah/langgar; 19.155 jiwa beragama Protestan (1,46%) dengan 103 gereja; 12.836 jiwa beragama Katolik (1,08%) dengan 68 gereja; 13.522 jiwa beragama Hindu (0,99%) dengan 96 Pura; 2.724 jiwa beragama Budha (0,20%) dengan 22 Vihara; 17 orang beragama Konghucu dan 54 orang menganut Aliran Kepercayaan.



### Land Suitability

Blitar Regency has detailed land use as dry/wetland paddy fields, yards, plantations, brackish water ponds, dry land, forests, fish ponds and others. Blitar Regency is also divided by Brantas River into two parts, North and South Blitar which also differentiated the potential of the two regions. North Blitar is lowland and wet climate with potential for excellence in the Sectors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Plantation and Inland Fisheries; while South Blitar is a fairly critical dry land and dry climate with potential in the Sectors of Mining, Coastal Tourism and Capture Fishery.



### Demographics

The population in 2017 recorded 1,153,803 people in 445,319 families consisting of 578,015 Men and 575,788 Women, sex-ratio: 100.38 and density of 726 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Blitar Regency is enjoying a demographic bonus, because its productive age is far away greater than non productive age. This is a support to the regional economic growth. The majority of the residents of Blitar Regency work in the Sectors of Agriculture, Trade, Services and Processing Industries. While for Human Development Index (HDI) at 2017 was 69.33. For the percentage of poor people in 2017 was 9.80%.

### Religion

The population of Blitar Regency consists of 1,327,921 Muslims (96.27%) with 1,123 mosques and 3,499 small mosques/praying houses; 19,155 Protestants (1.46%) with 103 churches; 12,836 Catholics (1.08%) with 68 churches; 13,522 Hindus (0.99%) with 96 temples; 2,724 Buddhists (0.20%) with 22 monasteries; 17 Confucians and 54 adhering to Folk Religion.





**Perekonomian**

Ekonomi tumbuh 5,12% pada tahun 2017, demikian halnya dengan Pendapatan Per Kapita Masyarakat yang secara konsisten tumbuh hingga Rp. 27,5 juta/thn. Ekonomi daerah ditopang oleh kontribusi 4 sektor utama yakni: (1) Sektor Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan; (2) Sektor Industri Pengolahan; (3) Sektor Konstruksi dan (4) Sektor Perdagangan. Sumbangan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) terbesar pada tahun 2017 dihasilkan oleh Kategori Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan sebesar 34,29%; kemudian Kategori Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Motor sebesar 17,86%; Industri Pengolahan sebesar 13,16%; dan Konstruksi sebesar 9,48%. Sementara peranan kategori yang lain kontribusinya < 6%.

**Economy**

The economy grew 5.12% in 2017, as well as income Per capita which consistently grow up to IDR 27.5 million/year. The regional economy is supported by the contribution of 4 main sectors, namely: (1) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector; (2) Processing Industry Sector; (3) Construction Sector and (4) Trade Sector. The biggest donation of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in 2017 was produced by the Sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (34.29%); then the Sector of Large and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair amounting to 17.86%; the Processing Industry Sector of 13.16%; and the Construction Sector of 9.48%, while the role of other categories have contribution of < 6%.



**SARANA DAN PRASARANA**

**Jalan Raya**

Jalan raya di wilayah Kabupaten Blitar yang merupakan jalan Provinsi adalah sepanjang 28,78 Km jalan aspal, dengan kondisi jalan 100% sedang dan merupakan kelas jalan IIIB. Jalan Kabupaten yang ada sepanjang 4.466 Km terdiri dari jalan aspal 63,30%, 21,79% jalan tanah, 12,02% jalan kerikil/ makadam dan 3,11% merupakan jalan beton. Kondisi jalan 24,18% baik, 37,62% sedang, 15,00% rusak ringan, 5,82% rusak berat dan sisanya jalan tanah 21,72%.

**FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Highway**

Roads in the Blitar Regency area, which are provincial roads, are 28.78 km long (asphalt roads) with 100% moderate road conditions in the IIIB road class. The Regency Roads are along 4,466 Km consists of 63.30% asphalt roads, 21.79% of dirt roads, 12.02% of gravel roads and 3.11% are concrete roads. The road condition is 24.18% good, 37.62% medium, 15.00% lightly damaged, 5.82% heavily damaged and the remaining land roads 21.72%.

**Transportasi**

Sarana transportasi jalan raya baik untuk barang maupun untuk penumpang yang ada di Kabupaten Blitar cukup beragam jenisnya. Hal ini terlihat dengan semakin meningkatnya jumlah dan jenis kendaraan bermotor yang wajib uji di Balai Pengujian

**Transportation**

Road transportation facilities for goods and for passengers in Blitar Regency are quite diverse. The matter is seen in increasing number and type of motorized vehicles the required test at the Motorized Vehicle Testing Center of Blitar Regency. Besides







Kendaraan Bermotor Kabupaten Blitar. Disamping transportasi jalan raya, sarana transportasi darat lainnya yang murah dan dijangkau masyarakat ekonomi lemah pada umumnya yaitu berupa angkutan kereta api. Sepanjang rel kereta api yang melintasi wilayah Kabupaten Blitar terdapat 5 buah stasiun kereta api yaitu Stasiun Kereta Api Garum, Talun, Wlingi, Kesamben dan Pohgajih.

**Pos dan Telekomunikasi**

Fasilitas pelayanan Pos di Kabupaten Blitar sebanyak 36 unit terdiri dari 18 unit Kantor Pos Cabang dan 18 unit Pos Keliling. Unit pelayanan telekomunikasi di Kabupaten Blitar ada 6 unit yaitu di Kecamatan Binangun, Kesamben, Sutojayan (Lodoyo), Nglegok (Penataran), Srengat dan Wlingi. Sarana telekomunikasi yang berupa wartel dan telepon umum koin jumlahnya mengalami penurunan, seiring dengan meningkatnya komunikasi melalui telepon genggam yang dirasa lebih cepat, mudah, dan praktis serta lebih murah.

**Lembaga Keuangan**

Dari 966 unit Koperasi yang ada di wilayah Kabupaten Blitar, 938 unit merupakan bukan Koperasi Unit Desa, sedangkan Koperasi Unit Desa (KUD) Mandiri di Kabupaten Blitar sebanyak 28 buah tersebar di 21 kecamatan. Disamping Koperasi, lembaga keuangan yang beroperasi di Kabupaten ini adalah PT. Pegadaian dan Perbankan baik Bank milik Negara maupun Swasta.

**Fasilitas Pendidikan**

Kabupaten Blitar memiliki 803 Taman Kanak-Kanak; 130 Raudlatul Athfal RA); 673 SD Negeri dan 26 SD Swasta; 14 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) Negeri dan 194 MI Swasta; 48 SMP Negeri dan 57 SMP Swasta; 10 Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) Negeri dan 45 MTs Swasta; 13 SLTA Negeri dan 43 SLTA Swasta; 3 Madrasah Aliyah (MA) Negeri dan 19 MA Swasta; 135 Pondok Pesantren dengan 23.076 santri.

road transportation, other means of land transportation which is cheap and reachable by the weak economy community in general is in the form of railroad transportation. All along railroad tracks that cross the region of Blitar Regency have 5 units of the train station namely the Train Stations of Garum, Talun, Wlingi, Kesamben and Pohgajih.

**Post and Telecommunications**

Postal service facilities in Blitar Regency consist of 36 units namely 18 Post Office Branches and 18 Mobile Post Offices. Telecommunication service in Blitar Regency is 6 units, namely in the Districts of Binangun, Kesamben, Sutojayan (Lodoyo), Nglegok (Penataran), Srengat and Wlingi. The number of Telecommunication facilities such as public telephone kiosks and coins, has decreased, along with the increase in communication through perceived mobile phones which are faster, easier, more practical and cheaper.

**Financial Institutions**

Of the 966 Cooperative units in Blitar Regency area, 938 units is not a Rural Unit Cooperative, while the Independent Rural Unit Cooperatives (KUD) in Blitar Regency are as many as 28 units spread in 21 Districts. Besides Cooperatives, financial institutions operating in the Regency are PT. Pawnshops and Banking both State and Private Banks.

**Educational Facilities**

Blitar Regency has 803 Kindergartens; 130 Raudlatul Athfal (RA); 673 Public and 26 Private Elementary Schools; 14 Public Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) and 194 Private MIs; 48 Public and 57 Private Junior High Schools; 10 Public Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) and 45 Private MTs; 13 Public and 43 Private Senior High Schools; 3 Public Madrasah Aliyah (MA) and 19 Private MA; 135 Islamic Boarding Schools with 23,076 students.





### Fasilitas Kesehatan

Fasilitas kesehatan di Kabupaten Blitar sebanyak 7 Rumah Sakit Umum dengan 565 tempat tidur (masing-masing 1 unit di Kecamatan Sutojayan, Kanigoro, Talun, Kesamben, Wlingi dan 2 unit di Kecamatan Srengat); 24 Puskesmas, 68 Pustu, 158 Klinik KB/Polindes; 17 Panti Asuhan dan 1 Panti Jompo. Sedangkan Tenaga Kesehatan yang ada di Kabupaten ini adalah: 78 Dokter Spesialis, 115 Dokter Umum, 26 Dokter Gigi; 182 Perawat Umum, 14 Perawat Gigi; 263 Bidan; 11 Sanitarian; 2 Apoteker, 11 Asisten Apoteker; 18 Analisis; 18 Pengatur Gizi; 24 Paramedis lainnya; 37 Non-Paramedis lainnya.

### POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI

Daya tarik Potensi dan kekayaan yang dimiliki Kabupaten Blitar bukan hanya pada sumber daya alam, produksi hasil bumi yang melimpah, hasil-hasil peternakan, perikanan dan deposit hasil tambang yang tersebar di wilayah Blitar Selatan, tetapi juga kekayaan budaya serta peninggalan sejarah yang mempunyai nilai adiluhung menjadi kekayaan yang tidak ternilai. Namun lebih dari itu, berbagai kemudahan perijinan dan iklim investasi (usaha) yang kondusif didukung oleh stabilitas sosial politik merupakan modal utama yang dapat menjadi “point of essential” terutama jaminan bagi investor dan seluruh masyarakat untuk melibatkan diri dalam pengembangan Kabupaten Blitar.

### SEKTOR PERTANIAN, PERKEBUNAN, PETERNAKAN, TANAMAN PANGAN DAN HORTIKULTURA

Tanaman pangan utama di Jawa Timur dan terutama di Kabupaten Blitar sebagai salah satu kabupaten yang subur adalah: Padi (238.654,11 ton), Jagung beras (3.900 ton), Gandum, Singkong (16.385 ton), Ubi manis (7.203 ton), Kacang kedelai (14.105 ton), Kacang tanah, kacang-kacangan, Buah, Sayur-mayur. Jenis tanaman pangan yang banyak di produksi di Kabupaten Blitar meliputi: padi, jagung, kedelai, kacang tanah, umbi kayu, dan ketela rambat. Kedelai hasil produksi masyarakat Kabupaten Blitar memiliki prospek yang bagus dan mampu bersaing dengan daerah lain sebagai pemasok bahan baku kecap selain di gunakan sebagai bahan dasar tempe dan tahu. Adapun luas panen, rata-rata produksi untuk pertanian pangan adalah sebagai berikut:

### Health facility

Health facilities in the Regency consist of 7 General Hospitals with 565 beds (1 unit each in the Districts of Sutojayan, Kanigoro, Talun, Kesamben, Wlingi and 2 units in Srengat District); 24 Public Health Centers (PHC/Puskesmas), 68 Sub-PHC (Pustu), 158 Family Planning Clinics/Rural Maternity Posts; 17 Orphanages and 1 Nursing Home. While Health Workers in the Regency are: 78 Specialist Doctors, 115 General Practitioners, 26 Dentists; 182 General Nurses, 14 Dental Nurses; 263 Midwives; 11 Sanitarian; 2 Pharmacists, 11 Pharmacist Assistants; 18 Analysis; 18 Nutrition Regulator; 24 other paramedics; 37 other non-paramedics.

### INVESTMENT POTENTIALS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Attractiveness Potential and wealth possessed by Blitar Regency are not only in natural resources, abundant production of crops, livestock and fisheries products, and deposits of mining products spread in the South Blitar region, but also cultural richness and historical heritage that have a fair value become invaluable wealth as well. But more than that, the various ease of licensing and a conducive investment (business) climate supported by socio-political stability are the main capital that can become “point of essential”, especially guarantees for investors and the entire community to involve themselves in the development of Blitar Regency.

### THE SECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, PLANTATION, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, FOOD CROPS AND HORTICULTURE.

The main food crops in East Java and especially in Blitar Regency as one of fertile Regencies are: paddy (238,654.11 tons), loose corn (3,900 tons), wheat, Cassava (16,385 tons), Sweet potato (7,203 tons), Soybeans (14,105 tons), Peanuts, Legumes, Fruit and Vegetables. Many types of food crops produced in Blitar Regency includes: paddy, maize, soybeans, peanuts, cassava and sweet potatoes. Soybean produced by the people of Blitar Regency has a good prospect and able to compete with other regions as a supplier of soy sauce raw materials besides using as a base for tempeh and tofu. The harvest area, average production for food crop agriculture is as follows:





## GLOWING INVESTMENT CHARM IN BLITAR REGENCY



No.	Jenis Tanaman	Luas Panen (Ha)	Produksi (Ton)
1	Padi Sawah	49.662	290.914
2	Padi Ladang	3.039	15.435
3	Jagung	46.594	260.134
4	Ketela Pohon	3.679	54.496
5	Ketela Rambat	76	1.423
6	Kacang Tanah	6.899	6.899
7	Kedelai	11.003	10.838

Jumlah ternak di Kabupaten Blitar ini adalah: 148.394 sapi potong; 15.680 sapi perah; 1.863 kerbau; 189 kuda; 153.341 kambing; 7.916 domba dan 8.052 babi. Sedangkan jumlah unggas adalah: 2.615.700 ayam kampung; 15.365.100 petelur; 1.004.200 pedaging; 1.010.800 itik; 80.823 entog; dan 13.392 kelinci. Peternakan ayam petelur merupakan subsektor dari pertanian yang berperan penting dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan protein hewani. Kebutuhan masyarakat akan hasil ternak seperti daging, susu dan telur semakin meningkat. Hal ini seiring dengan meningkatnya jumlah penduduk, tingkat pendidikan, kesadaran masyarakat akan gizi dan peranan zat-zat makanan khususnya protein bagi kehidupan, serta meningkatkan kemampuan masyarakat untuk memanfaatkan hasil ternak, sehingga perkembangan sektor peternakan memberikan dampak positif bagi masyarakat untuk peningkatan perbaikan gizi dan dampak positif bagi pelaku ternak yaitu meningkatnya kesejahteraan.

Kabupaten Blitar saat ini sedang mendorong beberapa potensi yang ada di daerah dengan melibatkan peran dan partisipasi masyarakat, salah satunya dengan menunjukkan potensi produk unggulan Kabupaten Blitar, yaitu Buah Belimbing dan makanan khas Pecel Blitar.

The number of livestock in Blitar Regency is: 148,394 beef cattle; 15,680 dairy cows; 1,863 buffaloes; 189 horses; 153,341 goats; 7,916 sheep and 8,052 pigs. While the number of poultry is: 2,615,700 domestic chickens; 15,355,100 layers; 1,004,200 broilers; 1,010,800 ducks; 80,823 Manila ducks; and 13,392 rabbits. Farming of layers is a sub-sector of agriculture which plays an important role in fulfillment of animal protein needs. Community needs for livestock products such as meat, milk and eggs are increasing. This is in line with the increasing population, level education, public awareness of nutrition and the role of food substances, especially protein life, as well as increasing the ability of people to use livestock products, so that the development of the livestock sector has a positive impact on the community for nutrition improvement and positive impact on livestock businesses, namely increasing welfare.

Blitar Regency is currently pushing some potential in the area, the role and participation of the community, one of which is by showing the potential of the superior products in Blitar Regency, namely Star fruit and typical Blitar food called Pecel (salad made of blanched vegetables served with peanut sauce).





### SEKTOR PERTAMBANGAN

Kabupaten Blitar memiliki potensi tambang Golongan B dan C sangat menjanjikan terutama terdapat di Wilayah Blitar Selatan apabila dapat dimanfaatkan dan dikelola secara maksimal. Deposit bahan tambang tersebut meliputi : pasir besi, trass, bentonit, kaolin, feldspar, zeloit, ballclay, sirtu, batu kapur, andesit dan pirophiliyt.

### MINING SECTOR

Blitar has mining potential of Class B and C, which are very promising especially in the South Blitar Region if it can be utilized and managed to the fullest. Deposit the mining material include: iron sand, trash, bentonite, kaolin, feldspar, zeloit, ball-clay, sand-stone, limestone, andesite and pirophiliyte.

No.	Type of Material	Area (Ha)	Deposit (m <sup>3</sup> )	Location
1.	Trass	40.50	12,800	Gandusari
2.	Bentonite	136.19	970,000	Wates and Binangun
3.	Kaolin	74.00	1,495,000	Wonotirto and Sutojayan
4.	Feldspar	355.00	2,830,000	Wonotirto
5.	Zeolite	59.45	630,000	Wonotirto and Panggungrejo
6.	Ball-clay	187.35	1,864,390	Wonotirto, Wates and Kademangan
7.	Sand-Stone	280.00	3,100,000	Lekso, Semut and Badak Rivers
8.	Lomestone	93.25	1,068,176	Binangun and Kademangan
9.	Iron sand	48.30	298,000	Panggungrejo, Bakung and Wates
10.	Pyrophyllite	37.00	740,000	Bakung and Kademangan
11.	Gold	-	0.7 – 1.79	Mount Klitik in Wates

### SEKTOR PERIKANAN DAN KELAUTAN

Kondisi iklim di Indonesia sangat mendukung budidaya ikan hias, termasuk ikan koi. Saat ini ikan hias bukan lagi hanya sekedar dijadikan hobi masyarakat melainkan telah menjadi kebanggaan, ini dikarenakan keindahan bentuk dan warna ikan mengundang minat banyak orang, sehingga bidang ini memberikan peluang bisnis yang besar. Dari sekian banyak jenis ikan hias, salah satu komoditi ikan hias yang memiliki ekonomis yang tinggi adalah ikan koi. Ikan koi (*Cyprinus Carpio*) sebagai ikan hias memiliki banyak keunggulan dibandingkan dengan ikan hias lainnya. Di Kabupaten Blitar, beberapa kecamatan menjadi pusat budidaya ikan koi dan daerah ini menghasilkan ikan koi yang memberi kontribusi bagi pembangunan Kabupaten Blitar. Selain ikan koi, Kabupaten Blitar juga merupakan daerah pembudidayaan ikan konsumsi dan hias yang tersebar di beberapa kecamatan.



### FISHERIES AND MARINE SECTOR

Climate conditions in Indonesia strongly support the cultivation of ornamental fish, including Koi fish. Currently ornamental fish is no longer just a hobby of society but rather has become a pride. This is due to the beauty of the shape and color of the fish attracting many people, so the field provides big business opportunities. Of the many types of ornamental fish, one of the ornamental fish commodities that have economically high is Koi fish. Koi fish (*Cyprinus Carpio*) as ornamental fish has many advantages compared to other ornamental fish. In Blitar Regency, several Districts become centers of Koi and fish farming in the area produces Koi fish which contribute to development of Blitar Regency. Besides Koi, Blitar Regency is also a cultivation area of consumption and ornamental fish spread in several districts.







## SEKTOR INDUSTRI DAN PERDAGANGAN

## INDUSTRY AND TRADE SECTOR

### Industri Keramik

Dengan bahan dasar tanah liat dan kaolin industri keramik berkembang di wilayah Kabupaten Blitar. Bahan utama dalam pembuatan keramik adalah tanah liat. Tanah liat sebagai bahan pokok untuk pembuatan keramik, merupakan salah satu bahan yang kegunaannya sangat menguntungkan bagi manusia karena bahannya yang mudah didapat dan pemakaian hasil jadinya yang sangat luas.



### Ceramic Industry

With the basic ingredients of clay and kaolin, the ceramics industry develops in the Blitar Regency area. The main ingredient in making ceramics is clay. Clay as a staple for making ceramics is one of them ingredients whose use is very beneficial for humans because of the ingredients which is easily obtained and the usage of the finished product is very broad.

### Susu

Daerah di Kabupaten Blitar merupakan daerah yang potensial untuk pengembangan industri pengolahan susu, hal ini didukung oleh infrastruktur yang memadai, baik berupa sarana dan prasarana yang sudah lengkap, mulai dari jalan raya yang menghubungkan antara desa ke desa maupun kecamatan dan kabupaten, jalan yang menghubungkan kabupaten dengan pelabuhan udara maupun pelabuhan laut, kawasan untuk pengembangan industri yang sudah ada di kabupaten Blitar dengan lokasi yang cukup baik untuk investasi. Sarana untuk pengembangan pabrik dan industri pengolahan susu banyak terdapat di beberapa Kecamatan di Kabupaten Blitar. Sumber daya manusia sebagai pendukung pengembangan industri pengolahan susu juga banyak tersedia, baik untuk tenaga kerja terampil maupun tenaga kerja kasar.



### Milk

The region of Blitar Regency is a potential area for the development of milk processing industry, this is supported by adequate infrastructure, both in the form of complete facilities and infrastructure, start from the highway that connects villages to villages and districts and regencies, roads that connect the Regency to airport and seaport, areas for industrial development already in Blitar Regency with a quite good location for investment. Facilities for developing milk factories and processing industries are many found in several Districts in Blitar Regency. Human resources as supporters of the development of the



milk processing industry are also widely available, both for skilled and manual labor.

### Tepung Mokaf (Singkong)

Selama ini tepung singkong digunakan secara terbatas untuk bahan pangan seperti substitusi terigu sebesar 5% pada mie instan yang menghasilkan produk dengan mutu rendah, atau pada produk kue kering. Sebaliknya, tepung Mocaf dapat digunakan sebagai food ingredient dengan penggunaan yang sangat luas. Hasil uji coba pada penelitian-penelitian sebelumnya menunjukkan bahwa mocaf dapat digunakan sebagai bahan baku dari berbagai jenis makanan, mulai dari mie, roti, kue, hingga makanan semi basah dan saos. Kue panggang, kue kukus, dan sponge cake dapat dibuat dengan berbahan baku mocaf sebagai campuran

### Mocaf Flour (Modified Cassava Flour)

So far, cassava flour has been used limitedly for food such as flour substitution by 5% in instant noodles that produce low quality products, or on crackers products. Conversely, Mocaf flour can be used as a food ingredient with very broadly usage. The results of trials in previous studies indicate that mocaf can be used as raw material for various types of food, ranging from noodles, bread, cakes, to semi-wet food and sauce. Baked cakes, steamed cakes and sponge cake can be made from mocaf as a flour mixture of up to 80%. Mocaf can also be an ingredient raw material for variety of pastries, such





tepungnya hingga 80%. Mocaf juga dapat menjadi bahan baku beragam kue kering, seperti cookies/biskuit dan cracker, serta saat ini bisa digunakan untuk produksi beras cerdas.

as cookies/biscuits and crackers, and currently can be used for smart rice production.

### Industri Coklat

Salah satu industri kecil yang mengolah kakao menjadi produk olahan cokelat adalah Kampung Cokelat yang terletak di Desa Plosorejo, Kecamatan Kademangan, Kabupaten Blitar. Di tempat ini diproses kakao mulai dari penanaman kakao sampai memproduksi cokelat, tingkat penjualan cokelat di tempat ini cukup bagus, hal ini bisa digunakan sebagai gambaran bahwa masyarakat sangat menyukai makanan cokelat dan pesaing untuk industri ini masih sangat sedikit.



### Chocolate Industry

One small industry that processes cocoa into processed chocolate products is in Kampung Cokelat which is located in Plosorejo Village of Kademangan District. In the place it is processed cocoa from planting to producing chocolate, the level of Chocolate sales in the place are quite good. This can be used as an illustration of that people really like chocolate food and competitors for the industry are still very few.

## SEKTOR PARIWISATA

### Wisata Penataran:

#### Candi Panataran

Candi Penataran merupakan Candi termegah dan terluas di Jawa Timur, berada di lereng barat daya Gunung Kelud, di sebelah utara Kota Blitar, pada ketinggian 450 meter di atas permukaan laut. Dari prasasti yang tersimpan di bagian candi diperkirakan candi ini dibangun pada masa Raja Srengga dari Kerajaan Kadiri, pada tahun 1200 Masehi dan berlanjut digunakan sampai masa pemerintahan Wikramawardhana, Raja yang bertahta di Kerajaan Majapahit pada tahun 1415. Kawasan kompleks Candi Penataran menempati areal tanah seluas 12.946 m<sup>2</sup>, seluruh halaman kompleks percandian kecuali yang bagian tenggara dibagi menjadi tiga bagian, yang dipisahkan oleh dua dinding.



## TOURISM SECTOR

### Penataran Tourism

#### Panataran Temple

Penataran Temple is the grandest and widest temple in East Java, located on the southwestern slope of Mount Kelud, in the northern part of Blitar City, at an altitude of 450 meters above sea level. From the inscriptions stored in the temple section it is estimated the temple was built during the time of King Srengga of the Kingdom of Kadiri, in 1200 AD and continued to be



used until the reign of Wikramawardhana, the King who reigned in the Majapahit Kingdom in 1415. The temple complex region occupies a land area of 12,946 m<sup>2</sup>. The entire yards of temple complex except the southeastern part is divided into three parts, separated by two walls.

### Ramayana dan Kresnayana

Terdapat juga pada dinding Candi Utama terukir relief Ramayana dengan tokoh Rama dan Shinta, dan relief Kreswnayana dengan tokoh Krisna dan Rukmini. Kisah Kresnayana menceritakan Krisna yang menculik dan mempersunting Rukmini.

### Ramayana and Krishna Yana

illustrated the character of Rama and Shinta, and Krishnayana reliefs with figures of Krishna and Rukmini. The story of Kreshnayana tells Krishna who kidnapped and married Rukmini.

### Wisata Pantai

Pantai Serang Blitar merupakan salah satu pantai di kawasan Laut Hindia yang indah dan cocok untuk dikunjungi bersama teman atau

### Beach Tourism

Serang Beach of Blitar is one of the beaches in the beautiful Indian Ocean and suitable region to visit with friends or







keluarga, terletak kurang lebih sekitar 45 Km dari pusat Kota Blitar. Selain itu disini juga terdapat perkampungan nelayan yang biasanya menangkap lobster dan ikan dengan cara tradisional mereka. Untuk mencapai pantai ini sendiri memerlukan stamina yang cukup besar karena jaraknya yang cukup jauh, dengan medan jalan yang bisa dibbilang tidak baik dan membingungkan jika tidak cermat melihat rambu jalan



anda akan salah jalan, karena kurangnya rambu penunjuk jalan kesana. Pantai pasir ini sangat cocok untuk tempat bermain bagi wisatawan, baik anak-anak maupun orang tua. Tebing karang yang terdapat dikiri kanan pantai menambah keindahan pantai ini. Di sekitar pantai ini juga terdapat pedagang makanan dan minuman yang menyediakan berbagai makanan serta minuman, khususnya degan atau kelapa muda. Di area sini juga terdapat kawasan untuk berbagai kegiatan, seperti perkemahan, arena bermain yang luas dan lahan untuk bercengkerfama dengan keluarga.

family, located approximately 45 Km from the center of Blitar City. In addition, there are also Fishers Kampongs here which usually catch lobsters and fish in their traditional way. To reach the beach itself, visitor requires quite strong stamina because the distance is quite far, with a terrain that is practically not good and confusing if visitors do not carefully see the road signs, they will

go wrong way, because of lack signpost sign there. The sand beach is perfect for a place to play for tourists, both children and parents. Cliffs of the reef in the right side of the beach add to the beauty of the beach. There is also in around beach food and beverage traders who provide a variety of food and beverages, in particular fresh degan or young coconut. In the area there are also regions for various activities, such as campground, wide playground and land to mingle with family.

### PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU (PTSP)

Standar Pelayanan Publik Kabupaten Blitar telah ditetapkan Bupati Blitar dalam memberikan pelayanan kepada masyarakat dan dunia usaha yaitu:

1. Persetujuan Prinsip;
2. Izin Lokasi;
3. Izin Lingkungan
4. Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB);
5. Izin Usaha Jasa Konstruksi (IUJK);
6. Izin Usaha Perdagangan (IUP);
7. Izin Usaha Industri (IUI);
8. Izin Kios/Los Pasar/Penggunaan Pelataran Pasar;
9. Izin Pemasangan Papan Reklame, Iklan, Spanduk dan Baliho;
10. Izin Usaha Perikanan;
11. Izin Usaha Peternakan;
12. Izin Apotek;
13. Izin Laboratorium;
14. Izin Toko Obat;
15. Izin Klinik Pratama Rawat Jalan, Rawat Inap;
16. Izin Klinik Utama Rawat Inap;
17. Izin Rumah Sakit Kelas C dan D;
18. Izin Optik;
19. Izin Toko Alat Kesehatan;
20. Izin Pemanfaatan/Pemakaian Asset Daerah;
21. Izin Warnet;
22. Izin Pembukaan Kantor Cabang, Kantor Cabang Pembantu dan Kas Koperasi;

### ONE-STOP INTEGRATED SERVICE (PTSP)

The Public Service Standard of Blitar Regency has been established by the Regent of Blitar in providing services to the community and business world, namely:

1. Principle approval
2. Location License
3. Environmental License
4. Building Construction License (IMB)
5. Construction Service Business License (IUJK);
6. Trading Business License (IUP)
7. Industrial Business License (IUI)
8. License of Kiosk/Market Los/Usage of Market Yard;
9. License for Installing Ads, Banners and Billboards;
10. Fisheries Business License;
11. Animal Husbandry Business License;
12. Pharmacy License;
13. Laboratory License;
14. License of Drug Store;
15. Primary Clinic of Outpatient and Inpatient License;
16. Main Clinic of Inpatient License
17. Class C and D Hospital License;
18. Optical License;
19. License for Medical Devices Store;
20. License for Utilization / Usage of Regional Assets;
21. License for Internet House;
22. License for Establishment of Cooperative Branch Office, Sub-Branch Office and Cash;





23. Izin Usaha Simpan Pinjam Koperasi;
24. Izin Pembukaan Kantor Cabang Syariah, Kantor Cabang Pembantu Syariah dan Kantor Kas Koperasi Syariah;
25. Izin Usaha Simpan Pinjam Koperasi Syariah;
26. Izin Usaha Budidaya Hortikultura;
27. Izin Usaha Budidaya Tanaman Pangan;
28. Izin Usaha Budidaya Perkebunan;
29. Izin Pendirian Lembaga TK / PAUD;
30. Izin Pendirian Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat
31. Izin Pendirian Lembaga Kursus dan Pelatihan
32. Izin Pendirian Lembaga SD; dan
33. Izin Pendirian Lembaga SMP.
34. Tanda Daftar Perusahaan (TDP);
35. Tanda Daftar Gudang (TDG);
36. Tanda Daftar Peternakan Rakyat;
37. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pengobatan Tradisional;
38. Tanda Daftar Usaha Jasa Makanan dan Minuman;
39. Tanda Daftar Usaha Jasa Perjalanan Wisata;
40. Tanda Daftar Usaha Jasa Pramuwisata;
41. Tanda Daftar Usaha Penyediaan Akomodasi;
42. Tanda Daftar Wisata Tirta;
43. Tanda Daftar Usaha Jasa Informasi Pariwisata;
44. Tanda Daftar Usaha Jasa Konsultan Pariwisata;
45. Tanda Daftar Usaha Spa;
46. Tanda Daftar Usaha Daya Tarik Wisata;
47. Tanda Daftar Usaha Jasa Penyelenggaraan Pertemuan, Perjalanan Insentif, konferensi dan Pameran;
48. Tanda Daftar Usaha Kawasan Pariwisata; dan
49. Tanda Daftar Usaha Penyelenggaraan Kegiatan Hiburan dan Rekreasi.

23. Cooperative Savings and Loan Business License;
24. License for Establishment of Shariah Cooperative Branch Office, Shariah Sub-Branch Office and Shariah Cooperative Cash;
25. Shariah Cooperative Savings and Loan Business License;
26. Horticulture Cultivation Business License;
27. Food Crop Cultivation Business License;
28. Plantation Cultivation Business License;
29. License for Establishment of Kindergarten/Early Childhood Education Programs;
30. License for Establishment of Community Learning Activity Centers (PKBM);
31. License for Establishment of Training and Course Institutions (LKP);
32. License for Establishment of Elementary School (SD);
33. License for Establishment of Junior High School (SMP);
34. Company Registration Certificate (TDP);
35. Warehouse Registration (TDG);
36. Registration for People's Ranch;
37. Registration of Traditional Medicine Business;
38. Registration of a Food and Beverage Service Business;
39. Tourist Travel Business Registration;
40. Registration of Tourist Guide Business;
41. Business Registration for Provision of Accommodation;
42. Aqua-Tourism Registration;
43. Registration of Tourism Information Services Business;
44. Registration of Tourism Consultant Services Business;
45. Spa Business Registration;
46. Registration of Tourist Attraction Business;
47. Business Registration Service for Meeting, Incentive Travel, Conference and Exhibition Services;
48. Registration of Tourism Zone Business; and
49. Business Registration for Organizing Entertainment and Recreation Activities.

Sesuai dengan pertauran pemerintah republik indonesia nomor 24 th 2018 tentang pelayanan perizinan berusaha terintegrasi secara pasal 85 pelaksana reformasi pertauran perizinan berusaha sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 84 terdiri atas perizinan berusaha pada :

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Sektor Ketenagalistrikan;                  | l. Sektor keuangan;  |
| b. Sektor pertanian;                          | m. Sektor pariwisata;  |
| c. Sektor lingkungan hidup dan kehutanan;     | n. Sektor Pendidikan dan kebudayaan;                           |
| d. Sektor pekerjaan umum dan perumahan rakyat | o. Sektor Pendidikan tinggi;                                   |
| e. Sektor kelautan dan perikanan;             | p. Sektor agama dan keagamaan;                                 |
| f. Sektor kesehatan;                          | q. Sektor ketenagakerjaan;                                     |
| g. Sektor obat dan makanan;                   | r. Sektor kepolisian;  |
| h. Sektor perindustrian;                      | s. Sektor perkoperasian dan usaha mikro, kecil, menengah ; dan |
| i. Sektor perdagangan;                        | t. Sektor ketenaganukliran                                     |
| j. Sektor perhubungan;                        |  |
| k. Sektor komunikasi dan informatika;         |  |

In accordance with the government regulation of the republic of indonesia no 24 of 2018 on the electronics integrated business licensing services article of the implementation of business licensing regulation reform as referred

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. Electricity Sector;                     | k. Communication and Informatics Sector;                        |
| b. Agricultural Sector;                    | l. Financial Sector;  |
| c. Environmental and Forestry Sector;      | m. Tourism Sector;  |
| d. Public Works and Public Housing Sector; | n. Education and Cultural Sector;                               |
| e. Maritime And Fisheries Sector;          | o. Higher Educational Sector;                                   |
| f. Health Sector;                          | p. Religion and Religious Sector;                               |
| g. Medicine and Food Sector;               | q. Employment Sector;   |
| h. Industrial Sector;                      | r. Police Sector;   |
| i. Trade Sector;                           | s. Cooperative and Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Sector; and |
| j. Transportation Sector;                  | t. Nuclear Sector.  |





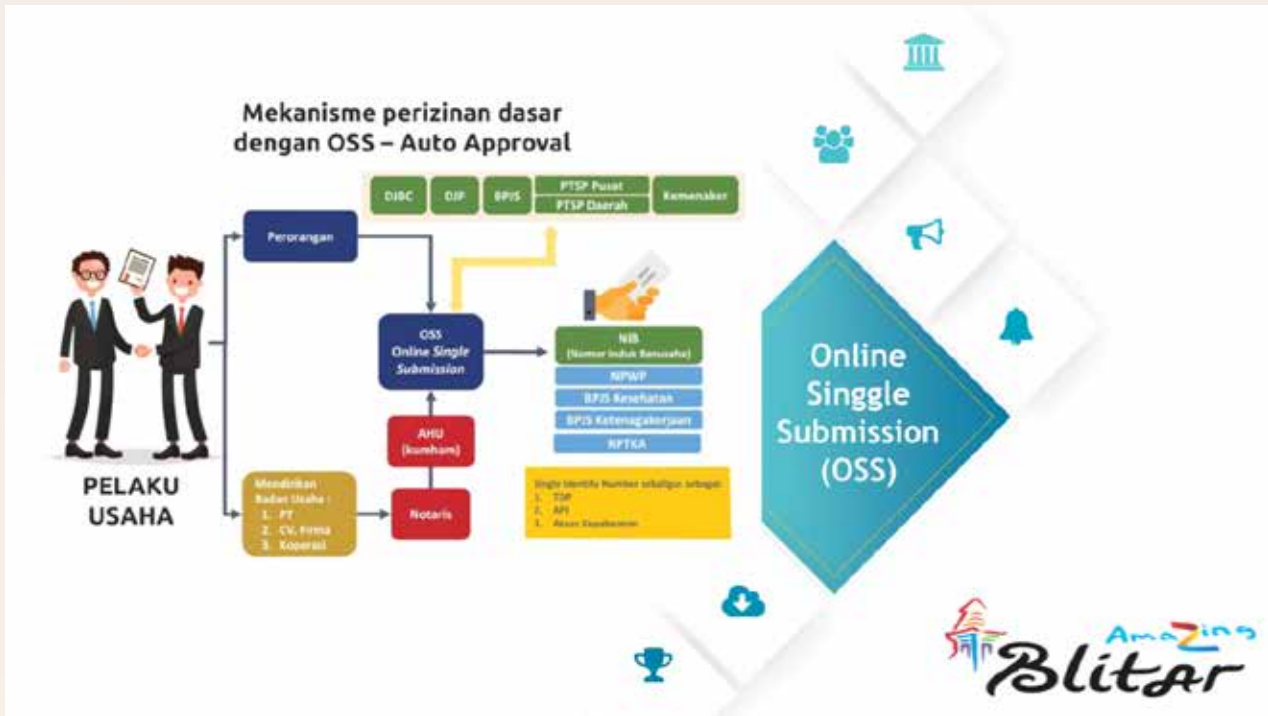


**TEKNIS PELAYANAN**

Penyelenggaraan teknis pelayanan pada Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu dijelaskan dalam 2 tabel berikut:

**TECHNICAL SERVICES**

Technical organization of the service in the Office of Integrated Services One Stop described in the table are as follows:



1. Alur pelayanan melalui Online Single Submission
2. Alur pelayanan yang tidak melalui OSS / Manual

1. Service flow through Online Single Submission
2. Service flow not through OSS / Manual

Order Of Services	Information
The Applicant seeks information, takes the application form at the Service Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Customer Service Officer provides information and explanation about the services needed by the applicant and provides an application form</li> <li>Application forms are always available at the officer and are easy to pick up (free)</li> </ul>
The Applicant Fills in the Application Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of stationery</li> <li>Filling out by the Applicant independently by completing the specified requirements. There is no need for special officers. If the applicant has difficulty, Customer Service Officer must be ready to help</li> </ul>
The Applicant Submits the Application Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submitted to the officer of the file receipt counter (Customer Service) complete with the requirements</li> <li>Customer Service checks the complete file.</li> <li>Complete documents, submitted to the data collection and validation section. If not, it will be returned to the applicant to be completed.</li> </ul>





Order Of Services	Information
Applicant Awaiting Queue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the queue number that has been provided</li> <li>The applicant waits for the receipt of the file from the officer</li> <li>No need for special officers</li> </ul>
Officer Checks Complete Administrative Files	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Checks will be carried out by File Validation officers who are competent, accountable, careful, agile and always ready on the spot.</li> <li>Invalid document, submitted to customer service which is then given back to the applicant.</li> <li>Valid document, officer gives registration number and data input</li> <li>The officer makes a receipt for the file given to the applicant and the time for processing the permit completed</li> <li>The Officer gives the applicant a receipt for the file</li> <li>The Administrative Officer coordinates with the licensing service section to make a letter of assignment and sends an invitation to the KPTSP licensing technical team for Permits by reviewing the location, if without review the location is immediately processed.</li> </ul>
The Officer Coordinates with the Licensing Technical Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Technical Team works under the coordination of the Head of the Licensing Office</li> <li>There is a Technical Team Coordinator (Head of the Processing Section) who coordinates and works appropriately and quickly</li> </ul>
The Officer Conducts a Site Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In accordance with clear, transparent and accountable standard site review procedures</li> <li>Competent and accountable technical team</li> </ul>
Making the Minutes of Site Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Format for Minutes of Site Review that are ready to fill in and easily accessible and filled by team members</li> <li>Permits can be processed or rejected if there are reasons that are not in accordance with the technical requirements</li> </ul>
Retribution Calculation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tariff of levies according to the provisions</li> </ul>
Retribution Payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recipient officer</li> <li>Applicants pay retribution</li> <li>Applicants receive a payment receipt of retribution</li> </ul>

### MEKANISME KOMPLAIN

Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Blitar telah menetapkan mekanisme penanganan pengaduan bagi pemohon yang mempunyai/ mengalami keluhan atas penyelenggaraan pelayanan dan adanya jaminan respon/ penyelesaian yang memuaskan dalam waktu singkat sesuai waktu yang ditetapkan.

### COMPLAINT MECHANISM

The One-Stop Service Office has established a complaint handling mechanism for applicants who have/experiencing complaints about the organization of services and the guarantee of satisfying response/solution in a short time according to the time specified.

No	Description	Time Response
1.	<b>Direct Complaints</b> Come directly to the office or by telephone, that is by filling out the complaint book and consulting with the handling officer (the Program Development Section)	2 (dua) hari kerja
2.	<b>Indirect Complaints</b> Fill complaint book, complaint/suggestion form and put it in the box provided.	3 (tiga) hari kerja
3.	<b>Reporting via the e-Reporting Application</b> <a href="https://www.lapor.go.id/">https://www.lapor.go.id/</a>	







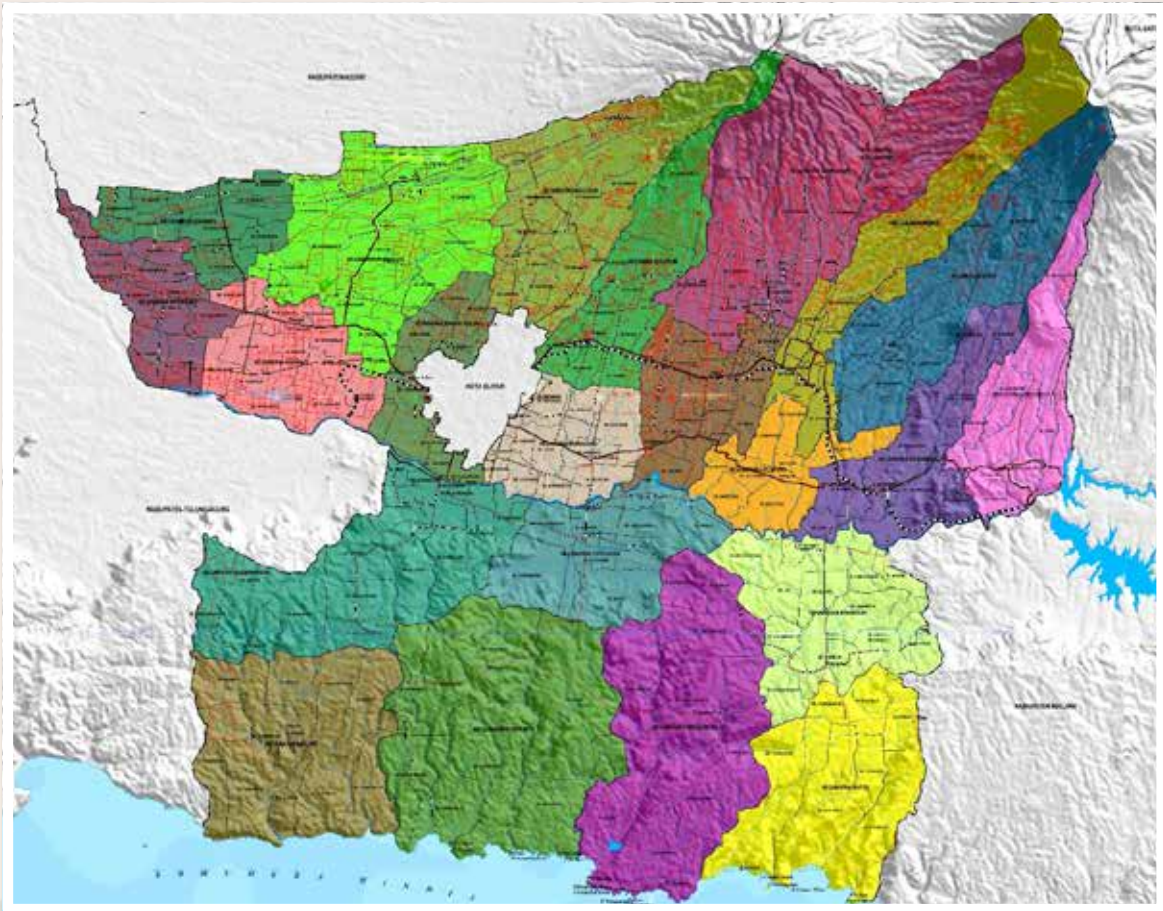
**DATA TABULATION  
POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) & DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI) BLITAR REGENCY**

NO	SECTOR (SUB SECTOR)	LOCATION	INVESTMENT PROJECT	OWNERSHIP STATUS
1.	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Blitar Regency	Production and Productivity Development of Food Crops (paddy, maize, wheat, cassava, sweet potatoes, soybeans, legumes); Production Development of Vegetable and Fruit Cultivation, especially Starfruit (varieties: Demak, Bangkok, Sembiring, Wulan, Malaya, Madu, Dewi, Philippine, Wijaya and Paris).	Community
2.	<b>PLANTATION</b>	Blitar Regency	Production Development of cocoa plantation by expanding land and providing superior seeds; Cocoa Processing and Marketing.	Community
3.	<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>	Blitar Regency	Development of superior livestock commodities (dairy cows and layers); and Increasing Cow Milk Product Processing.	Community --
4.	<b>FISHERY/MARINE</b>	Blitar Regency	Development of Ornamental Fish Aquaculture, especially Koi and consumption fish.	Community and Regency Government
5.	<b>INDUSTRY</b>	Blitar Regency	Industrial Development of Ceramics (Terracotta, Pottery, Ceramic Stone and Porcelain), Milk, Mocaf (Modified Cassava Flour) and Development of Chocolate Processing Industry.	Community
6.	<b>MINING &amp; ENERGY</b>	Blitar Regency	Utilization of non-metallic minerals and rocks (mining material deposits which include: iron sand, trass, bentonite, kaolin, feldspar, zeolite, ballclay, sand-stone, limestone, andesite and pyrophyllite).	Regency Government
7.	<b>TOURISM</b>	Blitar Regency	a. Development of transportation facilities and infrastructure; b. Construction of social and public facilities (performance stage, play facilities, etc.) at tourism destinations; c. Construction of hotels/inns in certain tourism destinations; d. Restaurant/Souvenir Shop/Place of Worship; e. Preparation of Tour Packages; f. Coaching / Maintenance; g. Tourism Services Industry.	Regency Government and Community





**Peta Kabupaten Blitar**  
Map of Blitar Regency



**Kontak Investasi :**



**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU  
KABUPATEN BLITAR**

Jl. Veteran No. 10 Kepanjenkidul, Kota Blitar  
Telp. 0342 - 801665  
Email: [dpmptsp@blitarkab.go.id](mailto:dpmptsp@blitarkab.go.id)







**SINAR MEREKAH DI SELATAN BUMI CENDERAWASIH**  
**KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL**  
**BEAM OF LIGHT IN SOUTHERN PART OF EARTH OF CENDERAWASIH (BOVEN DIGOEL REGENCY)**







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH

*Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI BOVEN DIGOEL THE REGENT OF BOVEN DIGOEL**

**BENEDIKTUS TAMBONOP, S.STP.**

Beliau mengawali Pendidikan dasar di Taman Kanak-Kanak St. Bernadetha Keuskupan Agung Merauke, kemudian melanjutkan ke SD Inpres Polder 1988, SMPN 2 Merauke 1991 dan SMAN 1 Merauke 1994. Sedangkan Pendidikan tinggi ditempuhnya di STPDN Jatinangor, 1995-1999. Beliau beragama Katolik memiliki hobby berolah-raga, menikahi Ny. Juliana Tangke Allo, SE. dan dikaruniai 5 orang anak.

Riwayat Pekerjaan beliau diawali sebagai Sekcam Kimam (2001); Camat Jair Kabupaten Merauke (2001); Kepala Distrik Mandobo Kabupaten Merauke (2003); Kepala Bagian Tata Pemerintahan Kabupaten Boven Digoel (2005); Kepala Bidang TTG BPMK Kabupaten Boven Digoel (2010); Kepala Bagian Tata Pemerintahan Kabupaten Boven Digoel (2011); Asisten 1 Bidang Pemerintahan Sekretariat Daerah Kabupaten Boven Digoel (2014); dan sebagai Bupati Boven Digoel periode 2016-2021.

Motto beliau adalah: **“TAK PERLU TENAR, TAK PERLU SANGAR, APALAGI KOAR-KOAR, CUKUP BISA BERMANFAAT BAGI ORANG LAIN, TUHAN SUDAH MENILAI KITA LEBIH”**.

He started his basic education in St. Bernadetha Kindergarten of Merauke Archdiocese, then proceeded to SD Inpres of Polder (1988), the State Junior High School (SMPN) 2 of Merauke, and the State Senior High School (SMAN) 1 of Merauke (1994). While his higher education was going through the College of Domestic Administration (STPDN) of Jatinangor, (1995-1999). He is a Catholic with a hobby of doing sports, marrying Mrs. Juliana Tangke Allo, SE. and blessed with 5 children.

His occupational history begins as Secretary of Kimam District (2001); Head of Jair District of Merauke Regency (2001); Head of Mandobo District of Merauke Regency (2003); Head of Governance Division of Boven Digoel Regency (2005); Head of TTG-BPMK Division of Boven Digoel Regency (2010); Head of Governance Division of Boven Digoel Regency (2011); Assistant 1 for Governance Affairs of the Regional Secretariat of Boven Digoel Regency (2014); and as Regent of Boven Digoel for the period of 2016-2021.

His motto is: **“NO NEED FAMOUS, NO NEED FEARED FIGURE, MOREOVER BIG MOUTH, ENOUGH CAN BE USEFUL FOR OTHER PEOPLE, THE LORD HAS RATED US MORE”**.







## SAMBUTAN KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL

*Foreword of The Head of The One-Stop Office of Investment and  
Integrated Services*

**DJUKMARIAN, S.STP**

Assalamu'alaikum Warrahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh

Salam Sejahtera untuk kita semua.  
Salam Kebajikan.

Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Boven Digoel, selama ini kita telah melaksanakan pelayanan publik diberbagai bidang dengan tujuan memberikan kemudahan pelayanan kepada masyarakat. Mewujudkan pelayanan yang baik bukanlah pekerjaan mudah, perlu komitmen dan usaha keras dari segenap komponen, satuan kerja dan aparat Pemerintah Daerah yang terlibat didalamnya.

Keberadaan Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu merupakan kesungguhan Pemerintah Kabupaten Boven Digoel menciptakan pelayanan publik yang baik menuju pelayanan prima dalam rangka terwujudnya Tata Pemerintahan yang baik atau *Good Governance*, sesuai dengan Visi Pemerintah Kabupaten **Boven Digoel yakni Boven Digoel yang bersatu, sejahtera dan berdaya saing.**

Pelayanan Prima dapat dicapai antara lain melalui adanya komitmen yang besar, koordinasi yang baik, transparansi, inovasi dan kinerja aparatur yang tanggap serta kontinuitas dan berkesinambungan.

Buku ini dimaksudkan sebagai sarana publikasi untuk memberikan Informasi dan gambaran mengenai potensi-potensi investasi pada tiap-tiap sektor yang ada di Kabupaten Boven Digoel yang tentunya akan menunjang pembangunan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat. Akhirnya kami ucapkan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang turut membantu terlaksananya kegiatan pelayanan dengan baik dan terbitnya buku ini sehingga bermanfaat bagi seluruh masyarakat.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Best Wishes to all of us.  
Greetings of Virtue.

The One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Service of Boven Digoel Regency, so far, we have carried out public services in various fields with the aim of providing ease services to the public. Realizing good service is not an easy job, it requires commitment and hard work from all components, work units and local government officials involved in it.

The existence of the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services is the sincerity of the Regional Government of Boven Digoel Regency to create good public services towards excellent service in order to realize good governance, in accordance to the vision of the Regional Government of **Boven Digoel Regency, namely united, prosperous and competitive Boven Digoel.**

Excellent service can be achieved, inter alia, through the existence of a large commitment, good coordination, transparency, innovation as well as responsive and continuous performance of the apparatus.

The book is intended as a means of publication to provide information and an overview of the potential investments in each sector in Boven Digoel Regency which will certainly support development and community empowerment. Finally, we thank all those who helped implement the service activities well and the publication of the book so that it will benefit the entire community.





**SINAR MEREKAH DI SELATAN BUMI CENDERAWASIH  
(KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL)**



**SINAR MEREKAH DI SELATAN BUMI CENDERAWASIH (KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL)  
BEAM OF LIGHT IN SOUTHERN PART OF EARTH OF CENDERAWASIH (BOVEN DIGOEL REGENCY)**



**VISI DAN MISI**

**Visi:**

Berdasarkan Visi RPJPD Kabupaten Boven Digoel tahun 2005-2025 yaitu **“Terwujudnya Kemandirian Masyarakat Boven Digoel dengan tetap Menjaga Pelestarian Lingkungan Hidup dan Budaya”**, maka untuk memajukan Kabupaten Boven Digoel ke depan ditetapkan visi RPJMD Kabupaten Boven Digoel 2016-2021 sebagai berikut: **“BOVEN DIGOEL YANG BERSATU, SEJAHTERA DAN BERDAYA SAING”**.

**VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision:**

Based on the Regional Long-term Development Plan (RPJPD) of Boven Digoel Regency, the Vision for 2005-2025 is **“Realization of Boven Digoel Community Self-Reliance with the Preservation of Environment and Culture”**, then to advance Boven Digoel Regency in the future, then determined the vision of the Regional Medium-term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2016-2021 is as follows: **“UNITED, PROSPEROUS AND COMPETITIVE BOVEN DIGOEL”**.







### Misi:

Misi merupakan upaya umum bagaimana mewujudkan sebuah visi dengan cara-cara yang efektif dan efisien. Misi juga menjadi alasan utama mengapa suatu organisasi harus memiliki komitmen dan konsistensi kinerja yang terus dijaga oleh segenap stakeholders pembangunan. Berdasarkan visi di atas, maka ditetapkan Misi Pembangunan Daerah Jangka Menengah sebagai berikut:

1. Mengembangkan Daya Saing Sumber Daya Manusia dan Sumber Daya Alam; dan
2. Membangun Infrastruktur Dasar dan Penataan Ruang Serta Wilayah Perbatasan.

Sedangkan Tujuan dan Sasaran Pembangunan adalah:

1. Meningkatkan derajat dan pelayanan pendidikan;
2. Meningkatkan derajat dan pelayanan kesehatan;
3. Meningkatkan pelayanan rehabilitasi social;
4. Meningkatkan prestasi olah raga;
5. Meningkatkan potensi energi dan sumber daya alam;
6. Mengembangkan potensi pertanian dan pemberdayaan petani;
7. Melestarikan budaya dan potensi wisata;
8. Meningkatkan potensi penerimaan asli daerah dan pertumbuhan ekonomi;
9. Meningkatkan pembangunan infrastruktur dasar, kawasan khusus serta penataan ruang; dan
10. Meningkatkan stabilitas kawasan perbatasan.

## GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH

### Letak, Luas dan Batas Wilayah:

Kabupaten Boven Digoel (bahasa Belanda: boven berarti atas) adalah salah satu kabupaten di Provinsi Papua yang terletak di Tanah Merah. Kabupaten ini adalah kabupaten baru yang dibentuk dengan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 26 Tahun 2002, sebagai hasil pemekaran dari Kabupaten Merauke, bersamaan dengan sejumlah kabupaten lain di bagian selatan, yakni Kabupaten Asmat dan Kabupaten Mappi.

Secara astronomi, Kabupaten Boven Digoel terletak di antara 4°98' - 7°10' Lintang Selatan dan 139°90' - 141° Bujur Timur. Kabupaten ini berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Yahukimo dan Kabupaten Pegunungan Bintang di sebelah Utara; di sebelah Selatan berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Merauke; di sebelah

### Mission:

Mission is a general effort to realize a vision in effective and efficient ways. The mission is also the main reason why an organization must have the commitment and consistency of performance that continues to be maintained by all stakeholders of development. Based on the above vision, the Regional Medium-term Development Mission is determined as follows:

1. Developing Competitiveness of Human Resources and Natural Resources; and
2. Building Basic Infrastructure and Spatial Planning and Border Areas as well.

Whereas Development Goals and Objectives are:

1. Improving education degrees and services;
2. Improving health degrees and services;
3. Improving social rehabilitation services;
4. Improving sports performance;
5. Increasing the potential of energy and natural resources;
6. Developing agricultural potential and farmer empowerment;
7. Preserving culture and tourism facilities;
8. Increasing the potential of genuine regional revenue and economic growth;
9. Increasing the development of basic infrastructure, special areas and spatial planning; and
10. Increasing the stability of the border area.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

### Location, Area and Area Limits

Boven Digoel Regency (Dutch: Boven means above) is one of the regencies in Papua Province is in Tanah Merah. The Regency is a newly formed region by Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 26 of 2002, as a result of the expansion of Merauke Regency, along with several other regencies in the south, namely Asmat and Mappi Regencies.

Astronomically, Boven Digoel Regency is in between 4°98' - 7°10' South Latitude and 139°90' - 141° East Longitude. The Regency is abutted to the Regencies of Yahukimo and Pegunungan Bintang in the North; Merauke Regency in the South; Mappi Regency in the West; and Papua New Guinea





## SINAR MEREKAH DI SELATAN BUMI CENDERAWASIH (KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL)



Barat berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Mappi dan di sebelah Timur berbatasan dengan Negara Papua New Guinea. Luas wilayah Kabupaten Boven Digoel mencapai 27.108,29 km<sup>2</sup>. Kabupaten ini terdiri dari 20 Distrik (Jair, Subur, Ki, Mindiptana, Iniyandit, Kombut, Sesnukt, Mandobo, Fofi, Arimop, Kouh, Bomakia, Firiwage, Manggelum, Yaniruma, Kawagit, Kombay, Waropko, Ambatkwi dan Ninati) dengan 112 kampung.

### Topografi

Seluruh wilayah Kabupaten Boven Digoel merupakan daerah yang tidak termasuk daerah pesisir dan juga daerah pegunungan, melainkan daerah yang berbukit-bukit di lokasi hamparan dengan kemiringan antara 0 sampai 15°. Topografi Kabupaten Boven Digoel terdiri dari kontur-kontur yang menggambarkan perbedaan setiap jengkal wilayah di Kabupaten Boven Digoel. Kontur-kontur tersebut menggambarkan pula ketinggian wilayah Kabupaten Boven Digoel. Wilayah Kabupaten ini berada pada ketinggian 0 - 1.000 meter di atas permukaan laut (dpl). Wilayah pada ketinggian 25-100 m dpl, merupakan bagian terluas. Wilayah ini diapit oleh beberapa sungai, yaitu Sungai Digoel, Sungai Ui Merah, Sungai Mandobo, Sungai Kao, Sungai Nugu, Sungai Fofi, Sungai Kouh, dan Sungai Eilanden. Sebagian besar sungai-sungai tersebut mengalir ke Selatan dan



in the East. The area of Boven Digoel Regency reaches 27,108.29 km<sup>2</sup>. The Regency comprises 20 Districts (Jair, Subur, Ki, Mindiptana, Iniyandit, Kombut, Sesnukt, Mandobo, Fofi, Arimop, Kouh, Bomakia, Firiwage, Manggelum, Yaniruma, Kawagit, Kombay, Waropko, Ambatkwi and Ninati) with 112 kampongs.

### Topography

The entire area of Boven Digoel Regency is a region that is not included in the coastal and mountainous areas, allowing hilly areas in the stretch with slopes of 0 to 15°. The topography of Boven Digoel Regency consists of contours which illustrate the loyal differences in the area in Boven Digoel Regency. The contours also illustrate the height of the Boven Digoel Regency. The Regency area is at an altitude of 0 - 1,000 m above sea level (asl). The area at an altitude of 25-100 m asl is the widest part. The area is flanked by several rivers, namely the Digoel, Ui Merah, Mandobo, Kao, Nugu, Fofi, Kouh, and Eilanden Rivers. Most the rivers flow into southward and unite with Digoel River in the area of Merauke Regency. The





## BEAM OF LIGHT IN SOUTHERN PART OF EARTH OF CENDERAWASIH (BOVEN DIGOEL REGENCY)



bersatu dengan Sungai Digoel di wilayah Kabupaten Merauke. Sungai Eilanden, Sungai Fofi, dan Sungai Steenboom, mengalir ke Barat jatuh ke Sungai Mappi di Kabupaten Mappi. Wilayah pegunungan dijumpai di ketinggian 500 – 2077 m, pada sektor Utara wilayah hingga perbatasan Kabupaten Pegunungan Bintang. Wilayah ini merupakan bagian hulu sungai-sungai di Kabupaten Boven Digoel. Secara umum bentuk bentang alam Kabupaten Boven Digoel merupakan suatu wilayah yang mempunyai ketinggian di bagian Utara dan wilayah yang mempunyai dataran rendah di bagian Selatan. Dari 20 distrik hanya 3 distrik yang memiliki bagian bentang alam curam hingga terjal, yaitu Distrik Waropko, Ambatkwi dan Manggelum. Sisanya ke arah Selatan umumnya memiliki bentuk bentang alam berupa datar hingga agak curam.

### Iklm

Kabupaten Boven Digoel termasuk wilayah beriklim panas. Suhu udara rata-rata berkisar antara 26,1oC – 27,3oC. Kelembaban udara relatif normal yaitu berkisar antara 84,8% hingga 90,4%. Rata-rata curah hujan beberapa tahun terakhir cukup tinggi. Panasnya suhu di Kabupaten Boven Digoel diimbangi dengan curah hujan rata-rata antara 22 dan 192 mm dengan hari hujan antara 10 dan 22 hari serta penyinaran matahari antara 11% dan 67,6%. Kecepatan maksimum angin berkisar antara 1 dan 15 Knot, tekanan udara antara 1010,5 dan 1013,4 mb.

### Penduduk

Berdasarkan data yang bersumber dari Dinas Kependudukan dan Tenaga Kerja Kabupaten Boven Digoel bahwa penduduk kabupaten ini pada tahun 2016 mencapai 66.209 jiwa, terdiri dari 35.673 laki-laki dan 30.536 wanita (rasio: 116,82) dalam 19.333 rumah-tangga. Laju pertumbuhan 2,37% dan tingkat kepadatan penduduk rata-rata Kabupaten Boven Digoel mencapai 2,44 orang/km<sup>2</sup>. Indeks Pembangunan Manusia tercatat 59,35.



Eilanden, Fofi and Steenboom Rivers flow to westward to Mappi River in Mappi Region. The mountainous region was found in the altitude of 500 - 2077 m, in the North sector until the border of Pegunungan Bintang Regency. The area is part of the upper part of the rivers in Boven Digoel Regency. In general, the shape of the landscape of Boven Digoel Regency is an area that has a height in the North and has a low altitude in the South. From 20 districts, 3 districts with steep section up to steep landscap, namely the Districts of Waropko, Ambatkwi and Manggelum. The rest to the South generally has a landscape shape in the form of flat to rather steep.

### Climate

Boven Digoel Regency is a hot climate region. The average air temperature ranges from 26.1oC to 27.3oC. Air humidity is relatively normal, ranging from 84.8% to 90.4%. The average rainfall for several years is quite high. The heat temperature in the Regency is balanced with rainfall average between 22 and 192 mm with rainy days between 10 and 22 days and solar radiation between 11% and 67.6%. The maximum speed of winds is between 1 and 15 knots, while the air pressure is between 1010.5 and 1013.4 mb.

### Population

Based on data sourced from the Population and Manpower Service of Boven Digoel Regency that the Regency in 2016 has reached 66,209 people, consisting of 5,673 men and 30,536 women (sex-ratio: 116.82) in 19,333 households. Growth rate of 2.37% and level of average population density of Boven Regency Digoel reached 2.44 person/km<sup>2</sup>. The Human Development Index was listed 59.35.





## SINAR MEREKAH DI SELATAN BUMI CENDERAWASIH (KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL)

Kabupaten Boven Digoel memiliki beraneka ragam suku bangsa yang hidup berdampingan satu sama lain. Selain suku asli, Kabupaten Boven Digoel juga dihuni oleh berbagai suku lainnya yang berasal dari suku-suku yang ada di Papua maupun suku-suku pendatang yang berasal dari luar Papua. Suku Asli yang mendiami wilayah Kabupaten Boven Digoel adalah 5 Suku Besar (Wambon, Muyu, Auyu, Kombay dan Wanggon) dan 3 Sub-Suku (Sau Wambon, Sait Wambon dan Koroway); Suku Pendatang sesama Papua dari daerah asal Marinda, Biak, Serui, Wamena, Asmat, Mappi, Ayamaro, Kima, Paniai, Sentani, Genyem dan Mimika; dan Suku Pendatang dari luar Papua (Batak, Jawa, Bugis, Makassar, Dayak, Ambon, Key, Tanimbar, NTT, Buton, Toraja, Manado, Betawi, Sunda, Madura, Badui, Lombok, Bali, Bajawa dan Tual).

Jumlah Angkatan Kerja di Kabupaten ini mencapai 32.383 orang yang kesemuanya bekerja; sedangkan Bukan Angkatan Kerja berjumlah 48.572 orang yang terdiri dari: 30.653 orang yang bersekolah; 14.741 orang mengurus rumah tangga; dan 178 orang dengan kegiatan lain-lain.

### Agama

Penduduk Kabupaten Boven Digoel menganut beragam agama dan kepercayaan, yaitu: 45.479 orang beragama Katolik (75 gereja); 20.530 orang beragama Protestan (109 gereja); 19.240 orang beragama Islam (31 Masjid/Mushola); 180 orang beragama Hindu (1 Pura); dan 65 orang beragama Budha (1 Vihara).

Boven Digoel Regency has a wide variety of ethnic groups which live in mutualism. In addition to the original tribe, Boven Digoel Regency is also inhabited by various other tribes from tribes in Papua as well as immigrant tribes from outside Papua. The original tribe which inhabits the area of Boven Digoel Regency are 5 Great Tribes (Wambon, Muyu, Auyu, Kombay and Wanggon) and 3 Sub-Tribes (Sau Wambon, Sait Wambon and Koroway); Other Papuan migrants from other regions originating from Marinda, Biak, Serui, Wamena, Asmat, Mappi, Ayamaro, Kima, Paniai, Sentani, Genyem and Mimika; and migrants from outside Papua (Batak, Javanese, Bugis, Makassar, Dayak, Ambon, Key, Tanimbar, NTT, Buton, Toraja, Manado, Betawi, Sundanese, Madurese, Bedouin, Lombok, Bali, Bajawa and Tual).

The number of Work Force in the Regency reached 32,383 people all of whom work; while the Non-Work Force numbered 48,572 people consisting of 30,653 people attending school; 14,741 people taking care of household; and 178 people with other activities.

### Religion

The residents of Boven Digoel Regency embrace diverse religions and beliefs, namely: 45,479 Catholic people (75 churches); 20,530 Protestantism people (109 churches); 19,240 people are Muslim (31 mosques/small mosques); 180 people are Hindu (1 Temple); and 65 Buddhists (1 monastery).



### Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB)

Sumbangan terbesar pada struktur ekonomi Kabupaten Boven Digoel tahun 2017 diberikan oleh lapangan usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan, yaitu sebesar 26,57%, diikuti

### Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

The biggest contribution to the economic structure of Boven Digoel Regency in 2017 was given by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries business, which amounted to 26.57%,





## BEAM OF LIGHT IN SOUTHERN PART OF EARTH OF CENDERAWASIH (BOVEN DIGOEL REGENCY)



oleh Industri Pengolahan (sebesar 24,74%), lapangan usaha Konstruksi (sebesar 23,31%), dan lapangan usaha Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib (sebesar 10,87%). Sementara itu, untuk lapangan usaha lainnya memberikan sumbangan dibawah 5%. Laju pertumbuhan PDRB Kabupaten Boven Digoel pada tahun 2017 sebesar 4,26%.

followed by the Processing Industry (amounting to 24.74%), the Construction business field (23.31%) and in the field of business of Government Administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security (amounting to 10.87%). Meanwhile, for other business fields to contribute below 5%. Boven Digoel Regency's GRDP growth rate in 2017 was 4.26%.

### POTENSI SUMBER DAYA ALAM

#### Pertanian Tanaman Pangan

Pertanian tanaman pangan yang terdapat di Kabupaten Boven Digoel meliputi tanaman padi, jagung, kedelai, kacang tanah, kacang hijau, ubi kayu, ubi jalar, keladi, sayuran dan buah-buahan yang dapat digambarkan sebagai berikut: PADI SAWAH (Luas Tanam 55 ha, luas Panen 15 ha, produksi gabah 22 ton, produktivitas 14,67 kw/ha); PADI LADANG (Luas Tanam 75 ha, luas Panen 67 ha, produksi 67 ton dan produktivitas 10 kw/ha); JAGUNG (Luas Tanam 38 ha, luas Panen 42 ha, produksi 42 ton dan produktivitas 10 kw/ha); KACANG TANAH (Luas Tanam 15 ha, luas Panen 15 ha, produksi 15 ton dan produktivitas 10

### NATURAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL

#### Food Crop Agriculture

Food crops that are found in Boven Digoel Regency include paddy, maize, soybeans, peanuts, mungbeans, cassava, sweet potato, taro, vegetables and fruits, which can be described as follows: WETLAND PADDY (Planting area: 55 ha, Harvested area: 15 ha, production: 22 tons and the productivity: 14.67 quintal/ha); DRY LAND PADDY (Planting area: 75 ha, Harvested area: 67 ha, production: 67 tons and productivity: 10 quintal/ha); MAIZE (Planting area: 38 ha, Harvested area: 42 ha, production: 42 tons and productivity: 10 quintal/ha); PEANUT (Planting area: 15 ha, Harvested area: 15 ha, production: 15 tons and productivity: 10





## SINAR MEREKAH DI SELATAN BUMI CENDERAWASIH (KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL)

kw/ha); UBI KAYU (Luas Tanam 102 ha, luas Panen 95 ha, produksi 950 ton dan produktivitas 100 kw/ha); dan UBI JALAR (Luas Tanam 71 ha, luas Panen 65 ha, produksi 590 ton dan produktivitas 91 kw/ha). Disamping itu, produksi sayuran dan buah-buahan cukup dapat memenuhi kebutuhan penduduk setempat.

### Perikanan

Kondisi geografis Kabupaten Boven Digoel yang terdiri dari banyak sungai kecil dan beberapa sungai besar memungkinkan masyarakatnya untuk melakukan usaha kegiatan perikanan baik yang bersifat penangkapan ataupun pemeliharaan atau usaha budidaya ikan air tawar. Jumlah produksi Perikanan Darat mencapai 89,79 ton dengan konsumsi lokal sebanyak 0,85 ton. Jenis ikan yang dibudidayakan adalah: lele, nila dan gurami. Produksi ikan tangkap air tawar adalah 2,74 ton dan untuk ikan kakap putih sebanyak 0,63 ton.

### Peternakan

Kabupaten ini memiliki (2017) 821 sapi potong, 1.625 kambing dan 8.668 babi; sedangkan ternak unggas tercatat: 18.436 ayam buras, 7.000 ayam petelur, 7.500 ayam pedaging, dan 650 itik.

### Perkebunan

Perkebunan Rakyat di Kabupaten ini meliputi: Kopi (73 ha, produksi 4 ton), karet (3.843 ha, produksi 3.025 ton) dan lada seluas 1 ha. Sedangkan milik Perkebunan Besar tercatat: Kelapa sawit (17.721 ha, produksi 1.227 ton).

### Pertambangan

Pertambangan yang terdapat di Kabupaten Boven Digoel adalah pertambangan bahan galian golongan C, yang terdiri atas tanah timbun dan pasir kerikil.

quintal/ha); CASSAVA (Planting area: 102 ha, Harvested area: 95 ha, production: 950 tons and productivity: 100 quintal/ha); and SWEET POTATO (Planting area: 71 ha, Harvested area: 65 ha, production: 590 tons and productivity: 91 quintal/ ha). In addition, the production of vegetables and fruits can adequately meet the needs of the local population.

### Fishery

The geographical condition of Boven Digoel Regency, which consists of many small rivers and several large rivers, enables the community to carry out business activities such as fishing or freshwater fish aquaculture. Total production Land Fishery reached 89.79 tons, with local consumption as much as 0.85 tons. The types of fish that are cultivated are: catfish, Nile tilapia and gourami. The production of freshwater capture fishery is 2.74 tons and for white snapper is 0.63 tons.

### Animal Husbandry

The Regency had (2017) 821 beef cattle, 1,625 goats and 8,668 pigs; while poultry recorded: 18,436 domestic chickens, 7,000 layers, 7,500 broilers, and 650 ducks.

### Plantation

The Smallholder Plantations in the Regency included: Coffee (73 ha, production of 4 tons), Rubber (3,843 ha, production of 3,025 tons) and pepper with an area of 1 ha. Whereas the Large Plantation property was recorded: Palm oil (17,721 ha, production 1,227 tons).

### Mining

Mining in Boven Digoel Regency is of C Group Mining Material, consisting of pile-up soil and gravel sand.







## SARANA DAN PRASARANA PENDUKUNG INVESTASI

### Transportasi

Panjang jalan di Kabupaten Boven Digoel pada tahun 2016 mencapai 1.210.443 m, terdiri dari jalan Negara sepanjang 300 Km, jalan Provinsi sepanjang 45 Km, dan jalan Kabupaten sepanjang 856,05 Km. Di Kabupaten Boven Digoel terdapat 7 lapangan terbang perintis, yaitu Bandara Tanah Merah (bandara utama), Bandara Mindiptana, Bandara Bomakia, Bandara Wanggemalo dan Yaniruma, Bandara Manggelum, dan Bandara Koroway Batu.



### Listrik dan Air Baku

Energi listrik di Kabupaten Boven Digoel dibangkitkan oleh dua sumber utama, yaitu Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Diesel (PLTD) dan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS). PLTD di Kabupaten Boven Digoel sebagian besar dikelola oleh Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN). Banyaknya pelanggan PLN di Kabupaten Boven Digoel mencapai 6.079 konsumen. Jumlah mesin pembangkit (2015) adalah 16 unit. PLTD milik Pemerintah Daerah di Tanah Merah memiliki kapasitas 3.930 KVA, 2.515 KW dengan daya terpakai 80%; di Asiki (320 KVA, 256 KW; 95%); Bomakia (60 KVA, 48 KW; 75%); dan Kouh (60 KVA, 48 KW; 80%). kapasitas terbesar PLTD milik Pemerintah Daerah, masih berada di wilayah Tanah Merah yang merupakan ibu kota Kabupaten, diikuti oleh PLTD Asiki, dimana Asiki merupakan pusat industri kelapa sawit dan kayu lapis. Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya (PLTS) diadakan dalam rangka meningkatkan taraf hidup masyarakat di daerah-daerah yang sulit dijangkau oleh PLTD. PLTS dalam bentuk Solar Cell diberikan sebagai bantuan kepada masyarakat yang berada pada kampung-kampung yang termasuk daerah sulit dijangkau.

## INVESTMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### Transportation

The length of the road in Boven Digoel Regency in 2016 reached 1,210,443 m, consisting of the State roads along 300 Km, the Provincial roads along 45 Km, and the Regency roads along 856.05 Km. In Boven Digoel Regency there are 7 pioneer airfields, namely: Tanah Merah Airport (main airport); Mindiptana Airport; Bomakia Airport; Wanggemalo and Yaniruma Airports; Manggelum Airport; and Koroway Batu Airport.



### Electricity and Raw Water

Electricity in Boven Digoel Regency is generated by two main sources, namely the Diesel Power Plant (PLTD) and the Solar Power Plant (PLTS). Most of the PLTD in Boven Digoel Regency is managed by the National Electricity Company (PT. PLN). The number of PLN customers in Boven Digoel Regency reaches 6,079 subscribers. The number of generating machines (2015) was 16 units. The PLTD owned by the Regional Government in Tanah Merah has a capacity of 3,930 KVA, 2,515 KW with 80% used power; at Asiki (320 KVA, 256 KW; 95%); Bomakia (60 KVA, 48 KW; 75%); and Kouh (60 KVA, 48 KW; 80%). The largest capacity of the Regional Government's PLTD is still in Tanah Merah as the Regency capital, followed by the PLTD in Asiki, where Asiki is the centre of the oil palm and plywood industries. Solar power plants (PLTS) were held in order to improve the standard of living of people in areas that were difficult to reach by PLTD. PLTS in the form of Solar Cell was given as assistance to the community in villages which were difficult to reach.





## SINAR MEREKAH DI SELATAN BUMI CENDERAWASIH (KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL)



Di Kabupaten Boven Digoel kebutuhan air baku rumah tangga beberapa diperoleh dari Hidran Umum dan Keran Umum. Di tahun 2017, data rumah tangga pengguna hidran umum tidak tersedia. Rumah tangga yang menggunakan keran umum jumlahnya menurun, yaitu dari 250 rumah tangga pada tahun 2016 menjadi 120 rumah tangga di tahun 2017. Jumlah rumah pengguna sumber air minum yang berasal dari PAM/air kemasan terus meningkat menjadi 351 unit di tahun 2016. Sedangkan data jumlah rumah pengguna PAM/air kemasan di tahun 2017 tidak tersedia.

### Pos & Telekomunikasi

Jumlah Kantor Pos di Kabupaten Boven Digoel tercatat sebanyak 3 unit yang berada di Distrik Mandobo, Distrik Jair dan Distrik Mindiptana. Jaringan komunikasi seluler yang ada di Kabupaten Boven Digoel disediakan oleh dua perusahaan penyedia jasa telekomunikasi, yaitu Telkomsel dan Indosat masing-masing 6 titik jaringan. Seiring dengan semakin meningkatnya kebutuhan akan komunikasi yang semakin cepat, maka semakin besar pula jumlah jaringan yang dibangun oleh kedua perusahaan penyedia jasa telekomunikasi tersebut. Ada 5 Warung Internet berada di Tanah Merah dengan jumlah 31 jaringan. Pengguna Internet tercatat 11.000 pelanggan.

Selain itu, untuk menunjang telekomunikasi, di Kabupaten Boven Digoel terdapat jaringan telepon kabel yang diusahakan oleh PT. Telkom, yaitu 63 Sambungan Induk; 256 Kapasitas Sentral; 60 Kapasitas Terpasang; dan 60 Kapasitas Terpakai.

### Kesehatan

Kabupaten ini memiliki 2 Rumah Sakit (di Distrik Mindiptana dan Mandobo), 5 Rumah Sakit Bersalin, 20 Puskesmas Induk, 20 Puskesmas Kelliling, 20 Pustu, 136 Posyandu, 5 Klinik/



In Boven Digoel Regency, some household needs of raw water are obtained from Public Hydrants and Public Taps. In 2017, data on household hydrant users is not available. The number of households using public taps was decreased, from 250 households in 2016 to 120 households in 2017. The number of houses using water sources originating from the Drinking Water Company (PAM)/bottled water continued to increase to 351 units in 2016. While data on the number of PAM/bottled water users in 2017 is not available.

### Post & Telecommunications

The number of Post Offices in Boven Digoel Regency is recorded 3 units located in the Districts of Mandobo, Jair and Mindiptana. The cellular communication network in Boven Digoel Regency is provided by two telecommunications service providers, namely TELKOMSEL and INDOSAT, each of the 6 network points. Along with the increasing need for faster communication, the greater the number of networks built by the two telecommunications service providers. There are 5 Internet Cafes located in Tanah Merah with a total of 31 networks. Internet users recorded 11,000 customers.

In addition, to support telecommunications, in Boven Digoel Regency there are wired telephone network operated by PT. Telkom, of about 63 Master Connections; 256 Central capacities; 60 Installed Capacity; and 60 Used Capacity.

### Health

The Regency has 2 hospitals (in Mindiptana and Mandobo Districts), 5 Maternity Hospitals, 20 Main Public Health Centres (PHC/Puskesmas), 20 Mobile PHC, 20 Sub-PHC (Pustu), 136





## BEAM OF LIGHT IN SOUTHERN PART OF EARTH OF CENDERAWASIH (BOVEN DIGOEL REGENCY)



Balai Kesehatan, dan 19 Polindes. Tenaga Kesehatan tercatat: 6 Dokter Spesialis, 26 Dokter Umum dan 3 Dokter Gigi; 161 Perawat, 179 Bidan, 22 Apoteker, 12 Asisten Apoteker, 16 Ahli Gizi, dan 14 Sanitarian serta 1 Ahli Rontgen.

### Rumah Ibadah

Kabupaten ini memiliki 24 Mesjid, 6 Mushola (19.240 orang beragama Islam), 77 Gereja Protestan (22.004 orang beragama Protestan), 75 Gereja Katholik (45.485 orang beragama Katholik), 1 Pura dan 1 Vihara.

### Industri, Perdagangan, Koperasi dan Lembaga Keuangan

Pada tahun 2017, terdapat tiga jenis industri, yaitu industri pengolahan pangan dan kayu serta industri galian bukan logam. Industri yang paling banyak jenisnya di tahun 2017 adalah Industri Pengolahan Kayu yaitu mencapai 19 unit, diikuti Industri Galian bukan logam sebanyak 12 unit dan yang paling sedikit adalah Industri Pengolahan Pangan dengan jumlah 6 unit.

Pasar tradisional yang ada di Kabupaten Boven Digoel dikelola oleh Pemerintah Daerah, dengan bangunan yang hampir semuanya merupakan bangunan semi permanen. Sementara itu data sarana perdagangan yang tercatat pada tahun 2016 hanyalah jumlah pasar swalayan sebanyak 2 unit, dimana jumlah ini sama dengan jumlah tahun-tahun sebelumnya selama lima tahun terakhir, sedangkan data untuk sarana perdagangan lainnya di tahun 2016 tidak tersedia. Pada tahun 2017 di Kabupaten Boven Digoel tercatat bahwa terdapat kios sebanyak 163 unit dan warung sebanyak 83 unit.

Jumlah Koperasi pada tahun 2017 adalah 3 unit Koperasi Unit Desa dengan anggota sebanyak 134 orang. Pada tahun 2017, jumlah Koperasi yang terbanyak adalah Koperasi Serba Usaha (KSU). Tercatat jumlah KSU yang aktif pada tahun 2017 sebanyak 28 koperasi. Selanjutnya diikuti Koperasi TKBM dengan jumlah koperasi aktif sebanyak 2 koperasi, sedangkan jumlah Koperasi Wanita, KSP dan KPN pada tahun 2017 hanya sebanyak 1 koperasi yang aktif.

### PARIWISATA

#### Objek Wisata Boven Digoel

Kabupaten Boven Digoel memiliki berbagai objek wisata yang tersebar di beberapa distrik. Objek wisata yang ada di Kabupaten

Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu), 5 Clinics/Health Centres, and 19 Rural Maternity Posts (Polindes). Health personnel recorded: 6 Specialist Doctors, 26 General Practitioners and 3 Dentists; 161 Nurses, 179 Midwives, 22 Pharmacists, 12 Assistant Pharmacists, 16 Nutritionists, 14 Sanitarians and 1 X-ray Expert.

### House of Worship

The Regency has 24 Mosques, 6 small Mosques (19,240 people belonging to Islam), 77 Protestant Churches (22,004 Protestant people), 75 Catholic Churches (45,485 Catholic people), 1 Temple and 1 Monastery.

### Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and Financial Institutions

In 2017, there were three types of industries, namely food and wood processing industries and non-metal quarrying industries. The industry with the most types in 2017 was the Wood Processing Industry which reached 19 units, followed by the Mining Industry of about 12 units and the least was the Food Processing Industry with a total of 6 units.

The traditional markets in Boven Digoel Regency are managed by the Regional Government, with almost all buildings are semi-permanent. Meanwhile, trade facility data recorded in 2016 was only 2 units of supermarkets, where the amount was equal to the number of previous years for the past five years, while data for other trade facilities in 2016 did not available. In 2017 in Boven Digoel Regency it was recorded that there were 163 units of kiosks and 83 units of stalls.

The number of cooperatives in 2017 was 3 units of Rural Unit Cooperatives (KUD) with 134 members. In 2017, the largest number of Cooperatives was the Multipurpose Cooperative (KSU). Recorded the number of active KSU in 2017 as many as 28 cooperatives. Then followed by TKBM Cooperative with active cooperatives was 2 cooperatives, while the number of Women's Cooperatives, KSP and KPN in 2017 was only 1 active cooperative.

### TOURISM

#### Tourism Objects in Boven Digoel

Boven Digoel Regency has a variety of tourism objects spread in several districts. The tourism objects in Boven Digoel





## SINAR MEREKAH DI SELATAN BUMI CENDERAWASIH (KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL)



Boven Digoel sangat beranekaragam, mulai dari Wisata Budaya, Sejarah, Rohani dan Wisata Alam.

Regency are very diverse, ranging from Cultural, Historical, Spiritual and Natural Tourisms.

### WISATA BUDAYA:

1. Rumah Pohon dan Kehidupan Tradisional Suku Koroway dan Kombay (Distrik Yaniruma);
2. Rumah Tinggi (Distrik Arimop);
3. Rumah Adat di Distrik Waropko; dan
4. Pesta Ulat Sagu di Distrik Bomakia dan Distrik Kombay.

### CULTURAL TOURISM:

1. Tree Houses and Traditional Life of the Koroway and Kombay Tribes (Yaniruma District);
2. Tall House (Arimop District);
3. Traditional House in Waropko District; and
4. Sago Caterpillar Party in Bomakia District and Kombay Distrik.

### WISATA SEJARAH:

1. Penjara Situs Boven Digoel; Taman Makam Pahlawan (Perintis); Tanah Tinggi; dan Tugu Monumen Bung Hatta di Distrik Mandobo;
2. Gereja Tua di Distrik Arimop; dan
3. Patung Batu di Distrik Iniyandit.

### HISTORICAL TOURISM:

1. Boven Digoel Site Prison; Cemetery of the Heroes (Pioneers); Upland; and Bung Hatta Monument in Mandobo District;
2. Old Church in Arimop District; and
3. Stone Statue in Iniyandit District.

### WISATA AGRO:

1. Terek di Distrik Subur; dan
2. Kebun Raya Kelapa Sawit di Distrik Jair.

### AGRO TOURISM:

1. Terek in Subur District; and
2. Palm Oil Botanical Gardens in Jair District.

### WISATA ROHANI:

1. Goa Bunda Maria Kandon Kakuna di Distrik Mindiptana; dan
2. Goa Bunda Maria di Distrik Mandobo.

### SPIRITUAL TOURISM:

1. Kandon Kakuna The Virgin Mary Cave in Mindiptana District; and
2. The Virgin Mary Cave in Mandobo District.

### WISATA ALAM:

1. Pemandian, Air Terjun Atakat dan Gunung Koreyom di Distrik Iniyandit;
2. Air Terjun Distrik Kombut;
3. Kali Gedi di Distrik Bomakia;
4. Pulau Ikan Ampera di Distrik Mandobo (Minat Khusus).
5. Air Terjun Komen di Distrik Waropko; dan
6. Air Terjun Won, Aman, Tayon, Towoin, Ajan dan Maket di Distrik Arimop.

### NATURAL TOURISM:

1. Bathing Place, Atir Atakat Waterfall and Mount Koreyom in Iniyandit District;
2. Kombut District Waterfall;
3. Gedi Creek in Bomakia District;
4. Ampera Fish Island in Mandobo District (Special Interest).
5. Komen Waterfall in Waropko District; and
6. The Waterfalls of Won, Aman, Tayon, Towoin, Ajan and Maket in Arimop District.







### Akomodasi

Penyediaan jasa akomodasi sangat menunjang bagi perkembangan pariwisata suatu wilayah. Kabupaten Boven Digoel memiliki beberapa jasa penyedia akomodasi yang tersebar di beberapa distrik seperti Hotel, Losmen dan Penginapan, antara lain di Tanah Merah (Hotel Tanah Merah, Mandiri, Honai, Sahabat, dan Idaman; Penginapan Savena, Valentine, Caritas, Boven Jaya dan Pelangi); di Prabu-Asiki (Penginapan Papua Jaya Group, Katiyo Yoga, Sederhana, Sulut dan Tripa); Bomakia I (Majelis); Bomakia II (Lima Serangkai dan Usaha Baru) dan di Mindiptana (Penginapan Cayati).

Pada tahun 2017 tercatat 2.075 orang yang menginap pada fasilitas akomodasi yang ada di Kabupaten Boven Digoel. Dari keseluruhan jumlah pengunjung akomodasi, sebanyak 12,87% adalah pengunjung yang berasal dari mancanegara (Wisatawan Mancanegara) sedangkan 87,13% adalah pengunjung yang berasal dari wilayah Indonesia.

### PENANAMAN MODAL (INVESTASI)

Visi Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu yaitu **“Terwujudnya Iklim Investasi Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Publik yang Cepat, Tepat, Efisien, Efektif dan Akuntabel”**.

Adapun Misi untuk mewujudkan Visi tersebut adalah :

1. Meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan perizinan dan non perizinan serta iklim investasi Penanaman Modal kepada masyarakat di Kabupaten Boven Digoel.
2. Menumbuhkan keinginan masyarakat untuk memiliki perizinan sesuai ketentuan yang berlaku.
3. Meningkatkan citra aparatur pemerintah dengan memberikan perizinan yang mudah, cepat, aman, transparan, nyaman, ramah dan pasti.
4. Meningkatkan kompetensi dan profesionalitas Sumber Daya Aparatur di Bidang Penanaman Modal dan Perizinan.

Berdasarkan data yang diterima dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Boven Digoel, tercatat bahwa pada tahun 2017 terdapat 15 investor yang berskala nasional (PMDN/PMA) yang berinvestasi di Kabupaten Boven Digoel. Nilai investasi asing yang ditanamkan pada tahun 2017 pada industri kertas dan percetakan sebesar 117,553 miliar rupiah dan pada industri lainnya sebesar 154,947

### Accommodation

Provision of accommodation services is very supportive for tourism development in a region. Boven Digoel Regency has some accommodation service providers spread over several districts like Hotels, Inns and Lodgings, among others in Tanah Merah (Tanah Merah, Mandiri, Honai, Sahabat, and Idaman Hotels; Savena, Valentine, Caritas, Boven Jaya and Pelangi Inns); in Prabu Asiki (Papua Jaya Group, Katiyo Yoga, Sederhana, Sulut and Tripa Lodgings); Bomakia I (Majelis) ; Bomakia II (Lima Serangkai and Usaha Baru) and in Mindiptana (Cayati Lodging).

In 2017 there were 2,075 people staying at accommodation facilities in Boven Digoel Regency. Of the total number of visitors to the accommodation, a total of 1.87% were visitors from overseas (foreign tourists) while 87.13% were visitors from Indonesia.

### INVESTMENT

The Vision of the One-Stop Investment and Integrated Services, namely **“Realization of Rapid, Appropriate, Efficient, Effective and Accountable Investment Climate and Public Service”**.

The missions to realize the Vision are:

1. Improving the quality of licensing and non-licensing services as well as the investment climate for investment in the community in Boven Digoel Regency;
2. Growing the willingness of the community to have permits in accordance to applicable regulations;
3. Improving the image of the government apparatus by giving easy, rapid, safe, transparent, comfortable, friendly and certain licenses; and
4. Improving the competency and professionalism of the Apparatus Resources in the Investment and Licensing Sector.

Based on data received from the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services of Boven Digoel Regency, it was noted that in 2017 there were 15 national-scale investors (DI/FDI) that invested in Boven Digoel Regency. The value of foreign investment invested in 2017 in the paper and printing industry amounted to IDR 117.553 billion and in other industries amounted to IDR 154.947 billion. In 2017, the One-





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miliar rupiah. Pada tahun 2017 Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Boven Digoel telah mengeluarkan sebanyak 2.064 perijinan untuk melakukan aktivitas perekonomian di Kabupaten Boven Digoel.

Jenis kewenangan penerbitan perizinan dan non-perizinan yang didelegasikan kepada Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (DPMPTSP) Kabupaten Boven Digoel Tahun Anggaran 2018, antara lain:

**Bidang Penanaman Modal:** 1. Pendaftaran Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri; 2. Pendaftaran Perubahan Penanaman Modal; 3. Pendaftaran Perluasan Penanaman Modal; 4. Izin Usaha; 5. Izin Usaha Perluasan; 6. Izin Usaha Penggabungan Perubahan Penanaman Modal (Merger); 7. Izin Usaha Perubahan; dan 8. Izin Lokasi;

**Bidang Tanaman Pangan, Hortikultura dan Peternakan:** 1. Izin Usaha Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura Wilayah Kabupaten; 2. Izin Usaha Peternakan (IUP); 3. Surat Izin Jagal; 4. Izin Pemasukan/Pengeluaran Ternak dan Hasil Ternak: - Surat Keterangan Izin Pemasukan Ternak dan Produksi Peternakan; - Surat Keterangan Izin Pengeluaran Ternak dan Produksi Ternak; 5. Izin Pemasukan Bibit Ternak; 6. Izin Pemasukan Produk Peternakan; dan 7. Izin Pengeluaran ternak dan Produk Peternakan;

**Bidang Perikanan:** 1. Surat Izin Usaha Perikanan (IUP); 2. Izin Usaha Pembudidayaan Ikan; 3. Izin Usaha perikanan untuk Beberapa Komoditi Ikan; 4. Izin Usaha Perikanan untuk Ikan Hias; 5. SIUP Pengiriman Komoditi Budidaya; 6. SKAI (Surat Keterangan Asal Ikan); dan 7. SIUP Pengiriman Produk Olahan Perikanan;

**Bidang Perhubungan:** 1. Retribusi Izin Trayek; 2. Izin Usaha Bongkar Muat (PBM); 3. Izin Ekspedisi Muatan Kapal Laut (EMKL); dan 4. Izin Usaha Angkutan;

**Bidang Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi:** 1. Rencana Penggunaan Tenaga Kerja Asing (RPTKA); 2. Izin Perpanjangan Menggunakan Tenaga Kerja Asing (IMTA); 3. Tenaga Kerja Warga Negara Asing Pendetang (TKWNAP); 4. Izin Pendirian dan Pendaftaran Lembaga Pelatihan Kerja; 5. Izin Pelaksana Transmigrasi; 6. Izin Tenaga Kerja Wanita; dan 7. Izin Mendirikan Lembaga Latihan Wanita;

**Bidang Perindustrian dan Perdagangan:** 1. Tanda Daftar Industri (TDI); 2. Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan (SIUP); 3. Surat Izin Tanda Daftar Perusahaan (TDP); 4. Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan Minuman Beralkohol (SIUP-MB); 5. Surat Izin Tempat penjualan Minuman Beralkohol; 6. Surat Izin Tanda

Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Service of Boven Digoel Regency issued 2,064 licenses to carry out economic activities in Boven Digoel Regency.

The type of authority for issuing licenses and non-licenses delegated to the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services (DPMPTSP) of Boven Digoel Regency in Budget Year 2018, among others are:

**Investment Sector:** 1. Registration of Domestic Investment; 2. Registration of Investment Changes; 3. Registration of Investment Expansion; 4. Business License; 5. Expansion Business License; 6. Business License for Merging Changes in Investment (Merger); 7. Changes Business License; and 8. Location License;

**Food Crops, Horticulture and Animal Husbandry Sector:** 1. Food Crops and Horticulture License of Regency Area; 2. Livestock Business License (IUP); 3. Slaughter License; 4. Livestock and Animal Products Import/ Export License: - Import Certificate of Livestock and Animal Product License; - Export Certificate of Livestock and Animal Products License; 5. License to Import Livestock Seeds; 6. Import License for Animal Products; and 7. Export License for Livestock and Animal products;

**Fisheries Sector:** 1. Fishery Business License (IUP); 2. Fishery Aquaculture Business License; 3. Fishery Business License for Some Fish Commodities; 4. Fisheries Business License for Ornamental Fish; 5. Fishery Business License for Aquaculture Commodity Shipping; 6. SKAI (Certificate of Fish Origin); and 7. Fishery Business License for Shipping of Processed Fishery Products;

**Transportation Sector:** 1. Route License Levy; 2. Stevedoring (PBM) Business License; 3. License for Marine Freight Forwarding (EMKL); and 4. Transportation Business Licenses;

**Manpower and Transmigration Sector:** 1. Plans for the Usage of Foreign Workers (RPTKA); 2. Extension License in Using Foreign Workers (IMTA); 3. Migrant Workers of Foreigners (TKWNAP); 4. License for Establishment and Registration of Job Training Institutions; 5. Transmigration Implementation License; 6. Female Labour License; and 7. License to Establish Women's Training Institute;

**Industry and Trade Sector:** 1. Industrial Registration Certificate (TDI); 2. Trading Business License (SIUP); 3. Company Registration Certificate (TDP); 4. Alcoholic Beverages Trading License (SIUP-MB); 5. License for Sale of Alcoholic Beverages; 6. License for Warehouse Registration (TDG); 7. Letter of







Daftar Gudang (TDG); 7. Surat Rekomendasi untuk Agen Premium, Minyak dan Solar (APMS); 8. Izin Usaha Industri (IUI) dan Izin Perluasan di atas 1 Milyar: - IUI melalui Tahap Persetujuan Prinsip; - IUI tanpa melalui Tahap Persetujuan Prinsip; 9. Izin Perluasan; 10. Rekomendasi dan Penerbitan BAP untuk Pengurusan Pengakuan sebagai Eksportir terhadap produk Industri Kehutanan (ETPIK) Khusus Industri Sekunder; 11. Angka Pengenal Importir (API): - Angka Pengenal Importir Umum (API-U); - Angka Pengenal Importir Produsen (API-P);

**Bidang Koperasi dan UKM:** 1. Pengesahan Akta Pendirian Koperasi; 2. Pengesahan Akta Perubahan AD/ART Koperasi; dan 3. Rekomendasi Koperasi;

**Bidang Lingkungan Hidup dan Pertanian:** 1. Izin Lingkungan Hidup; 2. Izin Pengumpulan Limbah B3; 3. Izin Pemanfaatan Limbah B3; 4. Izin Pengolahan Limbah B3; 5. Izin Operasi Peralatan pengolahan Limbah B3; 6. Izin Operasi Penimbunan Limbah B3; 7. Rekomendasi pengangkutan Limbah B3; dan 8. Izin/Persyaratan Pengolahan Limbah B3;

**Bidang Pariwisata:** 1. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Hotel; 2. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Biro Perjalanan; 3. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Restoran; 4. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Rumah Makan; 5. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Warung Makan; 6. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Café; 7. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Bar; 8. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Katering; 9. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Salon Kecantikan; 10. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Panti Pijat; 11. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Klub Malam; 12. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Bilyar; 13. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Karaoke; 14. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Pusat kebugaran dan Jasmani; 15. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Pusat Seni dan Budaya; 16. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Mandi Uap/Spa; 17. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Kolam Pemancingan; 18. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Pemandian Alam; 19. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Gelanggang renang; 20. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Gelanggang Bowling; 21. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Taman Rekreasi; 22. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Pub; 23. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Panggung Terbuka; 24. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Panggung Tertutup; 25. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Diskotik; dan 26. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP) Gelanggang Permainan Ketangkasan;

Recommendation for Premium, Oil and Solar Agents (APMS); 8. Industrial Business License (IUI) and Expansion License above IDR 1 Billion: - IUI through the Principle Approval Phase; - IUI without going through the Principle Approval Phase; 9. Expansion License; 10. Recommendation and Issuance of BAP for Management of Recognition as Exporters of Forestry Industry (ETPIK) especially for Secondary Industries; 11. Importer Identification Numbers (API): - General Importer Identification Numbers (API-U); - Identification Number of Producer Importer (API-P);

**Cooperatives and SMEs Sector:** 1. Ratification of the Cooperative Establishment Deed; 2. Ratification of the Amendment Deed of Cooperative Statutes and Bylaws; and 3. Cooperative Recommendations;

**Environment and Land Sector:** 1. Environmental License; 2. License for Collection of B3 Waste; 3. License for Utilization of B3 Waste; 4. License for B3 Waste Management; 5. Operating License for B3 Waste Processing Equipment; 6. B3 Waste Landfill Operation License; 7. Recommendation for Transportation of B3 Waste; and 8. License/Requirements for Processing B3 Waste;

**Tourism Sector:** 1. Tourism Business Registration Certificate (TDUP) for Hotel; 2. TDUP for Tourism Bureau; 3. TDUP for Restaurant; 4. TDUP for Restaurant; 5. TDUP for Dining Houses; 6. TDUP for Café; 7. TDUP for Bar; 8. TDUP for Catering; 9. TDUP for Beauty Salon; 10. TDUP for Massage Parlour; 11. TDUP for Night Club; 12. TDUP for Billiard Room; 13. TDUP for Karaoke House; 14. TDUP for Fitness and Physical Centre; 15. TDUP for Centre of Arts and Culture; 16. TDUP for Steam Bath/Spa; 17. TDUP for Fishing Pond; 18. TDUP for Natural Baths; 19. TDUP for Swimming Pool; 20. TDUP for Bowling House; 21. TDUP for Recreational Park; 22. TDUP for Pub; 23. TDUP for Open Stage; 24. TDUP for Closed Stage; 25. TDUP for Discotheque; and 26. TDUP for Centre for Dexterity Games;





## SINAR MEREKAH DI SELATAN BUMI CENDERAWASIH (KABUPATEN BOVEN DIGOEL)

**Bidang Administrasi Perekonomian dan KESRA:** 1. Izin Pemasangan Reklame; dan 2. Rekomendasi Besi Tua;

**Bidang Pekerjaan Umum:** 1. IUJK (Ijin Usaha Jasa Konstruksi); dan 2. Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB);

**Bidang Kesehatan:** 1. Izin Operasional Rumah Sakit; 2. Izin Operasional Klinik; 3. Izin PUSKESMAS; 4. Izin Panti Pengobatan Tradisional; 5. Izin Laboratorium; 6. Izin Usaha Kecil Obat Tradisional; 7. Izin Praktek Dokter dan Dokter Gigi; 8. Izin Praktek Apoteker; 9. Izin Praktek Perawat dan Perawat Gigi; 10. Izin Praktek Fisioterapi; 11. Izin Praktek Refraksionis Optisen; 12. Izin Praktek Bidan; 13. Izin Praktek Asisten Apoteker; 14. Izin Praktek Penata Anestesi; 15. Izin Praktek Tenaga Akupunktur; 16. Izin Praktek Tenaga Teknis Kefarmasian; 17. Izin Praktek Radiografer; 18. Izin Praktek Fisioterapi; 19. Izin Praktek Sanitarian; 20. Izin Praktek Ahli Kesehatan Masyarakat; 21. Izin Praktek Tenaga Gizi; 22. Izin Praktek Teknisi Gigi; 23. Izin Ahli kecantikan; 24. Izin Tukang Gigi; 25. Izin Toko Obat; 26. Izin Apotik; 27. Izin Salon Kecantikan; 29. Izin Battara; 30. Izin Analisis Laboratorium; 31. Izin Ruang Bersalin; dan 32. Izin Optikal;

**Bidang Pendidikan:** 1. Izin Prinsip Taman Kanak-Kanak; 2. Izin Operasional Taman Kanak-Kanak; 3. Izin Prinsip Sekolah Dasar; 4. Izin Operasional Sekolah Dasar; 5. Izin Prinsip Pendidikan Inklusi; 6. Izin Operasional Pendidikan Inklusi; 7. Izin Prinsip Sekolah Menengah Pertama; 8. Izin Operasional Sekolah Menengah Pertama; 9. Izin Prinsip Sekolah Menengah Atas; 10. Izin Operasional Sekolah Menengah Atas; 11. Izin Prinsip Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan; 12. Izin Operasional Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan; 13. Rekomendasi Satuan Pendidikan Kerjasama TK; 14. Rekomendasi Satuan Pendidikan Kerjasama SD; 15. Rekomendasi Satuan Pendidikan Kerjasama SMP; 16. Rekomendasi Satuan Pendidikan Kerjasama SMA; 17. Izin Penyelenggara Pendidikan Layanan Khusus; 18. Izin Operasional Lembaga Khusus dan Pelatihan; 19. Izin Operasional Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini; 20. Izin Operasional Satuan PAUD Sejenis; 21. Izin Operasional Pusat Belajar Mengajar; dan 22. Izin Operasional Lembaga Pendidikan Informal;

**Bidang Non-Perijinan:** 1. Rekomendasi Insentif Daerah; dan 2. Rekomendasi Layanan Pengaduan.

**Economic Administration and Social Welfare Sector:** 1. Billboard Installation License; and 2. Scrap Iron Recommendations;

**Public Works Sector:** 1. IUJK (Construction Services Business License); and 2. Building Construction License (IMB);

**Health Sector:** 1. Hospital Operating License; 2. Clinical Operational Licenses; 3. Public Health Centre (PUSKESMAS) License; 4. Traditional Medicine Home License; 5. Laboratory License; 6. Traditional Medicine Small Business License; 7. Practice License for Doctors and Dentists; 8. Pharmacist Practice License; 9. License for Nurse and Dental Nurse Practices; 10. License for Physiotherapy Practices; 11. Optician Refraction's Practice License; 12. Midwife Practice License; 13. License for Pharmacist Assistant Practice; 14. License for Anaesthesia Technician; 15. Practice License for Acupuncturists; 16. Practice License of Pharmaceutical Technical Staff; 17. Radiographer Practice License; 18. License for Physiotherapy Practices; 19. License for Sanitarian Practices; 20. License for Public Health Expert Practices; 21. License for Nutritionist Practices; 22. Dental Technician Practice License; 23. License of Beautician; 24. License of Dental Artificer; 25. Drug Store License; 26. Pharmacy License; 27. License for Beauty Salons; 29. License for Battara; 30. License for Laboratory Analysis; 31. Maternity Room License; and 32. Optical License;

**Education Sector:** 1. Principle License for Kindergartens; 2. Kindergarten Operational Licenses; 3. Principle License for Elementary Schools; 4. Elementary School Operational License; 5. Principle License of Inclusion Education; 6. Inclusion Education Operational License; 7. Junior High School Principle License; 8. Junior High School Operational License; 9. Principle License for Senior High Schools; 10. Senior High School Operational License; 11. Vocational High School Principle License; 12. Vocational High School Operational License; 13. Recommendation for Cooperation Education Unit of Kindergarten; 14. Recommendation for Cooperation Education Unit of Elementary School; 15. Recommendation for Cooperation Education Unit of Junior High School; 16. Recommendation for Cooperation Education Unit of Senior High School; 17. License for Special Service Education Providers; 18. Special Institution and Training Operational Licenses; 19. Operational License for Early Childhood Education Program (PAUD); 20. Operational License for Similar PAUD Units; 21. Learning and Teaching Centre Operational License; and 22. Operational License for Informal Education Institutions;

**Non-Licensing Sector:** 1. Recommendations for Regional Incentives; and 2. Complaint Service Recommendations.







**DATA TABULATION**  
**POTENTIAL and INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN DIRECT**  
**INVESTMENT (FDI/PMA) and DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI/PMDN)**  
**BOVEN DIGOEL REGENCY**

NO	SECTOR (SUB SECTOR)	LOCATION	INVESTMENT PROJECT	OWNERSHIP STATUS
1.	AGRICULTURE	Boven Digoel Regency	Improvement of Production and Productivity of Food Crops (Wetland and dry-land Paddy, maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, peanuts); Improvement of cultivation of vegetables and fruits.	Community
2.	PLANTATION	Boven Digoel Regency	Production Improvement of Smallholder Plantation Products (Coffee and pepper).	Community
3.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	Boven Digoel Regency	Commodity Development of leading livestock (beef cattle, goat and pig, as well as poultry).	Community
4.	FISHERY/MARINE	Boven Digoel Regency	Development of Fresh Water Aquaculture and Capture Fishery.	Community and Regency Government
5.	INDUSTRY	Boven Digoel Regency	The development of the most types of industries in Boven Digoel Regency, namely the Wood Processing, Mining & Quarrying and Food Processing Industries.	Community
6.	MINING AND ENERGY	Boven Digoel Regency	Utilization of excavated material C (land fill and gravel sand) to support stretching of infrastructure development.	Regency Government
7.	TOURISM	Boven Digoel Regency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Construction of Transportation Facilities and Infrastructure;</li> <li>b. Construction of social and public facilities (performance stage, play facilities, etc.) at tourism destinations;</li> <li>c. Construction of hotels / inns in certain tourism destinations;</li> <li>d. Restaurant / Souvenir Shop / Place of Worship;</li> <li>e. Preparation of Tour Packages;</li> <li>f. Coaching / Maintenance;</li> <li>g. Tourism Services Industry.</li> </ul>	Regency Government and Community









# PROFIL PELUANG INVESTASI KABUPATEN KONAWA

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN KONAWA REGENCY





## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI KONAWE THE REGENT OF KONAWE**

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#### **KERY SAIFUL KONGGOASA**

Kery Saiful Konggoasa Bupati Konawe 2 periode lahir di Kendari pada tanggal 19 Oktober 1966. Saat ini beliau tinggal di Desa Benua, Kecamatan Amonggedo, Kabupaten Konawe.

Beliau pernah bekerja sebagai Staf Bank BTN di Jakarta (1988); Anggota DPRD Kabupaten Konawe (2004-2009); Ketua DPRD Kabupaten Konawe (2009-2014); Bupati Kabupaten Konawe (2013-2018 dan 2018-2023).

Pengalaman organisasi didapatkan dsebagai Pengurus DPW PAN Sulawesi Tenggara (2000-2005); Ketua DPD PAN Kabupaten Konawe (2005-2015); dan Ketua Harian DPW PAN Sulawesi Tenggara (2016 – 2021).

Kery Saiful Konggoasa, The Regent of Konawe for two periods, was born in Kendari on October, 19<sup>th</sup> 1966. He lives in Benua Village, Amonggedo Sub-district, in Konawe Regency.

He has worked as a Staff of Bank BTN in Jakarta (1988); Member of the Regional Parliament (DPRD) of Konawe Regency (2004-2009); Chairperson of DPRD of Konawe Regency (2009-2014); and Konawe Regency Regent (2013-2018 and 2018-2023).

The experience of the organization was obtained as the Executive Board of the DPW-PAN of Southeast Sulawesi (2000-2005); Chairman of the DPD-PAN of Konawe Regency (2005-2015); and the Daily Chairman of the DPW-PAN of Southeast Sulawesi (2016 - 2021).







**PROFIL PELUANG INVESTASI KABUPATEN KONAWA**  
**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN KONAWA REGENCY**



**VISI DAN MISI**

**Visi:**

“Konawe yang maju dan mandiri tahun 2023”.

**Misi:**

1. Menjadikan sektor kesehatan, pendidikan, pertanian, peternakan dan perikanan serta kawasan industri sebagai program utama pembangunan Konawe;

**VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision:**

“ Advanced and Autonomous Konawe in 2023”.

**Mission:**

1. Making the health, education, agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries sectors and industrial areas the main Konawe development program;





2. Menjadikan sektor infrastruktur, ekonomi dan lingkungan hidup serta kebudayaan sebagai program pendukung utama pembangunan konawe;
3. Menjadikan pembangunan birokrasi yang handal dan pelayanan publik yang efisien, efektif dan akuntabel sebagai program pendukung wajib;
4. Meningkatkan kualitas dan kuantitas program jaminan sosial.

2. Making the infrastructure, economy and environment as well as culture sectors as the main supporting programs for the construction of Konawe;
3. Making development of a reliable bureaucracy and efficient, effective and accountable public service as a mandatory support program; and
4. Improving the quality and quantity of social security programs.

### **GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH**



### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION**



Kabupaten Konawe adalah salah satu dari 17 (tujuh belas) daerah otonom dalam lingkup wilayah Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara dengan Ibukota Unaaha berjarak 73 Km dari Kota Kendari, Ibukota Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara. Secara geografis Konawe terletak di bagian Selatan Garis Khatulistiwa, melintang dari Utara ke Selatan antara 02045' dan 04015' LS, membujur dari Barat ke Timur antara 121015' dan 123030' BT, dengan batas-batas wilayah sebagai berikut: Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah dan Kabupaten Konawe Utara, di sebelah Utara; Kabupaten Konawe Selatan di sebelah Selatan; Laut Banda, Laut Maluku dan Kota Kendari di sebelah Timur; serta Kabupaten Kolaka Timur dan Kabupaten Kolaka di sebelah Barat. Kabupaten Konawe memiliki luas daratan sebesar 5.798,94 Km<sup>2</sup> atau 10,87% dari total luas daratan Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara. Luas wilayah perairan lautnya lebih kurang 1.960 Km<sup>2</sup> dengan panjang garis pantai sekitar 295 km. Selain itu terdapat pula pulau-pulau kecil yakni Pulau Bokori, Pulau Saponda Laut dan Pulau Saponda Darat. Wilayah Kabupaten Konawe terdiri dari 29 Kecamatan, 57 Kelurahan dan 291 Desa.

Konawe Regency is one of 17 (seventeen) autonomous regions within the area of Southeast Sulawesi Province with Unaaha as its capital, within 73 km from Kendari City, the capital of Southeast Sulawesi Province. Geographically Konawe Regency is in the southern side of Equator, transversely from North to South between 02045' and 04015' South Latitude, stretching from West to East between 121015' and 123030' East Longitude, with regional boundaries are as follows: Central Sulawesi Province and North Konawe Regency in the North; South Konawe Regency in the South; the Banda Sea, the Moluccas Sea and Kendari City in the East; as well as East Kolaka and Kolaka Regencies in the West. Konawe Regency has a land area of 5,798.94 Km<sup>2</sup> or about 10.87% of the total land area of Southeast Sulawesi Province. The area of the sea waters is approximately 1,960 km<sup>2</sup> with a coastline length of about 295 km. In addition, there are also small islands such as Bokori, Saponda Laut and Saponda Darat Islands. Konawe region consists of 29 Districts, 57 Sub-Districts and 291 Villages.

Topografi daratan Kabupaten Konawe pada umumnya bergunung dan berbukit yang diapit dataran rendah yang sangat potensial

Generally, the ground surface of Konawe Regency is a mountainous and hilly plains flanked with huge potential for





## INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN KONAWE REGENCY



untuk pengembangan Sektor Pertanian. Dengan kondisi geografis Kabupaten Konawe yang heterogen dan masing-masing wilayah yang memiliki karakteristik berbeda memungkinkan berkembangnya sektor pertanian dalam arti luas. Di wilayah daratan subsektor pertanian tanaman pangan, subsektor peternakan dan subsektor perkebunan dapat menjadi sektor andalan bagi perekonomian masyarakat, sedangkan di wilayah laut dan garis pantai dimanfaatkan untuk pengembangan subsektor perikanan dan pengembangan wisata. Keadaan topografis Kabupaten Konawe berada pada garis ketinggian antara 10 – 400 meter di atas permukaan laut dan kemiringan antara 1,8 – 90 derajat dengan permukaan tanah pada umumnya bergunung dan berbukit yang diapit dataran rendah yang sangat potensial untuk pengembangan pertanian, pertambangan dan industri.

Di Kabupaten Konawe dikenal dua musim yaitu musim penghujan (bulan November sampai dengan Maret) dan sekitar bulan April terjadi Pancaroba, Agustus sampai Oktober terjadi musim kemarau. Namun melihat fenomena yang ada bahwa sebagai akibat kondisi alam yang sering tidak menentu maka keadaan musim juga sering menyimpang dari kebiasaan. Pola Curah hujan tahunan di Kabupaten Konawe : 1) Antara 0 – 1.500 mm terdapat di bagian selatan (Kecamatan Puriala, Kecamatan Lambuya, Kecamatan Onembute) dan sedikit bagian tengah (Kecamatan Unaaha); 2) Antara 1.500 mm – 1.900 mm meliputi Kecamatan Lambuya, Kecamatan Soropia, Kecamatan Lalonggasumeeto, Kecamatan Bondoala, Kecamatan Sampara, Kecamatan Wawotobi, dan sebagian Kecamatan Unaaha; 3) lebih dari 1900 mm terdapat di bagian tengah.

Kabupaten Konawe mempunyai beberapa sungai besar yang sangat potensial untuk pengembangan pertanian, irigasi dan pembangkit tenaga listrik seperti Sungai Konaweheha, Sungai Lalindu dan Sungai Lahumbuti. Dua sungai telah dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat Kabupaten Konawe sebagai sumber irigasi sawah dimana untuk Sungai Konaweheha yang memiliki debit air cukup besar yakni  $\pm 200 \text{ M}^3/\text{detik}$  telah dibangun Bendung Wawotobi yang mampu mengairi sawah seluas  $\pm 18.000$  Hektar dan Sungai Lahumbuti telah dibangun Bendung Walay. Sementara untuk Sungai Lalindu masih belum termanfaatkan. Selain itu terdapat pula Rawa Aopa yang potensial untuk pengembangan usaha perikanan darat. Disamping sungai-sungai besar terdapat potensi sungai-sungai kecil lainnya yang saat ini juga sudah dimanfaatkan untuk pengairan sawah.

Penduduk Kabupaten Konawe berdasarkan proyeksi penduduk tahun 2017 sebanyak 244.324 jiwa yang terdiri atas 125.211 laki-

the development of Agricultural Sector. With the geographical conditions of Konawe Regency which is heterogeneous and each region which has different characteristics allows the development of the Agricultural Sector in a broad sense. In the land area of the Food Crop Agriculture Sub-Sector, the Animal Husbandry Sub-Sector and the Plantation Sub-Sector can be the mainstay sector for the community economy, while in the sea and coastline areas are used for the development of the Fisheries Sub-Sector and tourism development. The topographical situation of Konawe Regency is in the elevation line between 10 and 400 meters above sea level and slope between 1.8 and 900 with the surface of the land generally mountainous and hilly which is flanked by lowland which is very potential for agricultural, mining and industrial development.

In Konawe Regency, two seasons are known, namely the rainy season (November to March) and around April the transition takes place; during August to October occurs the dry season. But seeing the phenomenon that exists as a result of natural conditions that are often erratic, the state of the season also often deviates from the habit. The pattern of annual rainfall in Konawe Regency: 1) Between 0 and 1,500 mm in the South (Puriala, Lambuya and Onembute Districts) and a little central part (Unaaha District); 2) Between 1,500 mm and 1,900 mm covering Lambuya, Soropia, Lalonggasumeeto, Bondoala, Sampara, and Wawotobi Districts, as well as part of Unaaha District; 3) more than 1,900 mm in the middle.

Konawe Regency has several large rivers that are very potential for the development of agriculture, irrigation and power plants such as the Konaweheha, Lalindu and Lahumbuti Rivers. The two rivers have been utilized by the people of Konawe Regency as a source of irrigated paddy fields where for the Konaweheha River which has a large water discharge of about 200 m<sup>3</sup>/sec. Wawotobi Dam has been built which is able to irrigate about 18,000 ha and in Lahumbuti River, Walay Dam has been built. While for the Lalindu River it is still untapped. Besides that, there is also Aopa Swamp which is potential for the development of inland fisheries. Besides the big rivers, there are other potential rivers which are now also used for irrigating rice fields.

The population of Konawe Regency is based on population projection in 2017 as many as 244,324 people consisting





laki dan 119.113 perempuan (rasio: 105,1), laju pertumbuhan penduduk sebesar 2,63%, kepadatan 42 jiwa/km<sup>2</sup>. Jumlah Angkatan Kerja: 116.484 orang (bekerja: 114.224 orang dan pengangguran: 2.260 orang); Jumlah Non-Angkatan Kerja: 47.969 orang (bersekolah: 14.290 orang; Mengurus Rumah Tangga: 30.334 orang; dan Lainnya: 3.345 orang). Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja: 0,98, dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka: 0,02.

of 125,211 men and 119,113 women (sex-ratio: 105.1), the population growth rate was 2.63 %, density was 42 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Number of Work Force was 116,484 people (working: 114,224 people and unemployment: 2,260 people); Number of Non-Work Force: 47,969 people (attending school: 14,290 people; Managing Households: 30,334 people; and Others: 3,345 people). The Labor Force Participation Rate: 0.98, and the Open Unemployment Rate: 0.02.

## PELUANG INVESTASI

### Sektor Perumahan

Untuk meningkatkan kuantitas dan kualitas rumah layak huni, pemerintah daerah mendorong beberapa pengembang perumahan untuk berinvestasi di Kabupaten Konawe dan hingga kini telah hadir beberapa Kawasan Perumahan antara lain BTN Satria Nusantara Sultra, BTN Konawe, BTN Idaman Indah, BTN Puosu, BTN Buana Bunggasi, Perumahan Tumpas Residence I dan II, Perumahan Green Land, Perumahan Griya Sakinah dan BTN Anova Garden.

**Peluang Investasi:** Pembangunan Perumahan dan Peningkatan kualitas perumahan.

### Sektor Kesehatan

Sarana kesehatan yang ada di Kabupaten Konawe terdiri dari 1 buah rumah sakit dengan kapasitas 108 tempat tidur, tersedia pula 24 unit Puskesmas, 346 unit Posyandu, 86 unit Poskesdes, 75 unit Polindes, 55 unit Posbindu, 2 buah Laboratorium, 2 buah Rumah Sakit Swasta, 12 buah Apotik, 8 buah toko obat dan 2 buah Toko Alat Kesehatan. Tenaga kesehatan yang ada meliputi 27 Dokter Spesialis, 46 Dokter Umum, 24 Dokter Gigi, 606 Bidan dan 716 Perawat dan 17 Perawat Gigi, serta 36 Tenaga Teknis Kefarmasian, 20 Apoteker, 101 tenaga Kesehatan Masyarakat, 2 tenaga Kesehatan Lingkungan dan 4 tenaga Gizi.

**Peluang Investasi:** a. Pembangunan Sarana Kesehatan; b. Peningkatan Kualitas Obat-obatan; c. Peningkatan Kualitas Alat-Alat Kesehatan; d. Pembangunan Laboratorium; dan e. Penambahan Apotik dan Tenaga Dokter Spesialis.

### Sektor Pendidikan

Pendidikan mempunyai peranan penting dalam proses pembangunan. Pendidikan dimaksudkan untuk menciptakan sumber daya manusia yang berkualitas melalui pengembangan

## INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

### Housing Sector

To improve the quantity and quality of decent homes, the local government encouraged several housing developers to invest in Konawe Regency and until now there have been several Housing Areas including BTN Satria Nusantara Sultra, BTN Konawe, BTN Idaman Indah, BTN Puosu, BTN Buana Bunggasi, Tumpas Residence I and II Housing, Green Land Housing, Griya Sakinah Housing and BTN Anova Garden.

**Investment Opportunities:** Housing Development and Strengthening the quality of housing.

### Health Sector

Means of health in Konawe consist of a hospital with a capacity of 108 beds. There are also 24 Public Health Centers (PHC/ Puskesmas), 346 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu), 86 Rural Health Posts (Poskesdes), 75 Rural Maternity Posts (Polindes), 55 Posbindu, 2 Laboratories, 2 Private Hospitals, 12 Pharmacies, 8 registered drug stores and 2 Medical Devices Stores. Existing health workers include 27 Specialist Doctors, 46 General Practitioners, 24 Dentists, 606 Midwives 716 Nurses and 17 Dental Nurses, as well as 36 Pharmacology Technical Staff, 20 Pharmacists, 101 Community Health-care Personnel, 2 Environmental Health Personnel and 4 Nutritionists.

**Investment Opportunities:** a. Development of Health Facilities; b. Quality Improvement of Medicines; c. Quality Improvement of Health Instruments; d. Laboratory Development; and e. Pharmacies and Specialist Doctors Addition.

### Educational Sector

Education has an important role in the development process. Education is intended to create quality human resources through the development of individual competencies. Competence is





## INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN KONAWA REGENCY



kompetensi individu. Kompetensi diperlukan untuk meningkatkan produktivitas dan mendorong peningkatan pendapatan yang juga seiring dengan tersedianya sarana pendidikan. Sarana pendidikan yang ada di Kabupaten Konawe terdiri dari 271 SD Negeri, 5 SD Swasta dan 19 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI); 62 SMP Negeri, 3 SMP Swasta dan 19 Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs); 23 SMA Negeri, 5 SMA Swasta dan 12 Madrasah Aliyah (MA); 6 SMK Negeri dan 5 SMK Swasta, 2 SLB Negeri dan 4 SLB Swasta, 2 Akademi dan 2 Universitas.

**Peluang Investasi:** a. Pembangunan Sarana Pendidikan; b. Pembangunan Lembaga Pendidikan; c. Penambahan Fasilitas Pendidikan; dan d. Pembangunan Rumah Kos.

### Sektor Perbankan, Koperasi dan Asuransi

Perbankan yang ada di Kabupaten Konawe terdiri dari Bank Pemerintah dan Bank Swasta. Bank pemerintah yang telah beroperasi di Kabupaten Konawe adalah : Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Bank Negara Indonesia, Bank Pembangunan Daerah dan Bank Bahteramas. Sedangkan Bank Swasta yang kini telah beroperasi yaitu; Bank Muamalat, Bank Mandiri Mitra Usaha, Bank BTPN dan Bank Gandalata. Selain itu terdapat koperasi sejumlah 333 unit koperasi (46 unit KUD dan 287 non KUD) dan Asuransi terdiri dari Asuransi Jasa Raharja, Asuransi Bumi Putera, Asuransi Bumi Asih Jaya dan Asuransi Kesehatan.

**Peluang Investasi:** Peningkatan lembaga perbankan/ perkreditan dan Peningkatan kemitraan.

### Sektor Pertanian Tanaman Pangan

Kabupaten Konawe merupakan sentra penghasil padi di Sulawesi Tenggara. Berdasarkan data produksi padi Kabupaten Konawe Tahun 2017 mencapai 231.725 ton atau  $\pm$  35,44% dari total produksi Sulawesi Tenggara. Pengembangan sektor pertanian

required to improve productivity and encourage an increase of revenue which is also due to the availability of educational facilities. Education facilities in Konawe Regency consist of 271 State Elementary Schools (SDN), 5 Private SD and 19 Islamic Elementary Schools (MI); 62 State Junior High Schools (SMPN), 3 Private SMP and 19 Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs); 23 State Senior High Schools (SMAN), 5 Private SMA and 12 Madrasah Aliyah (MA); 6 State Vocational Schools (SMKN) and 5 Private SMK, 2 State-SLB (special school for children with disabilities) and 4 Private SLB, 2 Academies and 2 Universities .

**Investment Opportunities:** a. Developing Education Facilities; b. Education Board Development; c. Education Facilities Addition; and d. Development of Boarding Houses.

### Banking, Cooperatives and Insurance Sector

Banking in Konawe Regency consists of Government and Private Banks. Government banks that have operated in Konawe District are: Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Bank Negara Indonesia, Regional Development Bank and Bahteramas Bank. While Private Banks which are now in operation, namely; Muamalat Bank, Business Partners Bank Mandiri, BTPN Bank and Gandalata Bank. In addition, there are 333 cooperative units (46 Rural Cooperatives or KUD and 287 non-KUD units) and Insurance consisting of Jasa Raharja Insurance, Putera Bumi Insurance, Bumi Asih Insurance, and Health Insurance.

**Investment Opportunities:** Increased banking/credit institutions and Business Partners.

### Food Crop Agricultural Sector

Konawe Regency is a center for producing paddy in Southeast Sulawesi. Based on data from Konawe Regency, paddy production in 2017 reached 231,725 tons or  $\pm$  35.44% of total Southeast Sulawesi production. The development of Food Crop Agricultural



tanaman pangan Kabupaten Konawe diprioritaskan pada pengembangan padi dan palawija terutama jagung dan kedelai.

**Peluang Usaha Kemitraan:** a. Kerjasama pemasaran; b. Industri pengolahan hasil; c. Pengembangan areal tanam; dan d. Industri agro input

### Sektor Perkebunan

Pengembangan sektor perkebunan di Kabupaten Konawe sangat mendukung dengan potensi lahan seluas 182.020 Ha, yang terdiri dari lahan yang telah diusahakan 47.308 Ha dan yang masih bisa dikembangkan seluas 134.712 Ha.

Jenis komoditi yang dihasilkan meliputi : a. Kakao; Luas lahan 16.381,65 Ha; Produksi 7.302,2 Ton; Produktivitas 646,6 Kg/Ha. b. Jambu Mete; Luas lahan 4.815 Ha; Produksi 1.424,8 Ton; Produktivitas 383,5 Kg/Ha; c. Kelapa Dalam; Luas lahan 3.025,5 Ha; Produksi 1.872,9 Ton; Produktivitas 1.149,7 Kg/Ha. d. Kelapa Hibrida; Luas lahan 349 Ha; Produksi 300,7 Ton; Produktivitas 1.445,8 Kg/Ha. e. Cengkeh; Luas lahan 386,4 Ha; Produksi 40,4 Ton; Produktivitas 194,1 Kg/Ha. f. Lada; Luas lahan 3.303 Ha; Produksi 1.061,8 Ton; Produktivitas 490,13 Kg/Ha; g. Kopi; Luas lahan 1.246,5 Ha; Produksi 0,0 Ton; Produktivitas 0,0 Kg/Ha. h. Panili; Luas lahan 4,5 Ha; Produksi 3,3 Ton; Produktivitas 625,5 Kg/Ha. i. Sagu; Luas lahan 1.662 Ha; Produksi 1.608,3 Ton; Produktivitas 1.433,3 Kg/Ha.

**Peluang Investasi:** a. Pengembangan tanaman kelapa sawit; b. Pengembangan tanaman kakao; c. Pengolahan buah kelapa; dan d. Pengolahan hasil Perkebunan.

### Sektor Peternakan

**Peluang Investasi:** a. Pengembangan ternak sapi potong; b. Pengembangan ayam ras; c. Pengembangan alsin peternakan; d. Penyediaan pakan ternak; e. Pengembangan ternak kambing; dan f. Lebah madu.

Sector of Konawe Regency has prioritized on the development of rice and second crops, especially maize and soybeans.

**Partnership Business Opportunities:** a. Marketing cooperation; b. Product processing industry; c. Development of planting areas; and d. Industrial agro input.

### Plantation Sector

The development of the plantation sector in Konawe Regency is very supportive with a potential area of 182,020 ha, consisting of 47,308 ha of land that has been cultivated and which can still be developed covering an area of 134.71 ha.

The types of commodities produced include: a. Cocoa (Land area: 16,381.65 ha; Production: 7,302.2 tons; Productivity: 646.6 Kg/Ha); b. Cashew (Land area: 4,815 ha; Production: 1,424.8 tons; Productivity: 383.5 Kg/Ha); c. Inland Coconut (Land area: 3,025.5 Ha; Production: 1,872.9 tons; Productivity 1,149.7 Kg/Ha); d. Hybrid Coconut (Land area: 349 ha; Production: 300.7 tons; Productivity: 1,445.8 Kg/Ha); e. Clove (Land area: 386.4 Ha; Production: 40.4 tons; Productivity: 194.1 Kg/Ha); f. Pepper (Land area: 3,303 Ha; Production: 1,061.8 tons; Productivity: 490.13 Kg/Ha); g. Coffee (Land area: 1,246.5 Ha; Production: 0.0 tons; Productivity: 0.0 Kg/Ha); h. Vanilla; Land area: 4.5 ha; Production: 3.3 tons; Productivity: 625.5 Kg/Ha; i. Sago (Land area: 1,662 Ha; Production: 1,608.3 tons; Productivity: 1,433.3 Kg/Ha).

**Investment Opportunities:** a. The development of oil-palm plantations; b. Development of cocoa plants; c. Processing of coconut fruit; and d. Processing of Plantation products.

### Animal Husbandry Sector

**Investment Opportunities:** a. Development of beef cattle; b. Developing race chicken; c. Development of farm machinery; d. Provision of animal feed; e. Development of goat livestock; and f. Honey bees.







### Sektor Perikanan

Pengembangan Sektor Perikanan mempunyai prospek yang cukup baik di Kabupaten Konawe. Ada 3 kecamatan yang merupakan wilayah pesisir dengan areal penangkapan ikan yang luas dan didukung dengan Pangkalan Pendaratan Ikan (PPI) di Kecamatan Soropia yang telah dilengkapi dengan SPDN, koperasi nelayan, pabrik es dan pabrik pengolahan hasil perikanan. Potensi pengembangan tambak seluas 5.011 Ha, potensi budidaya air tawar (kolam) 2.475 Ha (termanfaatkan 658 Ha) dan potensi budidaya laut 540 Ha (termanfaatkan 112 Ha).

**Peluang Investasi:** a. Budidaya Mutiara; b. Budidaya ikan kerapu; c. Peningkatan sarana dan prasarana penangkapan ikan; d. Pengolahan hasil perikanan; e. Pengolahan rumput laut; dan f. Budidaya udang vanamae dan windu.

### Sektor Kehutanan

Luas kawasan hutan Kabupaten Konawe berdasarkan fungsi: 1) Hutan Suaka Alam dan Pelestarian Alam; potensi kawasan 13.264,71 Ha; 2) Hutan Lindung; potensi kawasan 183.059,84 Ha; 3) Hutan Produksi: a. Hutan Produksi Terbatas; potensi kawasan 91.355,08 Ha; b. Hutan Produksi Tetap; potensi kawasan 51.188,84 Ha; c. Hutan Produksi yang dapat dikonversi; potensi kawasan 3.787,79 Ha. Produksi hasil hutan Kabupaten Konawe: 1) Kayu Bulat: a. Produksi Meranti 1.246,19 M3; b. Produksi Kayu Rimba campuran 6.018,84 M3; 3) Produksi Rotan Bulatan (asalan) 140 Ton; dan 4) Produksi Getah Pinus 131,11 Ton.

**Peluang Investasi:** Pengolahan rotan dan hasil hutan lainnya.

### Sektor Pertambangan Dan Energi

#### Potensi Kawasan Pertambangan (RTRW Kabupaten Konawe):

**Potensi Mineral Logam:** Nikel, Laterit, Besi, Kromit, Kobalt dan Emas (Kecamatan Rوتا, Puriala, Pondidaha, Amonggedo, Besulutu dan Latoma).

**WPN :** Kawasan lindung dengan cadangan tambang berupa nikel (Kecamatan Rوتا, Puriala dan Pondidaha).

**Peluang Investasi:** a. Eksplorasi/eksploitasi tambang nikel, emas, kromit, pasir kuarsa, batu gamping, mangan, batu asbak, kuarsit, kalsit dan dolomite; b. Pembangunan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas Bumi; dan c. Pembangunan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air.

### Sektor Industri Dan Perdagangan

#### Potensi Kawasan Industri (RTRW Kab. Konawe)

a. Industri Besar: 1. Kawasan industri rotan dan kayu (Kec. Anggaberu); dan 2. Kawasan industri (Puriala, Pondidaha, Bondoala, Kapoiala dan Amonggedo).

### Fisheries Sector

Development of Fishery Sector has good prospects in Konawe Regency. There are 3 Districts which are coastal areas with extensive fishing areas and are supported by a Fish Landing Base (PPI) in Soropia District which has been equipped with SPDN, fishing cooperatives, ice factories and fisheries products processing plants. Potential development of brackish water ponds covering an area of 5,011 ha, potential for freshwater ponds: 2,475 ha (utilized by 658 ha) and potential for marine cultivation of 540 ha (utilized by 112 ha).

**Investment Opportunities:** a. Cultivation of Pearls; b. Grouper Aquaculture; c. Improvement of capture fishery facilities and infrastructure; d. Processing of fishery products; e. Seaweed processing; and f. Cultivation of vanamae and jumbo tiger shrimp.

### Forestry Sector

The area of forest in Konawe Regency based on functions is: 1) Nature Reserve Forest and Conservation; potential area: 13,264.71 ha; 2) Protection Forest; potential area: 183,059.84 Ha; 3) Production Forest: a. Limited Production Forests; potential area of 91,355.08 Ha; b. Permanent Production Forests; potential area: 51,188.84 Ha; c. Convertible Production Forests; potential area of 3,787.79 Ha. Production of forest products in Konawe: 1) Logs: a. Meranti Production 1,246.19 M3; b. Mix Forest Wood: 6,018.84 M3; 3) Production of round Rattan (origin): 140 Ton; and 4) Production of Pine Gum: 131.11 Tons.

**Investment Opportunities:** Processing of rattan and other forest products.

### Mining and Energy Sector

#### Potential Of Mining Area (Spatial Plan of Konawe Regency):

**Metal Mineral Potential:** Nickel, Laterite, Iron, Chromite, Cobalt and Gold (the Districts of Rوتا, Puriala, Pondidaha, Amonggedo, Besulutu and Latoma).

**WPN:** Protected areas with mine reserves in the form of nickel (the Districts of Rوتا, Puriala and Pondidaha).

**Investment Opportunities:** a. Exploration/exploitation of mining on nickel, gold, chromite, quartz sand, limestone, manganese, ashtray stone, quartzite, calcite and dolomite; b. Development of Geothermal Power Plants; and c. Developing Hydro Power Plant.

### Industry and Trade Sector

#### Potential Of Industrial Area (Spatial Plan of Konawe Regency)

a. Large Industries: 1. Rattan and wood industrial areas (Anggaberu District); and 2. Industrial zones (Puriala, Pondidaha, Bondoala, Kapoiala and Amonggedo Districts);





- b. Industri Pengolahan Hasil Pertanian Tanaman Pangan: 1. Industri pengolahan kedelai (Kec. Unaaha, Lambuya, Uepai, Wawotobi dan Tonguna); 2. Industri pengolahan sagu (Kec. Unaaha, Sampara); dan 3. Industri pengolahan padi (Kec. Sampara, Amonggedo, Pondidaha, Wonggeduku, Meluhu, Anggaberri, Unaaha, Konawe, Wawotobi, Lambuya, Abuki dan Asinua).
- c. Industri Pengolahan Hasil Perkebunan: 1. Industri pengolahan kakao (Kec. Unaaha dan Wawotobi); 2. Industri pengolahan kopi (Kec. Unaaha, Sampara dan Amonggedo); 3. Pembuatan Minyak kelapa (Kec. Tongauna, Kapoiala, Latoma, Wawotobi, dan Lambuya).
- d. Industri Pengolahan Hasil Laut dan Perikanan: 1. Industri pengolahan rumput laut (Kec. Kapoiala, Lalonggasumeeto dan Soropia); 2. Industri makanan olahan ikan (Kec. Sampara); 3. Industri pembekuan ikan (Kec. Soropia); dan 4. Industri pembuatan garam (Kec. Lalonggasumeeto).
- e. Industri Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan: 1. Industri penggergajian kayu dan kayu olahan (Kec. Unaaha, Sampara, Oembute, Lambuya, Uepai, Wonggeduku, Kapoiala, Bondoala, Konawe, Wawotobi, Abuki, Rوتا, Amonggedo, Besulutu, Tongauna dan Lalonggasumeeto); 2. Industri meubel kayu (Kec. Unaaha, Wawotobi, Konawe, dan Pondidaha); 3. Industri pengawetan dan pengolahan rota (Kec. Unaaha, Uepai, Latoma, Puriala, Soropia, Onembute, Anggaberri, Sampara, Tongauna, Abuki, Konawe, Rوتا, Besulutu, Amonggedo dan Lambuya).
- f. Industri Pemanfaatan Hasil Pertambangan: 1. Pengolahan batu pecah (Split), Pengolahan/pengambilan pasir dan kerikil, Industri pengolahan tanah liat (Kec. Pondidaha, Onembute dan Besulutu), pengolahan batu kapur.
- g. Industri Pengolahan Hasil Peternakan: 1. Industri penggilingan daging; 2. Industri ternak unggas; dan 3. Industri ternak sapi potong.
- b. Food Crop Agricultural Product Processing Industry: 1. Soybean processing industry (Unaaha, Lambuya, Uepai, Wawotobi and Tonguna Districts); 2. Sago processing industry (Unaaha and Sampara Districts); and 3. Paddy processing industry (Sampara, Amonggedo, Pondidaha, Wonggeduku, Meluhu, Anggaberri, Unaaha, Konawe, Wawotobi, Lambuya, Abuki and Asinua Districts).
- c. Plantation Product Processing Industry: 1. Cocoa processing industry (Unaaha and Wawotobi Districts); 2. Coffee processing industry (Unaaha, Sampara and Amonggedo Districts); 3. Making coconut oil (Tongauna, Kapoiala, Latoma, Wawotobi, and Lambuya Districts).
- d. Marine and Fisheries Product Processing Industry: 1. Seaweed processing industry (Kapoiala, Lalonggasumeeto and Soropia Districts); 2. Fish processed food industry (Sampara District); 3. Fish freezing industry (Soropia District); and 4. Salt making industry (Lalonggasumeeto District).
- e. Forest Products Utilization Industry: 1. Sawmills and processed timber industry (Unaaha, Sampara, Oembute, Lambuya, Uepai, Wonggeduku, Kapoiala, Bondoala, Konawe, Wawotobi, Abuki, Rوتا, Amonggedo, Besulutu, Tongauna and Lalonggasumeeto Districts); 2. Wood furniture industry (Unaaha, Wawotobi, Konawe and Pondidaha Districts); 3. Rattan preservation and processing industry (Unaaha, Uepai, Latoma, Puriala, Soropia, Onembute, Anggaberri, Sampara, Tongauna, Abuki, Konawe, Rوتا, Besulutu, Amonggedo and Lambuya Districts).
- f. Mining Products Utilization Industry: 1. Processing of broken stones (split), processing/extracting sand and gravel, clay processing industry (Pondidaha, Onembute and Besulutu Districts), processing of limestone.
- g. Animal Husbandry Processing Industry: 1. Minced meat industry; 2. Poultry industry; and 3. Beef cattle industry.

### Sektor Pariwisata

Sektor pariwisata merupakan salah satu sumber devisa negara dan secara khusus dapat meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi Kabupaten Konawe dan Peningkatan Pendapatan Asli Daerah. Adapun potensi objek wisata yang dapat dikembangkan di Kabupaten Konawe : a. Wisata Alam Laut/Bahari; Pantai Bokori, Pantai Toronipa, Gugusan pulau-pulau (Pulau Bokori, Saponda darat saponda Laut), Pantai Batu Gong, Taman Wisata perairan pada Kawasan Konservasi Perairan Daerah (KKPD) Prov. Sultra; b. Wisata Alam Pegunungan/Hutan; Air Terjun Larowiu, Air Terjun Anawai, Air Terjun Kumapodahu dan Air Terjun Rukuo; c. Wisata Sejarah dan Budaya; Wisata Sejarah Kawasan Cagar Budaya, pesta adat, pesta panen, antraksi tarian, musik

### Tourism Sector

Tourism Sector is one of the sources of the country's foreign exchange and it can improve the economic growth of Konawe Regency and Increase Original Revenue of the Region. The potential of tourism objects that can be developed in Konawe Regency are: a. MARITIME/MARINE NATURAL TOURISM; Bokori and Toronipa Beaches, Cluster of Islands (Bokori, Saponda Darat and Saponda Laut Islands), Batu Gong Beach, Water Tourism Park in the Regional Aquatic Conservation Area (KKPD) of Southeast Sulawesi Province; b. MOUNTAIN/FOREST NATURAL TOURISM; Larowiu, Anawai, Kumapodahu and Rukuo Waterfalls; c. HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL TOURISM; Historical Tourism of Cultural Heritage Area, traditional party, harvest party, attraction of dance, traditional music, attractions





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tradisional, atraksi seni budaya tari dan upacara adat; d. Wisata Buatan; Kolam air panas Sonai, taman kota dan alun-alun.

**Peluang Investasi:** a. Pengelolaan obyek wisata; b. Pembangunan hotel dan rumah makan; c. Pembangunan sarana rekreasi/hiburan; dan d. Pembangunan biro travel dan wisata.

### Kawasan Industri Konawe

Kawasan Industri Konawe merupakan kawasan industri strategis nasional yang terletak di Kecamatan Morosi Kabupaten Konawe. Kawasan Industri Konawe sebagai salah satu dari tujuh kawasan industri nasional yang menjadi prioritas pengembangan dari pemerintah pusat memiliki potensi kawasan seluas 5.500 Ha. Izin Lokasi pengelolaan kawasan telah dikeluarkan kepada PT. Virtue Dragon Nickel Industrial Park seluas 2.253 Ha dengan rincian pemanfaatannya sebagai berikut:

of cultural dances and traditional ceremonies; d. ARTIFICIAL TOURISM; Sonai hot water pond, city park and square.

**Investment Opportunities:** a. Management of tourism objects; b. Construction of new hotels and restaurants; c. Developments for recreational/ entertainment facilities; and d. Development of Tour and Travel Bureau.

### Konawe Industrial Area

Konawe Industrial Area is a national strategic industrial area located in Morosi District of Konawe Regency. The Konawe Industrial Area as one of the seven regions in the national industry which is a priority for development from the government, has a potential area of 5,500 Ha. Location permit for area management has been issued to PT. Virtue Dragon Nickel Industrial Park with an area of 2,253 Ha with the utilization details are as follows:

No.	Nama Perusahaan	Bidang Usaha	Luas Areal	Jenis Izin	Status Perusahaan
1.	PT. Virtue Dragon Nickel Industry	Pembangunan Smelter/ Pengolahan Logam Dasar Bukan Besi	400 Ha	Izin Prinsip PMA BKPM RI	Penanaman Modal Asing
2.	PT. Pelabuhan Muara Sampara	Jeti (Pelabuhan)	448 Ha	Kep Dirjen Hubla	Penanaman Modal Asing
3.	PT. Obsidian Stainles Steel	Kawasan Industri	400 Ha	Izin Prinsip PMA BKPM RI	Penanaman Modal Asing
4.	PT. Emerald Ferrochromium Industry	Kawasan Industri	400 Ha	Izin Prinsip PMA BKPM RI	Penanaman Modal Asing
5.	PD. Konawe Jaya	Kawasan Industri	3.052 Ha	Persetujuan Prinsip Pemkab Konawe	Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri

## INFRASTRUKTUR PENDUKUNG INVESTASI

### Jalan Raya

Jalan dan jembatan merupakan prasarana yang mendukung kelancaran kegiatan perekonomian, mobilitas penduduk dan memperlancar perdagangan antar daerah. Pada tahun 2017 panjang jalan di Kabupaten Konawe adalah 1.056,56 Km yang terdiri jalan Negara 91 Km (8,61%), jalan Provinsi 154,58 Km (14,63%) dan jalan Kabupaten 810,98 Km (76,76%), kemudian jenis permukaan terdiri dari jalan aspal 609,55 Km, jalan kerikil 431,74 Km dan jalan tanah 15,27 Km.

## INVESTMENT SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

### Highways

Roads and bridges are infrastructure that support the smooth running of economic activities, population mobility and facilitate trade between regions. In the year 2017 the length of the roads in Konawe Regency was 1.056,56 Km consisting of State roads 91 Km (8,61%), Provincial roads 154,58 Km (14,63%) and Regency roads 810,98 Km (76,76%), then the type of surface consists of asphalt roads 609,55 Km, gravel roads 431,74 Km and dirt roads 15,27 Km.



### Angkutan Darat

Sarana angkutan darat di Kabupaten Konawe baik kendaraan bermotor maupun tidak bermotor memegang peranan yang sangat penting. Hal ini mengingat keadaan geografis Kabupaten Konawe yang memiliki daratan yang cukup luas, sehingga sangat membutuhkan sarana angkutan jalan dalam memudahkan mobilitas penduduk dan memperlancar arus perdagangan antar kantong-kantong produksi dengan daerah konsumen

### Transportasi Udara

Untuk sementara di Kabupaten Konawe belum ada lapangan udara sehingga jasa penerbangan yang digunakan oleh masyarakat di Kabupaten Konawe adalah melalui Bandara Haluoleo yang terletak di Kecamatan Ranomeeto wilayah Kabupaten Konawe Selatan ± 25 Km dari Kota Kendari. Saat ini Bandara Haluoleo merupakan Bandar Udara terbesar yang ada di Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara yang saat ini dilayani oleh beberapa maskapai penerbangan, yakni Garuda Indonesia, Citilink, Lion Air, Wings Air, Sriwijaya Air dan Batik Air dengan Jadwal penerbangan setiap hari.

### Pos dan Telekomunikasi

Kantor Pos yang ada di Kabupaten Konawe sebanyak 7 cabang. Pos Keliling Desa 5 unit dan Bis Surat 4 Unit. Kapasitas sentral telepon otomatis sebanyak 1.970 saluran, sementara sambungan induk 1.674 saluran. Selain itu di Kabupaten Konawe juga telah terjangkau oleh jaringan telepon seluler (HP), jaringan internet, media cetak dan beberapa layanan pengiriman paket swasta seperti PCP, TiKi dan JNE.

### Land Transportation

Land transportation facilities in Konawe Regency, both motorized and non-motorized vehicles, play a very important role. This is because geographic condition of Konawe that the land is quite extensive, so that it is deemed necessary the need of a means of road transportation in making easy population and improving trade flow among centers of production with consumer area.

### Air Transportation

In the meantime, in Konawe Regency do not has airport so that the flight services used by the people in Konawe Regency are through the Haluoleo Airport located in Ranomeeto District of South Konawe Regency, about 25 Km from Kendari City. At present Haluoleo Airport is the largest airport in Southeast Sulawesi Province which is currently served by several airlines, namely Garuda Indonesia, Citilink, Lion Air, Wings Air, Sriwijaya Air dan Batik Air with daily Flight Schedule.

### Post and Telecommunications

Postal and Telecommunication services are increasingly needed by the people of Konawe Regency. This can be seen with the increase in the sales of pulses and the increase in package shipments through the post office. Post Offices in Konawe Regency are as many as 7 branches. Rural Mobile Post are 5 units and 4 Mail Buses. The capacity of an automatic telephone exchange is 1,970 channels, while the main connection is 1,674 channels. In addition, Konawe Regency has also been reached by cellular telephone and internet networks, print media and several private package delivery services such as PCP, TiKi and JNE.

**TABULASI DATA  
POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI UNTUK KEGIATAN INVESTASI PMA DAN PMDN  
KABUPATEN KONAWE**

No	Sektor (Sub Sektor)	Lokasi Investasi	Bidang Usaha	Status Kepemilikan	Luas Area (Ha)
1.	PERUMAHAN	Kabupaten Konawe	Pembangunan Perumahan dan Peningkatan kualitas perumahan	Pemerintah Kabupaten	--
2.	KESEHATAN	Kabupaten Konawe	a. Pembangunan Sarana Kesehatan; b. Peningkatan Kualitas Obat-obatan; c. Peningkatan Kualitas Alat-Alat Kesehatan; d. Pembangunan Laboratorium; dan e. Penambahan Apotik dan Tenaga Dokter Spesialis.	Pemerintah Kabupaten	--
3.	PENDIDIKAN	Kabupaten Konawe	a. a. Pembangunan Sarana Pendidikan; b. Pembangunan Lembaga Pendidikan; c. Penambahan Fasilitas Pendidikan; dan d. Pembangunan Rumah Kos.	Pemerintah Kabupaten	--





INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY  
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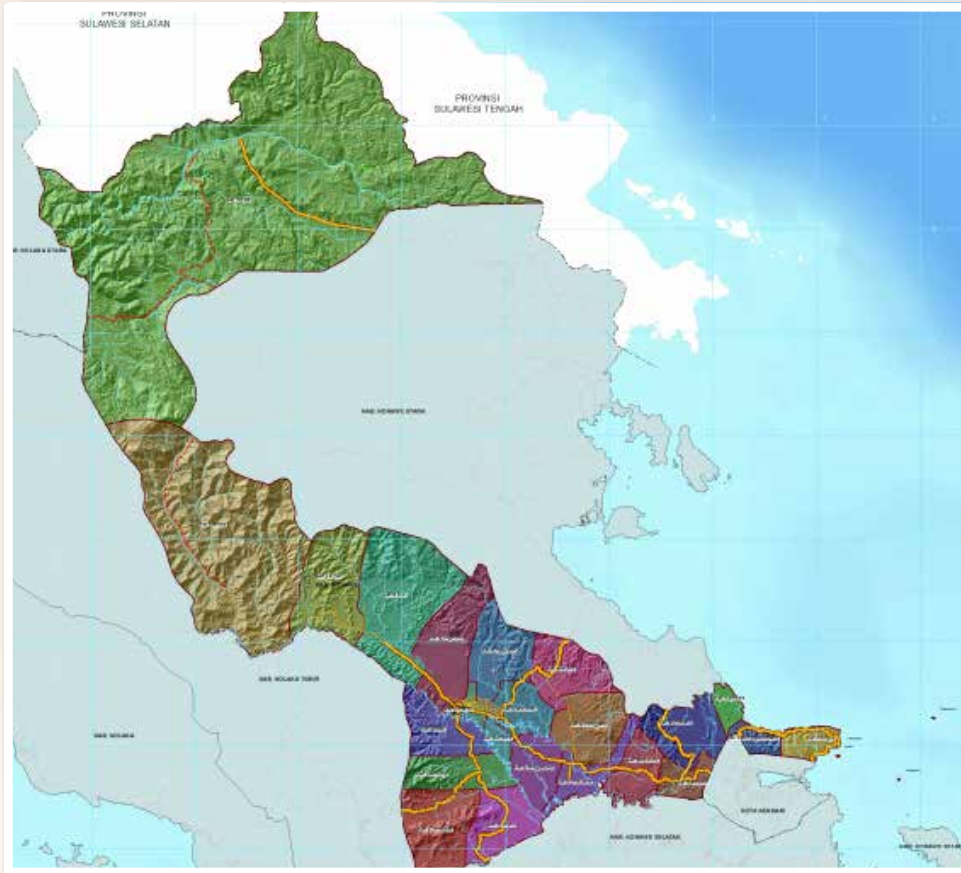


No	Sektor (Sub Sektor)	Lokasi Investasi	Bidang Usaha	Status Kepemilikan	Luas Area (Ha)
4.	PERBANKAN, KOPERASI dan ASURANSI	Kabupaten Konawe	Peningkatan lembaga perbankan/perkreditan dan Peningkatan kemitraan.	Pemerintah Kabupaten	--
5.	PERTANIAN TANAMAN PANGAN	Kabupaten Konawe	a. Kerjasama pemasaran; b. Industri pengolahan hasil; c. Pengembangan areal tanam; dan d. Industri agro input	Pemerintah Kabupaten dan Masyarakat	Belum ditanami (1.842 Ha); Belum diusahakan 2.885 Ha
6.	PERKEBUNAN	Kabupaten Konawe	a. Pengembangan tanaman kelapa sawit; b. Pengembangan tanaman kakao; c. Pengolahan buah kelapa; dan d. Pengolahan hasil Perkebunan.	Pemerintah Kabupaten dan Masyarakat	134.712 ha
7.	PETERNAKAN	Kabupaten Konawe	a. Pengembangan ternak sapi potong; b. Pengembangan ayam ras; c. Pengembangan alsin peternakan; d. Penyediaan pakan ternak; e. Pengembangan ternak kambing; dan f. Lebah madu.	Masyarakat	--
8.	PERIKANAN/ KELAUTAN	3 Kecamatan Pesisir	a. Budidaya Mutiara; b. Budidaya ikan kerapu; c. Peningkatan sarana dan prasarana penangkapan ikan; d. Pengolahan hasil perikanan; e. Pengolahan rumput laut; dan f. Budidaya udang vanamae dan windu.	Masyarakat	Tambak (5.011 ha); Kolam (2.475 ha) dan Budidaya Laut (540 ha)
9.	KEHUTANAN	Kabupaten Konawe	Pengolahan rotan dan hasil hutan lainnya.	Masyarakat	
	a. Kawasan Hutan Produksi Terbatas (HPT)	Kecamatan Abuki, Routa, Latoma, Lambuya, Unaaha, Wawotobi, Pondidaha			91.355,08 Ha
	b. Kawasan Hutan Produksi Tetap (HP)	Kecamatan Abuki, Routa, Latoma, Lambuya, Unaaha, Wawotobi, Pondidaha dan Sampara			51.188,84 Ha
	c. Kawasan Hutan Produksi yang Dapat Dikonversi (HPK)	Kecamatan Pondidaha, Latoma, Abuki dan Lambuya			3.787,79 Ha
10.	INDUSTRI dan PERDAGANGAN	Kabupaten Konawe (sesuai Komoditi)	Pengembangan Industri Besar; Industri Pengolahan Hasil Peternakan, Perikanan, Perkebunan, Tanaman Pangan, Hasil Hutan dan Hasil Pertambangan.	Pemerintah Kabupaten	--
11.	PERTAMBANGAN DAN ENERGI	Kecamatan Routa, Puriala, Pondidaha, Amonggedo, Besulutu dan Latoma	a. Eksplorasi/eksploitasi tambang nikel, emas, kromit, pasir kuarsa, batu gamping, mangan, batu asbak, kuarsit, kalsit dan dolomite; b. Pembangunan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas Bumi; dan c. Pembangunan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air.	Pemerintah Kabupaten	--
12.	PARIWISATA	Kabupaten Konawe	a. Pengelolaan obyek wisata; b. Pembangunan hotel dan rumah makan; c. Pembangunan sarana rekreasi/hiburan; dan d. Pembangunan biro travel dan wisata.	Pemerintah Kabupaten dan Masyarakat	--
13.	KAWASAN INDUSTRI KONAWA	Kecamatan Morosi	Pembangunan Smelter/ Pengolahan Logam Dasar Bukan Besi; Jeti (Pelabuhan) dan Kawasan Industri.	Pemerintah Kabupaten dan Masyarakat	Sudah ada Izin Lokasi Pengelolaan Kawasan (2.253 Ha); Potensi Pengembangan (3.247 ha)





**Peta Kabupaten Konawe**  
Map of Konawe Regency



**Kontak Investasi :**



**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU  
KABUPATEN KONAWE**

Jl. Sao-Sao No. 28 Kel. Inolobungadue Kec. Unaaha, Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara, Indonesia 93416  
Telp/Fax: (0408) 2421761

**Kontak Person :**

1. Bpk. Akhmad Bahri, S.T. / Kabid Penanaman Modal/ 0821 9061 1149







# **PROSPEK CERAH INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN PAKPAK BHARAT**

## **BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN PAKPAK BHARAT REGENCY**







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **Pj. BUPATI PAKPAK BHARAT ACTING REGENT OF PAKPAK BHARAT**

#### **Dr. H. ASREN NASUTION, MA**

Beliau dilahirkan di Kisaran pada tanggal 19 Oktober 1965 anak ke 4 dari 8 bersaudara dari pasangan Amir Hasan Nasution dan Siti Asmah Rangkuti, menikah dengan Randatussofa, M.Si. Beliau menempuh pendidikan dasar di SD Negeri 2 Kampung Lalang Tanjung Tiram dan Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Alwasliyah Tanjung Tiram lulus tahun 1977, kemudian masuk Madrasah Muallimin lulus tahun 1980. Beliau kemudian meningkatkan lagi pendidikannya ke perguruan tinggi IAIN Medan jurusan Penyuluhan dan Penerangan lulus pada tahun 1987.

Mengawali karier sebagai militer (TNI) setelah berhasil masuk Sekolah Perwira Wajib Militer (Sepawamil) dan lulus tahun 1988 dengan pangkat Letnan Dua (Letda). Pernah menduduki jabatan sebagai Kepala Binarois Bintal Kodam I BB. Sambil menunaikan tugas sebagai TNI, beliau melanjutkan pendidikannya ke jenjang Magister dan meraih gelar Magister of Arts (MA) tahun 2001 dan study S3 ke USU dengan Gelar Doktor (Dr) Tahun 2008. Namun sejak tahun 2011, karier beliau berubah menjadi PNS setelah kurun waktu 22 tahun bertugas di militer.

Beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Kadis Kominfo Sumut tahun 2011, Kepala BPBD Provsu, Staff Ahli Gubsu Bidang Pendidikan, Kesehatan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Kadis Sosial Provsu, Kasatpol PP Provsu, Staff Ahli Gubsu Bidang Pendidikan, Kesehatan, Infrastruktur dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, juga sebagai Pj. Rektor Universitas Al Washliyah Labuhan Batu.

Setelah dilantik sebagai Penjabat (Pj.) Bupati Pakpak Bharat tanggal 17 Januari 2019, beliau melihat masih banyak potensi di Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat yang masih bisa dikembangkan dan ditingkatkan lagi. Hal itu dapat dilaksanakan dengan dukungan dari stakeholder dan para investor baik dalam maupun luar negeri. Oleh karena itu Pemerintah Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat selalu siap menyambut setiap kedatangan investor dengan tangan terbuka dengan memberikan rasa aman dan nyaman selama berinvestasi.

He was born in Kisaran on October 19<sup>th</sup>, 1965, the 4th child of 8 siblings from the couple of Amir Hasan Nasution and Siti Asmah Rangkuti, married to Mrs. Randatussofa, M.Sc. He took basic education at the State Elementary School 2 of Kampong Lalang, Tanjung Tiram and the Al Wasliyah Islamic Junior High School of Tanjung Tiram (graduated in 1977), then entered the Muallimin Madrasah (graduated in 1980). He then increased his education to the State Islamic Institute of Medan in the Department of Education and Information (graduated in 1987).

He began his career as a military (TNI) after successfully entering the Military Mandatory Officer School (SEPAWAMIL) and graduated in 1988 with the rank of Second Lieutenant (Letda). He once held the position of the Head of Binarois Bintal of Kodam I BB. While carrying out his duties as a military, he continued his education to the Masters level and reached his Masters of Arts (MA) degree in 2001 and a S3 study at USU with a Doctoral Degree (Dr) in 2008. However since 2011, his career has changed to a civil servant after 22 years period of time serving in the military.

He was appointed as Head of the Communication and Information Service of North Sumatera in 2011, Head of BPBD Provsu, Expert Staff of the Gubsu on Education, Health and Community Empowerment Field, Head of Social Affairs Service of Provsu, Chief of Civil Service Police Unit of Provsu, Expert Staff of the Gubsu on Education, Health, Infrastructure and Community Empowerment Field, as well as Acting Chancellor of Al Washliyah University of Labuhan Batu.

After being appointed as the Acting Regent of Pakpak Bharat on 17 January 2019, he saw that there was still a lot of potential in Pakpak Bharat Regency which could still be developed and improved. This can be done with the support of stakeholders and investors both at home and abroad. Therefore, the Regional Government of Pakpak Bharat Regency is always ready to welcome every investor's arrival with open arms by providing a sense of security and comfort while investing.





**BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT  
IN PAKPAK BHARAT REGENCY**



**PROSPEK CERAH INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN PAKPAK BHARAT  
BRIGHT PROSPECTS INVESTMENT IN PAKPAK BHARAT REGENCY**



Jeruk Siam Pakpak Bharat



Kompleks Panorama Indah SINDEKA Salak



Mejan Pakpak Bharat

**GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH**

**Letak dan Kondisi Geografis**

Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat merupakan salah satu kabupaten yang terletak di Provinsi Sumatera Utara. Secara Geografis wilayah Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat terbentang di 96°00'00" - 98°31'00" Bujur Timur dan 02°15'00" - 03°32'00" Lintang Utara. Di sebelah Utara berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Dairi, di sebelah Selatan berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Aceh Singkil dan Kabupaten Humbang

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION**

**Location and Geographical Conditions**

Pakpak Bharat is one of Regencies in North Sumatra Province. The Regency is situated between 96°00'00" - 98°31'00" East Longitude and 02°15'00" - 03°32'00" North Latitude, with boundaries are as follows: Dairi Regency in the North; Aceh Singkil and Humbang Hasundutan Regencies in the South; Toba Samosir Regency in the East; and Aceh Singkil and







Hasundutan, di sebelah Timur berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Toba Samosir, dan di sebelah Barat berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Aceh Singkil dan Kota Subulussalam Prov. Nangroe Aceh Darussalam.

Luas wilayah Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat adalah 1.218,30 km<sup>2</sup>, yang terdiri dari 8 kecamatan yaitu Kec. Salak, Kec. Kerajaan, Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Jehe, Kec. Tinada, Kec. Siempat Rube, Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu, Kec. Pergetteng Getteng Sengkut dan Kec. Pagindar). Terdiri dari 52 desa (50 desa swadaya dan 2 desa swakarsa) dan 212 dusun.

### Topografi

Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat memiliki iklim tropis, dengan ketinggian antara 700-1500 m di atas permukaan laut. Hampir keseluruhan kondisi geografis berbukit-bukit, memiliki 26 aliran sungai dengan panjang antara 4 sampai 75 km. Curah hujan tergolong sangat tinggi karena hampir setiap bulan turun hujan dimana tercatat antara 209 mm (Februari) sampai 42.675 mm (April). Suhu udara rata-rata berkisar antara 18°-28°C, kelembaban udara relatif berkisar 86-92%.

Penduduk Kabupaten ini terdiri dari beragam suku yang tersebar merata di seluruh pelosok desa. Kabupaten ini dikelilingi oleh daerah yang berlainan suku sehingga terjadilah pembauran suku menjadi heterogen. Suku-suku tersebut antara lain adalah: Suku Pakpak (penduduk asli), Toba, Karo, Jawa, Aceh, Mandailing, Nias, dan beberapa suku lainnya. Jumlah penduduk Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat tahun 2017 sebanyak 47.183 jiwa dalam 10.544 rumah-tangga, terdiri dari laki-laki 23.793 jiwa dan perempuan 23.390 jiwa (rasio: 102%). Kepadatan penduduk rata-rata mencapai 39 jiwa per kilometer persegi. Laju pertumbuhan penduduk di Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat rata-rata sebesar 1.71%. Pada tahun 2017, jumlah Angkatan Kerja mencapai 26.556 orang (bekerja sejumlah 26.425 orang dan pengangguran mencapai 131 orang) dan 2.779 orang bukan angkatan kerja. Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja mencapai 99,04 dengan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka tercatat 0,49%.

Kota Subulussalam Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province in the West.

The total area of Pakpak Bharat is 1,218.30 km<sup>2</sup>, which consists of 8 districts (the Districts of Salak, Kerajaan, Sitellu Tali Urang Jehe, Tinada, Siempat Rube, Sitellu Tali Urang Julu, Pergetteng Getteng Sengkut and Pagindar), 52 villages (50 self-help villages and 2 self-support villages) and 211 hamlets.

### Topography

Pakpak Bharat has tropical climate, with altitude between 700 and 1500 m above sea level. Hilly geographical conditions and has 26 streams with a length between 4 and 75 km. Recorded rainfall was between 209 mm (February) and 42,675 mm (April). The average air temperature ranged between 18° -28°C, relative air humidity ranged from 86% to 92%.

Regency population is composed of various tribes, spread evenly throughout the villages. The Regency is surrounded by different tribe areas, so that tribal blending became heterogeneous. Among these tribes are: Pakpak (Native Tribe), Toba, Karo, Java, Aceh, Mandailing, Nias, and several other tribes. The population of Pakpak Bharat in 2017 was as many as 47.183 people in 10,544 households, which comprised of 23,793 men and 23,390 women (sex-ratio: 102). The average population density was 37 people per square kilometer. The population growth rate in the Regency was an average of 1.71%. In 2017 total labor force reached 26.556 people (some 26.425 people was working, and 131 people was unemployment) and 2.779 people were not labor force. Labor Force Participation Rate reached 99,04, while Open Unemployment Rate was recorded of 0.49%.



Air Terjun Lae Mbilulu



Arus Sungai Lae Kombih







**VISI DAN MISI**

**Visi**

**“Terwujudnya Pakpak Bharat Yang Bersatu Dan Sejahtera, Unggul Dalam Kualitas Hidup, Terdepan Dalam Pelayanan Publik Berlandaskan Agama Dan Budaya”.**

**Misi**

1. Melanjutkan Peningkatan Kinerja Aparatur Pemerintah, Meliputi Manajemen Pemerintahan Yang Profesional, Kepemimpinan Yang Amanah Dan Pelayanan Publik Yang Berkualitas;
2. Meningkatkan Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Yang Berkualitas Yang Berbasis Pada Sumber Daya Alam Lokal.
3. Meningkatkan Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia Yang Berdaya Saing Tinggi Yang Dilandasi Budaya Pakpak Dan Ketakwaan Pada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa.
4. Meningkatkan Derajat Kesehatan Melalui Pelayanan Dan Fasilitas Kesehatan Yang Prima Terutama Untuk Ibu Dan Anak Dalam Mewujudkan Generasi Emas Pakpak Bharat.
5. Mengembangkan Infrastruktur Untuk Mendorong Percepatan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Memperlancar Aksesibilitas Antar Wilayah Serta Meningkatkan Pemanfaatan Teknologi Dan Informatika Secara Luas.
6. Menjadi Sentra Pendidikan Dan Kesehatan Yang Unggul Di Provinsi Sumatera Utara.

**Produk Domestik Regional Bruto**

PDRB Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat pada tahun 2016 atas dasar harga berlaku mencapai Rp. 996.481,46 Milyar sedangkan atas dasar harga konstan mencapai Rp. 760.552,53 Milyar. Sektor Pertanian masih mendominasi dengan kontribusi 55,15%, disusul 12,86% dari Sektor Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan 10,50% dari Sektor Konstruksi serta 11,27% dari Sektor Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Speda motor. Laju pertumbuhan ekonomi tercatat 5,94%.

**VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision**

**“The realization of Unite and Prosperity, Excellence in Quality of Life, leading in the Public Service of Pakpak Bharat based on Religion and Culture”.**

**Mission**

1. Continuing Performance Improvement of Government Personnel, including Governance Management of Professionals, Amanah (Mandate) Leadership and Qualified Public Services;
2. Improving Qualified Economic Empowerment based-on Local Natural Resources;
3. Improving the Quality of Human Resources with Highly Competitiveness, Ruled by the Cultural of Pakpak and Piety in God the Almighty;
4. Improving Health Status through Excellence Care and Health Facilities especially For Mother and Child to Achieve Golden Generation of Pakpak Bharat.
5. Developing the Infrastructure to Accelerate Economic Growth and Facilitate Accessibility Across Regions and Increasing Widely Use of Technology and Informatics.
6. Being the Center for Leading Education and Health in North Sumatra.

**Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)**

GRDP of Pakpak Bharat in 2016 based on current price reached IDR. 996,481.46 billion, while at constant prices of 2010 reached IDR. 760,552.53 billion. The Agricultural Sector was still dominated by the contribution of 55.15%, followed by 12.86% of the Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security Sector; 10.50% of the Construction Sector and 11.27% of the Wholesale and Retail, Automobile and Motorcycle Repair Sector. The economic growth rate of 5.94% was recorded.



Padi Sawah



Pasar Induk



Rapat Koordinasi Investor dengan Pemda Pakpak Bharat





**FASILITAS DAN PRASARANA YANG ADA**

**EXISTING FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

No.	SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	DESCRIPTION
1.	SOCIAL	Education	Kindergarten (6 units); Primary; School (59 units)/ Islamic Primary School (11 units); Junior Secondary School (26 units)/Islamic Junior Secondary School (3 units); Senior High School (5 units)/Islamic Senior High School (1 unit); and Vocational High School (4 units).
		Health	1 Hospital, 8 Public Health Centers (PHC/Puskesmas); 25 Sub-PHC (Pustu); 53 Rural Health Posts (Poskesdes); and 90 Integrated Services Posts (Posyandu). Medical Personnel: 18 general practitioners, 9 specialists and 4 dentists, 191 midwives, 174 nurses, 9 dental nurses, 6 pharmacists, 10 Pharmaceutical Workers, 13 Nutritionists, 5 Health Analysts, 5 Technical Medical and Rontgen, 9 Experts on Sanitation and 21 Bachelors of Public Health.
		Religion	19,158 Muslims, 23,069 Protestant, and 2,047 Catholic with 78 mosques, 19 small mosques/prayer houses, 14 Catholic Churches and 112 Protestant Churches.
2.	TRANSPORTATION	Land transportation	Long of roads: 733.679 km (41.00 km of State Roads, 69.50 km of Provincial Roads and 623.179 km of District Roads). 125 bridges (90 bridges in good condition, 14 in medium condition, 10 in lightly damaged condition and 11 in severely damaged).
		Communication	71 customers of automated telephone connection (STO); telephone exchange capacity: 244 connections.
3.	ENERGY	Electricity	5,146 customers of mechanical KWh meters and 3.455 customers of Prepaid KWh, with the support of micro power plants (PLTM) Kombih I (Installed Capacity: 1500 kWh and Capacity power: 1400 KWh) and PLTM Kombih II (Installed capacity: 1500 KWh and Capacity power: 1400 KWh).
		Clean water	The drinking water for 1,320 customers.
4.	INDUSTRY AND TRADE	Industry	2 small industries with 10 workers and 1,521 household crafts with 5,097 workers.
		Trading	77 legal entities; Means of trade: 8 Markets (104 kiosks, 57 closed halls and 302 opened halls), 20 stores, 61 kiosks and 152 stalls.
5.	BANKING	Bank	Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Bank SUMUT and BPR-NBP 88.
6.	HOSPITALITY	Lodging	There are 3 lodging places / facilities (Waris Hotel, Waris II Hotel and Lolona Hotel with a capacity of 48 rooms)



Gardu Induk PLN



Delleng Simpon



Minuman Ekstrak Daun Gambir







## POTENSI SUMBER DAYA ALAM

## NATURAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL

No.	SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	DESCRIPTION
1.	AGRICULTURE	Food-Crops	Wetland Paddy (area: 2,398.9 ha; production: 9,720.3 tons), maize (2,537 ha; 15,171.26 tons), groundnuts (24 ha; 30 tons), cassava (32 ha; 733.7 tons) and sweet potatoes (15 ha; 219.3 tons).
		Horticulture	Red pepper (area: 114 ha; production: 1,385.10 tons); durian (769.27 tons); orange (13,741 tons); pineapple (407.1 tons); and banana (159.50 tons).
		Smallholder Plantation	Gambir as leading commodity (area: 1,374.86 ha; production: 1,573.75 tons); Robusta Coffee (206.8 ha; 115.8 tons); Arabica coffee (945/56 ha; 1,114.59 tons); rubber (1,213.87 ha; 748.39 tons), incense (1,265.85 ha; 110.6 tons); cinnamon (55.75 ha; 41.74 tons); patchouli (20 ha; 1.57 tons); oil palm (984.5 ha; 1,114.63 tons); cocoa (254.45 ha; 80.12 tons) and tobacco (7.04 ha; 1.64 tons).
		Forestry	Forest area of 109 693 ha consists of 44,136 ha of protected forests, 5,943 ha of conservation forest, 10,224 ha of permanent production forest and 49,390 ha of limited production forest. The forest products: 14,820.04 m <sup>3</sup> .
		Animal Husbandry	276 Beef cattle, 801 buffaloes, 6,670 pigs, 1,032 goats, 1,133,517 domestic chickens and 4,027 Manila ducks/Muscovy.
		Marine and Fisheries	Aquaculture (calm pond water and Mina Paddy) with a production of 33.61 tons; Capture Fishery in open public water (rivers, puddles) with a production of 7.70 tons. Types of fish: common carps, red and black Nile tilapia, Mozambique tilapia, common catfish, and others.
2.	TOURISM	Tourism Destinations	There are 51 tourism sites/destinations of Nature, History and Culture.



## PELUANG INVESTASI

## INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

No.	SECTOR	BUSINESS FIELDS (INVESTMENT PROJECTS)	NAME OF REGIONAL (SUB)
1.	AGRICULTURE	Increased Rice Production, Crops and Horticulture (chili and onion; Durian, Orange, Pineapple and Banana).	Pakpak Bharat
2.	PLANTATION	Increased Production of coffee, oil palm, rubber, patchouli, cocoa and clove.	The entire Districts





3. FORESTRY	Utilization in principles of sustainable forest products and by-products: Gambir, incense sticks, rattan, bee honey, cinnamon, bamboo, resins and bark of medang tree.	Pakpak Bharat
4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	The development of beef cattle, goats, pigs, domestic chicken, broilers and ducks.	Pakpak Bharat
5. FISHERIES	Development of Brackish Water and Freshwater Aquaculture.	Pakpak Bharat
6. INDUSTRY / TRADE	Local Trade and Industry Development Center.	Pakpak Bharat
7. TOURISM	Facilities and Infrastructure Improvement of Tourism at various locations, including access roads to the location from the capital of the Regency.	Pakpak Bharat
8. ELECTRICAL ENERGY	Increasing Electricity Production such as PLTMH, PLTM and PLTA for the entire regency's areas supported by the many streams of 4 (four) Large River (1. Lae Kombih; 2. Lae Ordi; 3. Lae Sigundur; and 4. Lae Cinendang) with a very long river flow.	Pakpak Bharat
9. CLEAN WATER	Development and Drinking Water Management.	Pakpak Bharat

### KEMUDAHAN BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN PAKPAK BHARAT

#### Mengapa Disarankan Berinvestasi Di Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat ?

Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat memiliki posisi yang strategis dalam pengembangan wilayah di Sumatera Utara, karena Kabupaten ini menghubungkan pusat- pusat pengembangan wilayah seperti Kabupaten Dairi dan Kabupaten lainnya serta Kabupaten Aceh Singkil di Provinsi Nangroe Aceh Darussalam. Besarnya jumlah penduduk Sumatera Utara termasuk Medan pada khususnya dan Indonesia pada umumnya merupakan pangsa pasar yang sangat potensial bagi produk-produk yang berasal dari Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat. Dengan demikian kabupaten ini dapat menarik dan memanfaatkan peluang-peluang bisnis pada sektor perdagangan, jasa, dan pariwisata dan aktivitas lainnya.



### CONVENIENCE INVESTMENT IN PAKPAK BHARAT REGENCY

#### Why Is It Recommended To Invest In Pakpak Bharat Regency?

Pakpak Bharat Regency has a strategic position in the development of the area in North Sumatra, because the Regency connects the centers of regional development such as Dairi Regency and other Regency as well as Aceh Singkil Regency in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province. The large number of people of North Sumatera, including Medan, and Indonesia in general is a very potential market for the products derived from Pakpak Bharat Regency. Thus, the Regency can draw and take advantage of business opportunities in trade, services, and tourism as well as other activities.







Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat memiliki jaringan jalan yang sampai saat ini terus dibenahi yang dapat menghubungkan kabupaten ini dengan Provinsi lainnya, yaitu karena Kabupaten ini terletak pada lintasan Jalan Negara yang menghubungkan wilayah Provinsi Sumatera Utara dan Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darrussalam, sehingga akan memicu pengembangan ekonomi yang lebih dinamis. Tersedianya jalan antara kabupaten seperti dengan Kabupaten Dairi yang sudah mulus dan Kabupaten Humbahas yang masih harus diperbaiki serta termasuk Kabupaten Penopang Destinasi Danau Toba yang sedang digerakan oleh Pemerintah Pusat melalui Badan Otoritas Danau Toba.

### Produk Turunan Tanaman Gambir

Salah satu komoditi unggulan di Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat adalah gambir, dan hampir tumbuh subur merata di seluruh wilayah Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat dan telah menjadi tanaman yang turun temurun ditanam oleh masyarakat sebagai penopang pendapatan rumah tangga, tanaman gambir telah diolah menjadi beberapa produk turunan, diantaranya adalah:

#### 1. Ekstrak Gambir

Biasanya digunakan sebagai bahan baku farmasi dan bahan baku pewarna benang dan banyak manfaat lain;

#### 2. Teh Celup Daun Gambir

Dengan meminum teh herbal daun gambir sangat bermanfaat untuk membantu meringankan sakit kepala terutama migraine, mengobati diare akut, mengatasi penyakit desentri, menyehatkan gusi, gigi dan tenggorokan, mengatasi sariawan dan bibir pecah dan menghambat penuaan sel-sel kulit.

#### 3. Tinta Pemilu

Kelebihan Tinta pemilu hasil olahan tanaman gambir dibandingkan dengan kompetitornya adalah: cepat kering, tidak luntur, tahan selama 48 Jam aman dikulit.

Pakpak Bharat Regency has a road network which up to the present continues to be developed that can connect the Regency with other provinces, due to the Regency is located on State Road path that connects the Provinces of North Sumatra and Nanggroe Aceh Darrussalam, so that it will trigger economic development more dynamic. The availability of the road of inter-Regencies as to Dairi Regency which has been smooth and Humbahas Regency which is still needed to be improved as well, including the Support Regency of Lake Toba Destination is being driven by the Central Government through the Authority of Lake Toba.

### Gambir Plant Derivative Products

One of the leading commodities in Pakpak Bharat Regency is gambir, and almost flourishes evenly throughout Pakpak Bharat Regency and has become a hereditary crop planted by the community as a support for household income, gambir plants have been processed into several derivative products, including:

#### 1. Gambir Extract

Usually used as pharmaceutical raw materials and raw materials for yarn dyes and many other benefits;

#### 2. Gambir Leaf Teabag

By drinking gambir herbal tea, it is very useful to help relieve headaches, especially migraine, treat acute diarrhea, overcome dysentery, nourish gums, teeth and throat, overcome canker sores and cracked lips and inhibit aging of skin cells.

#### 3. Election ink

The advantages of election ink processed by gambir plants compared to its competitors are: dry quickly, does not fade, hold for 48 hours safe in the skin.



Ekstrak Gambir



Teh Celup Herbal Daun Gambir



Tinta Pemilu





## KEBIJAKAN PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN PAKPAK BHARAT TERHADAP INVESTASI

Sebuah kebijakan dirumuskan untuk tujuan yang jelas, termasuk tujuan jangka panjang, jangka menengah, dan jangka pendek. Iklim investasi mengacu kepada konstelasi kebijakan di lingkungan suatu yuridiksi tertentu yang merupakan kepentingan utama dari orang-orang yang menguasai modal. Iklim investasi selalu mempunyai arti penting untuk menentukan tingkat investasi, tetapi iklim itu menjadi semakin menonjol ketika mobilisasi umum dari modal meluas secara khusus, ketika para pengendali modal yang berpangkalan di suatu yuridiksi tertentu menjadi mampu untuk menjelajahi kesempatan kondisi luar yuridiksi tersebut.

Sekalipun friksi-friksi yang berbeda mempunyai kepentingan pada kebijakan-kebijakan yang berbeda dan kadang-kadang bertentangan. Beberapa kebijakan mendasar yang menjadi perhatian bersama bagi semua pengendali modal dan menjadi semakin penting ketika proses sebuah usaha dari seorang investor meningkat.

Kebijakan investasi memainkan peran yang sangat penting dalam menentukan seberapa para pelaku akan terkait dengan investasi, hal ini sesuai dengan keunggulan mereka untuk memperluas, bukan mempersempit jangkauan tempat tersedia bagi mereka. Suatu unsur terpenting dalam kemampuan seorang investor untuk meraih keuntungan besar adalah kehadiran dan daya saing para investor dan perusahaan-perusahaan lain. Menciptakan iklim investasi yang menarik seluruh yuridiksi nasional terbukti secara teknis sangatlah sulit, karena banyaknya berbagai kepentingan yang harus diikutsertakan dan secara politis dan sosial bersifat destabilisasi. Biaya untuk membangun infrastruktur baik politis, hukum dan sarana prasarana pendukung yang diminta oleh investor sangat mahal, bila dilaksanakan secara umum di wilayah Negara. Ruang lingkup lokasi yang dapat dipilih oleh para pemilik modal sangat luas, sehingga posisi tawar-menawar mereka sangat kuat dan permintaan mereka untuk kebijakan responsif sangat luas.

Hal ini disikapi dengan bijak oleh Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat dalam menyediakan sarana dan prasarana pendukung guna memudahkan mereka untuk menanamkan modalnya di daerah ini. Akses jalan terus diperbaiki dan iklim usaha terkait perizinan juga sudah dipermudah melalui Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Perizinan Terpadu Satu Pintu, sudah selayaknya para investor melihat Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat sebagai potensi yang besar khususnya dibidang pariwisata.

## POLICY OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF PAKPAK BHARAT REGENCY TO INVESTMENT

A policy is formulated for clear objectives, including long-term, medium-term and short-term goals. The investment climate refers to the constellation of policy in a particular jurisdiction environment which is the main interest of those who control the capital. The investment climate always has significance to determine the level of investment, but the climate is becoming increasingly prominent as a general mobilization of capital extends specifically, when the controllers of capital based in a particular jurisdiction can explore opportunities outside condition of the jurisdiction.

Although the different frictions have an interest in the policies of the different and sometimes conflicting, some of the fundamental policies of common concern for all controllers of the capital and becoming increasingly important as a business process from an investor are increasing.

Investment policy plays a very important role in determining how the investors will be associated with the investment. It is appropriate to their advantage to expand, not narrowing the range of places available for them. An important element in the ability of an investor to gain great advantage is the presence and competitiveness of investors and other companies. Creating an attractive investment climate throughout the national jurisdiction is proved to be technically very difficult, because of the variety of interests that should be included and the political and social natural destabilization. The cost to build good infrastructures for political, legal and supporting infrastructure demanded by investors is very expensive, if implemented generally in the territory. The scopes of the location that can be selected by the owners of capital are very spacious, so that their bargaining positions are very strong and their demands for responsive policy are very broad.

It is responded wisely by the Local Government of Pakpak Bharat Regency in providing facilities and infrastructure in order to enable investors to invest in the area. Road access continues to be improved and the business climate related to licensing has also been facilitated through the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Licensing Services, investors should look at Pakpak Bharat Regency as a great potential especially in the field of tourism.







### Upaya Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat

Dalam upaya menarik masuknya investor baik dari dalam negeri (PMDN) maupun dari luar negeri (PMA), beberapa hal dilakukan oleh Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat, antara lain adalah:

1. Menggali dan mengidentifikasi untuk menentukan potensi unggulan daerah yang bisa ditawarkan pada investor;
2. Melakukan promosi atau *road show* ataupun publikasi lain pada industri terutama yang menarik bagi investor asing;
3. Menetapkan kebijakan pemerintah daerah dan pengaturan hukum yang mendukung penciptaan iklim yang kondusif bagi investor;
4. Melakukan penyesuaian kebijakan pemerintah daerah dan pengaturan hukum yang tidak sesuai dengan ketentuan penanaman modal baik internasional ataupun nasional;
5. Mempersiapkan peningkatan sumber daya manusia aparat daerah dalam memberikan pelayanan yang baik bagi investor;
6. Mendukung partisipasi aktif masyarakat atau publik pada aktivitas dan pengawasan kegiatan permodalan;
7. Perbaikan peningkatan sarana dan prasarana pendukung bagi kelancaran modal;
8. Perbaikan pelayanan perizinan bagi penanaman modal secara sederhana, cepat, mudah, murah, dan memuaskan;
9. Mengupayakan keamanan, kenyamanan, ketertiban lingkungan agar tercipta iklim yang ramah dan memuaskan; dan
10. Mendukung pemberian fasilitas untuk peningkatan sumberdaya masyarakat agar dapat menduduki jabatan strategis dan terjadi alih teknologi.

### Insentif Investasi (Fiskal dan Non-Fiskal)

Pemerintah Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat, terus mendorong percepatan bagi investor untuk menanamkan investasi di kabupaten tersebut dengan memberikan berbagai kemudahan, baik dari perijinan, perpajakan, penyediaan tenaga kerja, sarana dan prasarana, serta hal-hal lain terkait.

### Efforts of the Local Government of Pakpak Bharat Regency

To attract the influx of investors both from within the country (PMDN) or from abroad (PMA), some of the things done by the Local Government of Pakpak Bharat Regency, among others are:

1. Exploring and identifying to determine the leading potential in the regions that can be offered to investors;
2. Promoting or road showing or other publications in the industry especially attractive to foreign investors;
3. Establishing regional government policy and legal arrangements that support the creation of a favorable climate for investors;
4. Adjusting local government policy and legal arrangements that are not in accordance with the provisions of either international or national investment;
5. Preparing the improvement of human resources in the local authorities to provide good service for investors;
6. Supporting the active participation of the community or the public on the activities and supervision of capital activities;
7. Improving the increase of supporting facilities for the smooth of capital;
8. Repairing licensing services for investment in simple, quick, easy, inexpensive, and satisfying manners;
9. Striving for safety, comfort, environmental order in the frame of creating a friendly climate and satisfying; and
10. Supporting the provision of facilities to increase resources of the community to occupy a strategic position and the case of technology transfer.

### Investment Incentive (Fiscal and Non-Fiscal)

The Regional Government of Pakpak Bharat Regency continues to encourage the acceleration for investors to invest in the Regency by providing various facilities, both of licensing, taxation, labor supply, facilities and infrastructure, and other related matters.



## POTENSI OBJEK WISATA

Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat memiliki beberapa potensi wisata khususnya wisata alam dan cagar budaya, diantaranya adalah sebagai berikut:

## POTENTIAL TOURISM OBJECTS

Pakpak Bharat Regency has some tourism potential, especially natural tourism objects; among them is as follows:

No	Nama Objek Wisata	Lokasi Objek Wisata	Jenis Objek Wisata	Jarak Dari Ibukota Kabupaten
1	Lae Mbilulu/Sindates	Desa Prangil Kec. Tinada	Air Terjun	12 KM
2	Kedabuhen	Desa Tanjung Tanjung Mulia Kec. STTU Jehe.	Air Terjun	38 KM
3	Liang Tojok	Desa Siempat Rube II Kec. Siempat Rube	GUA, Air Terjun	20 KM
4	Eluh Beru Tinambunan	Desa Ulu Merah Kec. Sitellu TaliUrang Julu	Panorama	13 KM
5	Lae Singgambit	Desa Mahala Kec. Tinada	Air Terjun	20 KM
6	Kiren	Desa Tinada Kec. Tinada	Air Terjun	15 KM
7	Liang Karing	Desa Mahala Kec. Tinada	GUA	11 KM
8	Delleng Sibudun	Desa Pardomuan Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Panorama	33 KM
9	Batu Tettal	Desa Siempat Rube I Kec. Siempat Rube	Tempat Perjanjian Leluhur	10 KM
10	Lae Leam	Desa Simberuna Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Tempat Permandian	21 KM
11	Lae Une	Desa Kecupak I, Kec. Pergetteng-Getteng Sengkut	Air Terjun	3,5 KM
12	Benteng Terakhir Sisingamangaraja XII	Desa Traju, Kec. Siempat Rube	Situs Peninggalan Sejarah	5 KM
13	Rumah Candu	Desa Salak I, Kec. Salak	Situs Peninggalan Sejarah	0 KM
14	Rumah Jojong Bakota	Desa Salak I, Kec. Salak	Rumah Raja-raja	11 KM
15	Jerro	Desa Ulu Merah, Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Rumah Tempat Gadis Pingitan	10 KM
16	Bale Desa Pardomuan	Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Sesepuh Desa	10 km
17	Sileuh Desa Pardomuan	Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Tiga Buah Gua Batu/Aksara	10 KM
18	Kangkung	Desa Pardomuan, Kec. Sitellu Tali urang Julu	Panorama Alam	10 KM
19	Silingkubang	Desa Pardomuan, Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Babi Kebal	18 KM
20	Delleng Sindeka	Desa Salak I, Kec. Salak	Panorama	0
21	Simpurur	Desa Mahala, Kec. Tinada	Wisata Legenda	11 KM
22	Sibangkang Kulan	Desa Lae Langge Namuseng	Air Terjun	15 KM
23	Sampuren Pagindar	Desa Pagindar, Kec. Pagindar	Air Terjun	115 KM
24	Sicike-cike	Desa Siempat Rube II, Kec. Siempat Rube	Danau	20 KM
25	Delleng Siranggas	Desa Kecupak, Kec. Pergetteng-Getteng Sengkut	Suaka Alam	4 KM
26	Batu Kelang Simenoto	Kec. Pergetteng-Getteng Sengkut	Wisata Legenda	5 KM
27	Lae Silaan	Desa Ulu Merah, Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Mata Air	8 KM





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28	Rumah Raja Johan Berutu	Desa Ulu Merah, Kec Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Rumah Adat	14 KM
29	Mejan Siraja Berutu	Desa Kuta Ujung, Kec. Salak	Cagar Budaya	12 KM
30	Mejan Simangmang Berutu	Desa Ulu Merah, Kec Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Cagar Budaya	12 Km
31	Mejan Persinabul Berutu	Desa Silimakuta, Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Cagar Budaya	10 KM
32	Mejan Berutu Kuta Meang	Desa Cikaok, Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Cagar Budaya	8 KM
33	Mejan Manik	Desa Kecupak, Kec. Pergetteng-Getteng Sengkut	Cagar Budaya	4 Km
34	Mejan Manjita Ratus Sinamo	Dusun Santar, Kec. Tinada	Cagar Budaya	4 KM
35	Mejan Raja Miskar Solin	Desa Natam, Kec. Kerajaan	Cagar Budaya	4 KM
36	Mejan Tandak Desa Ulu Merah	Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Cagar Budaya	12 KM
37	Mejan Bancin	Desa Binanga Boang, Kec Salak	Cagar Budaya	3 KM
38	Mejan Sinamo Desa Prongil	Desa Prongil, Kec Tinada	Cagar Budaya	4 KM
39	Mejan Cibro	Desa Traju, Kec. Siempat Rube	Cagar Budaya	3 KM
40	Mejan Padang	Dusun Tanjung Pinang, Kec. Siempat Rube	Cagar Budaya	3 KM
41	Mejan Boang Manalu	Dusun Kuta Payung, Kec. Salak	Cagar Budaya	1 KM
42	Mejan Sinamo Lebbuh Santar	Kec Tinada	Cagar Budaya	4 KM
43	Mejan Solin	Desa Natam, Kec Tinada	Cagar Budaya	6 KM
44	Mejan Berutu	Desa Lae Langge, Kec. Sitellu Tali Urang Julu	Cagar Budaya	6 KM
45	Mejan Solin	Dusun Kuta Liang, Kec. Tinada	Cagar Budaya	6 KM
46	Mejan Marga Gajah Parik Tenggeling	Kec. Pergetteng-Getteng Sengkut	Cagar Budaya	8 KM
47	Mejan Manik Aornakan	Kec. Pergetteng-Getteng Sengkut	Cagar Budaya	9 KM
48	Mejan Raja Pandua	Desa Pagindar, Kec. Pagindar	Cagar Budaya	115 KM
49	Mejan Raja Sanggar Manik	Desa Pagindar, Kec Pagindar	Cagar Budaya	115 KM
50	Mejan Kuta Tao	Desa Aornakan, Kec. Pergetteng-Getteng Sengkut	Cagar Budaya	8 KM
51	Mejan Marga Manik	Dusun Langgan, Kec. Pergetteng-Getteng Sengkut	Cagar Budaya	25 KM
52	Pesta Budaya Oang-Oang	Salak Kec. Salak	Pesta Budaya	1 KM

Beberapa potensi yang dapat dijadikan sebagai objek wisata di Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat yang butuh investor untuk mengembangkannya adalah sebagai berikut:

**Delleng Simpon**

Delleng simpon yang memiliki panorama alam yang sangat indah memiliki nilai wisata yang menarik untuk dikunjungi. Delleng simpon adalah puncak gunung tertinggi di Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat. Selama ini Delleng Simpon menjadi daerah tujuan wisata lokal yang ramai dikunjungi masyarakat dari berbagai daerah. Tak hanya masyarakat Pakpak, para pendatang dari daerah lainpun kagum akan keindahan dari panorama alam Delleng Simpon. Kawasan Delleng Simpon merupakan batas wilayah pemerintahan Kabupaten

Some of the potential that can be used as a tourism object in Pakpak Bharat that needs investors to develop are as follows:

**Delleng Simpon**

Delleng Simpon which has very beautiful natural scenery has a value of interesting attractions to visit. Delleng Simpon is the highest mountain peak in Pakpak Bharat Regency. During the day, Delleng Simpon becomes a local tourism destination that is visited by people from different regions. Not only society of Pakpak, the visitors from other regions are also amazed at the beauty of natural panorama of Delleng Simpon. The region is a regional boundary of the Regencies





Puncak Delleng Simpon



Air Terjun Sampuren Sambilulu



Mata Air Eluh Berru Tinambunan

Pakpak Bharat dengan Kabupaten Humbang Hasundutan. Kawasan di sekitar Delleng Simpon memiliki peninggalan-peninggalan budaya yang tinggi seperti Legenda Mata Air Eluh Berru Tnambunan, Perkemenjenan (kebun kemeyan) sebagai mata pencarian masyarakat, Barati untuk Merbanto, situs-situs budaya seperti Mejan, Rumah Adat, Lae Merah (sungai yang berwarna merah alami) serta Legenda Silaan di Desa Ulumerah; Berada di kawasan jalan Provinsi yang mudah untuk dikunjungi.

#### Air Terjun “Sampuren Simbilulu”

Letaknya di Kecamatan Tinada Desa Prongil Julu. Jalan menuju lokasi ini masih dalam tahap pembangunan, ke depan objek wisata ini pasti bisa diandalkan karena potensi keindahannya apalagi ditata sedemikian rupa. Air Terjun Simbilulu merupakan salah satu tempat wisata yang bagus dan menarik untuk membuang rasa penat Anda karena bekerja selama seminggu penuh. Air Terjun Simbilulu memiliki ketinggian + 40 m dengan kedalamannya + 5 m dan luasnya 60 m<sup>2</sup>. Air terjun ini memiliki 2 air terjun yang berdampingan dari satu sumber sungai. Berjarak +/- 5 km dari Tinada atau +/- 20 km dari Sidikalang.

#### Mata Air Eluh Berru Tinambunan

Ada cerita yang melegenda di masyarakat Pakpak, yaitu Cerita Berru Tinambunan dari Pakpak Suak Kelasén. Cerita ini melahirkan legenda berupa mata air yang tidak pernah kering walau musim kemarau berkepanjangan. Diyakini ini adalah bekas air mata Berru Tinambunan saat menangis. Terletak di kaki “Delleng Simpon” Desa Rumerah Kecamatan Sitellu Tali Urang Julu. Jalan ke kawasan ini adalah jalan Provinsi dan telah dibangun dan bisa dilewati kendaraan roda dua atau roda empat. Silahkan berkunjung, masyarakat yang ramah siap mengantar ke tempat tujuan...!! Lokasi Air Mata Berru Tinambunan juga merupakan tapal batas antara Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat dengan Kabupaten Humbang Hasundutan.

of Pakpak Bharat and Humbang Hasundutan. Regions around Delleng Simpon has high value cultural artifacts such as the Legend of Eluh Berru Tinambunan Springs, Perkemenjenan (garden of incense) as livelihoods of the community, Barati for Merbanto, cultural sites like Mejan, Traditional House, Lae Merah (red water naturally) as well as the Legend of Silaan in Ulumerah Village; It is in the area of the Provincial road that easy to visit.

#### “Sampuren Simbilulu” Waterfall

It is in Tinata District of Prongil Julu Village. The road to the site is still under construction, in the next the location will certainly be able to reliable because the potential of beauty especially if increasingly managed. Simbilulu Waterfall is one of the great sights and interesting to throw a sense of fatigue due to work for a full week. Simbilulu Waterfall has a height of about 40 m with a depth of pond of about 5 m and area of about 60 m<sup>2</sup>. Sambilulu Waterfall has two waterfalls side by side from the one source of the river. Within about 5 km from Tinada or about 20 km from Sidikalang.

#### Eluh Berru Tinambunan Spring

There is a legendary story in the community of Pakpak, namely the Story of Berru Tinambunan of Pakpak Suak Kelasén. The story gave birth to the legend in the form of springs that never dries despite of persistent drought. This is believed to be the former Berru Tinambunen tears when she cried. Located at the foot of “Delleng Simpon” in Rumerah Village of Sitellu Tali Urang Julu District. The road to the area is the Provincial Road and has been built and passable by two-wheel or four-wheel vehicles. Please visit, friendly people ready to take to the destination...!! The location of Berru Tinambunan Springs also as the boundary line between the Regencies of Pakpak Bharat and Humbang Hasundutan.







### Pesta Budaya Oang-Oang

Dilaksanakan setiap tahun oleh Pemerintah Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat untuk melestarikan budaya Pakpak sekaligus sebagai sarana promosi budaya Pakpak untuk menarik minat wisatawan baik dalam maupun luar negeri berkunjung ke Pakpak Bharat. Pesta tersebut menampilkan tarian tradisional Pakpak, Alat musik Traditional Pakpak dan iring-iringan persembahan hasil bumi tanah pakpak dari setiap kecamatan.

### Air Terjun Lae Une

Berada di Kecupak, sekitar 7 Km dari Kota Salak ibu kota Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat. Air terjun ini merupakan wisata air terjun yang masih sangat alami dan belum banyak mendapatkan sentuhan dari luar, sehingga cukup menarik wisatawan. Sampuren atau Air Terjun Lae Une berada di Desa Kecupak I Kecamatan Pergetteng-getteng Sengkut. Objek wisata alam ini dapat di tempuh sekitar 15 menit dari ibukota Pakpak Bharat – Salak dengan menggunakan kendaraan roda 2 maupun roda 4. Air terjun ini cukup terkenal sebagai objek wisata lokal di Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat. Sampai saat ini pengunjung bebas masuk ke lokasi Lae Une tanpa dikenakan pungutan retribusi. Keindahan Air Terjun Lae Une, walau belum mendapat penataan dan fasilitas yang memadai mampu mengundang kekaguman setiap orang yang melihatnya. kesejukannya dapat membuat orang terlena berlama lama di Lae Une, bahkan tanpa mandi merupakan sebuah kerugian yang besar apabila berkunjung ke sini. Keindahannya membuat kita lupa untuk pulang. Alangkah indahnya ciptaan Tuhan yang diberikan kepada manusia agar manusia selalu ingat kepada sang pencipta, khususnya Lae Une.

### Air Terjun Lae Singgabit

Letaknya di Dusun Kuta Delleng, Desa Mahala, Kec. Tinada. Air Terjun Lae Singgabit memiliki pesona alam yang sangat indah dan alami. Pesona ini belum banyak diketahui secara luas karena akses masih sulit untuk dicapai.

### Oang-Oang Culture Party

It is carried out every year by the Regional Government of Pakpak Bharat Regency to preserve Pakpak culture as well as a means of promoting Pakpak culture to attract tourists both domestic and foreign to visit Pakpak Bharat. The party features traditional Pakpak dances, traditional Pakpak musical instruments and convoys of Pakpak land products from each District.

### Lae Une Waterfall

Located in Kecupak, about 7 Km from Salak, the capital city of Pakpak Bharat Regency. The waterfall is so natural and yet a lot to get a touch from the outside, so it is quite interesting for travelers. Sampuren or Une Lae Waterfall is in Kecupak I Village of Pergetteng-getteng Sengkut District. The natural tourism object can be taken for about 15 minutes from Salak, the capital city of Pakpak Bharat Regency using 2-wheel or 4-wheel vehicles. The waterfall is quite famous as local tourism object in Pakpak Bharat Regency. Until now, visitors are free to enter the location of Lae Une without being subject to levy charges. The beauty of Une Lae Waterfall, although has not received adequate facilities arrangement and is able to invite the admiration of everyone who see it. The coolness can make people complacent to linger in the location, even without a shower is a major disadvantage when visiting here. The beauty makes we forget to go home. A step beauty of divine creation that was given to human being, so that people always remember the Creator, especially Lae Une.

### Lae Singgabit Waterfall

It is in Kuta Delleng Hamlet of Mahala Village in Tinada District. Lae Singgabit Waterfall has a natural charm that is very beautiful and natural. The charm has not been widely known since access is still difficult to achieve.



Pesta Budaya Oang-Oang



Air Terjun Lae Une



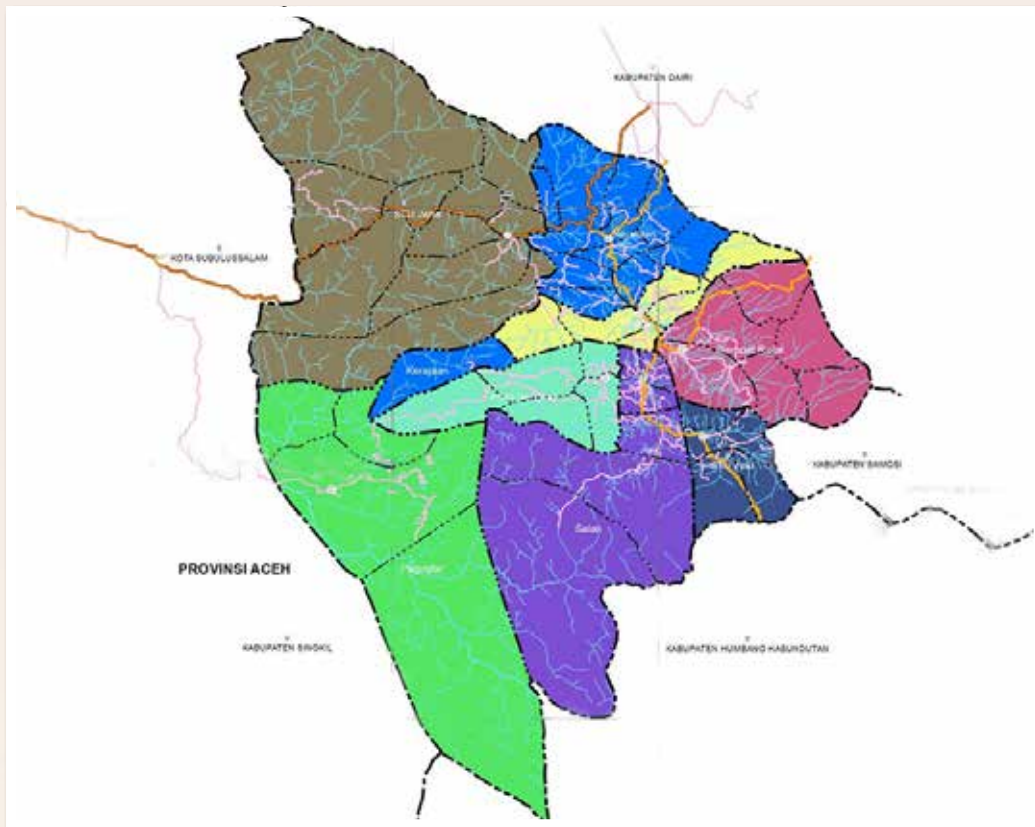
Air Terjun Lae Singgabit







**Peta Kabupaten Pakpak Bharat**  
Map of Pakpak Bharat Regency



**Kontak Investasi :**



**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN PERIZINAN TERPADU SATU PINTU  
KABUPATEN PAKPAK BHARAT**

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# **PROSPEK CERAH INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN PASANGKAYU**

## **BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN PASANGKAYU REGENCY**







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI PASANGKAYU THE REGENT OF PASANGKAYU**

**Ir. H. AGUS AMBO DJIWA, MP**

Beliau dilahirkan di Kota Pasangkayu pada Tanggal 17 Agustus 1966, Tokoh yang menikahi ibu HJ. Hery S.Sos, M.Si ini di karunia 3 orang putra dan 1 orang putri. Pendidikan dasar beliau di tempuh di Sekolah Dasar Negeri (SDN) 2 Donggala dan lulus tahun 1980 kemudian melanjutkan ke Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) Al-Khaeraat Palu dan lulus tahun 1983. Kemudian beliau melanjutkan Pendidikan di Universitas Muslim Indonesia di Makassar pada Jurusan Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian (jenjang Strata 1 lulus tahun 1995) dan ke jenjang strata dua pada Universitas Hasanuddin di Makassar untuk Program Studi Sistem Pertanian, Konsentrasi Perencanaan dan Kebijakan Pembangunan Pertanian lulus tahun 2006. Disamping Pendidikan formal beliau juga pernah mengikuti pendidikan Non-formal yaitu di Pendidikan LEMHANAS tahun 2008, Orientasi Kepemimpinan dan Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah (OKPPD) tahun 2011 dan the Leadership Transformation in Indonesia, the Executive Education Program di Harvard Kennedy School, Amerika Serikat Tahun 2012.

Beliau mengawali karir politiknya sebagai Wakil Ketua DPRD Kabupaten Pasangkayu (Tahun 2005), Wakil Bupati Kabupaten Pasangkayu (Tahun 2005-2010), dan Bupati Pasangkayu (Tahun 2010-2015 dan 2015-2020). Pengalaman organisasi yang pernah dialaminya adalah sebagai ketua HIPMI Kabupaten Pasangkayu (Tahun 2004-2007), ketua KADIN Kabupaten Pasangkayu (2005-2010), Ketua KNPI Kabupaten Pasangkayu (Tahun 2005-2010), Ketua Badan Narkotika(BNN) Kabupaten Pasangkayu, Ketua Kwartir Cabang Pramuka Kabupaten Pasangkayu (Tahun 2008-2013), Ketua DPC PDI-P Kabupaten Pasangkayu (2003-2006 s/d 2007-2012) dan Ketua DPD PDI-P Provinsi Sulawesi Barat (Tahun 2012-Sekarang).

Sedangkan penghargaan yang pernah diterima adalah: The Indonesian Must Important Development Award (Tahun 2005),

He was born in Pasangkayu City on 17 August 1966 who married Mrs.Hj.Hery,S.Sos,M.Si, and is blessed with 3 sons and 1 daughter. His basic education was taken at the Public Elementary School (SDN) 2 of Donggala and graduated in 1980 then preceded to Al-Khaeraat Junior High School (SMP) of Palu and graduated in 1983. Then he continued his education at the Indonesian Muslim University in Makassar at the Agri-Social Economics Department (Strata 1 level graduated in 1995) and undergraduate level at Hasanuddin University in Makassar for Agricultural Systems Study Program, Concentration on Agricultural Development Planning and Policy graduated in 2006. Besides formal education he also attended Non-formal education in LEMHANAS Education in 2008, the Leadership and Local Government Implementation Orientation (OKPPD) in 2011 and the Leadership Transformation in Indonesia, the Executive Education Program at Harvard Kennedy School, USA in 2012.

He began his political career as the Deputy Chairperson of the Local Parliament (DPRD) of Pasangkayu Regency (in 2005), the Deputy Regent of Pasangkayu Regency (2005-2010), and the Regent of Pasangkayu (2010-2015 and 2015-2020). The organizational experience he had been as the Chairman of the HIPMI of Pasangkayu Regency (2004-2007), the Chairman of KADIN of Pasangkayu Regency (2005-2010), the Chairman of KNPI of Pasangkayu Regency (2005-2010), the Chairman of National Narcotics Agency (BNN) of Pasangkayu Regency, the Chairman of Scout Quarter of Pasangkayu Regency Branch (2008-2013), the Chairperson of DPC-PDI-P of Pasangkayu Regency (2003-2006 to 2007-2012) and the Chairperson of DPD-PDI-P of West Sulawesi Province (2012-Present).

While the awards that have been received are: The Indonesian Must Important Development Award (2005), Awarding the





## BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN PASANGKAYU REGENCY



Penganugerahan Tanda Kehormatan Satya Lencana Wira Karya dan Satya Lencana Pembangunan (Tahun 2008), Indonesia Leader Government Award (tahun 2010), Penghargaan atas peran aktif dalam peningkatan pembangunan di Bidang Pertanian oleh Menteri Pertanian RI (Tahun 2011), Penghargaan atas kemampuan meningkatkan produksi beras diatas 5% oleh Presiden RI, Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (Tahun 2010 dan 2012), dan Penganugerahan Mangggala Karya Penyuluhan Keluarga Berencana (Tahun 2013), Penghargaan Satya Lencana Wira Karya dalam mensukseskan program keluarga Berencana Di Kabupaten Mamuju Utara oleh Presiden RI Ir, H. Joko Widodo (Tahun 2015), Penghargaan Government Award Sindo Weekly magazine Kategori Terbaik Layanan Publik (Tahun 2017), penghargaan Koran Sindo kategori Kepala Daerah Inovatif (Tahun 2017), Penghargaan lencana Darma bhakti Pramuka Nasional oleh Presiden RI Ir. H. Joko Widodo Raimuna Nasional Cibubur (Tahun 2017).

Honor of the Satya Lencana Wira Karya and Satya Lencana Pembangunan (2008), Indonesia Leader Government Award (2010), Award for active role in increasing Agricultural development by the Indonesian Minister of Agriculture (2011), Award for the ability to increase rice production above 5% by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (Year 2010 and 2012), and Awarding Manggala Karya Penyuluhan Keluarga Berencana (Year 2013), Satya Lencana Wira Karya award in the success of the Family Planning Program in North Mamuju Regency by Indonesian President, Ir, H. Joko Widodo (2015), Government Award Sindo Weekly magazine for Best Service Public Category (2017), Award from Sindo Newspaper for Innovative Regional Head category (In 2017), Lencana Dharma Bhakti Pramuka National Award by the Indonesian President, Ir. H. Joko Widodo in National Raimuna Cibubur (2017).





PROSPEK CERAH INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN PASANGKAYU  
BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN PASANGKAYU REGENCY



**VISI DAN MISI**

**Visi**

“ Terwujudnya Pasangkayu Yang Lebih Sejahtera, Maju Dan Bermartabat Berbasis Keberagaman “

**MISI**

1. **Misi Kesejahteraan**, Meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat dengan mengupayakan pemenuhan hak-

**VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision**

“The Realization Of The More Prosperous, Advanced, And Dignified Pasangkayu Regency Based On Diversity”

**Mission**

1. **Welfare Mission**, Improving the welfare of the community by striving to fulfill the basic rights of the community,







- hak dasar masyarakat, memperluas lapangan kerja dan meningkatkan akses penduduk terhadap berbagai layanan publik, serta pembangunan mental spiritual
2. **Misi Kemajuan**, Mewujudkan kemajuan daerah dengan mengoptimalkan pembangunan infrastruktur, pengembangan potensi sumber daya lokal dan mendorong keterlibatan berbagai pemangku kepentingan dalam pembangunan daerah
  3. **Misi Kemartabatan**, Mewujudkan pemerintahan yang profesional, efektif, dan inklusif serta melayani dengan senantiasa mengacu pada prinsip-prinsip tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik (Good governance). Pemerintahan dimaksud juga harus terbebas dari praktek-praktek korupsi, kolusi dan Nepotisme (Clean Governance).

## GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH

### Letak Geografis

Pasangkayu terletak pada posisi 0°40' 10" – 1°50' 12" Lintang Selatan dan 119°25' 26" – 119°50' 20" Bujur Timur dari Jakarta (0°0' 0", Jakarta = 160°48' 28" Bujur Timur dari Green Wich).

### Demografi

Penduduk Kabupaten Pasangkayu berdasarkan proyeksi penduduk tahun 2017 sebanyak 165.230 jiwa yang terdiri atas 85.720 jiwa penduduk laki-laki dan 79.510 jiwa penduduk perempuan dan 38.741 rumah tangga.

### Topografi

Topografi wilayah Kabupaten Pasangkayu dapat digambarkan melalui ketinggian dan kelerengan lahan. Secara umum ketinggian wilayah Kabupaten Pasangkayu berada pada 0 2.175 meter diatas



expanding employment and increasing people's access to various public services, as well as mental spiritual development;

2. **Advanced Mission**, Realizing regional progress by optimizing infrastructure development, developing potential of local resources and encouraging the involvement of various stakeholders in regional development; and
3. **Dignified Mission**, Realizing professional, effective, and inclusive governance and serves to always refer to the principles of Good Governance. The intended government must also be free from the practices of corruption, collusion and Nepotism (Clean Governance).

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

### Geographical Location

Pasangkayu is located at position of 0°40'10" - 1°50'12" South Latitude and 119°25'26" - 119°50'20" East Longitude from Jakarta (0°0'0", Jakarta = 160°48'28" East Longitude from Greenwich).

### Demographics

The population of Pasangkayu Regency based on 2017 population projection was 165,230 people consisting of 85,720 Men and 79,510 Women and 38,741 Households.

### Topography

The topography of the Pasangkayu Regency area can be described through the height and slope of the land. In general, the height of Pasangkayu Regency is at 2,175 meters above



permukaan laut (dpl) dengan kelerenghan lahan yang didominasi oleh datar (0-2%) sebesar 36,59%, diikuti curam (>40%) sebesar 25,04%. Wilayah topografi datar umumnya terdapat di bagian tengah meliputi Kecamatan Pasangkayu, Kecamatan Pedongga, Kecamatan Tikke Raya, Kecamatan Lariang, Kecamatan Sarudu bagian Barat, dan kecamatan Dapuarang bagian Barat. Adapun kelerenghan >40% berada dibagian Selatan Kecamatan Sarjo, bagian Timur Kecamatan Bambaira, bagian Timur Laut Kecamatan Pasangkayu, sebagian kecil Kecamatan Bulu Taba, bagian Kecamatan Baras, bagian Timur Kecamatan Duripoku, dan bagian Timur kecamatan Dapurang. Umumnya wilayah dengan kelerenghan >40% adalah wilayah yang berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Sigi Provinsi Sulawesi tengah, terutama di bagian Utara dan Selatan Kabupaten Pasangkayu.

### Luas Wilayah

Luas Wilayah Kabupaten Pasangkayu 3.043,75 km<sup>2</sup>. Kabupaten Pasangkayu terdiri atas 12 Kecamatan, 59 Desa, 4 Kelurahan, 347 Dusun, dan 25 Lingkungan. Kecamatan tersebut adalah:

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Kecamatan Sarudu   | 7. Kecamatan Tikke Raya   |
| 2. Kecamatan Dapurang | 8. Kecamatan Pedongga     |
| 3. Kecamatan Duripoku | 9. Kecamatan Pasangkayu   |
| 4. Kecamatan Baras    | 10. Kecamatan Bambalamotu |
| 5. Kecamatan Bulutaba | 11. Kecamatan Bambaira    |
| 6. Kecamatan Lariang  | 12. Kecamatan Sarjo       |

### Perbatasan

Kabupaten Pasangkayu terletak di ujung Provinsi Sulawesi Barat, mempunyai batas wilayah :

- Bagian Utara : Kabupaten Donggala Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah
- Bagian Timur : Kabupaten Donggala Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah
- Bagian Selatan : Kabupaten Mamuju Tengah Provinsi Sulawesi Barat
- Bagian Barat : Selat Makassar

### Iklm Dan Kesesuaian Lahan

Pada tahun 2017, Kabupaten Pasangkayu memiliki jumlah hari hujan terbanyak terjadi di bulan Agustus yaitu 29 hari hujan dan terendah pada bulan Januari, Februari, dan Desember yaitu 18 hari hujan. Kemudian curah hujan tertinggi terjadi di bulan Agustus yaitu 533,20 mm<sup>3</sup>. Rata-rata curah hujan tertinggi terjadi pada bulan Februari yaitu 18,91 mm<sup>3</sup>/hari.

sea level (asl) with land slope dominated by flat (0-2%) of about 36.59%, followed by steep (>40%) of about 25.04%. Flat topographic areas are generally found in the central part of the Districts of Pasangkayu, Pedongga, Tikke Raya, Lariang, the western part of Sarudu, and the western part of Dapuarang. The slopes of >40% are in the southern part of Sarjo District, the eastern part of Bambaira District, the northeastern part of Pasangkayu District, the fraction of Bulu Taba District, a part of Baras District, the eastern part of Duripoku District, and the eastern part of Dapurang District. Generally, areas with slopes of >40% are areas abutted to Sigi Regency of Central Sulawesi Province, especially in the northern and the southern parts of North Mamuju Regency.

### Area of Pasangkayu Regency

Area of Pasangkayu Regency is 3,043.75 km<sup>2</sup>. Pasangkayu Regency consists of 12 Districts, 59 Villages, 4 Sub-districts, 347 Hamlets, and 25 Neighborhoods. The Districts are:

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. Sarudu;   | 7. Tikke Raya;    |
| 2. Dapurang; | 8. Pedongga;      |
| 3. Duripoku; | 9. Pasangkayu;    |
| 4. Baras;    | 10. Bambalamotu;  |
| 5. Bulutaba; | 11. Bambaira; and |
| 6. Lariang;  | 12. Sarjo.        |

### Boundaries

Pasangkayu Regency is located at the tip of West Sulawesi Province; it has boundaries as follow:

- Donggala Regency (Central Sulawesi Province) in the North
- Donggala Regency (Central Sulawesi Province) in the East;
- Central Mamuju Regency (West Sulawesi Province) in the South; and
- The Makassar Strait in the West.

### Climate and Land Suitability

In 2017, Pasangkayu Regency had the highest number of rainy days in August, namely 29 rainy days and the lowest in January, February and December, which was only 18 rainy days. Then the highest rainfall occurred in August at 533.20 mm<sup>3</sup>. The highest average rainfall occurred in February, which was 18.91 mm<sup>3</sup>/day.







Sehingga total hujan di Kabupaten Pasangkayu adalah 3.510 mm<sup>3</sup>, dengan jumlah hari hujan sebanyak 267 hari dan rata-rata curah hujan 13,22 mm<sup>3</sup> /hari

So that the total rainfall in Pasangkayu Regency was 3,510 mm<sup>3</sup>, with the number of rainy days as much as 267 days and the average rainfall of 13.22 mm<sup>3</sup>/day.

## SARANA DAN PRASARANA

### Infrastruktur (Sarana Transportasi, Jalan Raya, Bandara, Pelabuhan)

#### a. Jalan Raya

Data panjang jalan bersumber dari Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang Kabupaten Pasangkayu. Jalan dibedakan menurut pemerintahan yang berwenang, yaitu Jalan Negara, Jalan Provinsi, dan Jalan Kabupaten. Panjang jalan di Kabupaten Pasangkayu pada tahun 2017 adalah 2.234,72 Km, terdiri dari jalan dengan kondisi baik 558,68 Km, jalan dengan kondisi sedang 469,29 Km, jalan dengan kondisi rusak ringan 424,59 Km, dan jalan dengan kondisi rusak berat 782,15 Km.



#### b. Pelabuhan

Pada tahun 2017 terdapat tiga pelabuhan yang melayani kegiatan angkutan laut khusus yaitu Pelabuhan Tanjung Bakau, Pelabuhan Bone Manjing, dan Pelabuhan Cinoki serta banyaknya kunjungan kapal adalah 462 kapal tiba dan 458 kapal berangkat di Pelabuhan yang ada di Kabupaten Pasangkayu



## Sumber Daya Manusia

Jumlah pencari kerja terdaftar di Kabupaten Pasangkayu sebesar 486 pekerja dengan rincian 286 laki-laki dengan rincian tingkat pendidikan SD 24 orang, SMP 13 orang, SMA 114 orang, SMK 67 orang, Akademisi 9 Orang, (Diploma), S1 Sebanyak 59 orang, dan 200 perempuan dengan rincian: tingkat Pendidikan SD 3 orang, SMP 3 orang, SMA 70 orang, SMK 26 orang, Akademisi 47 Orang, (Diploma), S1 Sebanyak 51 orang. Sedangkan untuk penduduk dengan kegiatan utamanya bekerja 73.641 dengan rincian laki laki 53.043 orang dan perempuan 20.598 orang. Sedangkan pengangguran terbuka dengan total 2.504 orang dengan rincian laki-laki 914 orang dan perempuan 1.590 orang.

## FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### Infrastructure (Transportation, Highways, Airports, Seaports Facilities)

#### a. Highway

Road length data is sourced from the Public Works and Spatial Planning Service of Pasangkayu Regency. Roads are distinguished according to the authorized government, namely the State Road, Provincial Road, and Regency Road. The length of the road in Pasangkayu Regency in 2017 was 2,234.72 Km, consisting of roads with good conditions (558.68 Km), roads with moderate conditions (469.29 Km), roads with lightly damaged conditions (424.59 Km), and roads with severe damaged conditions (782.15 Km).

#### b. Port

In 2017 there were three ports that served special sea transportation activities namely Tanjung Bakau, Bone Manjing and Cinoki Ports; while the number of ship visits was 462 ships arriving and 458 ships departing at the Port in Pasangkayu Regency.

## Human Resources

The number of registered job seekers in Pasangkayu Regency amounted to 486 workers with details of 286 men who were graduated of elementary school education level (24 people), junior high school (13 people), senior high school (114 people), vocational school (67 people), Academics (9 people, Diploma), S1 as many as 59 people; and 200 women with details: Elementary School Education level (3 people), Junior High School (3 people), Senior High School (70 people), Vocational school (26 people), Academics 47 (people, Diploma), S1 as many as 51 people. Whereas for residents with their main activities are working of about 73,641 people with details of 53,043 men and 20,598 women. While open unemployment with a total of 2,504 people with details of 914 men and women 1,590 people.



### Prosedur Investasi

1. Investor menyiapkan rencana investasi;
2. Datang dan mengunjungi layanan perizinan (DPMPTSP) Kabupaten Pasangkayu;
3. Aktivasi akun OSS melalui <https://www.oss.go.id/oss/>;
4. Investor atau pelaku usaha akan memperoleh NIB (Nomor Induk Berusaha) dan selanjutnya memenuhi komitmen sesuai jenis perizinan investasi.

### Insentif Yang Diberikan Kepada Investor

Pemberian yang diberikan kepada investor untuk memudahkan pelaksanaan Penanaman Modal adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Menciptakan sistem kemudahan pelayanan perizinan dan non perizinan di bidang Penanaman Modal
2. Pengadaan infrastruktur yang membantu investor dalam menjalankan usaha
3. Kemudahan pelayanan atau perizinan kepada investor untuk memperoleh hak atas tanah, fasilitas pelayanan keimigrasian dan fasilitas perizinan impor
4. Penyediaan data dan informasi peluang penanaman modal
5. Penyediaan sarana dan prasarana yang mendukung pelaksanaan penanaman modal
6. Penyediaan lahan atau lokasi
7. Pemberian bantuan teknis dan kepastian hukum
8. Pemberian fasilitas atau kemudahan lainnya kepada investor yang mendorong peningkatan investasi

Adapun bentuk insentif dari Pemerintah Daerah kepada investor yaitu :

1. Pengurangan, keringanan dan pembebasan pajak daerah
2. Pengurangan, keringanan atau pembebasan retribusi daerah
3. Pemberian dana stimulan
4. Pemberian bantuan modal
5. Pemberian insentif lainnya yang berdampak positif bagi perekonomian daerah.

### POTENSI INVESTASI/PERDAGANGAN DAERAH

**Sektor Pertanian, Perkebunan, Peternakan, Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura**

#### Pertanian

Luas sawah tercatat 4.047 Ha dengan rincian 2.175 Ha dengan irigasi dan 1.872 Non irigasi ( Sawah Tadah Hujan dengan 1,870

### Investment Procedure

1. Investors prepare investment plans;
2. Come and visit the licensing service (DPMPTSP) of Pasangkayu Regency;
3. Activate the OSS account via <https://www.oss.go.id/oss/>;
4. The investor or business actor will obtain an NIB (Business Registration Number) and then fulfill the commitment according to the type of investment license.

### Incentives Provided to Investors

Allocation given to investors to facilitate the implementation of Investment is as follows:

1. Creating a system of ease of licensing and non-licensing services in the field of investment;
2. Procurement of infrastructure that helps investors in running a business;
3. Ease of service or licensing to investors to obtain land rights, immigration service facilities and import licensing facilities;
4. Provision of data and information on investment opportunities;
5. Provision of facilities and infrastructure that support the implementation of investment;
6. Provision of land or location;
7. Provision of technical assistance and legal certainty;
8. Providing facilities or other facilities to investors that encourage increased investment.

The forms of incentives from the Regional Government to investors are:

1. Regional tax deductions, waivers and exemptions;
2. Reduction, relief or exemption of regional levies;
3. Provision of stimulant funds;
4. Providing capital assistance; and
5. Providing other incentives that have a positive impact on the regional economy.

### POTENTIAL INVESTMENT / REGIONAL TRADE

**The Sector of Agriculture, Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Food Crops and Horticulture**

#### Agriculture

The total area of wetland paddy fields is 4,047 ha with details of 2,175 ha with irrigation and 1,872 non irrigation (rain-fed





## BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN PASANGKAYU REGENCY



Ha dan Rawa Pasang surut 2 Ha). Produksi Padi Sawah sebesar 38.810, 58 Ton pada lahan panen seluas 9.242 Ha (Produktivitas 41,99 Kw/Ha)

paddy fields of about 1,870 ha and tidal swamps of about 2 ha). Paddy Production amounted to 38,810.58 tons on 9,242 Ha of harvested land (Productivity: 41.99 quintal/Ha).



### Perkebunan

Luas area Tanaman pekebunan di Kabupaten Pasangkayu terdiri dari :

1. Luas Tanaman Kelapa Sawit 100.084, 11 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 45.705 Ha, tanaman menghasilkan 43.670 Ha dan luas area tanaman tua/ Tanaman rusak 10.709 Ha dan Produksi sebesar 654.466,67 ton.
2. Luas Tanaman Kelapa Dalam 4.752 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 123 Ha, Luas Area Tanaman yang menghasilkan 4.502 Ha dan Luas Area Tanaman tua/Tanaman rusak 127 Ha dan Produksi sebesar 4.298 ton.
3. Luas Tanaman Kakao 12.802 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 1.426 Ha, Luas Area Tanaman yang menghasilkan 7.760 Ha dan Luas Area Tanaman tua/Tanaman rusak 3.616 Ha dan Produksi sebesar 5.867,47 ton.
4. Luas Tanaman Cengkeh 804 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 358 Ha, Luas Area Tanaman yang menghasilkan 386 Ha dan Luas Area Tanaman tua/Tanaman rusak 60 Ha Produksi sebesar 175 ton.
5. Luas Tanaman Pala 587 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 546 Ha, Luas Area Tanaman yang menghasilkan 41 Ha dan Luas Area Tanaman tua/Tanaman rusak 0 Ha dan Produksi sebesar 12 ton.
6. Luas Tanaman Lada 246 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 181 Ha, Luas Area Tanaman yang menghasilkan 60 Ha dan Luas Area Tanaman tua/Tanaman rusak 5 Ha dan Produksi sebesar 5,5 ton.
7. Luas Tanaman Kopi Robusta 8 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 0 Ha, Luas Area Tanaman yang menghasilkan 3 Ha dan Luas Area Tanaman tua/Tanaman rusak 5 Ha dan Produksi sebesar 2,3 ton

### Plantation

Area of plantations in Pasangkayu Regency consists of:

1. The area of oil palm plantations is 100,084.11 ha with details of the area of plants that have not yet produced (45,705 ha), the producing plants (43,670 ha) and the area of old/damaged plants (10,709 ha) and production of about 654,466.67 tons;
2. Inland Coconut Plant Area is about 4,752 Ha with details of the area of the plants that have not yet produced (123 Ha), Area of producing plants (4,502 Ha) and Area of old/damaged plants (127 Ha) and production of about 4,298 tons;
3. Cocoa Plant Area is about 12,802 Ha with details of plant area that has not yet produced (1,426 Ha), producing plant Area (7,760 Ha) and Area of old/damaged plants (3,616 Ha) and production of about 5,867.47 tons;
4. Clove Plant Area is about 804 Ha with details of plant area that has not yet produced (358 Ha), producing plant Area (386 Ha) and Area of old/damaged plants (60 Ha) and production of about 175 tons;
5. Nutmeg Plant Area is about 587 Ha with details of the area of plants that have not yet produced (546 Ha), producing plant Area (41 Ha) and Area of old/damaged plants (0 Ha) and production of about 12 tons;
6. Pepper Plant Area is about 246 Ha with details of the area of plants that have not yet produced (181 Ha), Area of producing plant (60 Ha) and Area of old/damaged plants (5 Ha) and production of 5.5 tons;
7. The area of Robusta Coffee Plants is about 8 ha with details of the area of plants that have not yet produced (0 ha), area of producing plants (3 ha) and area of old/damaged plants (5 ha) and production of about 2.3 tons;



8. Luas Tanaman Kemiri 41 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 3 Ha, Luas Area Tanaman yang menghasilkan 31 Ha dan Luas Area Tanaman tua/Tanaman rusak 7 Ha dan Produksi sebesar 31,5 ton.
9. Luas Tanaman Aren 59 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 9 Ha, Luas Area Tanaman yang menghasilkan 40 Ha dan Luas Area Tanaman tua/Tanaman rusak 9 Ha dan Produksi sebesar 127 ton.
10. Luas Tanaman Kopi Arabika 1 Ha dengan rincian luas area Tanaman yang belum menghasilkan 0 Ha, Luas Area Tanaman yang menghasilkan 1Ha dan Luas Area Tanaman tua/Tanaman rusak 0 Ha dan Produksi sebesar 1 ton.

8. The area of candle-nut plants is about 41 ha with details of the area of the plant that has not yet produced (3 ha), the area of producing plants (31 ha) and the area of old/damaged plants (7 ha) and production of about 31.5 tons;
9. Sugar palm Area is about 59 Ha with details of the area of the plant that has not yet produced (9 Ha), Area of producing plants (40 Ha) and Area of old/damaged plants (9 Ha) and production of 127 tons;
10. Arabica Coffee Plant Area is about 1 Ha with details of the area of plants that have not yet produced (0 ha), producing plant Area (1 Ha) and Area of old/damaged plants (0 Ha) and production of 1 ton.

### Peternakan

Kabupaten Pasangkayu Memiliki 9.481 ekor sapi (Sapi Potong), 25 ekor Kerbau, 9 ekor Kuda, 7.414 ekor Kambing, 4.645 ekor Babi, 300.506 ekor Ayam Kampung, 503.852 ekor Ayam Pedaging, 13.386 ekor Itik Manila.

### Animal Husbandry

Pasangkayu Regency has 9,481 cows (Beef Cattle), 25 Buffaloes, 9 Horses, 7,414 Goats, 4,645 Pigs; 300,506 Domestic Chickens, 503,852 Broiler, and 13,386 Manila Ducks.



### Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura

1. Produksi Jagung sebesar 190.608, 95 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 37.728 Ha
2. Produksi Kedelai sebesar 701 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 426 Ha.
3. Produksi Kacang Hijau sebesar 55,32 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 35 Ha
4. Produksi Jagung sebesar 122, 60 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 61 Ha
5. Produksi Ubi Kayu sebesar 4.624 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 190 Ha
6. Produksi Ubi Jalar sebesar 585,75 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 48 Ha
7. Produksi Tomat sebesar 190.608, 95 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 46 Ha
8. Produksi Lombok sebesar 880,30 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 70 Ha

### Food Crops And Horticulture

1. Maize production amounted to 190,608.95 tons with a harvest area of 37,728 ha;
2. Soybean production is 701 tons with harvest area of 426 ha;
3. Mungbeans production amounted to 55.32 tons with a harvest area of 35 ha;
4. Maize production is 122.60 tons with harvest area of 61 ha;
5. Cassava production is 4,624 tons with harvest area of 190 ha;
6. Sweet potato production amounted to 585.75 tons with a harvest area of 48 ha;
7. Tomato production amounted to 190,608.95 tons with a harvest area of 46 ha;
8. Chilies production is 880.30 tons with a harvest area of 70 ha;







9. Produksi Terung sebesar 328,30 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 26 Ha
10. Produksi Ketimun sebesar 80,70 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 9 Ha
11. Produksi Kacang Panjang sebesar 459,10 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 39 Ha
12. Produksi Bayam sebesar 74,10 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 52 Ha
13. Produksi Kangkung sebesar 40,20 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 29 Ha
14. Produksi Bawang Merah sebesar 5,9 Ton dengan luas Panen seluas 5 Ha

9. Eggplant production is 328.30 tons with harvest area of 26 ha;
10. Cucumber production is 80.70 tons with harvest area of 9 ha;
11. Long Bean production amounted to 459.10 tons with a harvest area of 39 ha;
12. Spinach production is 74.10 tons with a harvest area of 52 ha;
13. Water cabbage production amounted to 40.20 tons with a harvest area of 29 ha; and
14. Shallot production is 5.9 tons with harvest area of 5 Ha.

### **SEKTOR PARIWISATA**

Obyek Wisata yang terdapat di Kabupaten Pasangkayu adalah sebanyak 45 yang terdiri dari 40 objek wisata alam dan 5 objek wisata budaya. Untuk objek wisata alam yang terdiri dari :

1. Objek wisata air terjun : air terjun Saptanajaya, air terjun Arjuna Kastabuana, air terjun Ho, air terjun Bukit Harapan, air terjun Saluwu, air terjun Watu Bete, air terjun Nagaya Kalukunangka
2. Objek wisata pantai : Pantai Balabonda, Pantai Bahiri, Pantai Maleo, Pantai Tumpaure, Pantai koa-koa, Pantai randomayang, Pantai batuoge, Pantai tikke muara, Tanjung Bakau, Pantai tanjung babia, Pantai Pasangkayu, Tanjung lariang, Pantai batu kapunga, Pantai salukaili, Pantai kuma, Pantai cinoki, Wisata pantai
3. Objek wisata lainnya : wisata bahari bone manjeng, wisata mangrove, air merah, goa kapaha, goa lambara, gunung matang tasi, goa bumbasalu, wisata alam sungai tapalilli, goa ape', telaga ape',
4. Untuk objek wisata budaya terdiri dari : wisata budaya suku bunggu, komunitas adat bali, wisata budaya suku da'a (Desa kalola, Wulai dan Bambalamotu)

### **TOURISM SECTOR**

Tourism Objects in Pasangkayu Regency are 45 sites consisting of 40 Natural and 5 Cultural Tourism Objects. Natural Tourism Objects consist of:

1. Waterfall Tourism Objects: Saptanajaya, Arjuna Kastabuana, Ho, Bukit Harapan, Saluwu, Watu Bete and Nagaya Kalukunangka Waterfalls;
2. Beach Tourism Objects: Balabonda, Bahiri, Maleo, Tumpaure, Koa-Koa, Randomayang, Batuoge, Tikke Muara, Tanjung Bakau, Tanjung Babia, Pasangkayu, Tanjung Lariang, Batu Kapunga, Salukaili, Kuma, Cinoki Beaches and others;
3. Other Tourism Objects: Bone Manjeng Maritime Tourism, Mangrove Tourism, Red Water, Kapaha and Lambara Caves, Mount Matang Tasi, Bumbasalu Cave, Ta Palilli River Natural Tourism, Ape' Cave and Lake Ape'.
4. Cultural Tourism Objects comprise of: Bunggu Tribe Cultural Tourism, Bali Indigenous Communities, Da'a Tribe Cultural Tourism (the Villages of Kalola, Wulai and Bambalamotu).



## Potensi Pariwisata

### 1. Wisata Pantai

Terletak dipesisir pantai selat Makassar Kabupaten Pasangkayu memiliki daya tarik tersendiri, bentangan pantai yang Panjang sangat Potensial digunakan sebagai objek berwisata. Ada beberapa Pantai yang sangat potensial untuk dikembangkan menjadi objek wisata antara lain :



#### a. Pantai Sarjo

Terletak didesa Sarjo Kecamatan sarjo, berjarak  $\pm 5$  km dari kota kecamatan dan  $\pm 60$  km dari ibu kota kabupaten, memiliki pantai yang bersih, laut biru yang jernih, ombak yang tidak besar pada musim timur dan cocok untuk berperahu ( cenoing ), berlayar dan sebagainya, lebar dan panjang pantai cocok untuk olahraga pantai.

#### b. Pantai Khayalan Letawa

Terletak didesa letawa Kecamatan Sarjo, berjarak  $\pm 20$  km dari kota kecamatan dan  $\pm 50$  km dari ibukota Kabupaten, akses kepantai dari jalan poros  $\pm 300$  m berupa jalan tanah (kebun) yang dapat dilalui kendaraan. Pasir pantai yang bersih, laut biru yang jernih, ombak  $\pm 1-2$  m cocok untuk berperahu, berlayar, dan memancing, menyelam (diving dan snorkeling), lebar dan panjang pantai sangat cocok untuk olahraga pantai, juga cocok untuk wisata rekreasi terutama untuk menikmati panorama alam.

#### c. Pantai Salukaili

Terletak di kelurahan Baras, Kecamatan Baras berjarak  $\pm 2$  Km dari kota Kecamatan dan  $\pm 50$  Km dari Ibukota Kabupaten, akses ke Pantai mudah di jangkau dengan kendaraan (mobil dan motor), area parkir terdapat di

## Tourism Potential

### 1. Beach Tourism

Located on the shore of the Makassar Strait of Pasangkayu Regency, it has its own charm, a very long stretch of beach that is very potential to be used as a tourism object. There are several beaches that are very potential to be developed into tourism objects, including:

#### a. Sarjo Beach

It is in Sarjo Village of Sarjo District, about 5 km from the District town and about 60 km from the Regency capital. It has clean beach, clear blue sea, waves that are not large in the eastern season and suitable for boating (canoeing), sailing and so on, the width and the length of the beach is suitable for beach sports.

#### b. Khayalan Letawa Beach

The beach is in Letawa Village of Sarjo District, within 20 km from the District town and about 50 km from the Regency capital. Beach access from axle road is about 300 meters in the form of a dirt road that can be passed by vehicles. Clean beach sand, clear blue sea, waves of about 1-2 m suitable for boating, sailing, and fishing, diving and snorkeling. The width and the length of the beach are perfect for beach sports, also suitable for recreational tourism specially to enjoy natural panorama.



#### c. Salukaili Beach

Located in Baras Village of Baras District is within 2 Km from the District town and about 50 Km from the Regency Capital. The way to the beach is easily accessible by vehicles (cars and motorbikes), parking







sekitar batas pantai. Laut biru dan jernih, pasir bersih dengan penjang pantai  $\pm$  4 km dan lebar 50 m, rimbun pohon disepanjang batas pantai, hembusan angin laut yang sejuk, hamparan lahan untuk parkir tersedia, sumber air bersih tersedia. Pantai salukaili merupakan destinasi unggulan pariwisata di Kabupaten Pasangkayu.

#### d. Pantai Koa koa

Pantai koa koa terletak di dusun Kayumalooa desa Polewali Kecamatan Bambalamotu berjarak. Lokasi yang strategis dengan jarak tempuh sekitar 18 KM dari ibokota kabupaten Pasangkayu. Akses sangat mudah melalui jalan poros trans Sulawesi yang kurang lebih 300 M berupa jalan aspal yang bisa dilalui mobil, lahan untuk parkir tersedia, potensi untuk Home stay, sumber air bersih tersedia di objek wisata, terdapat gazebo disekitaran pantai. Pantai koa koa merupakan destinasi wisata unggulan Kabupaten Pasangkayu dimana terbentang pasir pantai yang bersih, laut biru dan jernih, ombak kurang lebih 1-2 M cocok untuk perahu, berlayar, memancing dan menyelam. Ditempat ini pengunjung juga bebas memilih aneka menu masakan tradisional khas Pasangkayu. Objek wisata koa koa dijadikan lokasi festival balapan gerobak sapi tradisional dan lomba balapan perahu katinting atau perahu tradisional untuk mengangkat kearifan lokal budaya setempat sebagai kekayaan wisata budaya khas pasangkayu



## 2. Wisata Goa

Selain wisata pantai, di Kabupaten Pasangkayu juga terdapat begitu banyak goa-goa alami yang eksotik dan memiliki keunikan tersendiri antara lain :



areas are located around the coastline. Blue and clear sea, clean sand with a coastline of about 4 km and a width of 50 m, lush trees along the coastline, cool sea breeze, stretch of land for parking is available, sources of clean water available. Salu Kaili Beach is a leading tourism destination in Pasangkayu Regency.

#### d. Koa Koa Beach

Koa-Koa Beach is in Kayumalooa Hamlet of Polewali Village in Bambalamotu District. Strategic location with distance of about 18 km from the capital city of Pasangkayu Regency. Very easy access through the Trans Sulawesi axis road which is approximately 300 M in the form of asphalt roads that can be passed by cars, available parking areas, the potential for a Home stay, clean water sources available at the destination. There is also a gazebo around the beach. Koa Beach is a superior tourism destination in Pasangkayu Regency where stretches of beach sand are clean, blue and clear sea, waves about 1-2 M are suitable for boats, sailing, fishing and diving. In the place, visitors are also free to choose a variety of traditional Pasangkayu dishes. Koa Koa tourism object can be used as locations for traditional cow cart racing festivals and katinting boat races or traditional boats to elevate the local wisdom of local culture as a wealth of typical Pasangkayu Cultural Tourism.

## 2. Cave Tourism

Besides Beach Tourism, in Pasangkayu Regency there are also many natural caves that are exotic and have their own uniqueness, among others are:



**a. Goa ape'**

Terletak di kecamatan bambaira berjarak  $\pm$  3 km dari kota kecamatan dan 35 km dari ibukota Kabupaten Pasangkayu. Goa ini memiliki keunikan tersendiri karena terletak di bawah daratan, dan di atasnya goa penduduk sekitar daerah tersebut menggunakannya sebagai lahan bercocok tanam. Kelelawar sang penghuni goa menjadi saksi gelapnya dinding dan lorong-lorong yang saling berhubungan dengan goa-goa lain yang berada disekitarnya, lubang-lubang udara pun terlihat dari permukaan sehingga cukup aman bagi pengunjung untuk masuk kedalamnya. Salah satu Mulut goa ini terdapat ruang-ruang yang menyerupai kamar tidur, juga terdapat bongkahan batu yang menyerupai meja makan penduduk menyebutnya goa Resto, ukiran batu, serta piring dan gelas yang semuanya terbuat dari batu, Unik dan menjadi bahan cerita tersendiri bagi para pengunjungnya, menurut sejarah goa ini adalah sarang monyet.



**a. Ape' Cave**

The cave is in Bambaira District about 3 km from the District town and about 35 km from the capital city of Pasangkayu Regency. The cave has its own uniqueness because it is located under the mainland, and on top of the cave use as farming land by the residents around the area. The bats as the dwellers of the cave are witness to the darkness of the walls and passageways that are interconnected with other caves around it; the air holes are visible from the surface, so it is quite safe for visitors to enter into it. In one of these cave mouths there is a space that resembles a bedroom, there are also chunks of stone that resemble a dining table; the residents call it Resto Cave, stone carvings, and plates and glasses all made of stone, unique and become a separate story material for visitors, according to history the cave used to be a monkey breeding ground.



**b. Goa Lawa Martajaya**

Terletak di desa Martajaya Kecamatan Pasangkayu, berjarak  $\pm$  8 km dari kota kecamatan dan  $\pm$  8 km dari ibukota Kabupaten. Lahan Parkir di halaman rumah penduduk atau dipinggir jalan, jalan kebukit dimana terdapat goa baru akan dirintis sehingga harus melewati kebun penduduk. Perkampungan orang Bali relatif dekat, sangat potensial untuk Home stay.

**b. Martajaya Bat Cave**

Located in Martajaya Village of Pasangkayu District, it is about 8 km from the District town and about 8 km from the Regency capital. Parking lots are in the yard of a resident's house or on the side of the road, the road to the hill where there is a new cave will be pioneered so that it must pass through the residents' gardens. Balinese settlements are relatively close, very potential for a Home stay.

**c. Goa Gumbasalu**

Terletak di Desa Kalola Kecamatan Bambalamotu, berjarak  $\pm$  3 Km dari Kota Kecamatan dan  $\pm$  30 Km dari ibukota Kabupaten dan dari segi Aksesibilitas Goa Gumbasalu relatif mudah dijangkau dengan berbagai

**c. Gumbasalu Cave**

Located in Kalola Village of Bambalamotu District, it is about 3 Km from the District town and about 30 Km from the Regency Capital and in terms of accessibility Gumbasalu Cave is relatively easy to reach with a variety







kendaraan baik roda dua maupun roda empat, dan untuk lahan parkir sendiri tersedia disekitar Goa. Dari segi atraksi, Goa Gumbasalu menampilkan keindahan realif goa dengan Stalagmit dan Stalagtit dan ruangan dalam goa yang relatif luas. Keindahan relief goa, panorama alam pedesaan, suasana nyaman dan sejuk, burung-burung lokal sekali tampak berterbangan, rimbun pohon-pohon berhutan, yang membuat suasana sejuk, kebun-kebun penduduk.

**d. Pantai Cinoki Sarudu**

Terletak didesa Sarudu kecamatan Sarudu berjarak ± 2 Km dari kota Kecamatan dan berjarak ± 75 Km dari ibukota Kabupaten Pasangkayu, Pantai Cinoki merupakan salah satu Destinasi Unggulan Pariwisata di Kabupaten Pasangkayu ini dikarenakan Pantai Cinoki memiliki atraksi diantaranya Pantai Pasir Putih yang membentang sepanjang ± 1000 m, Laut Biru dengan Panorama Alam yang indah, Pantai dan Goa Pantai yang potensial untuk Ekowisata, di Pantai Cinoki Sarudu juga telah terbangun beberapa Gazebo dan Pemukiman Penduduk yang relatif tidak jauh dan diantaranya dapat berfungsi sebagai Home Stay

**e. Air Terjun Ho' Barubu**

Terletak didesa Bukit Harapan Kecamatan Bulu Taba, Berjarak 7 Km dari Ibukota Kecamatan dan ± 65 dari Ibukota Kabupaten Pasangkayu. Dari segi Aksesibilitas, Objek Wisata Air Terjun Ho' relatif mudah dijangkau ini dikarenakan akses jalan menuju objek wisata melewati areal perkebunan kelapa sawit yang sehari- harinya dilalui oleh kendaraan perusahaan. Dengan ketinggian sekitar ± 30 meter, objek wisata Air Terjun Ho' Menyuguhkan atraksi yang sangat menawan antara lain susunan bebatuan yang sangat indah di sekitar air terjun dan hutan hijau yang relatif belum terjamah

of vehicles both two-wheeled and four-wheeled, and for parking it is available around Cave. In terms of attractions, Gumbasalu Cave displays the beauty of the relief with Stalagmites and Stalactites and the rooms inside the cave is relatively wide. The beauty of cave reliefs, panoramic views of the countryside, comfortable and cool atmosphere, once local birds seemed to fly, lush wooded trees, which makes the atmosphere cool, the gardens of the residents.

**d. Cinoki Sarudu Beach**

Located in Sarudu Village of Sarudu District within 2 Km from the District town and within 75 Km from the Capital of Pasangkayu Regency, Cinoki Beach is one of the Top Destinations in Tourism of Pasangkayu Regency because Cinoki Beach has attractions including White Sand Beach which stretches for about 1000 m, Blue Sea with beautiful Natural Panorama, Beaches and Coastal Caves that are potential for Ecotourism. Cinoki Sarudu Beach also have been built several Gazebos and Settlements that are relatively not far away and among them can be functioned as a Home Stay.

**e. Ho' Barubu Waterfall**

Located in Bukit Harapan Village of Bulu Taba District. It is about 7 Km from the District Capital and about 65 from the Capital of Pasangkayu Regency. In terms of accessibility, the Ho' Barubu Waterfall Tourism Object is relatively easy to reach because of the access road to the tourism object through the oil palm plantation area which is daily passed by the company vehicles. With an altitude of around 30 meters, Ho' Barubu Waterfall offers attractions that are very charming, among others, a very beautiful arrangement of rocks around the waterfall and relatively untouched green



menambah asri pemandangan di sekitar Air Terjun Ho' ini. Selain Pemandangan yang sangat menawan, air terjun ini juga dapat berfungsi untuk pijat refleksi ini dikarenakan arus air yang jatuh sangat deras sehingga bila kita berada dibawah air terjun, kita dapat menikmati sensasi pijat refleksi alam yang sangat luar biasa sehingga tidak salah jika Air Terjun Ho' ini dapat menjadi destinasi pariwisata unggulan Kabupaten Pasangkayu di Kemudian hari.

forests adding to the beautiful scenery around the Waterfall. In addition to a very charming view, the waterfall can also function as a reflection massage because the flow of water that falls is so heavy that if we are under a waterfall, we can enjoy the sensation of natural reflexology that is so extraordinary which is not wrong if Ho' Barubu Waterfall can become the leading tourism destination of Pasangkayu Regency in the future.

## SEKTOR PERIKANAN DAN KELAUTAN

Luas Lahan perikanan menurut jenis nya yaitu :

1. Air payau dengan potensi seluas 13.549,01 Ha dan yang difungsikan seluas 5.467,62 Ha.
2. Air Tawar dengan potensi seluas 4.107 Ha dan yang difungsikan seluas 191 Ha.
3. Air Laut dengan potensi seluas 3.299 Ha.

untuk produksi perikanan Tangkap mencapai 8.608,34 ton yang berdasarkan jenis ikan 8.527,59 Ton dengan nilai produksi 167.683.570 Rupiah yang terdiri dari ikan cendro, selar, kuwe, layang, bawal putih, kakap putih, tembang, teri, ikan terbang, julung-julung, ikan layaran, peperek, kakap merah, balanak, biji nangka karang, tongkol karai, tongkol kromo, cakalang, kembung, banyar, tenggiri, madidihang, kerapu karang, kerapu bebek, kerapu sunu, baronang, baronang kuning, rejung, kerong-kerong, cucut tikus, pari kembang, ikan sidat, dan jenis ikan yang paling digemari yaitu ikan cakalang. Produksi ikan cakalang pada tahun 2017 mencapai 1973,20 ton. Sedangkan untuk jenis binatang laut sebesar 80,75 ton dengan nilai produksi 2.477.650 rupiah yang terdiri dari, kepiting, rajungan, cumi-cumi, sotong, teripang.

Untuk nilai produksi perikanan budidaya mencapai 6.201 ton dengan nilai produksi mencapai 308.801.800 Rupiah yang terdiri dari ikan bandeng,

## MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES SECTOR

Area of fisheries by type, namely:

1. Brackish water with a potential area of 13,549.01 Ha and the functioned area is 5,467.62 Ha;
2. Freshwater with a potential area of 4,107 ha and functioned as large as 191 ha; and
3. Sea water with a potential area of 3,299 Ha.

Capture Fishery production reached 8,608.34 tons, based on the type of fish reached 8,527.59 tons with a production value of IDR 167,683,570 consisting of Needle fish, Trevallies, Jack Trevallies, Scads, White Pomfret, Barramundi, Fringe-scale/Gold-stripe sardinella, Anchovy, Flying fish, Garfish and Half-beaks, Indo-Pacific Sailfish, Slip-mouth, Red snappers, Mangrove mullet, Indian Goatfish, Frigate tuna, Eastern little tuna, Skipjack tuna, Short-body mackerel, Indian mackerel, Narrow barred Spanish mackerel, Yellow-fin tuna, Blue-lined Sea bass, Humpback hind, Leopard coral grouper, Orange-spotted Spine-foot, Bar head Spine foot, Silver silago, Large scale terapon, Thresher shark, Stingrays, Eels, and the most popular types of fish is Skipjack tuna. The production of skipjack tuna in 2017 reached 1,973.20 tons. The types of aquatic animals amounted to 80.75 tons with a production value of IDR 2,477,650 consisted of: Mangrove mud crabs, Swimming crabs, squid, cuttlefish and sea cucumber.

For the value of production of aquaculture reached 6,201 tons with a





## BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN PASANGKAYU REGENCY



udang windu, udang vannamei, udang api-api, ikan mas, ikan lele, ikan nila, ikan gurame, rumput laut. Dengan produksi terbesar udang Vannamei sebesar 2.948,86 ton.

### SEKTOR KEHUTANAN

Luas kawasan hutan Kabupaten Pasangkayu:

1. Hutan Lindung : 105.361, 38 Ha
2. Hutan Produksi : 2.199, 85 Ha
3. Hutan produksi terbatas : 55.094, 97 Ha
4. Hutan produksi konservasi : 171.143,22 Ha

### SEKTOR INDUSTRI DAN PERDAGANGAN

Di sektor industri jumlah perusahaan untuk kategori:

1. Industri rumah tangga jumlah perusahaan 482 dan tenaga kerja 1.043 dengan nilai produksi Rp. 92.895.620
2. Industri kecil jumlah perusahaan 92 dan tenaga kerja 547 dengan nilai produksi Rp. 16.752.180
3. Industri menengah jumlah perusahaan 2 dan tenaga kerja 42 dengan nilai produksi Rp. 100.160
4. Industri besar jumlah perusahaan 7 dan tenaga kerja 6.050.

### SEKTOR PERTAMBANGAN DAN ENERGI

Kabupaten Pasangkayu memiliki potensi bahan galian batubara yang terletak di Kecamatan sarudu. Kecamatan Pasangkayu, Kecamatan Bulutaba, dan Kecamatan Bambaيرا. Potensi logam emas campuran yang terletak di sungai lariang denga deposit sekitar 103.896.2541 Oz. Selain emas terdapat bahan galian lainnya :

1. Pasir dan Batuan (sirtu) di sungai Lariang dengan cadangan 405.675 M<sup>3</sup>, sungai Randomayang dengan cadangan 621.825 M<sup>3</sup>, sungai Kasoloang dengan cadangan 7.665.000 M<sup>3</sup>, dengan sunagi Karossa 1.545.000 M<sup>3</sup>.

production value of IDR 308,801,800 consisting of milkfish, black tiger shrimp, vannamei shrimp, freshwater shrimp, carp, catfish, Nile tilapia, Giant gourami and seaweed. The largest production was Vannamei shrimp amounting to 2,948.86 tons.

### FORESTRY SECTOR

The forest area of Pasangkayu Regency is:

1. Protection Forest: 105,361.38 Ha;
2. Production Forest: 2,199.85 Ha;
3. Limited production forest: 55,094.97 ha; and
4. Conservation production forest: 171,143.22 Ha

### INDUSTRY AND TRADE SECTOR

The number of the company in the Industrial Sector is:

1. Household Industries: 482 units and 1,043 workforce with production value of IDR 92,895,620;
2. Small Industries: 92 units and 547 workforce with production value of IDR 16,752,180;
3. Medium Industry: 2 units and 42 workforce with production value of IDR 100,160,000; and
4. Large Industry: 7 units and 6,050 workforce.

### MINING AND ENERGY SECTOR

Pasangkayu Regency has the potential of coal mining which is in the Districts of Sarudu, Pasangkayu, Bulutaba and Bambaيرا. The potential of mixed gold metal is located on Lariang River with a deposit of about 103,896,254 Oz. Besides gold there are other quarrying materials, such as:

1. Sand Stone on Lariang River with reserves of 405,675 m<sup>3</sup>, Randomayang River with reserves of 621,825 m<sup>3</sup>, Kasoloang River with reserves of 7,665,000 m<sup>3</sup>, and Karossa River of about 1,545,000 m<sup>3</sup>;





2. Potensi batu gamping di Desa Lariang seluas 54,1 Ha dengan cadangan sekitar 3.564.000M<sup>3</sup>, seluas 16,86 ha dengan Cadangan sekitar 556.380 m<sup>3</sup> di desa gunung sari dan 19,61 Ha dengan cadangan sekitar 647.130 m<sup>3</sup> di desa kasano
3. Potensi batu lempeng terapat di Desa Batu Oge seluas 12,30 Ha dengan cadangan 184.500 M<sup>3</sup>, dan 18,1 Ha dengan cadangan sekitar 271.500 M<sup>3</sup>, di Desa Batu Oge

2. Potential of limestone in Lariang Village is 54.1 ha with reserves of around 3,564,000 m<sup>3</sup>; covering an area of 16.86 ha with reserves of around 556,380 m<sup>3</sup> in Gunung Sari Village; and 19.61 ha with reserves of around 647,130 m<sup>3</sup> in Kasano Village;
3. Slab stone is found in Batu Oge Village with an area of 12.30 Ha with reserves of 184,500 m<sup>3</sup>, and 18.1 Ha with reserves of around 271,500 m<sup>3</sup> in Batu Oge Village.

Potensi Energi baru terbarukan (EBT) yang terindikasi layak dimanfaatkan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan energi Masyarakat :

1. Air terjun Bukit Harapan dan Lilimori yang diperkirakan memiliki potensi daya 65,9 Kwh
2. Air terjun di Desa Kastabuana yang diperkirakan memiliki potensi daya 7,9 Kwh dan
3. Air terjun Karave yang diperkirakan memiliki potensi daya 15,8 Kwh.

The indicated potential of new renewable energy (EBT) is feasible to meet the energy needs of the community:

1. Bukit Harapan and Lilimori Waterfalls are estimated to have a potential power of 65.9 Kwh;
2. Waterfalls in Kastabuana Village are estimated to have a potential power of 7.9 Kwh; and
3. Karave waterfalls are estimated to have a potential power of 15.8 Kwh.

### **STRATEGI DAN KEBIJAKAN DALAM BIDANG INVESTASI**

1. Perbaikan iklim Penanaman Modal
2. Mendorong persebaran Penanaman Modal di Kabupaten Pasangkayu
3. Fokus Prioritas pengembangan penanaman Modal di Kabupaten Pasangkayu
4. Penanaman Modal yang berwawasan Lingkungan (Green Investment)
5. Pemberdayaan Usaha Mikro, Kecil, Menengah dan Koperasi (UMKMK)
6. Pemberian Fasilitas, Kemudahan/insentif Penanaman Modal

### **STRATEGIES AND POLICIES IN INVESTMENT**

1. Investment climate improvement;
2. Encouraging the distribution of Investment in Pasangkayu Regency;
3. Focus on the development of investment priorities in Pasangkayu Regency;
4. Investment that is environmentally sound (Green Investment);
5. Empowerment of Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives (MSMEs); and
6. Provision of facilities, investment facilities/incentives.







**DATA TABULATION**  
**REGIONAL LEADING SECTOR FOR ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI/PMA) AND**  
**DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI/PMDN)**  
**PASANGKAYU REGENCY**

NO	SECTOR	ACTIVITY (INVESTMENT PROJECT)	REGION (DISTRICT)	AREA (Ha)	OWNERSHIP STATUS
1.	AGRICULTURE	Development of Production Centre for Paddy, Maize, Cassava, Sweet Potato, Soybean, Curly Pepper and Tomato.	Pasangkayu Regency	--	Community
2.	PLANTATION	Development of Plantation Centre for Oil Palm, Inland Coconut and Cacao.	Pasangkayu Regency	100,084.11 (Oil Palm); 4,752 (Inland Coconut); and 12,801.50 (Rubber)	Community
3.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	Development of Farm Production Centre for Beef Cattle and Goat, as well as poultry development (Broiler)	Pasangkayu Regency	--	Community
4.	FISHERY/ MARINE	Production Development of capture fishery, brackish and freshwater aquaculture and Public Waters.	Pasangkayu Regency	13,549.01 (Brackish Water Aquaculture); and 4,107 (Fresh Water Aquaculture)	Regency Government and Community
5.	INDUSTRY	Sector Development of Household, Small, Medium and Large Industries.	Pasangkayu Regency	--	Regency Government and Community
6.	MINING	Quarrying Development of coal, gold, sand-stone, lime and clay material.	Pasangkayu Regency	--	Regency Government and Community
7.	TOURISM	Tourism Industry Development (45 Natural Tourism and 5 Cultural Tourism)	Pasangkayu Regency	--	Regency Government

**Sumber Data :**

Dinas Penanaman Modal dan PTSP Kab. Pasangkayu  
Badan Pusat Statistik Kab. Pasangkayu (Pasangkayu dalam angka tahun 2018 )  
Badan Perencanaan pembangunan daerah dan Litbang Kab. Pasangkayu

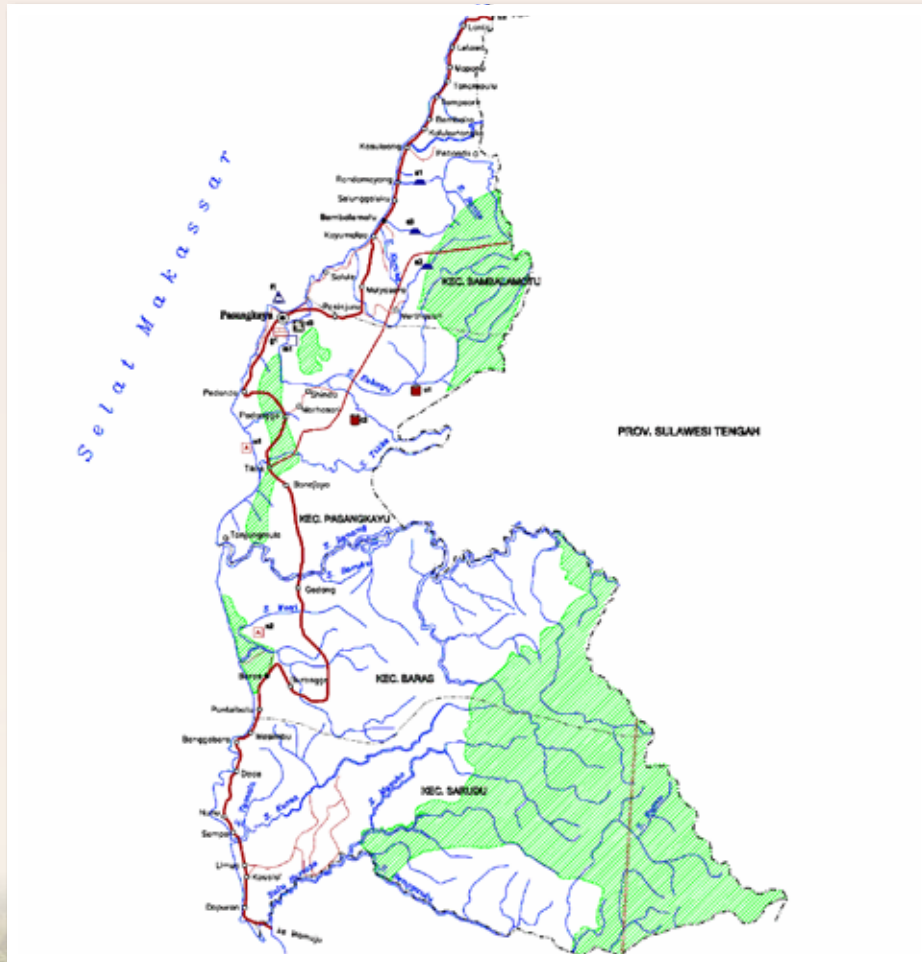
**Data source:**

The One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services of Pasangkayu Regency;  
National Statistics Agency of Pasangkayu Regency (Pasangkayu in Figures 2018);  
Agency for Regional Development Plan and Research & Development of Pasangkayu Regency.





**Peta Kabupaten Pasangkayu**  
Map of Pasangkayu Regency



**Kontak Investasi :**



**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU  
KABUPATEN PASANGKAYU**

Jl. Mesjid Al Madaniah Kompleks Perkantoran Pemerintah Kabupaten Pasangkayu  
Kode Pos 91571 , Telp.(0457) 7031303, 085240007572  
E-mail: [dpmpstp.pasangkayu@gmail.com](mailto:dpmpstp.pasangkayu@gmail.com)

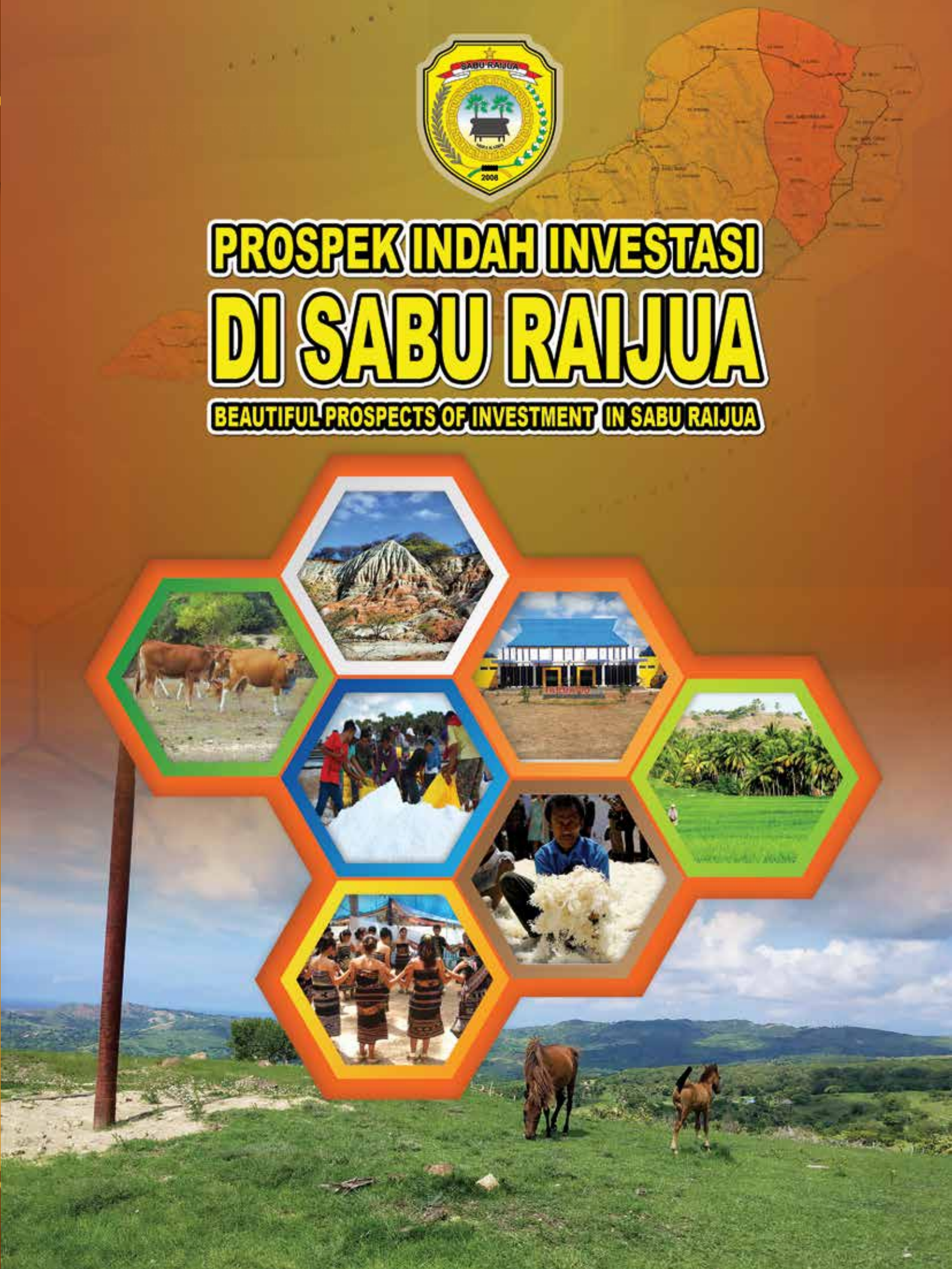
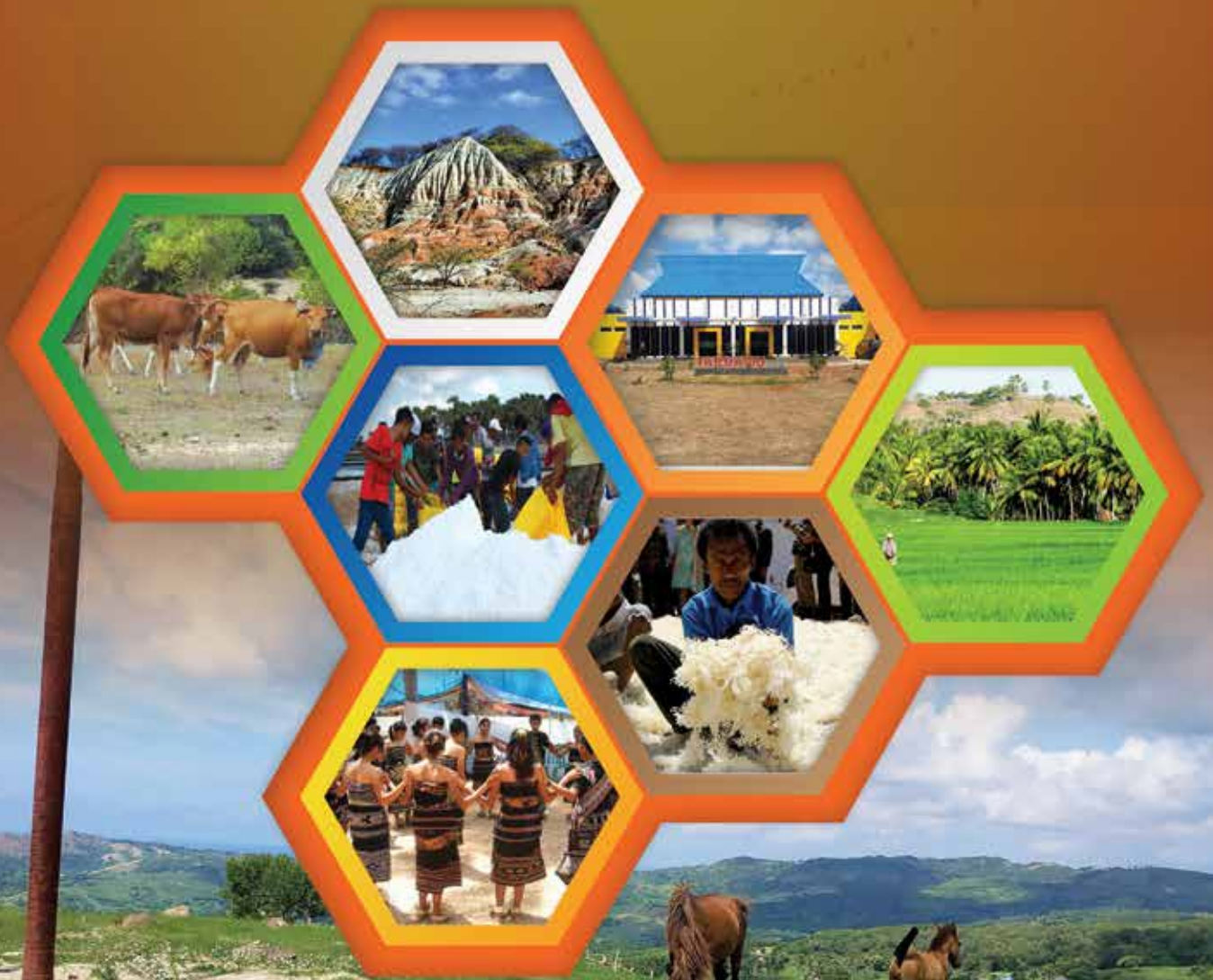






# PROSPEK INDAH INVESTASI DI SABU RAIJUA

BEAUTIFUL PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN SABU RAIJUA







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI SABU RAIJUA THE REGENT OF SABU RAIJUA**

**Drs. NIKODEMUS N. RIHI HEKE, M.Si**

Drs. Nikodemus N. Rih Heke, M.Si saat ini adalah Bupati Sabu Raijua. Beliau dilantik pada tanggal 14 Februari 2019 untuk sisa masa jabatan 2016 – 2021.

Sabu Raijua yang dikenal dengan slogan “Pulau Sejuta Lontar” dan juga julukan lainnya adalah “Pulau Para Dewa” memiliki potensi yang besar dan menjanjikan karena wilayah Sabu Raijua adalah pulau-pulau kecil yang terdampar di samudera nan luas. Terhadap potensi laut yang ada, Pemerintah Kabupaten Sabu Raijua berpeluang mengembangkan industri kemaritiman (kelautan) berbasis pengolahan hasil budidaya di laut, industri pengolahan air laut menjadi garam dan air bersih, industri elektrifikasi (kelistrikan) dengan memanfaatkan energi arus angin/gelombang laut, industri pariwisata bahari serta industri berbasis penangkapan.

Dengan Motto “**Orang Sabu Raijua Juga Bisa**” diharapkan seluruh potensi sumber daya yang dimiliki Kabupaten Sabu Raijua dengan dukungan infrastruktur yang baik maka potensi yang ada akan berkembang dan memiliki nilai jual tinggi ketika diintegrasikan dengan wisata budaya, wisata alam dan wisata religi. Sedang misi Kabupaten Sabu Raijua yang berkaitan dengan investasi dan Penanaman Modal adalah “**Terwujudnya pelayanan yang inovatif di bidang penanaman modal dan perizinan dalam rangka mendukung tercapainya pertumbuhan ekonomi Kabupaten Sabu Raijua yang maju, bermartabat dan sejahtera**”.

Drs. Nikodemus N. Rih Heke, M.Si is currently the Regent of Sabu Raijua. He was sworn in on 14 February 2019 for the remainder of 2016 – 2021 periods.

Sabu Raijua known as the slogan of “the Island of Million Palmyra Palm” and other nicknames is “the Island of the Gods” has the huge and promising potentials because the Sabu Raijua region consists of small islands stranded in vast oceans. Regarding the existing marine potential, the Regency Government of Sabu Raijua has the opportunity to develop the maritime industry (marine) based on the aquaculture of marine products, the processing of seawater into salt and clean water, the electrification industry by utilizing wind/ocean wave energy, the marine tourism and capture-fishery based industries.

With the Motto “**Sabu People Can Also**”, it is expected that all the potential resources of Sabu Raijua Regency with the support of good infrastructure, the existing potential will able to grow and have a high selling value when integrated with cultural, natural and religious tourisms. While the mission of Sabu Raijua Regency related to Investment is “**The realization of innovative services in the field of investment and licensing in order to support the achievement of economic growth in advanced, dignified and prosperous Sabu Raijua Regency**”.







**SAMBUTAN KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN  
PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU, PERINDUSTRIAN DAN  
PERDAGANGAN (DPMPTSPPP) KABUPATEN SABU RAIJUA**

*Foreword of The Head of The Office of One-Stop Investment and Integrated Services, Industry And Trade (DPMPTSPPP) of Sabu Raijua Regency*

**Ir. CHARLES F. Y. MEYOK**

Mengawali sambutan ini, pada tempat yang pertama patutlah kita persembahkan Puji Syukur ke Hadirat Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa, karena atas berkat dan karunianya kita masih diperkenankan berkariier dalam mensejahterakan masyarakat di Kabupaten Sabu Raijua.

Peningkatan investasi pada suatu wilayah akan dapat menciptakan peluang munculnya kegiatan-kegiatan usaha lain karena bekerjanya proses yang berpengaruh ganda (*multiplier effect*), sehingga ekonomi masyarakat dapat berkembang secara berkelanjutan (*sustainable*).

Mengingat pentingnya peran investasi dalam pencapaian visi, misi, dan sasaran pembangunan Kabupaten Sabu Raijua, maka Pemerintah Kabupaten Sabu Raijua melalui Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu, Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Kabupaten Sabu Raijua atas kepercayaan yang diberikan oleh bapak Bupati, menyiapkan, menyusun, menerbitkan dan mendistribusikan buku berjudul “**Prospek indah investasi di sabu raijua**” ini.

Kami berterima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah membantu menyusun, menerbitkan dan mendistribusikan buku ini.

**Semoga Bermanfaat!**

Starting my foreword, in the first place we express our gratitude to the Presence of God the Almighty, as HIS Bless and Gifts, we are still in a career in the welfare of the people in Sabu Raijua Regency.

Increasing investment in a region will be able to generate opportunity about other business activities due to the work of a multiplier effect, so that the economy of the community can develop in a sustainable manner.

Regarding the important role of investment in reaching vision, mission and development target in Sabu Raijua Regency, the Regional Government of Sabu Raijua Regency through the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services, Industry and Trade of Sabu Raijua Regency for the trust given by the Regent, will prepare, arrange, publish and distribute a book entitled “**Beautiful Prospects of investment in Sabu Raijua**”.

We thank all those who have helped us to compile, publish and distribute the book.

**May be useful!**







**PROSPEK INDAH INVESTASI DI SABU RAIJUA**  
**BEAUTIFUL PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN SABU RAIJUA**



**VISI DAN MISI**

**Visi**

Visi Pemerintah Kabupaten Sabu Raijua yang hendak dicapai dalam periode tahun 2016-2021 adalah **“Menjadikan Sabu Raijua Kabupaten yang inovatif, maju dan bermartabat”**.

**Misi**

Guna mewujudkan Visi Kabupaten Sabu Raijua maka ditetapkan Misi Kabupaten Sabu Raijua 2016-2021 sebagai berikut:

**VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision**

The vision of the Government of Sabu Raijua Regency to be achieved in the 2016-2021 period is **“Making innovative, advanced and dignified Sabu Raijua Regency”**.

**Mission**

In order to realize the Vision of Sabu Raijua Regency, the Mission of Sabu Raijua Regency is established as follows:





## BEAUTIFUL PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN SABU RAIJUA



1. Menjadikan Sabu Raijua yang maju dan bermartabat sebagai beranda depan NKRI yang terbuka dan terkoneksi dengan berbagai pusat-pusat pertumbuhan guna menopang kemandirian ekonomi secara produktif, stabil, adil dan sustainable;
2. Terus mengupayakan penciptaan lapangan kerja dan peningkatan pendapatan melalui sektor primer pertanian dan kemaritiman yang quick yielding (cepat menghasilkan), sektor-sektor sekunder dan tersier lainnya yaitu pembangunan ekonomi dengan pendekatan "amphibi", peningkatan pemeliharaan kesehatan dan pendidikan masyarakat;
3. Mendorong dan memotivasi masyarakat berpartisipasi dalam seluruh aspek pembangunan hingga terwujudnya pembangunan yang inklusif yang bermuara pada peningkatan ekonomi keluarga serta kesejahteraan yang berkelanjutan;
4. Penerapan ilmu pengetahuan akan teknologi dalam memaksimalkan berbagai sumber daya;
5. Mewujudkan masyarakat Sabu Raijua yang maju, hidup berkualitas, adil dan sejahtera yang berlandaskan norma budaya dan hukum;
6. Memaksimalkan pengawasan dan reformasi birokrasi secara profesional menuju aparatur yang profesional dan fasilitatif;

1. Making progressive and dignified Sabu Raijua as the front porch of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is open and connected with various growth centres in order to support the economic independence in a productive, stable, fair and sustainable manner;
2. Continuously striving for job creation and increasing income through primary agricultural and maritime sectors which are quick yielding, secondary sectors and others, namely economic development with an "amphibious" approach, increasing health care and public education;
3. Encouraging and motivating the community to participate in all aspects of development to realize inclusive development that leads to an increase in the family economy and sustainable welfare;
4. The application of technology science in maximizing various resources;
5. Realizing an advanced, quality, fair and prosperous Sabu Raijua society based on cultural and legal norms; and
6. Maximizing supervision and bureaucratic reform professionally towards professional and qualitative apparatus.

### GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH

#### Letak Geografis, Luas dan Batas Wilayah

Kabupaten Sabu Raijua terletak antara 10°25'7,12" dan 10°49'45,83" Lintang Selatan serta antara 121°16'10,78" dan 122°0'30,26" Bujur Timur dengan ibukota di Seba. Adapun batas-batas Kabupaten ini adalah sebagai berikut: sebelah Utara, Timur dan Barat dengan Laut Sabu dan Selatan dengan Samudera Hindia yang merupakan bagian terluar batas Negara Indonesia dengan Negara Australia.



### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

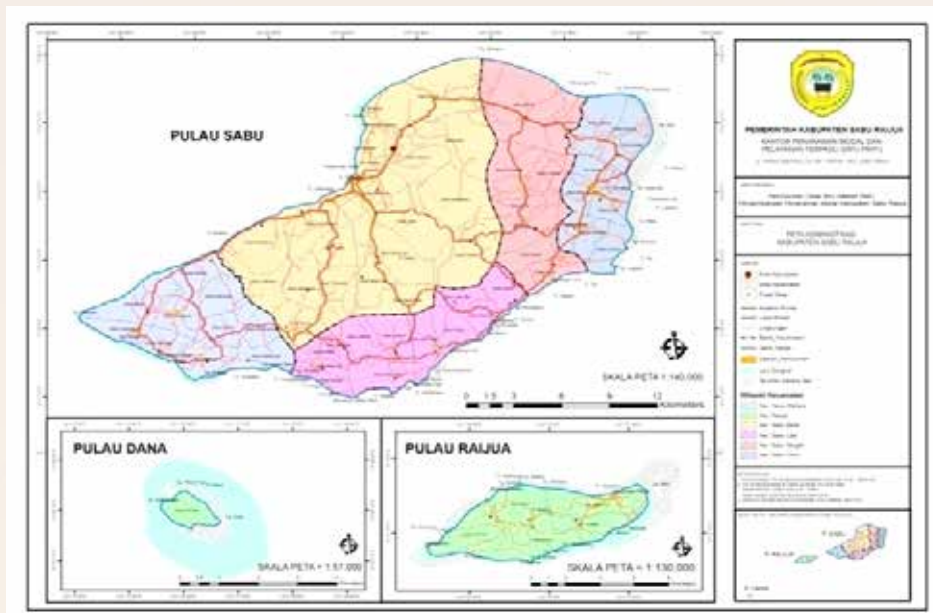
#### Geographical Location, Area and Boundaries

Sabu Raijua is in between 10°25'7,12"-10°49'45,83" South Latitude and 121°16'10,78" - 122°0'30,26" East Longitude with its capital at Seba. The Regency boundaries are as follows: the Sabu Sea in the North, East and West; while the Indian Ocean is in the South as the outermost part of the boundary of Indonesia and Australia.



Wilayah administrasi Kabupaten Sabu Raijua mencakup empat pulau yakni Sabu dan Raijua yang berpenghuni serta Wadu Mea dan Dana yang tidak berpenghuni. Menurut kecamatan, hingga tahun 2017 kabupaten ini terbagi atas 6 Kecamatan, dengan 58 Desa dan 5 Kelurahan serta 294 dusun, 484 RW dan 984 RT. Kecamatan tersebut adalah: Kecamatan Raijua, Sabu Barat, Hawu Mehara, Sabu Timur, Sabu Liae dan Sabu Tengah. Sabu Barat memiliki wilayah terluas yakni 40,21% dari total wilayah Kabupaten Sabu Raijua (460,47 km<sup>2</sup>).

The administrative area of Sabu Raijua Regency covers four islands, namely Sabu and Raijua which are inhabited and Wadu Mea and Dana which are uninhabited. By District, until 2017 the Regency was divided into 6 Districts, with 58 Villages and 5 Sub-districts as well as 294 hamlets, 484 Citizen Association (RW) and 984 Neighbourhood Association (RT). These Districts are Raijua, West Sabu, Hawu Mehara, East Sabu, Liae Sabu and Central Sabu. West Sabu has the widest area of about 40.21 % of the total area of Sabu Raijua Regency (460.47 km<sup>2</sup>).



### Topografi, Iklim dan kesesuaian lahan

Rata-rata ketinggian wilayah-wilayah di Kabupaten Sabu Raijua berada pada adalah 0-100 meter di atas permukaan laut. Disamping itu, pada umumnya permukaan tanahnya berbukit-bukit dengan rata-rata kemiringan 450 dengan rincian sebagai berikut: 00 - 100 = 15%; 100 - 500 = 55%; dan 500 - 1000 = 30%. Jenis tanah yang dominan di wilayah Kabupaten Sabu Raijua adalah Alluvial, Grumosol, Litosol, dan Mediteran dengan tekstur tanah halus sampai kasar. Selain itu, terdapat juga gunung-gunung kapur yang terbentang di sepanjang kawasan kabupaten ini.

Secara umum, Kabupaten ini mengalami musim kemarau yang panjang dan curah hujan yang rendah. Pada tahun 2018, rata-rata temperatur udara di Sabu Raijua mencapai 28,5°C. Temperatur

### Topography, Climate and Land Suitability

The average height of the regions in Sabu Raijua Regency is at 0-100 meters above sea level. In addition, the surface generally hilly land with an average slope of 450 with in details as follows: 0-100 = 15%; 10-500 = 55%; and 50- 1000 = 30%. The dominant soil types in Sabu Raijua Regency are Alluvial, Grumosol, Litosol, and Mediterranean with fine to coarse soil texture. In addition, there are also limestone mountains that stretch along the Regency.

In general, the Regency experiences a long dry season and low rainfall. In 2018, the average air temperature in Sabu Raijua reached 28.5°C. The highest temperature was occurred in





## BEAUTIFUL PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN SABU RAIJUA



tertinggi terjadi pada bulan November (33,4°C) dan terendah pada bulan September (24,0°C). Hampir sama dengan beberapa wilayah lain di NTT, Kabupaten Sabu Raijua juga mengalami curah hujan dan hari hujan yang sedikit. Pada tahun 2017, curah hujan tertinggi terjadi pada bulan Desember yakni 233,7 mm dengan hari hujan terbanyak yakni 26 hari. Sedangkan, pada bulan Agustus (0,1 mm) dan September (0,0 mm), tercatat hanya ada satu hari hujan. Kelembaban antara 71% dan 86%, tekanan udara antara 1009,1 mb dan 1014,4 mb, sedangkan kecepatan angin antara 4 dan 15 knot, presentase penyinaran matahari antara 46% dan 99%.

### Demografi

Jumlah Penduduk Sabu Raijua pada keadaan akhir Desember 2018 sebanyak 95.711 jiwa dalam 23.807 kepala keluarga, terdiri dari 48.785 laki-laki dan 46.926 wanita dengan rasio jenis kelamin sebesar 104 dan kepadatan penduduk rata-rata 208 jiwa/km<sup>2</sup>. Jumlah Angkatan Kerja mencapai 72,61% bekerja dan 2,06% mencari pekerjaan. Sedangkan jumlah Non Angkatan Kerja tercatat 9,49% bersekolah, 12,38% mengurus rumah-tangga dan 3,46% lainnya. Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM): 55,22.

### Perekonomian

Struktur ekonomi Kabupaten Sabu Raijua hingga tahun 2018 masih didominasi oleh Sektor Pertanian yakni 32,34%. Sektor Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertanahan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib merupakan kontributor tertinggi kedua dengan kontribusi 20,80%. Di urutan ketiga adalah Sektor Konstruksi dengan peranan sebesar 15,54%. Pertumbuhan ekonomi Kabupaten Sabu Raijua tahun 2018 melaju sebesar 5,11%. Pertumbuhan ekonomi di tahun 2018 tersebut mendekati pertumbuhan ekonomi Provinsi NTT yang dalam tiga tahun terakhir yang cenderung stabil pada kisaran 5%.

November (33,4°C) and the lowest was in September (24,0°C). Like several other regions in NTT, Sabu Raijua Regency is also experienced rainfall and a few rainy days. In 2017, the highest rainfall was occurred in December, which was 233.7 mm with the rainiest days being 26 days. Whereas, in August (0,1 mm) and September (0.0 mm), there was only one rainy day recorded. Humidity was between 71% and 86%, air pressure was between 1009.1 mb and 1014.4 mb, while wind speed was between 4 and 15 knots, the percentage of solar radiation was between 46% and 99%.

### Demographics

The population of Sabu Raijua at the end of December 2018 was 95,711 people in 23,807 heads of households, consisting of 48,785 men and 46,926 women with a sex ratio of 104 and average population density was 208 people/km<sup>2</sup>. The number of Workforce reached 72.61% was working and 2.06% was seeking employment. Whereas the number of Non-Workforce was 9.49% who attended school, 12.38% who took care of the household and the other was 3.46%. Human Development Index (HDI) was 55.22.

### Economy

The economic structure of Sabu Raijua Regency until 2018 was still dominated by the Agricultural Sector (32.34%). The Governance Administration, Land, and Mandatory Social Security Sector were the second highest contributor with a contribution of 20.80%. In third place was the Construction Sector with a role of 15.54%. The economic growth of Sabu Raijua Regency in 2018 accelerated by 5.11%. Economic growth in 2018 was close to the economic growth of NTT Province which in the last three years has tended to be stable at around 5%.





## SARANA DAN PRASARANA

## FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

<b>EDUCATION</b>	15 Kindergarten (TK); 78 Elementary Schools (51 State and 27 Elementary Schools); 23 State Junior High Schools (SMPN); and 7 General Senior High Schools (6 State and 1 Private SMU).
<b>HEALTH</b>	Health Facilities: 1 hospital, 6 Public Health Centres (PHC/ Puskesmas), 55 Sub-PHC (Pustu), 6 Rural Health Posts (Poskesdes) and 1 Rural Maternity Post (Polindes) as well as 7 Family Planning Clinics (KKB). Health Workers recorded: 15 General Practitioners, 1 Dentist, 158 General Nurses, 19 Dental Nurses, 140 Midwives.
<b>RELIGION</b>	2.6% of the population is Catholic (8 churches); 96.7% are Protestant (148 churches) and 0.7% are Muslim (1 mosque).
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	Airport: Tardamu Airport. Seaport: Port of Seba (Main port) and Port of Biu. Highway: 655.27 Km (45.27 km of State roads; 39 km of Provincial roads and 571 km of Regency roads). Ground transportation means that are available: 14,223 motorbikes; 217 units of 4-wheeled vehicles; 297 units of 6-wheeled vehicles; and 10 units of 10-wheeled vehicles.  There are 2 Sub Post-offices and 55 house-phone customers.
<b>FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>	1 BRI Unit and 3 NTT Bank units; 39 Cooperatives.

## POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI

## INVESTMENT POTENTIALS AND OPPORTUNITIES

### Pertanian

- Padi Sawah: luas panen 1.206 ha, produksi 5.141,5 ton; Padi Ladang: 35 ha, 97,6 ton; Jagung: 2.420 ha, 9.407,6 ton; Ubi

### Agriculture

- Wetland paddy: 1,206 ha harvest area, 5,141.5 tons production; Dry land paddy: 35 ha, 97.6 tons; Maize: 2,420





**BEAUTIFUL PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT  
IN SABU RAIJUA**



kayu: 66 ha, 547,6 ton; Ubi jalar: 227 ha, 908 ton; Kacang tanah: 571 ha, 1.230,5 ton; Kacang hijau: 839 ha, 1.258,5 ton; Sorghum: 982 ha, 982 ton.

- Sayuran: Bawang merah: 276 ton, Sawi: 476 ton, Kacang Panjang: 37,9 ton; Cabai: 33,7 ton; Tomat: 88,7 ton; Terung: 33,6 ton; Buncis: 56,5 ton; Mentimun: 35,3 ton; Kangkung: 75 ton; dan Bayam: 87,6 ton.
- Buah-buahan: Jeruk: 5 ton; Pisang: 1.445 ton; Mangga: 1.608 ton; Pepaya: 2.018 ton; Nangka: 469,4 ton; Sirsak: 102,1 ton; dan Semangka: 359,7 ton.

**Perkebunan**

Kelapa: 1.838 ha, 860 ton; Kapuk: 71 ha, 21 ton; Pinang: 143 ha, 50 ton; Jambu Mete: 1.292 ha, 271 ton; Lontar: 1.177 ha, 247 ton; dan Tembakau: 19 ha, 4 ton.

ha, 9,407.6 ton; Cassava: 66 ha, 547.6 tons; Sweet potato: 227 ha, 908 tons; Peanuts: 571 ha, 1,230.5 tons; Mungbeans: 839 ha, 1,258.5 tons; Sorghum: 982 ha, 982 tons.

- Vegetables: Shallots: 276 tons; Mustard-green: 476 tons; Long Beans: 37.9 tons; Chili: 33.7 tons; Tomato: 88.7 tons; Eggplant: 33.6 tons; Snap beans: 56.5 tons; Cucumber: 35.3 tons; Water cabbage: 75 tons; and Spinach: 87.6 tons.
- Fruits: Oranges: 5 tons; Banana: 1,445 tons; Mango: 1,608 tons; Papaya: 2,018 tons; Jackfruit: 469.4 tons; Soursop: 102.1 tons; and Watermelon: 359.7 tons.

**Plantation**

Coconut: 1,838 ha, 860 tons; Kapok: 71 ha, 21 tons; Areca nut: 143 ha, 50 tons; Cashew: 1,292 ha, 271 tons; Palmyra palm: 1,177 ha, 247 tons; and Tobacco: 19 ha, 4 tons.





### Peternakan

5.392 sapi potong, 10.217 kerbau, 7.486 kuda, 49.097 kambing, 21.497 domba, dan 45.364 babi. Populasi Unggas; 294.492 ayam kampung dan 8.497 ayam ras.

### Kehutanan

Luas Kawasan Hutan (Lindung): 9.899,98 ha.

### Industri

257 industri dengan 1.850 tenaga kerja (4 industri besar dan sedang dengan 68 karyawan; 42 industri kecil dengan 380 karyawan; dan 211 industri kerajinan rumah-tangga dengan 1.402 karyawan).

### Pertambangan dan Energi

- Hasil tambang/galian: Pasir (15.658,67 m<sup>3</sup>); Sirtu (9.025,63 m<sup>3</sup>); Batu Glondong (11.731,35 m<sup>3</sup>); Batu karang (22.008,26 m<sup>3</sup>); Batu pecah (10.122,33 m<sup>3</sup>); Tanah urug (8.023,82 m<sup>3</sup>); Koral beton (445,01 m<sup>3</sup>); dan Batu kapur (32.392,68 m<sup>3</sup>).
- Daya terpasang listrik di Kabupaten ini: 5.116,329 KVA; produksi: 5.532.488 KWh; listrik terjual: 5.351.953 KWh untuk 5.456 pelanggan.
- PDAM di Sabu Raijua memiliki 335 pelanggan, dengan jumlah air yang disalurkan: 39.548 m<sup>3</sup>.

### Animal Husbandry

5,392 beef cattle; 10,217 buffaloes; 7,486 horses; 49,097 goats; 21,497 sheep and 45,364 pigs. Poultry population: 294,492 native chickens and 8,497 broilers.

### Forestry

Area of Forest (Protected): 9,899.98 ha

### Industry

257 industries with 1,850 workers (4 large and medium industries with 68 employees; 42 small industries with 380 employees; and 211 handicraft industries with 1,402 employees).

### Mining and Energy

- Mining/quarrying products: Sand (15,658.67 m<sup>3</sup>); Sandstone (9,025.63m<sup>3</sup>); Spindle stone (11,731.35 m<sup>3</sup>); Coral reef (22,008.26 m<sup>3</sup>); Split stone (10,122.33 m<sup>3</sup>); Soil for piling up (8,023.82 m<sup>3</sup>); Coral concrete (445.01 m<sup>3</sup>); and Limestone (32,392.68 m<sup>3</sup>).
- Electricity installed in the Regency: 5,116,329 KVA; production: 5,532,488 KWh; electricity sold: 5,351,953 KWh for 5,456 customers.
- PDAM on Sabu Raijua has 335 customers, an amount of water distributed: 39,548 m<sup>3</sup>.





## BEAUTIFUL PROSPECTS OF INVESTMENT IN SABU RAIJUA



### Perdagangan

Kabupaten ini memiliki 1 Perusahaan Besar, 97 perusahaan menengah dan 76 perusahaan kecil. Sarana Perdagangan : 8 Pasar.

### Kelautan dan Perikanan

- **Perikanan**

Kabupaten Sabu Raijua dengan luas wilayah perairan 466,99 Km<sup>2</sup> dan panjang garis pantai 134,357 Km yang berpotensi untuk usaha penangkapan ikan serta budidaya rumput laut. Jumlah nelayan yang tersebar di wilayah Kabupaten Sabu Raijua berdasarkan data tahun 2018 adalah sebanyak 2.024 orang nelayan yang terdiri dari nelayan penuh 307 orang, nelayan sambilan utama 804 orang dan nelayan sambilan tambahan 913 orang. Produksi perikanan tangkap sebesar 383,18 ton/tahun terdiri atas berbagai jenis ikan misalnya ikan tuna, Cakalang, Tongkol dan tenggiri dan berbagai jenis ikan kecil lainnya dengan jumlah alat tangkap berupa hand line 1.028 unit, pukat cincin 13 unit, gill net 992 unit, jala buang 87 unit serta pancing tonda 74 unit. Sedangkan armada penangkapan (perahu/kapal penangkap ikan) yang dimanfaatkan oleh para nelayan berdasarkan jenis adalah

### Trading

The Regency has 1 Large-, 97 Medium- and 76 Small-companies. Trading Facilities : 8 Markets.

### Marine and Fisheries

- **Fisheries**

Sabu Raijua Regency with waters area of 466.99 Km<sup>2</sup> and a coastline length of 134,357 Km has the potential for capture fishery and seaweed cultivation. The number of fishers scattered in Sabu Raijua Regency based on 2018 data were 2,024 fishers consisting of 307 full fishers, 804 main side fishers and 809 additional side fishers. Capture fishery production of 383.18 tons/year consists of various types of fish such as tuna, skipjack tuna, little tuna and narrow-barred Spanish mackerel as well as various types of other small fish with the number of fishing gear in the form of hand line: 1,028 units, purse seine: 13 units, gill net: 992 units, cast net: 87 units and troll line 74 units. While the fishing fleet (fishing boats/vessels) utilized by fisher by type is Jukung: 552 units,



Jukung 552 unit, sampan 628. Pada tahun 2018, tercatat total hasil perikanan tangkap sebanyak 768,5 ton. Dengan memperhatikan jenis armada penangkapan yang beroperasi di wilayah Kabupaten Sabu Raijua, maka sebagian besar masih tradisional, sehingga perlu difasilitasi dengan armada penangkapand dan teknologi yang lebih memadai serta, serta jaringan pemasaran yang tersedia maka prospek investasi dibidang ini akan memberikan keuntungan yang besar baik untuk nelayan, penanam modal dan peningkatan PAD.

- **Garam**

Garam Sabu Raijua berkualitas nomor satu sangat diminati oleh masyarakat dan merupakan komoditi andalan Kabupaten Sabu Raijua . Berdasarkan hasil penelitian Laborarium Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB), Jawa Barat menunjukkan bahwa garam Sabu Raijua tergolong nomor satu dengan kadar yodium 97,6 persen, sementara kadar garam sebesar 97,8 persen. hasil produksi rata-rata per-ha sekali panen sebanyak 15 ton, apabila diakumulasi maka 1 ha tambak garam dalam sebulan tiga kali panen maka menghasilkan 45 ton. Tahun 2011 sampai dengan 2018 Pemkab Sabu Raijua telah membangun 107 ha tambak garam, dengan hasil produksi setahun sebanyak 4.815 ton. Produksi garam Sabu Raijua dikirim ke berbagai daerah di NTT dan Kalimantan , Adapun harga garam curah untuk industri per kg di gudang adalah Rp. 1.500 sampai dengan Rp. 2000,- . Pemerintah Sabu Raijua juga membangun satu unit pabrik garam beryodium yang berlokasi di Tulaika Kelurahan Mebba yang berkapasitas produksi 1 sampai dengan 1,5 ton per hari dan telah berproduksi sampai saat garam yudium dipasarkan di masyarakat dengan nama Garam Nataga Cap Otak Brilian. Pemerintah sangat berharap adanya penanam modal atau investor dari luar daerah untuk melakukan investasi di bidang garam karena potensi di bidang ini sangat menjanjikan memberikan keuntungan yang besar.



sampan: 628. In 2018, a total of 768.5 tons of capture fisheries were recorded. By paying attention to the type of fishing fleet operating in the Sabu Raijua Regency area, most of it is still traditional, so it needs to be facilitated with more adequate fleets and technology, and available marketing networks so that the prospect of investment in the field will provide great benefits for fishers , investors and increase in locally-generated revenue (PAD).

- **Salt**

The number one quality of Sabu Raijua salt is in great demand by the community and is a mainstay commodity of Sabu Raijua Regency. Based on the research results by the Bogor Agricultural Institute Laboratories (IPB), West Java, it was shown that Sabu Raijua salt was number one with iodine content of 97.6%, while the salt content was 97.8%. The average yield per ha per harvest is 15 tons, if it is accumulated then 1 ha of salt ponds in a month are three times harvested and produce 45 tons. From 2011 to 2018, the Regional Government of Sabu Raijua Regency has built 107 ha of salt ponds, with a yearly production of 4,815 tons. Sabu Raijua salt production is sent to various regions in NTT and Kalimantan. The price of bulk salt for industry per kg in warehouses is IDR 1,500 to IDR 2000. The Government of Sabu Raijua also built a unit of iodized salt plant located in Tulaika, Mebba Village, which has a production capacity of 1 to 1.5 tons per day and has been producing until the iodized salt is marketed in the community called Garam Nataga Cap Otak Brilian. The government really hopes that there are investors from outside the region to invest in the salt sector because the potential in the field is very promising to give a big profit.







- **Rumput Laut**

Pengembangan budidaya rumput laut yang didukung luas lahan potensial rumput laut di Sabu Raijua seluas 2.364,67 ha dan kondisi curah hujan serta penyinaran matahari yang relatif sangat baik membuat potensi budidaya rumput laut memiliki kualitas yang unggul dan sangat menjanjikan, dengan luas lahan yang sedang dimanfaatkan 267,74 ha sudah menghasilkan rata-rata panen per hektar/tahun sebanyak 5,87 ton rumput laut kering. Pemerintah Kabupaten Sabu Raijua terus mendorong peningkatan produksinya, dengan cara pemerintah memberikan berbagai fasilitas berupa bibit, tali dan berbagai sarana yang dibutuhkan oleh petani rumput laut. Hasil produksi rumput laut petani harga sangat bersaing, rumput laut yang basah berkisar Rp. 8.000,- per kg, sedangkan harga rumput laut kering berkisar Rp. 22.000,- per kg. Pembelian rumput laut oleh Pemerintah Sabu Raijua untuk mendukung operasional produksi pabrik pengolahan rumput laut yang berkapasitas 10 ton per hari di Kelurahan Limaggu Kecamatan Sabu Timur, produksi rumput laut menjadi bahan setengah jadi seperti chip yang dapat dipakai untuk pengolahan berbagai bahan makanan dan bahan kesehatan serta kosmetik.

## POTENSI PARIWISATA

Kabupaten Sabu Raijua terus mengembangkan seluruh potensi pariwisata baik itu seni budaya dan alam sebagai daya tarik wisatawan lokal maupun mancanegara. Pola perilaku budaya masyarakat Sabu Raijua sehari-hari masih memegang nilai-nilai budaya. Hal ini ditandai dengan masih suburnya kegiatan-



- **Seaweed**

The development of seaweed cultivation supported by the potential area of seaweed on Sabu Raijua with an area of 2,364.67 ha and relatively very good rainfall and solar conditions make the potential for seaweed cultivation to be of superior quality and very promising, with the area being utilized of about 267.74 ha has produced an average harvest per hectare/year of 5.87 tons of dried seaweed. The Regional Government of Sabu Raijua Regency continues to push for increased production, by the way the government provides various facilities in the form of seeds, ropes and various facilities needed by seaweed farmers. The results of farmers' seaweed prices are very competitive, wet seaweed ranges from IDR 8,000 - per kg, while the price of dried seaweed ranges from IDR 22,000 per kg. The purchase of seaweed by the Government of Sabu Raijua to support the operation of production of seaweed processing plants with a capacity of 10 tons per day in Limaggu Village, East Sabu District, seaweed production becomes semi-finished materials such as chips that can be used for processing various food ingredients and health as well as cosmetic ingredients .

## POTENTIAL OF TOURISM

Sabu Raijua Regency continues to develop all tourism potential both cultural arts and nature as an attraction for local and foreign tourists. The pattern of cultural behaviour of the people of Sabu Raijua everyday still holds cultural values. This is marked by the proliferation of thick traditional and cultural



kegiatan adat dan budaya yang kental dan sangat kuatnya misalnya kebiasaan atau tradisi agama suku atau Jingtitiu. Upacara adat penduduk Sabu Raijua yang melibatkan banyak masyarakat adalah Hole yang dilaksanakan tepat pada War'ru Bangaliwu dalam perhitungan kalender adat atau sekitar bulan Mei atau Juni dalam perhitungan kalender Masehi.

Ada beberapa objek wisata yang ada di Sabu Raijua diantaranya adalah beberapa pantai yang nan indah permai misalnya Pantai Rae Mea, Pantai Napae, Kampung Adat Megalitik Namata, Benteng Ege, Perkampungan rumah adat, upacara adat Pehere Jara Kelila, naiki kebuai dan Eki Kengoro Rae. Obyek wisata alam yang menjadi ikon pariwisata Kabupaten Sabu Raijua saat ini yang terkenal dan telah banyak dikunjungi wisatawan dan terpilih sebagai yang terbaik pada ajang Anugerah Pesona Indonesia (API) sebagai **Surga Yang Tersembunyi Terpopuler** yakni **"KELABBA MADJA"**. Secara keseluruhan, Kabupaten ini memiliki 40 Obyek Wisata. Kunjungan wisatawan tercatat 500 Wisatawan Mancanegara dan 16.013 Wisatawan Nusantara. Kabupaten ini memiliki 1 hotel bintang-1 (20 kamar, 25 tempat tidur dan 12 karyawan); 7 Penginapan (59 kamar, 95 tempat tidur dan 6 karyawan). Sedangkan Rumah Makan tercatat 13 restoran (538 meja, 229 kursi dan 28 karyawan).



activities such as the customs or traditions of the tribal religion or Jingtitiu. The traditional ceremony of the residents of Sabu Raijua involving many communities is the Hole which is carried out right on the War'ru Bangaliwu in the calculation of the traditional calendar or around May or June in the calculation of the Christian calendar.

There are several tourism objects on Sabu Raijua including some beautiful beaches such as Rae Mea and Napae Beaches, Namata Megalithic Traditional Kampong, Fort Ege, Traditional Houses Kampong, traditional ceremonies of Pehere Jara Kelila, naiki kebuai and Eki Kengoro Rae. The natural tourism object which is the tourism icon of Sabu Raijua Regency and currently famous and has been visited by many tourists and was chosen as the best at the Indonesian Charm Award (API) as the **Most Famous Hidden Paradise** is **"KELABBA MADJA"**. Overall, the Regency has 40 Tourism Objects. Tourist visits were recorded 500 Foreign Tourists and 16,013 Archipelago Tourists. The Regency has a 1-star hotel (20 rooms, 25 beds and 12 employees) and 7 Inns (59 rooms, 95 beds and 6 employees). While the restaurant recorded 13 restaurants (538 tables, 229 seats and 28 employees).

## Obyek Wisata di Kabupaten Sabu Raijua

### 1. Wisata Budaya Hole

Wisata Budaya Ritual Adat Hole yang unik, besar/masal dan meriah ini diselenggarakan di semua wilayah kecamatan Sabu Raijua, di Kecamatan Hawu Mehara Hole diselenggarakan di Desa Rame Due dan desa pusat budaya Hawu Mehara yaitu Desa Pedaro, Hole Liae di Desa Ledeke. Hole Timu di Kelurahan Limaggu, Hole Sabu Tengah di Kolodabba Desa Jiwuwu, Hole Sabu Barat di Desa Menia dan Hole Raijua di Ledeuunu. Hole merupakan upacara adat yang

## Tourism Object in Sabu Raijua Regency

### 1. Hole Culture Tourism

This unique, large and massive Adat Hole Ritual Cultural Tourism was held in all Sabu Raijua sub-districts, in Hawu Mehara Hole District, held in Rame Due Village and the central village of Mehara Hawu culture, Pedaro Village, Hole Liae in Ledeke Village. Timu Hole in Limaggu Village, Middle Sabu Hole in the Kolodabba of Jiwuwu Village, Hole in West Sabu in Menia and Hole Raijua Villages in Ledeuunu. Hole is a traditional ceremony that is very







sangat populer di kalangan masyarakat Sabu Raijua yang dilakukan secara massal. Upacara adat ini menjadi sangat populer karena hanya dilakukan satu kali dalam setahun sehingga memikat banyak wisatawan manca negara maupun wisatawan lokal termasuk orang Sabu Raijua yang selama ini berada di luar daerah untuk turut serta dalam kemeriahan dan kegembiraan ritual adat tersebut. Selain itu, Ritual adat Hole mengandung beberapa nilai-nilai yang tertanam dalam kehidupan sosial kemasyarakatan orang Sabu Raijua, antara lain nilai kepercayaan, nilai kesadaran, nilai persatuan dan kesatuan, nilai etika, nilai estetika, nilai kesetiaan serta nilai yuridis. Ritual Adat Hole ini memiliki tahapan-tahapan dari awal sampai akhir.

## 2. Wisata Alam Kelabba Madja

Wisata alam berupa tebing terjal dan bukit batu berwarna-warni yang terletak di Desa Wadu Maddi, Kecamatan Hawu Mehara dengan jarak 35 Km dari Kota Seba. Wilayah ini merupakan tanah Suku (Kerogo Napuhina) dengan memberi hak pengelolaan pada Pemda Sabu Raijua. Obyek wisata alam ini menyajikan panorama alam yang menakjubkan berupa bukit dengan lereng terjal dipadu dengan deretan batu-batu besar dan kecil, tanah kapur dan tanah liat yang mengeras seiring proses alam yang sangat panjang serta menampilkan perpaduan warna-warni bebatuan dan tanah yang diukir dan ditata oleh alam. Kawasan Kelabba Madja merupakan tempat yang sakral bagi penganut agama Suku "Jingitiau" yang biasa melakukan ritual adat memohon kepada Dewa Madja yang dipusatkan pada tiga batu bertiang raksasa yang disebut batu laki-laki, batu perempuan dan batu anak, ritual adat tersebut untuk mendapat perlindungan dan kesejahteraan seperti diantaranya meminta hujan yang cukup. Tanah dari kawasan Kelabba Madja pada waktu lampau dipergunakan untuk

popular among the people of Sabu Raijua which is carried out en masse. This traditional ceremony is very popular because it is only done once a year so that it attracts many foreign tourists and local tourists including the Sabu Raijua people who have been outside the region to participate in the festivities and joy of the traditional rituals. In addition, the custom Hole Ritual contains several values that are embedded in the social life of the Sabu Raijua people, including trust values, awareness values, unity and unity values, ethical values, aesthetic values, loyalty values and juridical values. This Adat Hole ritual has stages from beginning to end.

## 2. Natural Tourism of Kelabba Madja

Natural tourism is in the form of steep cliffs and colourful stone hills located in Wadu Maddi Village of Hawu Mehara District with a distance of 35 Km from Seba City. The area is a tribal land (Kerogo Napuhina) by giving management rights to the Regional Government of Sabu Raijua. The natural tourism object presents stunning natural scenery in the form of steep hills with slopes combined with rows of large and small rocks, limestone soil and hardened clay as a very long natural process and displays a mixture of colourful rocks and carved and arranged soil by nature. The Kelabba Madja area is a sacred place for followers of the "Jingitiau" religion who usually perform traditional rituals begging the Madja God to focus on three giant pillar stones called male, female and children stones, to obtain protection and welfare such as asking for enough rain. Land from the Kelabba Madja area in the past was used to





membuat gerabah dan arca. Sejak bulan Nopember 2017 Kepala dan anak suku Napuhina (Kattu Kerogo Napuhiha) sepakat memberikan hak pengelolaan.

### 3. Goa Alam Lie Madira

Wisata alam di Desa Daieko, Kecamatan Hawu Mehara (Mesara) ini juga merupakan Tanah Suku. Lie Madira adalah goa yang di dalamnya terdapat kolam pemandian yang airnya sangat jernih dan pemandangan yang sangat indah. Kawasan yang memiliki luas sekitar 5000 m<sup>2</sup> ini dikuasai oleh Donahipa. Pada kawasan Goa Lie Madira juga terdapat beberapa situs berupa batu-batu, pohon besar dan rindang serta fasilitas yang dibangun Pemda Sabu Raijua berupa 2 lopo, 1 homestay serta sebuah tangga permanen untuk masuk ke dalam Goa. Keunikan Goa Lie Madira tidak hanya itu, masih ada tiga terowongan. Satu mengarah ke Liae, satu ke Koloudju di Kecamatan Sabu Barat dan satu terowongan lain mengarah ke Raijua. Oleh karenanya bila ingin melihat pemandangan laut melalui Goa Lie Madira, pengunjung harus bisa melewati ketiga terowongan ini.

### 4. Kampung Adat Megalitik Namata

Wisata Budaya Batu Megalitik berada di Desa Raeloro Kecamatan Sabu Barat. Jaraknya sekitar 2 Km dari Pelabuhan Laut Seba dan 1 Km dari Bandara Terdamu. Kampung Adat Namata sering digunakan atraksi upacara adat dan pertemuan Imam adat. Pada Kampung Adat Namata ada sembilan Batu Bulat yang bersejarah dan Altar persembahan bagi tiap-tiap Suku. Kerajinan rakyat berupa Tenun ikat yang halus dan indah motifnya juga dijumpai disini.



make pottery and statues. Since November 2017 the head of the tribe and their sub-tribes of Napuhina (Kattu Kerogo Napuhiha) have agreed to give management rights.



### 3. Lie Madira Natural Cave

Natural tourism in Daieko Village of Hawu Mehara District (Mesara) is also a tribal land. Lie Madira is a cave in which there is a bathing pool with very clear water and beautiful scenery. The area which has an area of around 5000 m<sup>2</sup> is controlled by Donahipa. There are also several sites in the Lie Madira Cave area in the form of rocks, large and shady trees and facilities built by the Regional Government of Sabu Raijua in the form of 2 lopos, 1 homestay and a permanent ladder to enter the Cave. The uniqueness of Lie Madira Cave is not only that, there are still three tunnels; one leads to Liae, one to Koloudju in West Sabu District and another tunnel leads to Raijua. Therefore if the visitors want to see the sea view through Lie Madira Cave, they must be able to pass through these three tunnels.

### 4. Megalithic Namata Traditional Kampong

Megalithic Stone Tourism is located in Raeloro Village of West Sabu District. The distance is about 2 km from Seba Seaport and 1 km from Terdamu Airport. Namata Traditional Kampong is often used for traditional ceremonies and meetings of traditional Priests. In the Indigenous Kampong there are nine historic Round Stones and Offering Altar for each Tribe. Folk crafts in the form of tie weaving that are smooth and beautiful are also found here.







#### 5. Pantai Cemara dan Menanga

Obyek Wisata Pantai Menanga di Eilode dan Cemara dengan pasir putih, air laut jernih biru kehijauan dan jajaran pohon cemara laut. Terletak di Desa Jiwuwu di Kecamatan Sabu Tengah berjarak sekitar 18 Km dari Kota. Pantai ini sesuai namanya memiliki pohon-pohon cemara laut (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) yang berjajar di bibir pantainya yang telah berusia tua, pasir putih, air laut biru jernih kehijauan, pemandangan yang indah serta terdapat perkampungan nelayan

#### 6. Goa Lie Mabala

Wisata Alam dengan ruangan goa yang rapih dan indah ini berada di Desa Eimau, Kecamatan Sabu Tengah, sekitar 13 Km dari Kota Seba dan atau sekitar 4 Km dari Kota Kecamatan Sabu Tengah yang masih merupakan Tanah Suku. Bagian dalam goa ini cukup luas dan memiliki panorama yang indah dan terdapat ruangan-ruangan seperti ruangan tamu dan lumbung. Konon menurut tuturan masyarakat setempat goa ini adalah tempat berdiamnya *Mabala Nguru* dari Suku Nadou yang terkenal sakti pada jamannya. Pada bagian yang tidak jauh dari mulut goa sekitar 20 meter terdapat ruang yang cukup terang karena terdapat beberapa lubang sebagai ventilasi pada bagian atas goa sehingga sinar matahari menembus ke dalam goa.

#### 7. Kampung Adat Kujiratu

Obyek Wisata Budaya ini berjarak kurang lebih 21 Km dari Kota Seba dan atau 5 Km dari Pusat Kecamatan. Merupakan tanah Suku (Masyarakat Adat) yang terletak di Desa Kujiratu, Kecamatan Sabu Timur. Dalam perkampungan ini terdapat rumah-rumah adat yang di sebut ammu rukoko yang bentuk atapnya seperti perahu terbalik, bahan atapnya



#### 5. Cemara and Menanga Beach

Menanga and Cemara Beach Tourism Object in Eilode with white sand, clear turquoise sea water and a row of sea pine trees. Located in Jiwuwu Village in Central Sabu District, it is about 18 Km from the City. The beach as the name implies has old-aged sea pine trees (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) which lined up on the lips of the beach, white sand, clear green sea water, beautiful scenery and fisher villages.

#### 6. Lie Mabala Cave

The Natural Tourism Object with a neat and beautiful cave room is in Eimau Village of Central Sabu District, about 13 Km from Seba City and or about 4 Km from the Capital of Central Sabu District which is still a Tribal Land. The inside of the cave is quite extensive and has a beautiful panorama and there are rooms such as guest rooms and barns. It is said that according to the utterances of the local community, the cave is the place where Mabala Nguru of the Nadou Tribe dwells which is famous in its era. In the part not far from the cave mouth about 20 meters there is a room that is quite bright because there are several holes as vents at the top of the cave so that sunlight penetrates into the cave.

#### 7. Kujiratu Indigenous Kampong

The Cultural Tourism Object is approximately 21 Km from Seba City and or 5 Km from the District Center. It is the land of the Tribe (Indigenous People) located in Kujiratu Village of East Sabu District. In the kampong there are



dari daun lontar dan bendek (panggung tiga susun), altar upacara adat dan sejumlah peninggalan sejarah seperti meriam, tombak, pedang dan gong raksasa sebagai warisan sejarah budaya dan masih dilestarikan atau dirawat, dijaga dan dimanfaatkan pada ritual tertentu seperti bui ihi, nga'a kelila tao leo dan sejenisnya. Ada pula upacara adat yang dilakukan setiap tahunnya di Rumah Adat Kujiratu yaitu Pehere Jara Kelila, naiki kebui yang bisanya jatuh pada bulan Februari atau Maret dan Eki Kengoro Rae yang dilakukan sehari sebelum purnama dan dilanjutkan dengan pehere jara bangaliwu pada hari berikutnya. Suku yang berada di Rae ini adalah suku Napurru dan Kerogo-Kerogonya (sub-suku atau klan). Pemimpin ritual pada kompleks ini adalah banga rae, kiru lihu dan doheleo. Rumah Adat Kujiratu ini telah terdaftar sebagai Situs Nasional sejak tahun 1988.



traditional houses called ammu rukoko which form the roof like an inverted boat, the roof material from Palmyra palm leaves and bendek (three-level stage), traditional ceremonial altars and a number of historical relics such as cannons, spears, swords and giant gongs as cultural heritage and still preserved or cared for, guarded and utilized in certain rituals such as bui ihi, nga'a kelila tao leo and the like. There is also a traditional

ceremony held every year in the Kujiratu Traditional House namely Pehere Jara Kelila, naiki kebui which usually falls in February or March and Eki Kengoro Rae which is done a day before full moon and continued with pehere jara bangaliwu on the following day. The tribe in Rae is the Napurru Tribe and its Kerogos (sub-tribe or clan). The ritual leader in the complex is banga rae, kiru lihu and doheleo. The Kujiratu Traditional House has been registered as a National Site since 1988.

#### 8. Upacara/ Ritual Adat Dab'bha Liae

Wisata Budaya dengan keunikan Ritual Adat terletak di Desa Eilogo, Kecamatan Liae berjarak kurang lebih 23 Km dari Kota Seba. Ritual adat DAB'BHA merupakan salah satu ritual adat yang sangat populer di kalangan masyarakat Sabu Raijua. Ritual ini menjadi populer karena menampilkan nilai-nilai budaya yang sangat sakral serta menjadi daya tarik bagi masyarakat Sabu Raijua untuk mengikuti kegiatan adat tersebut karena hanya dilakukan dua hari sekali dalam waktu satu tahun. Dalam kegiatan DAB'BHA, biasa dilakukan acara sabung ayam secara adat dari beberapa kelompok yang dalam bahasa Sabu di sebut ADA sebagai representasi dari suku-suku yang ada di Sabu Raijua.

#### 8. Dab'bha Liae Indigenous Ceremonies/Rituals

The Cultural Tourism Object with the uniqueness of Indigenous Rituals is in Eilogo Village of Liae District, approximately 23 Km from Seba City. The traditional ritual of DAB'BHA is one of the traditional rituals that is very popular among the Sabu Raijua community. The ritual has become popular because it displays cultural values that are very sacred and an attraction for the people of Sabu Raijua to take part in these traditional activities because they are only conducted every other day in one year. In DAB'BHA activities, customary cockfighting events are usually carried out from several groups which are called ADA as a representation of the tribes on Sabu Raijua.







**DATA TABULATION  
POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVITIES  
OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI/PMA) & DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI/PMDN)  
SABU RAIJUA REGENCY**

NO	SECTOR (SUB SECTOR)	LOCATION	INVESTMENT PROJECT	OWNERSHIP STATUS	AREA (Ha)
1.	AGRICULTURE	Sabu Raijua Regency	Development of superior commodities (mungbeans, peanuts and sorghum); Construction of irrigation channels and dug wells; The use of dry land or sleeping land for secondary crops, horticulture and forestry on land that has water resources even during the dry season.	Community	Wetland area: 863 ha; dry land area: 21,016 ha. Sustainable agricultural land area: 15,574 ha.
2.	PLANTATION	Sabu Raijua Regency	Increased production of superior plantation crops (Palmyra palm, coconut and cashew nuts); Planting superior seeds; Processing and Marketing of Plantation products.	Community	Area of superior commodities: 8.396 ha.
3.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	Sabu Raijua Regency	Development of large livestock commodities (cows, buffaloes, horses), small livestock (goats, sheep and pigs) and poultry.	Community	--
4.	FISHERY/ MARINE	Sabu Raijua Regency	Increased production of capture and aquaculture fisheries; Increased production of Seaweed with a long-line system and using buoys; and People's Salt with the Giomembran system.	Community and Regency Government	Potential area of seaweed cultivation: 2,364.67 ha.
5.	FORESTRY	Sabu Raijua Regency	Improved control of the preservation of the forest environment and improve it through conservation, rehabilitation, reforestation (reforestation) and forest inventory.	Regency Government	--
6.	INDUSTRY	Sabu Raijua Regency	Industrial Development of Ceramics (Terracotta, Pottery, Ceramic Stone and Porcelain), Milk, Mokaf Flour and Development of Chocolate Processing Industry.  Promotion of small-scale industries and household handicrafts (iodine salt, seaweed, meubelair, tie weaving, blacksmith, earthenware and food (water sugar and ant sugar).	Community  Regency Government and Community	--
7.	MINING AND ENERGY	Sabu Raijua Regency	Increased production of building materials from excavated materials in Group C; Increased Electricity and Clean Water Production for the entire Regency.	Regency Government	--
8.	PERDAGANGAN	Sabu Raijua Regency	Modern Market Development and rehabilitation of village markets.	Regency Government	--
9.	PARIWISATA	6 Districts in Sabu Raijua Regency	Tourism Sector Development both at Featured Tourism Objects and new Tourism Objects; Promotions and tour packages; Tourist Travel Bureau; Development and Maintenance of Tourism Objects.	Regency Government and Community	61 Indigenous Villages and 23 Coastal Tourism locations and 14 Sea park.





**Peta Kabupaten Sabu Raijua**  
Map of Sabu Raijua Regency



**Kontak Investasi :**



**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU,  
PERINDUSTRIAN DAN PERDAGANGAN (DPMPTSPPP)  
KABUPATEN SABU RAIJUA**

Jalan El Tari – Seba, Telp. : 0380-851249,  
e-mail Dinas : [disperindagkopsarai@gmail.com](mailto:disperindagkopsarai@gmail.com),  
e-mail Bidang: [pmptspperindag20186@gmail.com](mailto:pmptspperindag20186@gmail.com)

**Contact Person :**

Bidang Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu  
Nomor : 082114132132.







**KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI  
DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG**  
**QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY**







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI SIDENRENG RAPPANG THE REGENT OF SIDENRENG RAPPANG**

**Ir. H. DOLLAH MANDO**

Bernama lengkap Ir H Dollah Mando. Di Sidrap, beliau kerap disapa Pak Haji, selain sebagai penghargaan juga karena ketokohnya. Pria yang lahir di Lawawoi, 2 Desember 1950 itu, kerap membantu ayah menggarap sawah di sela waktu sekolah. Beliau gemar olahraga tenis meja. Pendidikan awalnya dilalui di Sekolah Rakyat (SR) atau sekarang disebut Sekolah Dasar (SD) Lawawoi (lulus 1963), dilanjutkan ke SMP Negeri 1 Pangkajene (lulus 1966) dan SMA Pangkajene (lulus 1969). Pendidikan tinggi ditempuhnya di Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS) Makassar, lulus tahun 1977 dengan gelar Insinyur Pertanian jurusan Sosial Ekonomi (SOSEK).

Beliau memulai karir sebagai Penyuluh dan dikenal sebagai sosok yang jujur dan ramah. Beberapa daerah di Sulawesi Selatan sempat disinggahi sebagai Penyuluh Pertanian. Beliau pernah menjadi Kepala Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan Sidrap; Kepala Badan Kepegawaian Pendidikan dan Pelatihan (BKPP). Setelah itu, terpilih sebagai Wakil Bupati Sidrap mendampingi Rusdi Masse (RMS) selama 2 periode, sejak tahun 2008. Pada tahun 2018, beliau bersama wakilnya Mahmud Yusuf, menang head-to-head atas rivalnya, Fatmawati Rusdi di PILKADA Sidrap. Dalam perjalanan hidupnya juga dikenal sebagai tokoh dan kader GOLKAR. Hanya saja pada PILKADA 2018, GOLKAR memberikan dukung-an kepada paslon lain. Beliau kemudian diusung koalisi partai hemat, Gerindra dan Demokrat. Namun juga mendapat dukungan dari Partai Garuda dan PDIP Perjuangan.

His full name is Ir. H. Dollah Mando. In Sidrap, he is often called "Pak Haji", besides being a tribute also because of his character. The man who was born in Lawawoi, 2 December 1950, was often helped his father's work on paddy fields on the sidelines of school time. He likes to play table tennis. His early education was passed at the People's School (SR) or now called Elementary School (SD) of Lawawoi (graduated in 1963), continued to the Public Junior High School (SMP 1) of Pangkajene (graduated in 1966) and the Senior High School (SMA) of Pangkajene (graduated in 1969). He attended higher education at the Faculty of Agriculture of Hasanuddin University (UNHAS) of Makassar, graduating in 1977 with a degree in Agricultural Engineering majoring in Social Economics (SOSEK).

He began his career as an Agricultural Extension and was known as an honest and friendly person. Some areas in South Sulawesi were stopped by as Agricultural Extension. He was once the Head of the Food Crop Agriculture Service of Sidrap; the Head of the Agency for Education and Training Personnel (BKPP). After that, he was elected as the Deputy Regent of Sidrap accompanying Rusdi Masse (RMS) for 2 periods, since 2008. In 2018, along with his deputy Mahmud Yusuf, he won head-to-head over his rival, Fatmawati Rusdi at PILKADA of Sidrap. In the course of his life, he was also known as a figure and cadre of GOLKAR. It was just that in the 2018 PILKADA, GOLKAR provided support to other candidates. He was then carried by a frugal party coalition, Gerindra and Democrats. But he also received support from the Garuda Party and PDIP Perjuangan.





QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT  
IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY



KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG  
QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY



**VISI DAN MISI**

**Visi :**

“Terciptanya Iklim Kondusif bagi Investasi Agribisnis di Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang pada Tahun 2025”.

**Misi:**

1. Menyiapkan regulasi untuk menjamin kepastian hukum;

**VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision:**

“The creation of conducive climate for agribusiness investment in Sidenreng Rappang Regency in 2025”.

**Mission:**

1. Preparing regulations to ensure legal certainty;





## KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG

2. Menyelenggarakan pelayanan publik yang profesional dan bermutu tinggi;
3. Menyiapkan sumber daya dan infrastruktur untuk mendukung pengembangan dan pemasaran agribisnis;
4. Mengembangkan system informasi dan promosi penanaman modal; dan
5. Menyiapkan kebijakan pemberian fasilitas kemudahan dan insentif bagi investor agribisnis.

2. Organizing professional and high-quality public service;
3. Preparing resource and infrastructure for support agribusiness development and marketing;
4. Developing information systems and investment promotion; and
5. Preparing policy in providing facilities and incentives for agribusiness investors.



### GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH

#### Letak Geografis, Luas dan Batas Wilayah

Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang (untuk selanjutnya disebut: Kabupaten Sidrap) merupakan salah satu kabupaten di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan yang relatif lebih sempit dari daerah lain yang ada. Namun demikian, memiliki potensi ekonomi yang cukup tinggi dengan luas wilayah 189.808,69 km<sup>2</sup>. Kabupaten Sidrap terletak kira-kira 183 km di sebelah Utara kota Makassar. Secara astronomis, Kabupaten Sidrap terletak antara 3°43'-4°09' Lintang Selatan dan 119°41'-120°10' Bujur Timur, masing-masing berbatasan dengan sebelah utara kabupaten Pinrang dan Enrekang, sebelah Selatan berbatasan dengan kabupaten Barru dan Soppeng serta sebelah Barat berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Pinrang dan kota Pare-Pare. Secara administratif, Kabupaten Sidrap terdiri atas 11 Kecamatan, 68 Kelurahan dan 38 Desa.

#### Topografi, Iklim dan Kesesuaian Lahan

Kondisi geografisnya dengan ketinggian yang bervariasi antara 18 sampai 64 meter di atas permukaan laut dengan topografi datar, berbukit, bergunung dan rawa memungkinkan untuk pengembangan

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

#### Geographical Location, Area and Boundaries

Sidenreng Rappang Regency (hereinafter referred to as: Sidrap Regency) is one of the regencies in South Sulawesi Province which is relatively narrower than other regions. However, it has high economic potential with an area of 189,808.69 km<sup>2</sup>. Sidrap Regency is located approximately 183 km North of Makassar City. Astronomically, Sidrap Regency is located between 3°43' - 4°09' South Latitude and 119°41' - 120°10' East Longitude, each bordering to Pinrang and Enrekang Regencies in the North, Luwu and Wajo Regencies in the East, Barru and Soppeng Regencies in the South, and Pinrang Regency and Pare-Pare City in the West. Administratively, Sidrap Regency consists of 11 Districts, 68 sub-districts and 38 villages.

#### Topography, Climate and Land Suitability

The height of geographical condition varies between 18 and 64 meters above sea level with flat, hilly, mountainous and swamp topography allowing for the development of various





## QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY



berbagai kegiatan ekonomi, seperti Sektor Pertanian dan Perkebunan, Kehutanan, Perdagangan dan Industri, serta Sektor Pertambangan dan Energi. Disamping itu, kondisi fisik wilayah yang terdiri dari darat, danau dan bukit/pegunungan memungkinkan dikembangkan Sektor Perikanan Darat, Perhubungan, dan Pariwisata. Dari sisi hidrografi, jumlah sungai yang melintasi wilayah Kabupaten Sidrap sebanyak 38 aliran sungai dengan jumlah terbanyak berada di Kecamatan Watang Pulu dan Kecamatan Dua Pitue, yakni 8 aliran sungai. Sungai terpanjang tercatat ada 3 sungai yaitu Sungai Bilokka (20.000 meter), Sungai Bila (15.100 meter) dan Sungai Rappang (15.000 meter).

Suhu udara tercatat antara 28° dan 30,4°C, dengan kelembaban antara 74 dan 88%. Kecepatan angin antara 4 dan 8 knot dengan 39-62% penyinaran matahari. Jumlah curah hujan antara 40 dan 252 mm<sup>3</sup> dengan 5 sampai 17 hari hujan per bulannya.

### Demografi

Kabupaten Sidrap memiliki potensi sumber daya manusia yang cukup besar dengan jumlah penduduk 332.623 jiwa (November 2018), terdiri dari 165.402 laki-laki dan 167.221 wanita (rasio: 98,9). Kepadatan penduduk mencapai 175 orang/km<sup>2</sup>. Laju pertumbuhan penduduk sampai dengan tahun 2017, dapat ditekan hanya di kisaran rata-rata 1,07% per tahun. Tercatat bahwa pada tahun 2017 angka pengangguran (TPT) mencapai angka 3,17% atau sekitar 3.396 orang. Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK) tercatat 49,19% atau setara 103.628 orang. Sedangkan non Angkatan Kerja tercatat 110.635 orang. Garis kemiskinan pada tahun 2017 berada pada batas Rp. 276.558, sehingga prosentase penduduk miskin di Kabupaten ini hanya tercatat 5,32%.

### Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB)

Perhitungan PDRB menggunakan dua macam harga yaitu harga berlaku dan harga konstan, PDRB Kabupaten Sidrap meningkat setiap tahunnya (series tahun 2013 sampai dengan 2017). Hal ini menggambarkan bahwa pertumbuhan perekonomian Kabupaten Sidrap meningkat setiap tahunnya, yang dapat diketahui dengan melihat perhitungan PDRB menggunakan harga konstan yaitu sebesar 7,11% (2017). Secara umum Sektor Pertanian berkontribusi dominan dalam peningkatan PDRB Kabupaten Sidrap yaitu sekitar 34%, diikuti dengan Sektor Konstruksi dan Industri Pengolahan masing-masing sebesar 15 dan 14%.

economic activities, such as the Sectors of Agriculture and Plantation, Forestry, Trade and Industry, as well as Mining and Energy. Besides that, physical condition of the area consisting of land, lakes and hills/ mountains enables the development of the Sub-sectors of Land Fisheries, Transportation, and Tourism. From the hydrographic side, the number of rivers that cross the region of Sidrap Regency is 38 streams where the highest number of rivers is located in Watang Pulu and Dua Pitue Districts with 8 river streams. The longest river is recorded as 3 rivers namely Bilokka River (20,000 meters), Bila River (15,100 meters) and Rappang River (15,000 meters).

The air temperature (2017) was recorded between 28° and 30.4°C, with humidity was between 74 and 88%. Wind speed was between 4 and 8 knots with 39-62% solar radiation. The amount of rainfall was between 40 and 252 mm<sup>3</sup> with 5 to 17 rainy days per month.

### Demographics

Sidrap Regency has quite large potential human resources with a population of 332,623 people (November 2018), consisting of 165,402 men and 167,221 women (ratio: 98.9). The population density reached 175 people/km<sup>2</sup>. The population growth rate until 2017 could be reduced only in the range of an average of 1.07 % per year. It is noted that in 2017 the Open Unemployment rate (OUR/TPT) reached 3.17 % or around 3,396 people. The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR/TPAK) was recorded at 49.19% or equivalent to 103,628 people; while the non-labor force was recorded 110,635 people. The poverty line in 2017 was at the limit of IDR 276,558 so that the percentage of poor people in the Regency was only recorded at 5.32 %.

### Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

GRDP calculation uses two types of prices, namely the prevailing price and constant prices, GRDP of Sidrap Regency increases every year (series from 2013 to 2017). This illustrates that economic growth of Sidrap Regency increases every year, which can be known by seeing GRDP calculation using constant prices as big as 7.11 % (2017). In general, the Agricultural Sector was dominant contribution in the increase of GRDP of Sidrap Regency of around 34 %, followed by the Sectors of Construction and Manufacturing Industry, each at 15 and 14%.





## KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG

### SARANA DAN PRASARANA

- **Jalan Raya:** 1.290,04 km (31,85% kondisi baik; 19,33% kondisi sedang; dan 48,82% dalam kondisi rusak), merupakan Jalan Kabupaten.
- **Transportasi:** Jumlah kendaraan: 78.526 unit dengan 96,5% adalah sepeda-motor (84 mobil penumpang, 2.297 mobil beban, 29 bus dan 75.846 sepeda motor).
- **Telekomunikasi:** 5 unit Kantor Pos yaitu: 2 Kantor Pos (Pangkajene) Maritenggae, 1 Kantor Pos Amparita (Tellulimpoe), 1 Kantor Pos Rappang (Panca Rijang) dan 1 Kantor Pos Tanru Tedong (Duapitue).
- **Listrik dan Air Bersih:** 8.023 pelanggan PDAM Sidrap dengan jumlah penyaluran air sekitar 1.719.670 m<sup>3</sup>; Listrik di Kabupaten ini memiliki 61.908.126 VA daya terpasang; listrik terjual 86.782.090 KWh pada 33.686 pelanggan.
- **Perbankan:** Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) Cabang Sidrap, Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) Cabang Sidrap, Bank Danamon Cabang Sidrap, Bank Pembangunan Daerah (BPD) Sulsel Cabang Sidrap, Bukopin Cabang Pare-Pare, dan Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional (BTPN) Cabang Sidrap.
- **Fasilitas Kesehatan:** 3 Rumah Sakit; 14 Puskesmas; 309 Posyandu dan 101 Poskesdes, serta 22 Klinik Keluarga Berencana (KKB) dan 110 Pos Pelayanan KB Desa (PPKBD). Tenaga Kesehatan mencapai: 17 Dokter Spesialis; 36 Dokter Umum; 19 Dokter Gigi; 16 Tenaga Medis; 15 Farmasi; 115 Perawat; 106 Bidan; dan 3 tenaga kesehatan lainnya.
- **Fasilitas Ibadah:** Kabupaten ini memiliki 495 mesjid/musholah, namun tidak ada tempat peribadatan untuk agama non-Islam.
- **Fasilitas Pendidikan:** 139 Taman Kanak-Kanak (TK); 30 Raudlatul/ Bustanul Atfal (RA/BA); 233 Sekolah Dasar (SD); 14 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI); 49 Sekolah Menengah

### FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Highway:** 1,290.04 km (31.85% in a good condition; 19.33% in a medium condition; and 48.82% in damaged condition) is a Regency Road.
- **Transportation:** Number of vehicles: 78,526 units with 96.5% are motorbikes (84 passenger cars, 2,297 load cars, 29 buses and 75,846 motorbikes).
- **Telecommunications:** 5 Post Offices, namely: 2 Post Offices (Pangkajene) Maritenggae, 1 Amparita (Tellulimpoe) Post Office, 1 Rappang (Panca Rijang) Post Office and 1 Tanru Tedong (Duapitue) Post Office.
- **Electricity and Clean Water:** 8,023 customers of the Drinking Water Regional Company (PDAM) of Sidrap with the amount of water distribution around 1,719,670 m<sup>3</sup>; the Electricity in the Regency has 61,908,126 VA installed power; electricity sold of about 86,782,090 KWh to 33,686 customers.
- **Banking:** there are several banking operations, namely: Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI) of Sidrap Branch, Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) of Sidrap Branch, Bank Danamon of Sidrap Branch, the Regional Development Bank (BPD) of South Sulawesi of Sidrap Branch, BUKOPIN of Pare-Pare Branch, and the National Pension Savings Bank (BTPN) of Sidrap Branch.
- **Health Facilities:** 3 Hospitals; 14 Public Health Services (PHC/ Puskesmas); 309 Integrated Service Posts (ISP/ Posyandu) and 101 Rural Health Posts (RHP/Poskesdes), as well as 22 Family Planning Clinics (KKB) and 110 Rural Family Planning Service Posts (PPKBD). Health workers reached: 17 Specialists; 36 General Practitioners; 19 Dentists; 16 Medical Personnel; 15 Pharmacies; 115 Nurses; 106 Midwives; and 3 other health workers.
- **Worship Facilities:** The Regency has 495 mosques/small-mosques, but there is no place of worship for non-Islamic religions.
- **Educational Facilities :** 139 Kindergartens (TK); 30 Raudlatul/Bustanul Atfal (RA/BA); 233 Primary Schools (SD); 14 Islamic Primary Schools/ Madrasah





## QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY



Pertama (SMP); 25 Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs); 29 Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA); 13 Madrasah Aliyah (MA); dan 12 Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan; serta 5 Perguruan Tinggi (STISIP, STKIP dan STIKES Muhammadiyah Sidrap; STAI DDI Sidrap dan STIKIP Veteran Sidrap).

Ibtidaiyah (MI); 49 Junior High Schools (SMP); 25 Islamic Junior High Schools/Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs); 29 Senior High Schools (SMA); 13 Islamic Senior High Schools/Madrasah Aliyah (MA); and 12 Vocational High Schools; as well as 5 Universities (STISIP, STKIP and STIKES Muhammadiyah of Sidrap; STAI DDI Sidrap and STIKIP Veteran of Sidrap).

### PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU (PTSP)

Pelayanan administrasi perizinan dan non-perizinan untuk kegiatan penanaman modal di Kabupaten Sidrap sudah diselenggarakan dalam bentuk pelayanan terpadu satu pintu (PTSP). Hal ini sangat memudahkan calon investor dalam mengurus administrasi penanaman modal. Saat ini, semua SKPD teknis yang terkait dengan penanaman modal sudah terintegrasi dengan PTSP. Hanya saja, proses pelayanan belum sepenuhnya optimal karena belum adanya visi yang sama di antara SKPD, lemahnya koordinasi, serta lemahnya pemahaman tentang PTSP. Dengan demikian, sinkronisasi dan harmonisasi pelayanan perizinan belum dapat dioptimalkan. Akibatnya, standar-standar penyelenggaraan pelayanan perizinan secara umum belum dapat dipenuhi. Selain masalah-masalah tersebut, Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (DPMPTSP) sebagai leading sector penanaman modal selama ini masih bersifat reaktif yang berarti masih sebatas melayani permohonan penanaman modal.

Arah kebijakan penanaman modal yang berwawasan lingkungan meliputi;

- Pemberian izin penanaman modal yang tetap mempertahankan kawasan hutan lindung yang tersebar di 6 kecamatan yaitu; Kecamatan Panca Lautang, Tellu Limpoe, Watang Pulu, Pitu Riase, Pitu Riawa, dan kecamatan Kulo;
- Tidak memberikan izin penanaman modal untuk pembangunan yang mengganggu daerah resapan air di sekitar daerah aliran sungai di Kecamatan Tellu Limpoe, Watang Sidenreng, dan Baranti;
- Pemberian izin di sekitar kawasan daerah aliran sungai disertai kewajiban investor untuk melindungi dan mengembangkan kelestarian lingkungan kawasan resapan air;
- Pemberian izin penanaman modal yang mempertahankan kawasan sempadan danau dan sempadan sungai dengan membiarkan kawasan sempadan menjadi ruang terbuka hijau dan resapan air yang tersebar di Kecamatan Watang Sidenreng, Tellu Limpoe, dan Kecamatan Panca Lautang; dan
- Pemberian kemudahan dan/atau insentif kepada penanaman modal yang melakukan upaya-upaya pelestarian lingkungan hidup dan mencegah pencemaran.

### ONE-STOP INTEGRATED SERVICE (PTSP)

Licensing and non-licensing administrative services for investment activities in Sidrap Regency have been held in form of one-stop integrated services (PTSP). This makes very easy to the prospective investors in managing the investment administration. At present, all technical Regional Government Work Units (SKPDs) related to investment have been integrated with PTSP. However, the service process has not been fully optimized because there is no similar vision in among SKPD, weak coordination, and weak understanding about PTSP. Thus, synchronization and harmonization of licensing services cannot be optimized. As a result, the standards for implementing licensing services in general have not been fulfilled. In addition to these problems, the One-Stop Office of Integrated Investment and Services (DPMPTSP) as the leading sector of investment has still been reactive; this means that it is still limited to serve investment applications.

The direction of investment policy that is environmentally sound includes;

- Giving permission of investment with still maintaining protected forest areas spread in 6 Districts namely; the Districts of Panca Lautang, Tellu Limpoe, Watang Pulu, Pitu Riase, Pitu Riawa, and Kulo;
- Do not give investment permission for the construction that disrupt water absorption region around watersheds in the Districts of Tellu Limpoe, Watang Sidenreng, and Baranti;
- Giving permission in around region area of river streams accompanied by investors' obligation to protect and develop the sustainability of water absorption areas;
- Granting investment licenses that maintain the lake and river border areas by allowing the border area to become a green open space and water absorption area that spread in the Districts of Watang Sidenreng, Tellu Limpoe, and Panca Lautang; and
- Providing facilities and/or incentives for investments that make environmental preservation efforts and prevent the pollution.





## KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG

### Mekanisme Pemberian Kemudahan dan/atau Insentif

1. Pemberian kemudahan dan/atau insentif penanaman modal diberikan melalui keputusan Bupati berdasarkan rekomendasi tim evaluator;
2. Tim evaluator dibentuk oleh Bupati yang terdiri dari unsur-unsur SKPD Teknis terkait dengan Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu sebagai coordinator;
3. Tim evaluator melakukan kajian dan evaluasi terhadap bidang-bidang usaha yang berhak memperoleh dan menentukan bentuk kemudahan dan/atau insentif penanaman modal yang akan diberikan.

### Insentif Daerah dan Kemudahan Investasi

Pemerintah daerah dapat membarikan fasilitas penanaman modal berupa pemberian insentif dan/atau pemberian kemudahan sesuai dengan kewenangan, kondisi dan kemampuan daerah yang dilaksanakan sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan. Arah kebijakan pemberian kemudahan dan/atau insentif penanaman modal meliputi: Kemudahan dan/atau insentif penanaman modal merupakan suatu keuntungan ekonomi yang diberikan kepada perusahaan atau kelompok perusahaan sejenis untuk mendorong agar perusahaan tersebut berperilaku/atau melakukan kegiatan sesuai dengan harapan atau kebijakan yang ditetapkan pemerintah Kabupaten Sidrap. Arah kebijakan pemberian kemudahan dan/atau insentif penanaman modal adalah membuat dan mengoptimalkan kebijakan implementatif pemberian kemudahan dan/atau insentif penanaman modal dalam bentuk aturan pelaksanaan dari perda penanaman modal Kabupaten Sidrap.

Bentuk-bentuk kemudahan dan/atau insentif adalah:

- (1) Pengurangan, keringanan atau pembebasan pajak daerah;
- (2) Pengurangan, keringanan atau pembebasan retribusi daerah;
- (3) Pemberian dana stimulan dan/atau;
- (4) Pemberian bantuan modal;

sementara bentuk kemudahan yang dapat diberikan pemerintah daerah antara lain :

- (1) Penyediaan data dan informasi peluang penanaman modal;
- (2) Penyediaan sarana dan prasarana;
- (3) Penyediaan lahan atau lokasi;
- (4) Pemberian bantuan teknis; dan/atau
- (5) Percepatan pemberian perizinan.

Kriteria pemberian kemudahan dan/atau insentif penanaman modal:

### Facility and/or Incentive Providing Mechanism

1. The provision of investment facilities and/or incentives is given through the Regent's decision based on the recommendations of the evaluator team;
2. The evaluator team is formed by the Regent consisting of elements of the Technical SKPD related to DPMPSTP as coordinator;
3. The evaluator team conducts studies and evaluations of business sectors that are entitled to obtain and determine the forms of investment facilities and/or incentives that will be given.

### Investment Incentives

Local Government can provide investment facilities in the form of incentives and/or provide facilities in accordance with the authority, conditions and capabilities of the regions carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. The policy directions for providing investment facilities and/or incentives include: investment facilities and/or incentives are economic benefits given to companies or groups of similar companies to encourage the company to behave and/or carry out activities in accordance with the expectations or policies set by the Government of Sidrap Regency. The policy direction for providing investment facilities and/or incentives is to make and optimize the policy of implementing investment facilities and/or incentives in the form of implementing regulations from the Regional Regulation of Investment of Sidrap Regency.

The forms of convenience and / or incentives are:

- (1) Reduction, relief or exemption from regional taxes;
- (2) Reduction, relief or exemption from regional levies;
- (3) Stimulant funding and/or;
- (4) Providing capital assistance.

While the forms of convenience that can be provided by the Regional Government include:

- (1) Provision of data and information on investment opportunities;
- (2) Provision of facilities and infrastructure;
- (3) Provision of land or location;
- (4) Provision of technical assistance; and / or
- (5) Acceleration of licensing.

Criteria for providing investment facilities and/or incentives are:





## QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY



- (1) Memberikan kontribusi besar bagi peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat;
- (2) Menyerap banyak tenaga kerja lokal;
- (3) Menggunakan sebagian besar sumberdaya lokal;
- (4) Memberikan kontribusi bagi peningkatan pelayanan publik;
- (5) Memberikan kontribusi dalam peningkatan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto;
- (6) Berwawasan lingkungan dan berkelanjutan;
- (7) Termasuk skala prioritas tinggi;
- (8) Termasuk pembagunan infrastruktur;
- (9) Melakukan alih ternologi;
- (10) Melakukan industri pionir;
- (11) Berada di daerah terpencil, daerah tertinggal, atau daerah perbatasan;
- (12) Melaksanakan kegiatan penelitian, pengembangan, dan inovasi;
- (13) Bermitra dengan usaha mikro, kecil, menengah, atau koperasi; atau
- (14) Industri yang menggunakan barang modal, mesin, atau peralatan yang diproduksi di dalam negara.

Dasar penilaian untuk menentukan kelayakan pemberian insentif dan atau kemudahan kepada investor harus memenuhi kriteria di atas serta jenis usaha yang diprioritaskan oleh pemerintah daerah.

### Promosi dan Kerjasama Penanaman Modal

Arah kebijakan promosi dan kerjasama penanaman modal meliputi:

- (1) Pengembangan strategi dan instrument promosi yang mencitrakan dan memperkuat brand image Sidrap sebagai daerah dengan iklim investasi bidang agribisnis yang kondusif sesuai dengan visi penanaman modal;
- (2) Pengembangan strategi dan pelaksanaan kegiatan promosi yang lebih fokus pada target-target yang sesuai dengan pengembangan penanaman modal yang sudah ditetapkan;
- (3) Peningkatan peran, koordinasi, dan sinergi masing-masing stakeholder dalam kegiatan promosi penanaman modal yang terintegrasi dan masif;
- (4) Penguatan peran fasilitasi dan pendampingan hasil kegiatan promosi secara pro-aktif untuk mentransformasi minat penanaman modal menjadi realisasi penanaman modal; dan
- (5) Peningkatan upaya penjajakan kerjasama penanaman modal oleh pemerintah daerah Kabupaten Sidrap dengan pihak luar negeri atau pemerintah pusat dan pemerintah daerah lain

- (1) Make a large contribution to increasing community income;
- (2) Absorbing many local workers;
- (3) Using most of the local resources;
- (4) Contributing to improving public services;
- (5) Contributing to the improvement of Gross Regional Domestic Products;
- (6) Environmental and sustainable insight;
- (7) Including high priority scale;
- (8) Including infrastructure development;
- (9) Carrying out technology transfer;
- (10) Conducting pioneer industries;
- (11) Being in a remote area, underdeveloped area, or border area;
- (12) Carrying out research, development and innovation activities;
- (13) Partnering with micro, small, medium or cooperative businesses; or
- (14) Industries that use capital goods, machinery, or equipment produced within the country.

The basis of the assessment to determine the feasibility of providing incentives and/or convenience to investors must fulfill the above criteria and the type of business prioritized by the regional government.

### Investment Promotion and Cooperation

Policy direction on investment promotion and cooperation includes:

- (1) Development of strategies and promotional instruments that portray and strengthen brand-image of Sidrap as an area with a conducive investment climate in the agribusiness sector in accordance with the investment vision;
- (2) Development of strategies and implementation of promotional activities that focus more on targets that are in line with the development of existing investments set;
- (3) Increasing the role, coordination and synergy of each stakeholder in integrated and massive investment promotion activities;
- (4) Strengthening the role of facilitation and assistance resulting from pro-active promotional activities to transform investment interests into realization of investment; and
- (5) Increasing efforts to explore investment cooperation by the Regional Government area of Sidrap Regency with foreign parties or the central government and other





## KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG

serta pihak swasta nasional untuk kegiatan penanaman modal yang saling menguntungkan dengan tetap memperhatikan keamanan dan kondisi sosial masyarakat Kabupaten Sidrap.

regional governments and the private sector of nationwide for mutual profitable investment activities, with the safety and social conditions of Sidrap Regency.

### Jenis-jenis perizinan

DPMPSTP Kabupaten Sidrap melayani jenis-jenis perijinan sebagai berikut:

- a. Izin Kegiatan;
- b. Izin Lokasi;
- c. Surat Izin Tanda Usaha (SITU);
- d. Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB);
- e. Izin Trayek Angkutan (ITT);
- f. Izin Pemasangan Reklame (IPR);
- g. Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan (SIUP);
- h. Tanda Daftar Perusahaan (TDP);
- i. Tanda Daftar Gudang (TDG);
- j. Tanda Daftar Industri (TDI);
- k. Izin Usaha Jasa Konstruksi (IUJK);
- l. Izin Klinik;
- m. Izin Apotek/Apotek Rakyat;
- n. Izin Toko Obat;
- o. Izin Usaha Pertanian (Lisensi);
- p. Izin Usaha Peternakan;
- q. Izin Usaha Perikanan;
- r. Izin Penelitian;
- s. Izin Lokasi;
- t. Izin Prinsip Penanaman Modal;
- u. Izin Prinsip Perluasan Penanaman Modal.

### Types of Licensing

DPMPSTP of Sidrap Regency serves the following types of permits:

- a. Activity Permit;
- b. Location License;
- c. Business License (SITU);
- d. Building Construction License (IMB);
- e. Transportation Route License (ITT);
- f. Billboard Installation License (IPR);
- g. Trading Business License (SIUP);
- h. Company Registration Certificate (TDP);
- i. Warehouse Registration (TDG);
- j. Industrial Register Certificate (TDI);
- k. Construction Services Business License (IUJK);
- l. Clinic Permit;
- m. Pharmacy/People Pharmacy License;
- n. Drug Store License;
- o. Agricultural Business License;
- p. Livestock Business Permit;
- q. Fisheries Business License;
- r. Research Permit;
- s. Location License;
- t. Investment Principle License;
- u. Investment Extension Principle License.

### MAKLUMAT PELAYANAN

#### Kami Berupaya Dengan Sungguh-Sungguh Untuk :

1. Siap Memberikan Pelayanan Perizinan, Dan Penanaman Modal Sesuai Dengan Standar Pelayanan Yang Sudah Di Tetapkan.
2. Menciptakan Budaya Pelayanan Bebas Dari Pungutan-Pungutan Yang Tidak Sesuai Dengan Aturan Perundang-Undangan Yang Berlaku.
3. Melayani Dengan Ramah, Sopan Dan Professional Dengan Suasana Ruangan Pelayanan Yang Bersih, Sejuk Dan Nyaman.
4. Apabila Kami Tidak Memberikan Pelayanan Sesuai Dengan Janji Layanan Ini, Maka Kami Bersedia Diberikan Sanksi Sesuai Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Yang Berlaku

### NOTICE OF SERVICE

#### We Strive Truly To:

1. Ready To Provide Licensing And Investment Services In Accordance With The Set Service Standards;
2. Create A Service Culture Free Of Levies That Do Not Comply With Applicable Legislation;
3. Serve With Friendly, Courteous And Professional With An Atmosphere Of Clean, Cool And Comfortable Service Rooms;
4. If We Do Not Provide Services In Accordance With The Notice Of Service, We Are Willing To Be Given Sanctions In Accordance With The Applicable Legislation.

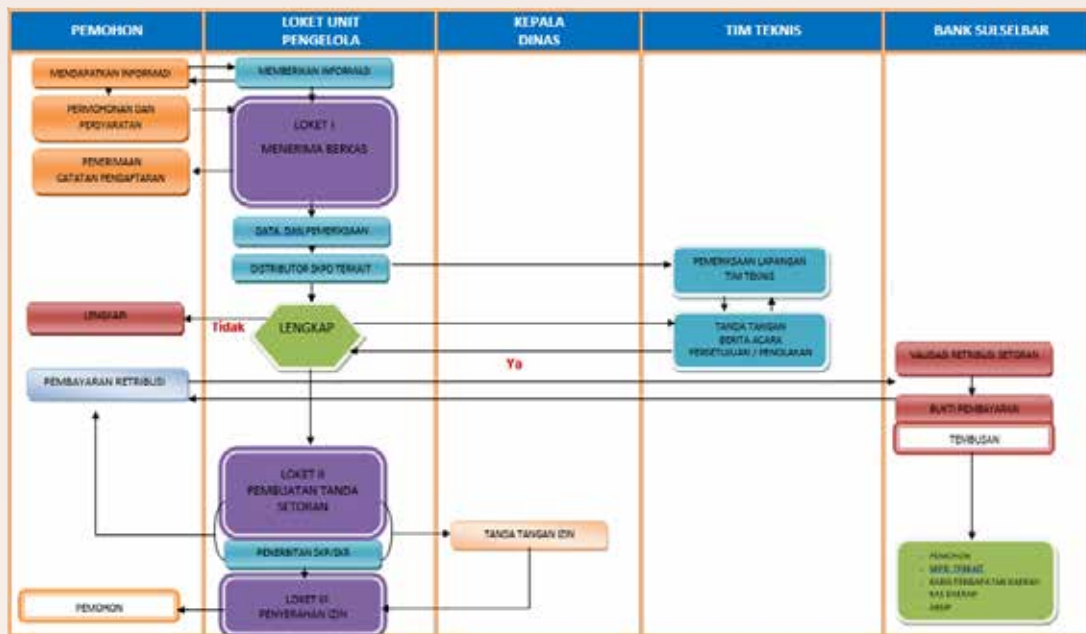




**QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT  
IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY**



**Mekanisme Pelayanan Perizinan Licensing Service Mechanism**



**POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI**

Pengembangan kegiatan penanaman modal di Kabupaten Sidrap diselenggarakan berdasarkan azas-azas Kepastian hukum, Akuntabilitas, Transparansi, Non-diskriminasi, Berkeadilan, Berkelanjutan, Berwawasan lingkungan, Efektivitas dan Efisiensi, Pelayanan Prima, Keseimbangan dan pemerataan. Sedangkan tujuannya adalah: (1) Meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Kabupaten Sidrap; (2) Menciptakan dan meningkatkan ketersediaan lapangan kerja; (3) Meningkatkan pembangunan ekonomi berkelanjutan dan berwawasan lingkungan; (4) Meningkatkan kemampuan daya saing dunia usaha di kabupaten

**INVESTMENT POTENTIALS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Development of investment activities in Sidrap Regency is held based on the principles of Law Certainty, Accountability, Transparency, Non-Discrimination, Fairness, Sustainability, Environmentally Sound, Effectiveness and Efficiency, Prime Service, Balance and Equity. While the goal is: (1) Enhancing economic growth in Sidrap Regency; (2) Creating and increasing job availability field; (3) Increasing sustainable and environmentally sound economy development; (4) Increasing ability of competitiveness power of world business in Sidrap Regency; (5) Increasing





## KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG

Sidrap; (5) Meningkatkan kapasitas dan kemampuan teknologi di Kabupaten Sidrap; (6) Mendorong dan memajukan pengembangan ekonomi kerakyatan berbasis keunggulan lokal; (7) Mengolah dan mengembangkan potensi ekonomi daerah menjadi ekonomi riil dengan menggunakan dana yang bersumber dari luar daerah dan/ atau luar negeri; dan (8) Meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat.

capacity and ability technology in Sidrap Regency; (6) Encouraging and advancing the popular economic development based on local superior; (7) Processing and developing the potential of the regional economy into a real economy using fund that sourced from outside the area and/ or outside country; and (8) Improving welfare of the society.

### a. Sektor Pertanian, Perkebunan, Peternakan, Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura.

- Pengembangan sentra produksi hasil pertanian tanaman pangan dan hortikultura di seluruh wilayah kecamatan. Sedangkan khusus untuk pengembangan sentra produksi tanaman pangan lahan kering yang meliputi komoditi jagung, kedelai, dan kacang tanah tersebar di wilayah kecamatan Kulo, Dua pitue, Tellu Limpoe, Panca lautang, Panca Rijang, Pitu Riase, dan Pitu Riawa.
- Pengembangan sentra produksi perkebunan Kakao di seluruh kecamatan, pengembangan Produksi hasil perkebunan Cengkeh di wilayah kecamatan Kulo, Pitu Riase, dan Pitu Riawa. Sedangkan untuk pengembangan sentra produksi perkebunan Kopi meliputi wilayah kecamatan Kulo, Watang Pulu, dan Pitu Riase.

### a. Agriculture, Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Food Crops and Horticulture Sector.

- Development of agricultural and horticultural crops production centers throughout the Districts. Whereas specifically for the development of dry-land food crop production centers which include the commodities of maize, soybeans, and peanuts scattered in the Districts of Kulo, Dua Pitue, Tellu Limpoe, Panca Lautang, Panca Rijang, Pitu Riase, and Pitu Riawa.
- Development of Cocoa plantation production centers in all Districts, production development of Clove in the region of the Districts of Kulo, Pitu Riase, and Pitu Riawa. Whereas the production development of Coffee plantation center covers the Districts of Kulo, Watang Pulu and Pitu Riase.

KOMODITI/COMMODITY	LUAS/AREA (Ha)	PRODUKSI/PRODUCTION (Ton)
Kelapa/Coconut	2.194,63	1.386,90
Kelapa Sawit/Oil palm	288,68	2,73
Kopi/Coffee	579,61	63,64
Lada/Pepper	417,49	83,65
Kakao/Cacao	8.281,44	7.526,98

(Sumber data: Sidrap dalam angka 2018 / Source: Sidrap in Figure 2018)

- Pengembangan sentra produksi hasil perkebunan Jambu Mete meliputi wilayah kecamatan Kulo, Dua

- The development of production centers for cashew plantation includes the region of the Districts of





**QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT  
IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY**



Pitue, Tellu Limpoe, Panca lautang, Panca Rijang, Watang Pulu, Pitu Riase, Pitu Riawa, dan Watang Sidenreng.

- Pengembangan sentra produksi Peternakan besar di wilayah kecamatan Watang Pulu dan Panca Lautang. Sedangkan untuk sentra pengembang-an ternak unggas meliputi wilayah kecamatan Maritengngae, Panca Rijang, Baranti dan Kulo. Jumlah ternak di Kabupaten ini meliputi 60.433 sapi potong; 3.004 kerbau; 579 kuda; dan 13.489 kambing.

Kulo, Dua Pitue, Tellu Limpoe, Panca Lautang, Panca Rijang, Watang Pulu, Pitu Riase, Pitu Riawa, and Watang Sidenreng.

- Development of big livestock production centers in the region of Watang Pulu and Panca Lautang Districts. As for the development center of poultry comprises of the regions of the Districts of Maritengngae, Panca Rijang, Baranti and Kulo. The number of livestock in the Regency includes 60,433 beef cattle; 3,004 buffaloes; 579 horses; and 13,489 goats.

**Populasi Unggas Menurut Kecamatan dan Jenis Unggas di Kabupaten Sidrap, 2016 /  
The Population of Poultry by District and Type of Poultry in Sidrap Regency 2016**

Kecamatan/District	Ayam Kampung/ Native Chickens	Ayam Petelur/ Layer	Ayam Pedaging/ Broiler	Itik/ Duck	Itik Manila/ Manila Duck
Panca Lautang	3152	375.850	-	726	77
Tellu Limpoe	93.285	207.960	498.000	1940	1.837
Watang Pulu	25.996	302.500	388.000	9825	542
Baranti	222.470	399.400	89.700	323.316	7.341
Panca Rijang	85.918	826.500	312.000	19.984	1.477
Kulo	22.087	990.600	489.000	12.126	2.741
Maritengngae	145.514	1.112.100	421.500	27.013	568
Watang Sidenreng	82.305	270.000	703.500	87.370	43.385
Pitu Riawa	69.640	190.000	792.500	59.473	-
Dua Pitue	207.309	40.835	386.000	39.035	11.106
Pitu Riase	6.091	118.800	48.000	2.743	176
<b>Sindenreng Rappang</b>	<b>963.767</b>	<b>4.834.545</b>	<b>4.128.200</b>	<b>583.551</b>	<b>69.250</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>1.886.342</b>	<b>5.977.751</b>	<b>3.148.932</b>	<b>428.849</b>	<b>152.758</b>

(Sumber data: Sidrap Dalam Angka 2018 / Source: Sidrap in Figure 2018)





## KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG

### b. Sektor Perikanan dan Kelautan

Pengembangan sentra produksi hasil perikanan tangkap, budidaya dan pengolahan ikan air tawar di wilayah yang meliputi; Kecamatan Watang Sidenreng, Tellu Limpoe, Panca Lautang, Maritengngae, Watang Pulu, Baranti, Kulo, Panca Rijang, Pitu Riase, Dua Pitue, dan Pitu Riawa.

### b. Fisheries and Marine Sector

Development of production centers for capture fisheries, freshwater fish cultivation and processing in the region which include; the Districts of Watang Sidenreng, Tellu Limpoe, Panca Lautang, Maritengngae, Watang Pulu, Baranti, Kulo, Panca Rijang, Pitu Riase, Dua Pitue, and Pitu Riawa.

**Data Produksi Perikanan Tangkap Menurut Kecamatan di Kabupaten Sidrap (ton)/  
Data of Capture Fishery Production by District in Sidrap Regency (Ton)**

Kecamatan/ District	Budidaya/ Aquaculture	Tambak/ Brackish- water Pond	Kolam/ Fresh water Pond	Keramba/ Bamboo Cage	Jaring/ Net	Sawah/ Wetland paddy field	Jumlah/ Total
Panca Lautang	-	-	30	-	-	30	60
Tellu Limpoe	-	-	7	-	-	16	23
Watang Pulu	-	-	176	-	-	26	202
Baranti	-	-	132	-	-	45	177
Panca Rijang	-	-	146	-	-	60	206
Kulo	-	-	220	-	-	53	273
Maritengngae	-	-	18	-	-	132	150
Watang Sidenreng	-	-	67	-	-	20	87
Pitu Riawa	-	-	160	-	-	-	160
Dua Pitue	-	-	59	-	-	33	92
Pitu Riase	-	-	203	-	-	11	214
<b>Sidenreng Rappang</b>	-	-	<b>1.218</b>	-	-	<b>426</b>	<b>1.644</b>
<b>2017</b>	-	-	<b>482.67</b>	-	-	<b>158.77</b>	<b>641.44</b>

(Sumber data: Sidrap Dalam Angka 2018 / Source: Sidrap in Figure, 2018)

### c. Sektor Kehutanan

Luas area hutan yang berada di Kabupaten Sidrap adalah sekitar 68.811,00 Hektar (Ha). Dari angka tersebut 56,9% diantaranya merupakan Hutan Lindung, 43% Hutan Produksi Terbatas, dan 0,1 persennya berupa Suaka Alam dan Pelestarian Alam. Pengembangan sentra produksi hutan perlu dilakukan di wilayah yang meliputi; Kecamatan Pitu Riase, Pitu Riawa, Panca Lautan, Tellu Limpoe, Watang Pulu, dan Kulo.

### c. Forestry Sector

The area of forest in Sidrap Regency is around 68,811.00 hectares (ha). Of the numbers, 56.9% are protected forests, 43% are limited production forests, and 0.1% is in the form of natural reserves and natural conservation. Development of forest production centers needs to be carried out in the area which includes the Districts of: Pitu Riase, Pitu Riawa, Panca Lautang, Tellu Limpoe, Watang Pulu, and Kulo.

### d. Sektor Industri dan Perdagangan

Pengembangan sentra industri pengolahan untuk industri besar, menengah, untuk industri hasil-hasil pertanian dan peralatan pertanian di wilayah yang meliputi Watang Pulu, Tellu Limpoe, Panca Rijang, Pitu Riase, dan Pitu Riawa. Sedangkan untuk pengembangan sektor industri kecil meliputi seluruh wilayah kecamatan.

### d. Industry and Trade Sector

Development of processing industry centers for large, medium-sized industries, for industrial agricultural products and agricultural equipment in the region including the Districts of Watang Pulu, Tellu Limpoe, Panca Rijang, Pitu Riase, and Pitu Riawa. As for the development of small industry sectors are covering the entire region of the Districts.





**QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT  
IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY**



Pengembangan sentra produksi jasa dan perdagangan, meliputi: (1) Sentra jasa dan perdagangan besar skala Kabupaten di wilayah perkotaan Pangkajenne, Rappang, dan Baranti; dan (2) Sentra jasa dan perdagangan kecil skala Kecamatan di semua wilayah Kecamatan sesuai potensinya masing-masing.

Development of service and trade production centers, including: (1) the centers of Large Service and Trade of Regency scale in the urban areas of Pangkajenne, Rappang, and Baranti; and (2) the centers of Small Service and Trade of District scale are in all the Districts with their potential, respectively.

<b>Jumlah Sarana Perdagangan Menurut Jenisnya di Kabupaten Sidrap, 2012-2016</b>					
<b>The Amount of Trade Facility by Type in Sidrap Regency, 2012-2016</b>					
<b>Sarana Perdagangan/ Trade Facility</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Pasar/ Market	24	24	24	25	25
Toko / Shop	523	607	607	654	662
Kios / Kiosk	726	744	744	749	1001
Warung / Stall	103	105	105	108	227
Jumlah / Total	1.278	1.376	1.480	1.536	1.915

(Sumber data: Sidrap Dalam Angka 2017 / Source: Sidrap in Figure 2017)

**e. Sektor Pertambangan, Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral**

Pengembangan sentra produksi hasil tambang meliputi: (1) Produksi tambang mineral logam di wilayah Kecamatan Pitu Riase, Panca Rijang, dan Kecamatan Pitu Riawa; (2) Produksi tambang mineral non-logam di wilayah Kecamatan Baranti dan Watang Pulu; (3) Produksi tambang Batu Bara di wilayah Kecamatan Pitu Riawa; dan (4) Produksi tambang Gas dan Panas Bumi di wilayah Kecamatan Tellu Limpoe.

**e. Mining, Energy and Mineral Resources Sector**

Development of mining products production centers include: (1) Production of metal minerals in the Districts of Pitu Riase, Panca Rijang, and Pitu Riawa; (2) Non-metallic mineral mine production in the Districts of Baranti and Watang Pulu; (3) Coal mines productions in the area of Pitu Riawa District; and (4) Production of Gas and Geothermal mines in Tellu Limpoe District.

**f. Sektor Pariwisata**

Pengembangan Sentra Industri Pariwisata di wilayah Kecamatan Pangkajene, Maritengngae, Panca Rijang, Watang pulu, Panca Lautang dan Kulo. Kabupaten ini hanya memiliki 1 hotel bintang 1 dan 13 akomodasi lainnya. Jumlah restoran/rumah makan tercatat 118 unit.

**f. Tourism Sector**

Development of the Tourism Industry Center in the regions of the Districts of Pangkajene, Maritengngae, Panca Rijang, Watang Pulu, Panca Lautang and Kulo. The Regency has only 1 classified hotel (1-star) and 13 other accommodations. The number of restaurants/dining houses was 118 units.





**KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI  
DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG**

**Taman Wisata dan Jumlah Pengunjung di Kabupaten Sidrap, 2017**  
**Tourism Park and the Amount of Visitors in Sidrap Regency, 2017**

No.	Objek Wisata Tourism Object	Jenis Objek Wisata Type of Tourism Object	Jumlah Pengunjung (Per tahun) Amount of Visitor (per Year)	Luas Kawasan Regional Area (Ha)	Volume Limbah Padat Volume of Solid Waste
1	Taman Rekreasi Datae Datae Recreation Park	Wisata Alam Natural Tourism	1.096	2,25	0,008
2	Taman Wisata Maddenra Maddendra Tourism Park	Wisata Alam Natural Tourism	6.100	25	0,042
3	Bungge Tjitta	Wisata Alam Natural Tourism	8.250	0,056	0,057
4	Permandian Air Panas Massepe Massepe Hot Water Bathing Place	Wisata Alam Natural Tourism	--	-	--
5	Gua Parinding / Parinding Cave	Wisata Alam Natural Tourism	4.250	40	0,029
6	Taman Wisata Bila Riiase Bila Riiase Tourism Park	Wisata Alam Natural Tourism	45.120	7	0,309
7	Permandian Usaha Herza Usaha Herza Bathing Place	Wisata Alam Natural Tourism	100	0,012	0,001
8	Monumen Ganggawa Ganggawa Monument	Wisata Sejarah Cultural Tourism	35.350	1	0,242
9	Monumen Bambu Runcing Bambu Runcing Monument	Wisata Sejarah Cultural Tourism	10.150	0,028	0,070
10	Monumen Andi Cammi Andi Cammi Monument	Wisata Sejarah Cultural Tourism	2.350	7	0,016
11	Trans Park Lawawoi Lawawoi Trans Park	Wisata Alam Natural Tourism	20.250	1,5	0,139
12	Taman Wisata Puncak Bila Puncak Bila Tourism Park	Wisata Alam Natural Tourism	-	-	-
13	PLTB Sidrap	Wisata Alam dan Edukasi Natural and Educational Tourism	-	-	-

(sumber data: DPMPSTSP Kab.Sidrap / Source:Sidrap in Figure 2017)





**QUITE CHALLENGING AREA FOR INVESTMENT  
IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY**



**DATA TABULATION  
POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT  
(FDI/PMA) AND DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI/PMDN)  
SIDENRENG RAPPANG REGENCY**

NO	SECTOR (SUB SECTOR)	LOCATION	INVESTMENT PROJECT	OWNERSHIP STATUS
1.	AGRICULTURE	All Districts  Districts of Kulo, Dua pitue, Tellu Limpoe, Panca Lautang, Panca Rijang, Pitu Riase, and Pitu Riawa	1. Development of production centers for food crops and horticulture in all districts; 2. Development of dryland food crop production centers (maize, soybeans, and peanuts).	Community
2.	PLANTATION	All Districts  Districts of Kulo, Pitu Riase, and Pitu Riawa  Districts of Kulo, Watang Pulu, and Pitu Riase. Districts of Kulo, Dua Pitue, Tellu Limpoe, Panca lautang, Panca Rijang, Watang Pulu, Pitu Riase, Pitu Riawa, and Watang Sidenreng	1. Development of Cocoa plantation production centers in all Districts; 2. Development of Production of Clove plantation products; 3. Development of coffee plantation production centers; 4. Development of production centers for cashew plantations.	Community
3.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	Districts of Watang Pulu and Panca Lautang Districts of Maritengngae, Panca Rijang, Baranti and Kulo	1. Development of large livestock production centers; 2. Development of poultry.	Community
4.	FISEHRY/ MARINE	Districts of Watang Sidenreng, Tellu Limpoe, Panca Lautang, Maritengngae, Watang Pulu, Baranti, Kulo, Panca Rijang, Pitu Riase, Dua Pitue, and Pitu Riawa	Development of production centers for capture fisheries, freshwater fish cultivation and processing	Community
5.	FORESTRY	Districts of Pitu Riase, Pitu Riawa, Panca Lautan, Tellu Limpoe, Watang Pulu, and Kulo	Development of forestry production centers.	Regency Government and Community
6.	INDUSTRY	Watang Pulu, Tellu Limpoe, Panca Rijang, Pitu Riase, and Pitu Riawa;  All Districts	1. Development of processing industry centers for large and medium-sized industries, for industrial agricultural products and agricultural equipment; 2. Development of small industrial sectors	Regency Government
7.	TRADE	Urban Area of Pangkajenne, Rappang, and Baranti. All Districts regions in accordance to their potential respectively	1. Development of production centers of service and large trade of regency scale; 2. Development of production centers of service and trade of district scale.	Regency Government
8.	MINING AND ENERGY	Districts of Pitu Riase, Panca Rijang, and Pitu Riawa; Districts of Baranti and Watang Pulu;  Pitu Riawa District; Districts of Tellu Limpoe.	1. Development of metal mineral mining production centers; 2. Development of non-metallic mineral mining production centers; 3. Development of Coal Mining production centers; 4. Development of natural gas and geothermal production centers.	Regency Government and Community
9.	TOURISM	Districts of Pangkajene, Maritengngae, Panca Rijang, Watang Pulu, Panca Lautang and Kulo	Development of the Tourism Industry Center	Regency Government and Community

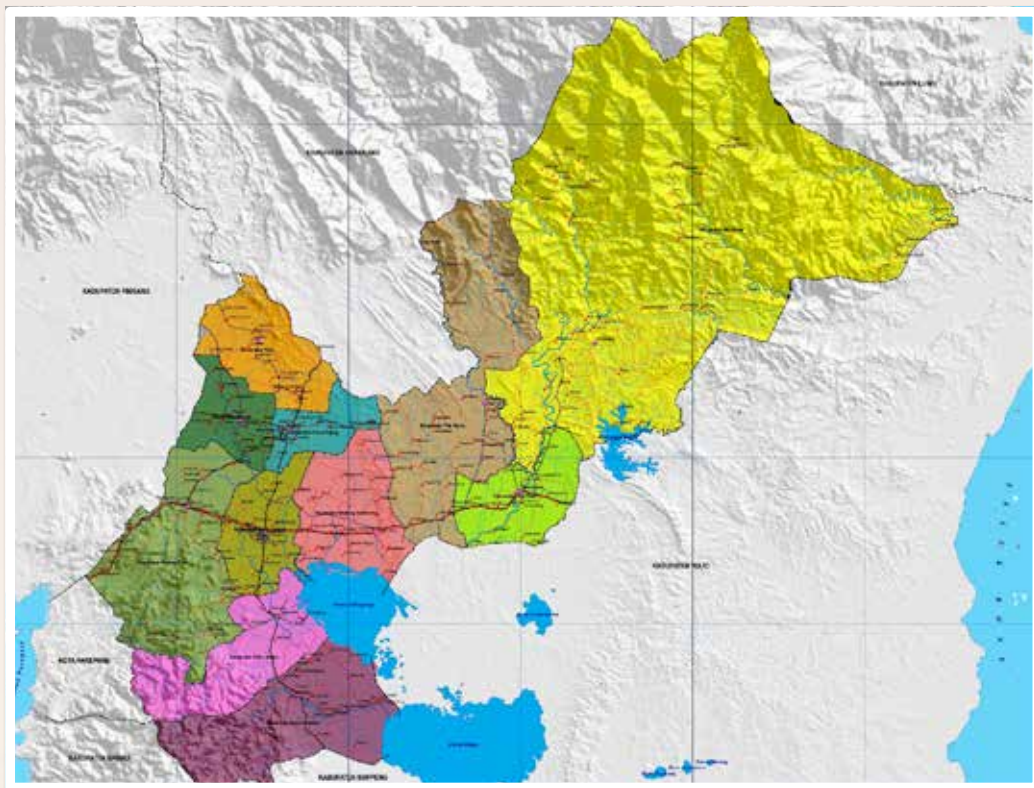




KAWASAN YANG CUKUP MENANTANG UNTUK INVESTASI  
DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG



## Peta Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang Map of Sidenreng Rappang Regency



Kontak Investasi :



### DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG

Kompleks Gabungan SKPD Kab. Sidenreng Rappang, Jalan Harapan Baru Blok A.5  
Kab. Sidenreng Rappang, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan

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Kontak Person :

1. Ir. Ruli, MT / Kepala Dinas / 0852-5544-6477
2. Drs. H. Waris Sadik / Sekretaris / 0823-4974-9334
3. Drs. H. Lebengga / Kabid PP & PPM / 0813-5563-4755
4. Ir. Hj. Nur Asia / Kabid PPM / 0813-5599-1309
5. Islamiah Nur / Kabid Pengaduan Kebijakan dan Pelaporan Layanan / 0811-449-400
6. Syahrul Mubarak, SE,MM /Kabid Perizinan dan Non Perizinan /0811-4115-672





Kab. Karawang



# POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI KABUPATEN SUBANG

## POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SUBANG REGENCY

Kab. Indramayu







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI SUBANG THE REGENT OF SUBANG**

**H. RUHIMAT, S.Pd., M.Si.**

H. Ruhimat adalah pria asal Subang kelahiran 18 Maret 1965. Beliau menikah dengan Ibu Hj. Yoyoh Sopiah dan dikaruniai 2 anak, memiliki hobi bersilaturahim dan mempunyai motto hidup: "Jati diri Pribadi bermanfaat untuk Pribadi dan Orang Banyak". Beliau mengawali Pendidikan dasar di SD Negeri Leles 2 (lulus 1977), Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Hidayah (lulus 1981) dan SMA PGRI Bekasi (lulus tahun 1984). Sedangkan Pendidikan tinggi ditempuhnya di STKIP Siliwangi (S-1, lulus 2009), STIA Mandala Siliwangi Jakarta (S-2, lulus 2012).

Beliau pernah menjadi Pegawai Negeri Sipil di Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana (1985-2017), Pemilik dan Komisaris Utama PT. Gumelar Nyomot Lestari (2008 – sekarang) dan Pemilik Warung Sate Ciawitali (2015 – sekarang).

Pengalaman organisasi didapatnya sebagai Ketua Yayasan Pendidikan Al-Ma'mun Baybars di Salagaherang, Ketua LMDH Wanamekar dan Pengurus Aspelindo (Asosiasi Pengusaha Limbah Indonesia) Bekasi.

Sejumlah program setelah terpilih menjadi Bupati, akan dilaksanakan terkait penciptaan lapangan kerja, transparansi anggaran, serta optimalisasi pelayanan publik. Di bidang ekonomi, beliau akan fokus di Pertanian, Industri Kreatif, Ekonomi Kerakyatan, Perikanan dan Kelautan, Perdagangan, serta Potensi Kepariwisata berbasis Budaya dan Kearifan Lokal.

H. Ruhimat is a man from Subang born on 18 March 1965. He is married to Mrs. Hj. Yoyoh Sopiah and is blessed with 2 children, has a hobby of hospitality and has a life motto: "Personal Identity is beneficial for many People and Individuals". He started his basic education at Leles 2 State Elementary School (graduated 1977), Madrasah Tsanawiyah Al-Hidayah (graduated 1981) and SMA PGRI Bekasi (graduated in 1984). Whereas higher education was taken at STKIP Siliwangi (S-1, graduated 2009), STIA Mandala Siliwangi Jakarta (S-2, graduating 2012).

He was once a Civil Servant at the Population and Family Planning Control Service (1985-2017), Owner and President Commissioner of PT. Gumelar Nyomot Lestari (2008 - present) and Owner of Warung Sate Ciawitali (2015 - present).

He gained the experience of the organization as Chair of the Al-Ma'mun Baybars Education Foundation in Salagaherang, Chairman of LMDH Wanamekar and Management of ASPELINDO (Association of Indonesian Waste Entrepreneurs) of Bekasi.

Several programs after being elected as Regent, will be implemented related to job creation, budget transparency, and optimization of public services. In the economic field, he will focus on Agriculture, Creative Industries, Population Economics, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Trade, and the Potential of Tourism based on Culture and Local Wisdom.







## SAMBUTAN KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU KABUPATEN SUBANG

*Foreword of The Head of The One-Stop Office of Investment and  
Integrated Services of Subang Regency*

**AHMAD SOBARI, S.Sos, M.A.P**

Merupakan karunia Allah SWT yang sangat luar biasa kepada Kabupaten Subang dengan kepemilikannya atas berbagai kekayaan sumber daya alam dan pesona wisatanya. Kekayaan sumber daya alam ini perlu dimanfaatkan sebesar-besarnya bagi kemakmuran masyarakat Kabupaten Subang. Pemanfaatan tersebut perlu penanganan yang sangat intensif dan terpadu. Oleh karenanya bantuan dari para Investor, baik dari dalam maupun dari luar negeri, sangat diharapkan.

Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Kabupaten Subang siap memberikan pelayanan terhadap permohonan perijinan untuk investasi di wilayah ini, dengan segala kemudahan dan pelayanan yang menarik bagi para Calon Investor.

Terima kasih kami sampaikan kepada bapak Bupati Subang yang telah memberikan kepercayaan kepada kami untuk menyusun, menerbitkan dan mendistribusikan buku tentang Profil Kabupaten Subang, Potensi dan Peluang Investasinya ini. Juga kami menyampaikan terima kasih yang tak terhingga besarnya kepada para pihak yang telah membantu kami dalam upaya menyusun, menerbitkan dan mendistribusikan buku ini.

Semoga bermanfaat!!

It is the extraordinary gift of Allah SWT (Praise be unto Allah the Almighty) to Subang Regency with its ownership of various wealth of natural resources and tourism charms. The wealth of natural resources needs to be utilized as much as possible for the prosperity of the people of Subang Regency. The utilization requires a very intensive and integrated handling. Therefore, assistance from investors, both from within and outside the country, is highly expected.

The One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services of Subang Regency is ready to provide services for licensing applications for investment in the region, with all the attractive facilities and services for prospective investors.

Thank you to the Regent of Subang for giving us the confidence to compile, publish and distribute the book on the Profile of Subang Regency, the Potential and Investment Opportunities. Also, we express our deepest gratitude to the parties who have helped us in the effort to compile, publish and distribute the book.

May be useful!!





**POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI  
KABUPATEN SUBANG**



**POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI KABUPATEN SUBANG  
POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SUBANG REGENCY**



**GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH**

**Letak Geografis, Luas dan Batas Wilayah**

Wilayah Kabupaten Subang secara geografis terletak di bagian utara Propinsi Jawa Barat dengan batas koordinat yaitu antara 107°31' - 107°54' Bujur Timur dan 6°11' - 6°49' Lintang Selatan. Adapun batas-batas wilayah secara geografis adalah sebagai berikut: Sebelah Selatan: Kabupaten Bandung Barat; Sebelah Barat: Kabupaten Purwakarta dan Karawang; Sebelah Utara:

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION**

**Geographic Location, Area and Boundaries**

Subang Regency area is geographically located in the northern part of West Java Province with coordinate between 107°31' - 107°54' East Longitude and 6°11' - 6°49' South Latitude. The geographical boundaries are as follows: West Bandung Regency in the South; Purwakarta and Karawang Regencies in the West; the Java Sea in the North; and Indramayu





## POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SUBANG REGENCY



Laut Jawa; dan Sebelah Timur: Kabupaten Indramayu dan Sumedang. Luas Wilayah Kabupaten Subang adalah 2.051,76 km<sup>2</sup> atau sekitar 6,34% dari luas Propinsi Jawa Barat, sedangkan ketinggian antara 0 – 1500 m dpl.

Wilayah Kabupaten Subang terbagi menjadi 3 bagian wilayah, yakni wilayah selatan, wilayah tengah dan wilayah utara. Bagian selatan wilayah Kabupaten Subang terdiri atas dataran tinggi/pegunungan, bagian tengah wilayah Kabupaten Subang berupa dataran, sedangkan bagian Utara merupakan dataran rendah yang mengarah langsung ke Laut Jawa. Sebagian besar wilayah Pada bagian selatan kabupaten Subang berupa Perkebunan, baik perkebunan Negara maupun perkebunan rakyat, hutan dan lokasi Pariwisata. Pada bagian tengah wilayah kabupaten Subang berkembang perkebunan karet, tebu dan buah-buahan dibidang pertanian dan pabrik-pabrik dibidang Industri, selain perumahan dan pusat pemerintahan serta instalasi militer. Kemudian pada bagian utara wilayah Kabupaten Subang berupa sawah berpengairan teknis dan tambak serta pantai.

Kabupaten ini terdiri dari 30 kecamatan sesuai Peraturan Daerah Tingkat II (Perda) Nomor 3 Tahun 2007 yang terdiri dari 245 desa dan 8 Kelurahan. Pada tata kelola yang lebih kecil lagi, wilayah administratif Kabupaten Subang terdiri dari 1.799 RW dan 6.143 RT.

### TOPOGRAFI DAN IKLIM

#### Topografi

Berdasarkan topografinya, wilayah kabupaten Subang dapat dibagi ke dalam 3 zona, yaitu: (1) Daerah Pegunungan (Subang bagian selatan): Daerah ini memiliki ketinggian antara 500-1500 m dpl dengan luas 41.035,09 ha atau 20% dari seluruh luas wilayah Kabupaten Subang. Wilayah ini meliputi Kecamatan Jalancagak, Ciater, Kasomalang, Cisolak, Sagalaherang, Serangpanjang, sebagian besar Kecamatan Jalancagak, Cisolak dan sebagian besar Kecamatan Tanjungsiang; (2) Daerah Berbukit dan Dataran (Subang bagian tengah): Daerah dengan ketinggian antara 50 – 500 m dpl dengan luas wilayah 71.502,16 ha atau 34,85% dari seluruh luas wilayah Kabupaten Subang. Zona ini meliputi wilayah Kecamatan Cijambe, Subang, Cibogo, Kalijati, Dawuan, Cipeundeuy, sebagian besar Kecamatan Purwadadi, Cikaum dan Pagaden Barat; dan (3) Daerah Dataran Rendah (Subang bagian utara): Dengan ketinggian antara 0-50 m dpl dengan luas 92.639,7

and Sumedang Regencies in the East. The area of Subang Regency is 2,051.76 km<sup>2</sup> or about 6.34% of the total area of West Java Province, while altitude is between 0 - 1500 m above sea level (asl).

The Subang Regency region is divided into 3 parts, namely the southern, central and northern regions. The southern regions of Subang Regency consist of highlands/mountains; the central region is in the form of a plain, while the north part is lowland that leads directly to the Java Sea. Most of the regions in the southern part of Subang Regency are in the form of plantation, both State and Smallholder Plantations, forests and locations of Tourism Objects. In the central part of Subang Regency, there develops rubber, sugar cane and fruit plantations in the Agricultural Sector and factories in the Industrial Sector, in addition to housing and government centres and military installations. Then in the northern part of Subang Regency is in the form of technical irrigation wetland paddy fields and ponds as well as beaches.

The Regency consists of 30 Districts in accordance with the Regional Regulation (PERDA) No. 3 of 2007, in which is divided into 245 Villages and 8 Sub-Districts. In even smaller governance, the administrative region of Subang Regency consists of 1,799 Citizen Associations and 6,143 Neighbourhood Associations.

### TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

#### Topography

Based its topography, Subang Regency can be divided into three zones, namely: (1) Mountains Region (southern Subang): the area has an altitude between 500-1500 m asl with an area of 41,035.09 ha or 20% of the total area of Subang Regency. The area includes the Districts of Jalancagak, Ciater, Kasomalang, Cisolak, Sagalaherang, Serangpanjan, most of the Districts of Jalancagak, Cisolak and Tanjungsiang; (2) Hilly and flat areas (central Subang): regions with altitude of between 50 - 500 m asl of about 71,502.16 ha or 34.85% of the total area of Subang Regency. The zone covers the Districts of Cijambe, Subang, Cibogo, Kalijati, Dawuan, Cipeundeuy, most part of the Districts of Purwadadi, Cikaum and West Pagaden; and (3) Lowland areas (northern Subang): With an altitude of 0-50 m asl of about 92,639.7 ha, or 45.15% of the total area of Subang Regency. The area includes the





ha atau 45,15% dari seluruh luas wilayah Kabupaten Subang. Wilayah ini meliputi Kecamatan Pabuaran, Pagaden, Cipunagara, Compreng, Ciasem, Pusakanagara, Pusakajaya Pamanukan, Sukasari, Legonkulon, Blanakan, Patokbeusi, Tambakdahan, sebagian Pagaden Barat. Dilihat dari tingkat kemiringan lahan, sekitar 80.80 % wilayah Kabupaten memiliki tingkat kemiringan 0° - 17°; 10.64 % dengan tingkat kemiringan 18° - 45°; sedangkan sisanya (8.56 % memiliki kemiringan di atas 45°.

### **Iklm**

Suhu udara di wilayah Kabupaten Subang berkisar antara 21° dan 27°C dengan tingkat kelembaban berkisar antara 72% dan 91%. Adapun curah hujan di Kabupaten Subang diklasifikasikan menjadi empat kelompok, yaitu: (1) Daerah curah hujan kurang dari 2000 mm sebagian besar berada di daerah pantai; (2) Daerah curah hujan antara 3000 - 4000 mm meliputi daerah Tanjungsiang, Cislak sebagian Kalijati dan Jalancagak; (3) Daerah dengan curah hujan diatas 4000 mm meliputi daerah yang berada di bagian paling Selatan seperti Kecamatan Sagalaherang, Jalancagak dan Cislak. Dengan iklim yang demikian, serta ditunjang oleh adanya lahan yang subur dan banyaknya aliran sungai (5 DAS dan 25 Waduk/Situ), menjadikan sebagian besar luas tanah Kabupaten Subang digunakan untuk Pertanian.

### **Demografi**

Penduduk Kabupaten Subang pada tahun 2017 berjumlah 1.562.509 orang dalam 403.749 rumah-tangga, dengan komposisi penduduk laki-laki berjumlah 789.211 orang dan penduduk perempuan berjumlah 773.298 orang (rasio: 102,06), dengan kepadatan penduduk: 762 orang/Km<sup>2</sup>, laju pertumbuhan penduduk: 0,92%.



Districts of Pabuaran, Pagaden, Cipunagara, Compreng, Ciasem, Pusakanagara, Pusakajaya, Pamanukan, Sukasari, Legonkulon, Blanakan, Patokbeusi, Tambakdahan, and some of West Pagaden. Seeing from the slope of the land, about 80.80% of the Regency area has a slope of 0° - 17°; 10.64% with a slope of 18° - 45°; while the rest (8.56%) has a slope above 45°.

### **Climate**

Air temperature of Subang Regency ranges from 21° and 27°C with moisture levels ranged between 72% and 91%. Rainfall of Subang Regency is classified into four groups, namely: (1) Region with rainfall of less than 2000 mm which are located in coastal areas; (2) Area of rainfall between 3000 - 4000 mm, including Tanjungsiang area, Cislak, most Kalijati and Jalancagak; (3) Areas with rainfall of above 4000 mm, include areas that are located in the southernmost part such as the Districts of Sagalaherang, Jalancagak and Cislak. With such a climate, as well supported by the presence of fertile land and the number of river streams (5 Watersheds and 25 Dams/Lakes), making most of the land area of Subang Regency are utilized for Agriculture.

### **Demographics**

The population of Subang Regency on 2017 was amounted to 1,562,509 people in 403,749 households, with composition of 789,211 men and 773,298 women (ratio: 102.06), a population density was 762 people/ Km<sup>2</sup>, and population growth of about 0.92%.





## POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN SUBANG REGENCY



Jumlah Angkatan Kerja mencapai 793.666 orang terdiri dari: 724.308 orang yang bekerja dan 69.358 orang Pengangguran. Sedangkan jumlah yang Bukan Angkatan Kerja sebanyak 398.093 orang. Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK) adalah 91,26 dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) adalah 8,74%.

The number of Work Force reached 793,666 people consisting of 724,308 people who worked, and 69,358 people were unemployed. While the number of non-Work Force was 398,093 people. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR/TPAK) was 91.26 and Open Unemployment Rate (OUR/TPT) was 8.74%.

### SARANA DAN PRASARANA

### FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

<b>EDUCATION</b>	Educational facilities : 300 kindergartens (TK); 876 Elementary Schools (SD); 107 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI); 158 Junior High Schools (SMP); 64 Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs); 44 Senior High School (SMA); 25 Madrasah Aliyah (MA); and 103 Vocational High Schools (SMK).
<b>HEALTH</b>	Health Facilities: 10 Hospitals, 1 Maternity Hospital, 40 Public Health Centres (PHC/Puskesmas), 84 Clinics/ Health Centres; 1,834 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu); and 253 Rural Maternity Posts (Polindes) as well as 44 Family Planning Clinic (KKB) and 253 Rural KB Service Posts (PPKBD). Medical Personnel: 69 Specialist Doctors, 80 General Practitioners, 18 Dentists; 426 Nurses, 431 Midwives, 45 Pharmacists, 30 Nutritionists, 59 Public Health Workers, 27 Sanitation Staffs, and 15 Medical Technicians.
<b>RELIGION</b>	1,448,900 Islam people (2,315 mosques and 4,428 small mosques), 2,028 Catholics (12 churches), 5,148 Protestants (30 churches), 77 Hindus, 437 Buddhists and 36 followers of other faiths.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	Road Length : 1,246.14 Km (State Roads: 45.33 Km; Provincial Roads: 146.31 Km; and Regency Roads: 1,054.50 Km. The existence of the Cipali Toll Road that passes through Subang Regency and the construction of the Patimban International Port will have a tremendous influence on the investment climate in Subang Regency.
<b>BANKING</b>	Banks operating in Subang Regency: BTN, BCA , BRI, BRI Syariah, BJB, Arta Bank, Danamon Bank, BJB Syariah, Panin Bank, KEB Hana Bank , PD BPR, CIMB Niaga, Muamalat Bank, Mandiri Bank, OCBC NISP, Pundi Bank, BNI, BTPN, Mega Bank, BNP Bank, Saudara Bank and Sinar Mas Bank.

### PELUANG INVESTASI

### INVESTMENT POTENTIALS AND OPPORTUNITIES

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Food Crop: Wetland paddy: harvesting area of 196,757 ha, production: 1,321,966.38 tons; Dry-land paddy: 293 ha, 1,144.27 tons; Maize: 72 ha, 332.81 ton; 192 ha, 334.78 tons; Beans: 121 ha, 176.55 tons; Mungbeans: 10 ha, 12.28 tons; Cassava: 768 ha, 14,354.2 tons; Sweet potato: 123 ha, 1,682.14 tons. Vegetables: shallots (19 ha, 2,575 tons), chillies (326 ha, 2,882 tons), Cabbage (117 ha, 4,543 tons), Chinese cabbage (77 ha, 3,020 tons). Fruit: Mango (9,826.7 tons), Durian (9,216 tons), Banana (76,453.6 tons), Papaya (1,579.8 tons) and Pineapple (238,647.9 tons). Main Producing area of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cassava: Tanjungsiang, Cijambe and Ciater;</li> <li>- Pineapple: Jalancagak, Ciater, Cijambe and Kasomalang;</li> <li>- Banana: Ciater, Cijambe, Serangpanjang, Sagalaherang and Jalancagak;</li> <li>- Rambutan: Purwadadi, Cikaum, Cipeundeuy and Pabuaran;</li> <li>- Aloe vera: Jalancagak and Sagalaherang; and</li> <li>- Mangosteen: Ciater, Sagalaherang, Cikaum and Jalancagak.</li> </ul>
<b>PLANTATION</b>	Coconut: 4,623.60 ha, 2,409.87 tons; Oil palm: 137.72 ha, 120 tons; Coffee: 1,140 ha, 490.62 tons; Pepper: 353 ha 36.75 tons and Rubber: 284.79 ha, 66.05 tons.





## POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI KABUPATEN SUBANG

<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>	1,070 dairy cows, 32,049 beef cattle, 2,137 buffaloes, 304 horses, 30,724 goats and 260,046 sheep; 1,385,998 chicken; 51,716,220 broilers; 62,950 Layers, and 559,665 ducks. Main Producing area of Beef Cattle: Pabuaran, Kalijati, Jalancagak and Cipeundeuy; Dairy Cow: Cisolak, Sagalaherang and Kasomalang.
<b>FISHERIES AND MARINE</b>	24,538.12 tons of Capture Fishery products consist of; Marine Capture Fishery: 24,330.02 tons and Capture Fisheries in Public Waters: 208.1 tons. Main Marine Production Areas: Blanakan, Pusakanagara and Legon Kulon; Freshwater Fisheries: Pabuaran, Cikaum, Subang, Cibogo, Kalijati, Pagaden and Pagaden Barat (specifically fish seeds).
<b>INDUSTRY AND ENERGY</b>	Industry Leading Investment Prospects: crude oil and natural gas (65 wells with production capacity of 2,100 BOPD/day of crude oil and 250 MMSCP of natural gas); Micro-hydro Power Plant; Tangkuban Perahu Geothermal Power Plant; Trass Sand Cement (Fozoland); Handicraft Industry; Traditional Processed Foods; Textile, Metal, Machinery and Engineering, Electronics, Pulp and Paper Industries; Chemical and Medicine Industry; and Banking, Insurance and Supermarket Stores.
<b>TRADE</b>	Company trade: 3,244 units comprised of 491 Limited Liability Companies (PT), 1,826 Limited Partnerships (CV)/General Partnerships (Firms), 60 Cooperatives and 843 Individual Companies. Total merchant: 223 Wholesalers, 9,047 Medium Enterprises; and 22,125 Small Traders.  Trading Facilities: 6,383 units (16 Rural Markets, 15 Markets owned by the Regional Government, 1 Private Market, 244 Mini Markets, 105 Shop-houses and 6,002 Shops/Loses/Street vendors).
<b>TOURISM</b>	Accommodation facilities in the Regency in 2017 amounted to 4 classified hotels, 88 unclassified ones (all of them with 1,717 rooms and 2,218 beds) and 152 restaurant/dining houses.



### POTENSI INVESTASI

Berdasarkan hasil identifikasi masing-masing Wilayah Pengembangan (WP Utara, WP Tengah, dan WP Selatan) didapatkan potensi produk-produk sebagai berikut:

Tabel Komoditas Unggulan Untuk Pengembangan Jangka Pendek, Jangka Menengah dan Jangka Panjang - Kabupaten Subang Tahun 2017

### INVESTMENT POTENTIAL

Based on the results of identification of each Development Area (North, Central and South Development Area) the potential of the products is as follows:

Table of Leading Commodities for Short-, Medium- and Long-Term Development - Subang Regency, Year 2017





POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES  
IN SUBANG REGENCY



No	Development Area	District	Sector	Identification Result Commodities		
				Short-Term Development	Medium-Term Development	Long-Term Development
1	NORTH	1. Blanakan 2. Lego Kulon 3. Pusaka Nagara 4. Ciasem 5. Suka Sari 6. Pamanukan 7. Pusaka Jaya 8. Patok Beusi 9. Tambak Dahan 10. Binong 11. Comprong	Agriculture	1. Wetland Paddy 2. Banana 3. Mango	4. Cauliflower 5. Jackfruit/Fragrant Jackfruit 6. Stinking Bean	7. Papaya 8. Guava 9. Siamese Tangerine 10. Rose Apple
			Animal Husbandry	1. Broiler 2. Milk 3. Duck (egg)	4. Sheep (Mutton) 5. Native Chicken (egg and meat) 6. Local Cow (Beef)	7. Duck (Meat) 8. Goat (Lamb)
			Fishery	Marine Fish	Marine Fish	Marine Fish
			Handicraft	Batik	Batik	Batik
			Tourism	Bali Hut Tourism Village	1. Bali Hut Tourism Village 2. Patimban Tourism Village	Patimban Tourism Village
2	CENTRAL	1. Cikaum 2. Pabuaran 3. Purwadadi 4. Pagaden Barat 5. Pagaden 6. Cipunagara 7. Cipeundeuy 8. Kalijati 9. Dawuan 10. Cibogo	Agriculture	1. Wetland Paddy 2. Banana 3. Rambutan	4. Peanut 5. Dry-land Paddy 6. Maize	7. Mango 8. Long bean 9. Papaya 10. Cassava
			Animal Husbandry	1. Broiler (Meat) 2. Duck (Egg) 3. Local Cow (Beef)	4. Layer (Egg) 5. Native Chicken (Meat) 6. Sheep (Mutton)	1. Layer (Egg) 2. Duck (Meat) 3. Goat (Lamb) 4. Buffalo (Meat)
			Fishery	Bream	Bream	Bream
			Handicraft	Carving	Carving	Carving
3	SOUTH	1. Subang 2. Serangpanjang 3. Sagalaherang 4. Jalancagak 5. Cijambe 6. Ciater 7. Kasomalang 8. Cisolak 9. Tanjung Siang	Agriculture	1. Pineapple 2. Wetland Paddy 3. Banana	4. Tomato 5. Chayote 6. Mangosteen	7. Cucumber 8. Red Pepper 9. Long bean 10. Snap bean
			Animal Husbandry	1. Milk 2. Broiler (Meat) 3. Local Cow (Beef)	1. Duck (Egg) 2. Sheep (Mutton) 3. Broiler (Meat)	1. Layer (Egg) 2. Layer (Meat) 3. Duck (Meat) 4. Goat (Lamb)
			Tourism	Cibeusi (Ciater) Tourism Village	1. Cibuluh Tourism Village 2. Cisaat (Ciater) Tourism Village	Cirangkong Tourism Village
			Handicraft	1. Carving 2. Machete	3. Carving 4. Machete	5. Carving 6. Machete



## PARIWISATA

### Wisata Alam:



### Wisata Lembah Gunung Kujang

Lembah Gunung Kujang berusaha untuk memenuhi segala kepentingan tamu yang datang dengan berbagai macam kebutuhannya. Lembah Gunung Kujang memiliki fasilitas: Hotel dengan 4 type kamar (2 Deluxe room); 7 Executive Deluxe room; 10 Family room; dan 2 Astrajingga room); Wisata Pancing Terpadu Lembah Gunung Kujang yaitu suatu tempat rekreasi terpadu bagi keluarga, teman atau relasi yang ingin mendapatkan suasana alami khususnya bagi komunitas hobi mancing; Kolam Renang dan Area Bermain Anak; Kolam Pancing Keluarga; dan Restoran (Lesehan Saung Sunda, Lesehan KPK, Cafe Galatama; dan Terrace outdoor.

### Kawah Tangkuban Parahu

Gunung Tangkuban Parahu (Sunda) atau Tangkuban Perahu merupakan salah satu gunung berapi aktif yang terletak di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Secara administratif berada di 2 wilayah Kabupaten yaitu Kabupaten Subang dan Kabupaten Bandung Barat, dengan ketinggian sekitar 2.084 meter dan posisi geografis pada 6046' LS dan 107036' BT (Trop Nederl 1938). Gunung berbentuk Stratovolcano dengan pusat erupsi yang berpindah dari Timur ke Barat, menjadi salah satu pusat atraksi wisata alam di Jawa Barat. Selain itu Gunung Tangkuban Parahu memiliki daya tarik wisata berupa kawah yang indah. Beberapa kawah yang terdapat di Kawasan Taman Wisata Alam Gunung Tangkuban Parahu antara lain: Kawah Ratu, Kawah Upas, Kawah Domes, Kawah Baru, Kawah Lanang, Kawah Ecoma,

## TOURISM

### Natural Tourism:

#### Mount Kujang Valley Tourism

Gunung Kujang Valley strives to fulfil all the interests of guests who come in various kinds of needs. Mount Kujang Valley has facilities: Hotel with 4 types of rooms (2 Deluxe rooms); 7 Executive Deluxe rooms; 10 Family rooms and 2 Astrajingga rooms); Integrated Fishing Tourism of Mount Kujang Valley as a recreation area for families, friends or relationships that want to get a natural atmosphere, especially for the community of fishing hobby; Swimming Pool and Children's Playground; Family Fishing Pool; and Restaurant (Lesehan Saung Sunda, Lesehan KPK, Cafe Galatama; and Terrace Outdoor.

#### Tangkuban Parahu Crater

Mount Tangkuban Parahu (Sundanese Language) or Tangkuban Perahu is one of the active volcanoes located in West Java Province. Administratively it is in two regions, namely the Regencies of Subang and West Bandung, with an altitude of about 2,084 meters and geographical position on 6046' South Latitude and 107036' East Longitude (Trop Nederl 1938). Stratovolcano shaped mountain with the eruption centre moved from East to West, becomes one of the centres of Natural Tourism attraction in West Java. Besides, Mount Tangkuban Parahu has tourism attraction in the form of a beautiful crater. Some of the craters are found in the Nature Park Area of Tangkuban Parahu includes: Ratu, Upas, Domes, Baru, Lanang, Ecoma, Jurig,







Kawah Jurig, Kawah Siluman, Kawah Jarian dan Kawah Pangguyangan Badak. Semua kawah yang terdapat di Gunung Tangkuban Parahu sampai saat ini dalam keadaan aktif tetapi layak untuk dikunjungi oleh wisatawan yang bertujuan untuk menikmati pemandangan alam, penelitian dan lain-lain.

### Sari Ater Hot Spring Resort

Sari Ater Hot Spring Resort atau lebih dikenal dengan Obyek Wisata Air Panas Ciater, terletak pada kawasan pegunungan Subang, di kaki Gunung Tangkuban Parahu, tepatnya di Desa Ciater, Kecamatan Ciater. Obyek wisata ini merupakan salah satu obyek terpopuler di Indonesia, para wisatawan dapat menikmati sumber mata air panas yang berasal dari kawah aktif Gunung Tangkuban Parahu yang terletak tidak jauh dari Obyek Wisata Sari Ater, sumber mata air panas tersebut disajikan dalam bentuk kolam dan kamar rendam dengan desain yang unik, yang tersebar di beberapa lokasi Obyek Wisata Sari Ater. Dengan luas area 30 ha dan pesona alam khas pegunungan, Sari Ater Hot Spring Resort banyak memberikan fasilitas wisata bagi para wisatawan yang berekreasi bersama keluarga selain untuk berendam juga dapat menikmati keindahan alam pegunungan yang masih asri.

### Ciater Spa Resort

Ciater Spa Resort terletak di lembah Gunung Tangkuban Parahu yang legendaris di ketinggian 1.050 m dpl dengan keunggulan sumber air panas alam dan dikelilingi hijaunya perkebunan teh yang menjadikan Ciater Spa Resort sebagai tempat yang ideal untuk berlibur bersama keluarga dan kerabat maupun sebagai tempat untuk gathering, meeting maupun outing. Ciater Spa Resort mempunyai fasilitas unggulan Wellness Spa yang merupakan perpaduan teknologi modern dengan sumber air panas yang berkhasiat bagi kesehatan tubuh, ditangani oleh tenaga ahli medis dan fisioterapi, sehingga para tamu yang datang bisa berlibur sambil memulihkan kesehatan dan kebugaran.

### Kolam Renang Ciheuleut

Wisata kolam renang Ciheuleut, terletak di kota Subang yang menempati area seluas + 2 ha. Kolam Renang Ciheuleut tampil dengan konsep rekreasi terpadu bagi keluarga yang mendambakan suasana alami serta murah meriah saat santai bersama keluarga untuk makan bersama. Keunggulan wisata kolam renang Ciheuleut di antaranya memiliki waterboom dan fasilitas untuk outbound. Fasilitas yang dimiliki antara lain: 3 kolam renang dengan ukuran : 15x25 m, 15x10 m, dan 10x8m;

Siluman, Jarian and Pangguyangan Badak Craters. Although all the craters of Mount Tangkuban Parahu are currently active but they are worth visiting by tourists who aim to enjoy natural scenery, research and others.

### Sari Ater Hot Spring Resort

Sari Ater Hot Spring Resort, better known as Ciater Hot Water Tourism Object, is in the Subang mountain region, on foot of Mount Tangkuban Parahu, precisely in Ciater Village of Ciater District. The tourism object is one of the most popular objects in Indonesia. Tourists can enjoy hot springs from the active crater of Mount Tangkuban Parahu which is located not far from Sari Ater Tourism Object. The hot springs are presented in the form of ponds and submerged baths with unique designs, which are scattered in several locations of Sari Ater Tourism Object. With an area of 30 ha and typical mountain charm, Sari Ater Hot Spring Resort much provide tourism facilities for tourists to relax with the family in addition to soaking can also enjoy the beauty of the mountainous landscape is still beautiful.

### Ciater Spa Resort

Ciater Spa Resort is in the Valley of the legendary Mount Tangkuban Parahu at an altitude of 1,050 m asl with the advantages of natural hot springs and surrounded by green tea plantations that make Ciater Spa Resort is the ideal place for vacation with family and relatives as well as a place for gathering, meeting or outing. Ciater Spa Resort has excellent facilities named Wellness Spa which is a fusion of modern technology with the hot spring's nutritional health, handled by medical experts and physiotherapists, so that the visitors can come to vacation while restoring health and fitness.

### Ciheuleut Swimming Pool

Ciheuleut Swimming Pool Tourism Object is in Subang city which occupies an area of about 2 ha. Ciheuleut Swimming Pool appears with the concept of integrated recreation for families who crave natural and cheap places to relax with family to eat together. The advantages of Ciheuleut Swimming Pool Tourism are including having a water park and facilities for outbound. Facilities owned include: 3 swimming pools with sizes of 15x25 m, 15x10 m, and 10x8 m; 2 Rinse Rooms; 6 Dressing





2 Kamar bilas; 6 Kamar Ganti; 3 Kamar Mandi; 1 Kolam Ikan; Outbond Area; Tempat parkir yang luas; Mushola; Warung; dikelola oleh 14 karyawan.

**Curug Cileat**

Curug Cileat berada di Kampung Cibogo Desa Mayang Kecamatan Cislak. Ketinggiannya di atas 100 meter berada di tebing-tebing tinggi dan berada di bawah kaki Gunung Canggah. Aksebilitas untuk menuju ke lokasi ini belum dapat di lalui oleh kendaraan, sehingga pengunjung harus berjalan kaki beberapa kilo meter. Adapun jarak dari Kota Subang + 37 km ke arah Selatan, jarak dari kota Bandung + 62 km ke arah Utara dan jarak dari kota Jakarta + 180 km ke arah Selatan via Subang.

**Curug Agung / Batu Kapur**

Nama lain dari Curug Agung adalah Curug Batu Kapur. Di lokasi ini ada pemandian air panas dengan temperatur sekitar 40-45°C. Terletak di Desa Curug Agung, Kecamatan Sagalaherang dengan waktu tempuh dari Subang (via Kecamatan Dawuan) sekitar 30 menit, dari Bandung (via



Rooms; 3 Bath Rooms; a Fish Pond; Outbound Area; Large parking area ; Small Mosque; Food & Beverage Stalls which are managed by 14 employees.

**Curug Cileat**

Curug Cileat is in Kampong Cibogo of Mayang Village in Cislak District. The height is at over 100 meters in high cliffs and located below the foot of Mount Canggah. Accessibility to the location cannot be passed by the vehicle, so visitors must walk several kilometres. The distance from Subang City is about 37 km towards southern direction, distance from Bandung is about 62 km towards northern direction and distance from Jakarta City is of about 180 km towards southern direction via Subang.



**Curug Agung / Batu Kapur**

Another name for Curug Agung is Batu Kapur Curug. At the location there are hot springs with temperatures around 40-45°C. Located in Curug Agung Village of Sagalaherang District with travel time from Subang (via Dawuan Village) for about 30 minutes, from Bandung (via Sagalaherang) is





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Sagalaherang) sekitar 90 menit, sedangkan dari Jakarta (via tol Sadang) sekitar 2,5 jam.

### Capolaga Adventure Camp

Kawasan Wisata Alam Capolaga terdapat Kampung Panaruban, Desa Cicadas, Kecamatan Sagalaherang. Pengunjung hanya perlu menempuh waktu 1 jam dari arah Bandung, 1 jam dari arah Purwakarta, 30 menit dari Kota Subang, 30 menit dari Lembang atau 15 menit dari Sagalaherang. Kawasan ini memiliki keindahan ekosistem sungai Cimuja dan sungai Cikoneng yang menghadirkan 3 air terjun unik. Ketiga air terjun itu adalah Air Terjun Karembong, Air Terjun Sawyer dan Air Terjun Goa Badak. Ketiga air terjun inilah yang menjadi daya tarik Taman Wisata Alam Capolaga.

about 90 minutes, while from Jakarta (via Sadang Toll) of approximately 2.5 hours.

### Capolaga Adventure Camp

Capolaga Natural Tourism area is in Kampong Panaruban of Cicadas Village in Sagalaherang District. Visitors only need to take a time of an hour from Bandung, an hour from Purwakarta, 30 minutes from Subang, 30 minutes from Lembang or 15 minutes of Sagalaherang. The area has the beauty of the Cimuja and the Cikoneng Rivers Ecosystem which presents 3 unique waterfalls. The three waterfalls are Karembong, Sawyer and Goa Badak Waterfalls. The three waterfalls are the appeal of Capolaga Natural Tourism Park.



### Curug Cibareubeuy

Curug Cibareubeuy secara administratif pemerintahan termasuk Desa Cibeusi, Kecamatan Ciater, sedangkan secara wilayah pengelolaan hutan, Curug Cibareubeuy termasuk pada petak 4 RPH Gunung Karamat, BKPH Cisalak, KPH Bandung Utara, Perum Perhutani Unit III Jawa Barat dan Banten. Wanawisata ini memiliki kekayaan sumber daya hayati berupa flora dan fauna serta keindahan panorama alamnya yaitu hutan sekunder yang didominasi oleh tegakan pinus (*Pinus merkusii*). Sesuai dengan namanya curug yang dalam bahasa sunda berarti air terjun, daya tarik utama di lokasi Wisata Curug Cibareubeuy ini adalah sebuah air terjun dengan ketinggian 40 m. Wisatawan dapat bermain air dan berendam di kolam kecil yang menampung cucuran air curug. Daya tarik lainnya yang terdapat di sekitar Curug Cibareubeuy meliputi Situs Purbakala yang berjumlah 4 buah, areal Bumi Perkemahan dan hutan pinus. Selain daya tarik tersebut di atas, di sekitar lokasi wisata banayak terdapat pengrajin gula aren yang dapat dinikmati langsung di tempat.

### Curug Cibareubeuy

Curug Cibareubeuy is administratively including in Cibeusi Village of Ciater District, while in the area of forest management, Cibareubeuy Waterfall is included in the 4th plot of Mount Karamat RPH of Cisalak BKPH of North Bandung KPH, Perhutani Unit III of West Java and Banten. The forestry tourism has a wealth of biological resources in the form of flora and fauna and the natural panoramic beauty namely the secondary forests dominated by stands of pine (*Pinus merkusii*). As the name implies, curug in Sundanese means waterfall, the main attraction at the location of Curug Cibareubeuy Tourism is a waterfall with a height of 40 m. Tourists can play water and soak in a small pool that accommodates waterfall. Another attraction around Curug Cibareubeuy includes the Ancient Site totalling 4 units, Camping ground and pine forests. Besides the attraction mentioned above, at around tourism sites there are also palm sugar producers that visitors can enjoy directly at the place.



### Desa Wisata Sari Bunihayu

Desa Wisata Sari Bunihayu berlokasi di wilayah pegunungan terletak di bagian Selatan Kota Subang dengan ketinggian antara 500-1700 dpl, luas sekitar 3 ha dan berdiri pada tahun 2002, mempunyai Ciri Khas Wisata Alam dan Budaya (Seni Tradisi).

### Wisata Pantai

#### Pantai Kelapa Patimban

Pantai Kelapa Patimban merupakan salah satu obyek wisata yang terdapat di Kabupaten Subang yang mempunyai daya tarik khas wisata pantai. Pantai Kelapa Patimban juga mempunyai kedalaman laut yang landai sehingga para pengunjung dapat aman bermain disini. Kegiatan yang dapat dilakukan salah satunya adalah bola voley pantai, skyboard, berperahu, memancing dan masih banyak lagi kegiatan yang dapat dilakukan disana bersama keluarga. Pantai ini sudah dilengkapi fasilitas antara lain: Tempat peristirahatan, area parkir, dan warung-warung makanan.

#### Pantai Pondok Bali

Pantai Pondok Bali di Subang merupakan obyek wisata Pantai yang terletak di Desa Mayangan Kecamatan Legonkulon. Hamparan pasir yang membentang di pesisir laut Utara menjadikan ciri khas wisata pantai ini. Pantai Pondok Bali memiliki keindahan dan panorama yang tak kalah dengan pantai-pantai lainnya di Jawa Barat. Yang menjadi ciri khas Pantai Pondok Bali ialah hamparan pasir putih yang membentang di sepanjang bibir pantai. Aneka kegiatan yang dapat dilakukan oleh para wisatawan seperti berenang, memancing di laut, serta tentunya menikmati keindahan Pantai Pondok Bali terutama di saat matahari tenggelam (sunset). Suasana pantai yang sepi, serta jauh dari keramaian orang-orang yang berkunjung seperti pada pantai-pantai pada umumnya, membuat pantai ini menjadi tempat bagi para wisatawan yang ingin merenung dan bertafakur mengenai perjalanan dirinya dengan sajian sebuah pantai yang membentang luas dan indah. Dengan berkunjung ke pantai Pondok Bali, pengunjung akan

### Sari Bunihayu Tourism Village

Sari Bunihayu Tourism Village is in the hilly area, on the southern part of Subang with altitude between 500-1700 m asl, an area of about 3 ha and was established in 2002, has the characteristic of Natural and Cultural Tourism (Traditional Arts).

### Beach Tourism

#### Kelapa Patimban Beach

Kelapa Patimban Beach is one of the tourism objects located in Subang that has a typical tourist appeal of the beach. Kelapa Patimban Beach also has a sloping sea depth so visitors can safely swim here. Activities that can be done one of them are beach volley ball, skyboard, sailing, fishing and more activities to do there with the family. The beach has been equipped with facilities including: Resting place, parking area, and food stalls.

#### Pondok Bali Beach

Pondok Bali Beach in Subang is a beach tourism object located in Mayangan Village of Legonkulon District. Sand that stretches along the beach of the northern coast is the characteristic of the beach. Pondok Bali Beach has a beauty and panorama which is no less interesting to the other beaches in West Java. What is characteristic of Pantai Pondok Bali is the stretch of white sand along the shoreline. Various activities can be undertaken by travellers such as swimming, deep-sea fishing, and of course the beauty of Pondok Bali Beach especially in the sunset time. It is a quiet beach, and far from the crowds of people who visit like on the other beaches in general, making the beach a place for tourists who want to reflect and meditate on their journey with a wide and beautiful stretch of beach. By visiting Pondok Bali Beach, visitors will get a double benefit, in addition to being able to enjoy the beauty with the





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mendapatkan keuntungan ganda yaitu selain bisa menikmati keindahan dengan segala panoramanya juga dapat sekaligus menyepi, bertafakur, mencari ide.

### Wisata Artifisial

#### Penangkaran Buaya Blanakan

Penangkaran buaya Blanakan terletak di Kecamatan Blanakan. Di lokasi ini dikembangkan penangkaran buaya muara yang berjumlah kurang lebih 200 ekor, terdiri dari buaya jantan dan betina lengkap dengan habitatnya. Di lokasi ini pengunjung dapat pula menyaksikan sugahan aktrasi buaya muara dari atas balkon, saat menyantap makanan yang diberikan pengelola. Objek wisata dengan lahan seluas 1,5 ha, dari luas total 8 ha wilayah hutan Tegal tangkil ini dikelola oleh PT. Perhutani. Selain disugahi aktrasi buaya-buaya muara para wisatawan yang datang ke lokasi ini dapat menikmati sajian kuliner berupa makanan laut khas blanakan yaitu ikan bakar etong, cumi dan kepiting, yang disajikan di warung-warung yang tertata-rapi di bawah kerindangan pohon-pohon. Selain itu, para wisatawan juga dapat menyusuri pesisir laut Blanakan sampai dengan Patimban dengan menggunakan jasa penyewaan kapal yang tersedia disana.

entire panorama, and can be alone in seclusion, meditation, or looking for ideas.

### Artificial Tourism

#### Blanakan Crocodile Captivity

Captive breeding of Blanakan Crocodile is in Blanakan District. In the location it is developed estuarine crocodile breeding in the amount of more than 20 heads, consisting of male and female crocodiles complete with their habitat. At the location visitors can also watch treats of estuarine crocodile from the balcony, while eating the food provided by the management staff. Tourism object with an area of 1.5 ha, from a total area of 8 ha in Tegal Tangkil Forest Area is managed by PT. Perhutani. Beside treated the attraction of estuarine crocodiles, tourists who come to the location can also enjoy culinary offerings in the form of a typical Blanakan seafood, namely grilled etong fish, squid and crabs, which are served at food stalls arranged neatly in under the shade of the trees. In addition, tourists can also go along the Blanakan Sea Coast to Patimban by using available boat rental services there.



### Wisata Belanja dan Kuliner

Kerajinan tangan (Ukiran: Pagaden dan Cipunegara; Golok: Tanjungsiang; Batik: Binong dan Subang);

### Shopping and Culinary Tourism

Handicrafts (Carving : Pagaden and Cipunegara; Machete : Tanjungsiang; Batik : Binong and Subang)

### KAWASAN STRATEGIS

Kawasan strategis, merupakan kawasan yang diprioritaskan penataan ruangnya. Kawasan strategis di Kabupaten Subang terdiri atas :

### STRATEGIC AREA

The strategic area is an area that prioritizes spatial planning. The strategic area in Subang Regency consists of:





1. Kawasan strategis Provinsi yang ditetapkan dalam RTRW Provinsi Jawa Barat yang penataan ruangnya diprioritaskan karena mempunyai pengaruh yang sangat penting dalam lingkup Provinsi dari sudut kepentingan pertumbuhan ekonomi;
2. Kawasan strategis Kabupaten merupakan hasil perumusan dan kesepakatan pemangku kepentingan (stakeholder) penataan ruang wilayah Kabupaten Subang, merupakan bagian wilayah Kabupaten yang penataan ruangnya diprioritaskan, karena mempunyai pengaruh sangat penting dalam lingkup Kabupaten terhadap ekonomi, sosial budaya, dan/atau lingkungan. Penentuan kawasan strategis Kabupaten lebih bersifat indikatif.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut, maka direncanakan beberapa kawasan strategis, yaitu :

- Kawasan strategis berdasarkan sudut pandang kepentingan ekonomi yaitu:
  - a. KSK Minapolitan meliputi :
    - 1) Kecamatan Blanakan;
    - 2) Kecamatan Pagaden; dan
    - 3) Kecamatan Cijambe.
  - b. KSK Agropolitan Ponggang berada di Kecamatan Serangpanjang;
  - c. KSK kawasan peruntukan industri sekitar koridor jalan tol;
  - d. KSK pemandian Air Panas Ciater dan sekitarnya;
  - e. KSK perkotaan Subang dan sekitarnya meliputi :
    - 1) Perkotaan Subang;
    - 2) Perkotaan Kalijati;
    - 3) Perkotaan Pagaden; dan
    - 4) Perkotaan Cibogo.

### DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU (DPMPTSP)

**Visi:** Terwujudnya Iklim Investasi yang Berdaya Saing untuk Mendorong Kemandirian Daerah.

**Misi:**

- Meningkatkan Pemerataan Investasi;
- Menjaga Harmonisasi dan Koordinasi di Bidang Investasi; dan
- Meningkatkan Kualitas Pelayanan Investasi.

1. Provincial strategic area stipulated in the Spatial Planning of West Java Province whose spatial planning is prioritized because it has a very important influence in the scope of the Province from the point of interest of economic growth;
2. Regency strategic area is the result of the formulation and agreement of stakeholders in the spatial planning of Subang Regency, which is a part of the Regency whose priority is spatial planning, because it has a very important influence in the scope of the Regency on the economy, social culture, and/or environment. Determination of Regency strategic areas is more indicative.

Based on the above-mentioned matter, several strategic areas are planned, namely:

- Strategic zones based on the viewpoint of economic interests, namely:
  - a. KSK Minapolitan includes:
    - 1) Blanakan District;
    - 2) Pagaden District; and
    - 3) Cijambe District.
  - b. KSK Agropolitan Ponggang is in Serangpanjang District;
  - c. KSK in the allotment area around the toll road corridor;
  - d. KSK Ciater Hot Spring and its surroundings;
  - e. KSK Subang Urban area and its surrounding includes:
    - 1) Subang Urban;
    - 2) Kalijati Urban;
    - 3) Pagaden Urban; and
    - 4) Cibogo Urban.

### THE ONE-STOP OFFICE OF INVESTMENT AND INTEGRATED SERVICES (DPMPTSP)

**Vision:** Realization of Competitive Investment Climate to Encourage the Regional Self-Reliance.

**Mission:**

- Increasing Investment Equity;
- Maintaining Harmonization and Coordination in Investment Sector; and
- Improving the Quality of Investment Services.







## TUGAS POKOK

Tugas Pokok dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu adalah membantu Bupati dalam melaksanakan urusan Pemerintahan di bidang Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu yang menjadi kewenangan daerah dan tugas pembantuan yang diberikan kepada Pemerintah Kabupaten.

### FUNGSI:

1. Perumusan kebijakan teknis di bidang Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu;
2. Penyelenggaraan urusan pemerintahan dan pelayanan umum di bidang Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu sesuai dengan ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh Bupati;
3. Pembinaan dan Pelaksanaan kegiatan di bidang Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu;
4. Pengelolaan Administrasi umum, meliputi urusan perencanaan, evaluasi dan pelaporan, urusan umum dan kepegawaian, urusan keuangan dan barang da daerah.

### Layanan Perijinan pada DPMPSTP

1. PPM (Pendaftaran Penanaman Modal)
2. Izin Lokasi
3. IPPT (Izin Peruntukan Penggunaan Tanah)
4. Izin Lingkungan
5. IMB (Izin Mendirikan Bangunan)
6. SIUP (Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan)
7. TDP (Tanda Daftar Perusahaan)
8. Izin Penyelenggaraan Reklame
9. TDUP (Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata)
10. SIUJK (Surat Izin Usaha Jasa Konstruksi)
11. IPLC (Izin Pembuangan Limbah Cair)
12. IPLB3 (Izin Pengelolaan Limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun) untuk kegiatan pengumpulan limbah bahan berbahaya dan beracun Skala Kabupaten
13. IPLB3 (Izin Pengelolaan Limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun) untuk kegiatan penyimpanan sementara limbah bahan berbahaya dan beracun
14. IUI (Izin Usaha Industri)
15. Izin Usaha Kawasan Industri
16. SLF (Sertifikat Laik Fungsi)
17. Pengesahan Site Plan
18. Sertifikat Layak Higienis
19. IUP2R (Izin Usah Pengelolaan Pasar Rakyat)

## MAIN TASKS

The main task of the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services is to assist the Regent in carrying out Government affairs in the field of One-Stop Investment and Integrated Services which are the authority of the region and assistance tasks given to the Regency Government.

### FUNCTION:

1. Technical policy formulation in the field of One-Stop Investment and Integrated Services;
2. Organizing the affairs of government and public services in the field of One-Stop Investment and Integrated Services in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the Regent;
3. Guidance and Implementation of activities in the field of One-Stop Investment and Integrated Services; and
4. Managing the general administration, including regional matters of planning, evaluation and reporting, general affairs and staffing, financial and goods affairs.

### Licensing Services at DPMPSTP

1. PPM (Investment Registration )
2. Location License
3. IPPT (Land Usage License)
4. Environmental License
5. IMB (Building License)
6. SIUP (Trading Business License)
7. TDP (Company Registration)
8. License for Organizing Advertisement
9. TDUP (Tourism Business Registration)
10. SIUJK (Construction Services Business License )
11. IPLC (License for Liquid Waste Disposal)
12. IPLB3 (License for Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management) for collection activities of hazardous and toxic waste at the Regency Scale
13. IPLB3 (License for Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management) for the temporary storage of hazardous and toxic materials
14. IUI (Industrial Business License)
15. Industrial Estate Business License
16. SLF (Function Worth Certificate)
17. Approval of Site Plan
18. Hygienic Worth Certificate
19. IUP2R (Community Market Management License)





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|--|--|
| 20. IUP2 (Izin Usah Pusat Perbelanjaan)  | 20. IUP2 ( Shopping Centre Business License)   |
| 21. IUTS (Izin Usaha Toko Swalayan)  | 21. IUTS (Supermarket Store Business License)  |
| 22. TDG (Tanda Daftar Gudang)  | 22. TDG (Warehouse Registration)   |
| 23. TDI (Tanda Daftar Industri)  | 23. TDI (Industrial Registration)  |
| 24. Izin Operasionalisasi Rumah Sakit Kelas C, dan Kelas D                               | 24. License for Operationalization of Class C and Class D Hospitals                    |
| 25. Izin Mendirikan Rumah Sakit Kelas C, dan Kelas D                                     | 25. Class C and Class D Hospital Establishment License                                 |
| 26. Izin Ahli Teknologi Laboratorium Medic   | 26. License of Medic Laboratory Technology Expert                                      |
| 27. SIKTGz (Izin Kerja Tenaga Gizi)  | 27. SIKTGz (Workforce Nutrition License)   |
| 28. Izin Mendirikan Klinik   | 28. Clinic Establishment License   |
| 29. Izin Mendirikan Laboratorium Klinik Umum Utama, Madya, dan Pratama                   | 29. License to Establish Major, Intermediate and Primary General Clinical Laboratories |
| 30. Izin Penyelenggaraan Optikal   | 30. Optical Implementation License   |
| 31. SIPPA (Izin Penyelenggaraan Penata Anestesi)   | 31. SIPPA (License for Organizing Anaesthetist)  |
| 32. Izin Penyelenggaraan Pengendalian Vektor dan Binatang Pembawa Penyakit / Postcontrol | 32. License for Organizing Control of Vector and Diseases Carrier Animals/Post-control |
| 33. Izin Praktek Dokter  | 33. Doctor Practice License  |
| 34. SIPP (Izin Praktek Perawat)  | 34. SIPP (Nurse Practice License)  |
| 35. Izin Radiologi Diagnostik  | 35. Radiology Diagnostic License   |
| 36. Izin Salon Kecantikan  | 36. License for Beauty Salons  |
| 37. Izin Terapis Wicara  | 37. Speech Therapist License   |
| 38. Izin Toko Alat Kesehatan   | 38. Medical Device Store License   |
| 39. Izin Toko Obat   | 39. Drug Store License   |
| 40. SIKPG & SIPPG (Izin Perawat Gigi)  | 40. SIKPG & SIPPG (Dental Nurse License)   |
| 41. Izin Perusahaan Rumah Tangga (PRT) Alat Kesehatan dan PKRT                           | 41. License for Household Companies (PRT) for Health Equipment and PKRT                |
| 42. SIPB (Izin Praktek Bidan Fayankes)   | 42. SIPB (Health Service License for Midwife Practice)                                 |
| 43. Izin Apotek  | 43. Pharmacy License   |
| 44. SIKF (Surat Izin Kerja Fisioterapis)   | 44. SIKF (Work License for Physiotherapist)  |
| 45. Surat Izin Kerja Perkam Medis  | 45. Medical Record Work License  |
| 46. SIKR (Surat Izin Kerja Radiographer)   | 46. SIKR (Radiographer Work License)   |
| 47. SIRO (Surat Izin Kerja Refraksionis Optisien)  | 47. SIRO (Optician Refraction Work License)  |
| 48. SIKTKK (Surat Izin Kerja Tenaga Teknis Kefarmasian)                                  | 48. SIKTKK (Pharmacist Technical Work License)   |
| 49. UMOT (Usaha Mikro Obat Tradisional)  | 49. UMOT (Traditional Medicine Micro Business)   |
| 50. Tanda Daftar Penyehat Tradisional  | 50. Traditional Restructures Registration  |
| 51. SPP-IRT (Sertifikasi Produksi Pangan Industri Rumah Tangga)                          | 51. SPP-IRT (Certification of Food Production in Household Industry)                   |
| 52. Sertifikat Laik Sehat  | 52. Healthy Worth Certificate  |
| 53. SIPA (Surat Izin Praktek Apoteker)   | 53. SIPA (Pharmacist Practice License)   |
| 54. (SPI) Surat Penangkapan Ikan   | 54. (SPI) Fishing Letter   |
| 55. (SPBI) Surat Pembudidayaan Ikan  | 55. (SPBI) Fish Aquaculture Letter   |
| 56. SPH (Surat Pengolahan Hasil Ikan)  | 56. SPH (Fish Product Processing Letter)   |
| 57. IUP (Izin Usaha Perikanan)   | 57. IUP (Fishery Business License)   |
| 58. Izin Angkutan Karyawan   | 58. Employee Transport License   |
| 59. Izin Pembukaan Kantor Cabang   | 59. Branch Office Opening License  |
| 60. Izin Penelitian / Survei / KKN dan Pengambilan Data                                  | 60. Research / Survey / KKN and Data Collection License                                |
| 61. Izin Lembaga Pelatihan Kerja Swasta (LPKS)   | 61. License for Private Employment Training Institutions (LPKS)                        |
| 62. Izin Trayek  | 62. Route License  |
| 63. Izin Usaha Angkutan Barang   | 63. Goods Transportation Business License  |
| 64. Izin Perluasan Kawasan Industri  | 64. License for Expansion of Industrial Estates  |







65. Izin Usaha Penanaman Modal
66. Izin Usaha Perubahan Untuk Berbagai Sektor Usaha
67. Izin Usaha Penggabungan Perusahaan
68. Izin Usaha Peternakan Skala Menengah
69. Izin Usaha Peternakan Untuk Perusahaan
70. Tanda Daftar Peternakan Rakyat
71. IMTA (Izin Mempekerjakan Tenaga Asing)
72. Surat Refraksi Optisien
73. Izin Terapis Wicara.

### Prosedur Perizinan Investasi

Sistem perijinan di Kabupaten Subang sudah menerapkan layanan menggunakan Online Single Submission (OSS) yaitu aplikasi berbasis web yang berfungsi untuk membantu proses pengajuan, pengaduan dan perizinan untuk selanjutnya dilakukan proses penindakan yang dilakukan oleh peran pengambil keputusan, aplikasi web OSS (Online Single Submission) ini menyediakan informasi seperti data permohonan berusaha, data perizinan yang ada, data instansi daerah, data perizinan daerah, dll.

Adapun alur mekanisme perizinan dasar dengan OSS – Auto Approval adalah seperti gambar berikut:

65. Investment Business License
66. Business License for Changes of Various Business Sectors
67. Business License for Company Merger
68. Medium Scale Animal Husbandry Business License
69. Animal Husbandry Business License for Companies
70. Smallholder Animal Husbandry Registration
71. IMTA (License to Implement Foreign Workers)
72. Optician Refraction Letter
73. Speech Therapist License.

### Procedure of Investment License

The licensing system in Subang Regency has implemented services using Online Single Submission (OSS), which is a web-based application that serves to assist the process of submission, complaints and licensing to be followed by a decision making process. The OSS (Online Single Submission) web application provides information such as data on business applications, existing licensing data, regional agency data, regional licensing data, etc.

The flow of the basic licensing mechanism through OSS - Auto Approval is as follows:





#### Pemenuhan Komitmen Sektoral

- ▶ DINAS PUPR
- ▶ DLH
- ▶ ATR/BPN
- ▶ PJT (Perusahaan Umum Jasa Tirta)
- ▶ SATPOL PP
- ▶ DISNAKERTRANS
- ▶ DISHUB
- ▶ DINAS KIMRUM
- ▶ DINAS PETERNAKAN ✓
- ▶ DKUPP
- ▶ DINAS PERIKANAN
- ▶ DISBUPARPORA
- ▶ DINAS PERTANIAN

#### Fulfilment of Sectoral Commitments

- ▶ PUBLIC WORK AND HOUSING SERVICE
- ▶ ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE
- ▶ ATR / BPN
- ▶ PJT (Jasa Tirta Public Company)
- ▶ CIVIL SERVICE POLICE UNIT
- ▶ WORKFORCE AND TRANSMIGRATION SERVICE
- ▶ TRANSPORTATION SERVICE
- ▶ KIMRUM SERVICE
- ▶ ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SERVICE ✓
- ▶ DKUPP
- ▶ FISHERIES SERVICE
- ▶ CULTURE, TOURISM, YOUTH AND SPORTS SERVICE
- ▶ AGRICULTURE SERVICE.







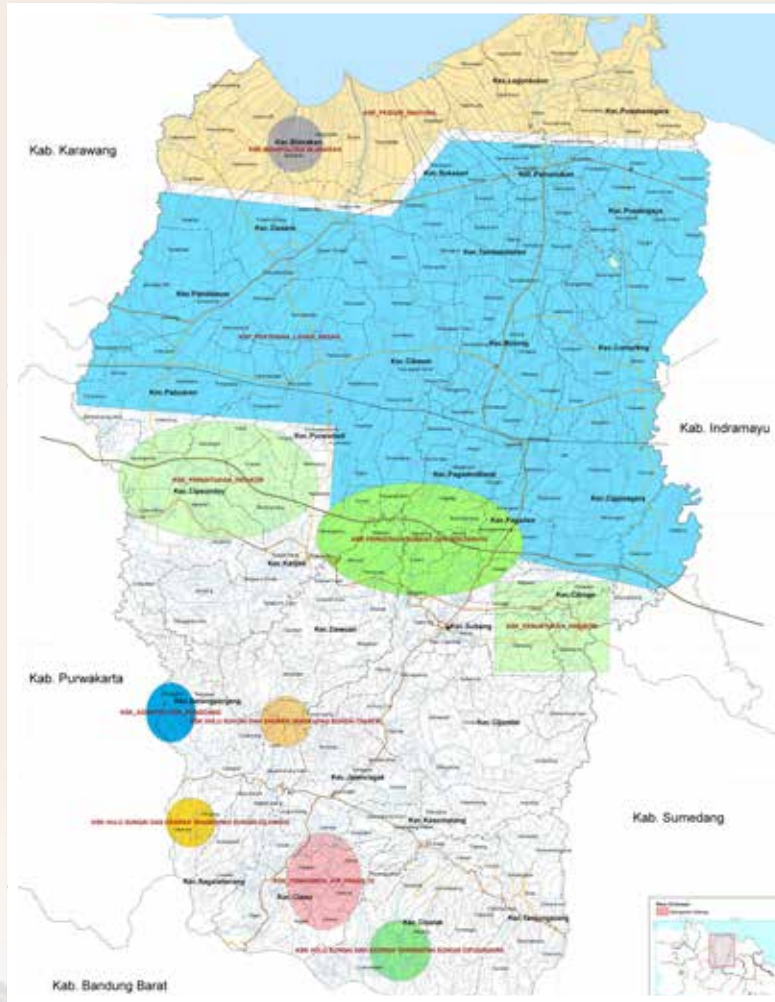
**DATA TABULATION**  
**POTENTIAL and INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI/  
PMA) and DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI/PMDN)**  
**SUBANG REGENCY**

NO	SECTOR (SUB SECTOR)	INVESTMENT PROJECT	LOCATION	ORGANIZER
1.	<b>AGRICULTURE (Food Crops and Horticulture)</b>	Short, Medium and Long Term Development for the Northern Region (Wetland Paddy, Banana, Mango; Cauliflower, Jackfruit/Fragrant Jackfruit, Stinking bean; Papaya, Guava, Siamese Orange, Rose Apple); Central Region (Wetland Paddy, Banana, Rambutan; Peanuts, Dry-land Paddy, Maize; Mango, Long Beans, Papaya and Cassava); Southern Region (Pineapple, Wetland Paddy, Banana; Tomato, Chayote, Mangosteen; Cucumber, Red Pepper, Long Beans and Snap Beans).	Northern, Central and Southern Region of Subang Regency	Regional Government and Community
2.	<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>	Short, Medium and Long Term Development for Northern Territory (Broiler, Milk, Duck Eggs; Sheep, Native Chicken, Local Cows; Ducks and Goats); Central Region (Broiler, Duck Eggs, Local Cows; Layers, Native Chicken, Sheep; Native Chicken, Ducks, Goats and Buffaloes); Southern Region (Milk, Broiler, Local Cows; Duck Eggs, Sheep, Native Chicken; Native Chicken, Layers, Ducks and Goats).	Northern, Central and Southern Region of Subang Regency	Regional Government and Community
3.	<b>FISHERY/MARINE</b>	Short, Medium and Long-term Development for the Fisheries Production in the Northern Region (Marine Fish); Central Region (Bream).	Northern and Central Region of Subang Regency	Regional Government and Community
4.	<b>TRADING</b>	Establishment of Regency Strategic Zone (KSK): a. KSK Minapolitan; b. KSK Agropolitan Ponggang; c. KSK Industry; d. KSK Hot-water Bath; and e. KSK Subang Urban.	The Districts of: Blanakan, Pagaden, Cijambe; Serangpanjang District; Around Toll-way Corridor; Ciater and surrounding area; Urban Areas of Subang, Kalijati, Pagaden and Cibogo.	Regional Government
5.	<b>INDUSTRY</b>	Short-, Medium- and Long-Term Development for Folk Crafts of the Northern Region (Batik); Central Region (Carving); Southern Region (Carving and Machete).	Northern, Central and Southern Region of Subang Regency	Regional Government
6.	<b>TOURISM</b>	Short, Medium and Long Term Tourism Development in the Northern Region (Bali Hut Tourism Village; Bali Hut and Patimban Tourism Villages; Patimban Tourism Village); Southern Region (Cibeusi-Ciater Tourism Village; Cibuluh and Cisaat-Ciater Tourism Villages; Cirangkong Tourism Village).	Northern and Southern Region of Subang Regency	Regional Government





**Peta Rencana Kawasan Strategis Kabupaten Subang Tahun 2011 – 2031**  
Map of Strategic Zone Plan of Subang Regency Year 2011 – 2031



**Kontak Investasi :**



**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU  
KABUPATEN SUBANG**

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# **PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA**

## **BRIGHT PROSPECTS TO INVEST IN SUMBAWA REGENCY**







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI SUMBAWA THE REGENT OF SUMBAWA**

**H.M HUSNI DJIBRIL, B.Sc**

Beliau dilahirkan di Utan pada tanggal 6 Mei 1954, beragama Islam. Beliau menikah dengan Hj. Amien Rahmani, dikaruniai 3 orang anak. Pendidikan dasarnya diawali di Sekolah Rakyat Negeri No. 1 Utan (lulus tahun 1967); kemudian berlanjut ke SMEP Negeri Sumbawa di Sumbawa Besar (lulus tahun 1970) serta SMEA Negeri 1 Mataram (lulus tahun 1973). Sedangkan pendidikan tinggi ditempuhnya di Fakultas Ekonomi Ull Yogyakarta (lulus Sarjana Muda tahun 1977).

Sebelum menjadi Bupati Sumbawa (2016 – sekarang) beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Anggota DPRD Kab. Sumbawa (1992-1997); Wakil Ketua DPRD Kab. Sumbawa (1999-2004); dan Anggota DPRD Prov. NTB selama 3 periode (2004-2015).

Pelatihan yang pernah diikuti antara lain: Pelatihan Peningkatan SDM di LPPPED (2001) di Yogya; Diklat Manajemen Laporan Pertanggung Jawaban (2001) di Jakarta; Otonomi Workshop dengan Tema “Reformasi Kebijakan Fiskal” (2002) di Jakarta; Workshop Konsultasi Nasional Lifting ke 122 (Jakarta, 2002); Workshop Konsultasi Nasional Lifting ke 167 (Jakarta, 2007); Workshop dalam Rangka Peningkatan dan Pembangunan Tugas dan Fungsi DPRD yang Efektif (Jakarta, 2007).

Jabatan Organisasi: Ketua Komca PDI Kec. Utan Rhee (1984-1989); Wakil Sekretaris DPC PDI Kab. Sumbawa (1989-1994); Ketua DPC PDI Kab Sumbawa (1994-1999) dan Wakil Sekretaris DPD PDI Perjuangan NTB (1999-2019).

Selama beliau menjabat sebagai Bupati, Kabupaten Sumbawa telah menerima 16 Penghargaan, seperti penghargaan dibidang penyelenggaraan pemerintahan, pelayanan publik, sistem transportasi, penanggulangan narkoba dan bentuk penghargaan lainnya.

He was born in Utan on 6 May 1954, is Muslim. He is married to Hj. Amien Rahmani, blessed with 3 children. Basic education was initiated at the State Elementary School No. 1 of Utan (graduated in 1967); then continued to SMEP Negeri on Sumbawa Besar (graduated in 1970) and SMEA Negeri 1 of Mataram (graduated in 1973). While he attended higher education in the Faculty of Economics, Ull Yogyakarta (graduated in 1977).

Before becoming the Regent of Sumbawa (2016 - now) he had served as a Member of the Regional Parliament (DPRD) of Sumbawa Regency (1992-1997); Deputy Chairman of DPRD of Sumbawa Regency (1999-2004); and Members of DPRD of NTB Province for 3 periods (2004-2015).

The trainings (Diklat) that have been attended include: HR Improvement Training at the LPPPED (2001) in Yogya; Diklat of Responsibility Management Report (2001) in Jakarta; Autonomy Workshop with the theme “Fiscal Policy Reform” (2001) in Jakarta; the 122nd Lifting of the National Consultation Workshop (Jakarta, 2002); the 167th Lifting of Consultation Workshop (Jakarta, 2005); Workshop in the Framework of Effective Task Improvement and Development of DPRD Functions (Jakarta, 2007).

Organizational Position: Chairman of the Komca PDI of Utan Rhee District (1984-1989); Deputy Secretary of the DPC PDI of Sumbawa Regency (1989-1994); Chairperson of the DPC PDI of Sumbawa Regency (1994-1999) and Deputy Secretary of the PDI Perjuangan DPD of NTB Province (1999-2019).

During his duty as the Regent, Sumbawa Regency has received 16 Awards, such as the awards in the sectors of governance implementation, public services, transportation system, narcotics prevention and other awards.







## PENGANTAR KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU (DPMPTSP) KABUPATEN SUMBAWA

*Foreword Of The Head Of The One-Stop Office Of Intefrated  
Investment And Services (DPMPTSP) Sumbawa Regency*

**TARUNAWAN S.Sos. S.P.**

Merupakan suatu anugerah Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, Kabupaten Sumbawa menjadi wilayah terluas di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat, yaitu meliputi wilayah seluas 32,97% dari seluruh luas Provinsi NTB. Penduduk Kabupaten ini merupakan etnis dengan karakteristik heterogen, terdiri dari 8 kelompok etnis besar yaitu Sumbawa, Sasak, Dompnu, Bima, Jawa, Bali, Sunda, Bugis/ Makassar dan etnis lainnya, dengan TPAK sebesar 66,79% dan TPT sebesar 3,98%.

Kabupaten Sumbawa menyimpan kekayaan sumberdaya alam kelautan dan perikanan yang sangat beranekaragam, disamping pesona alam, budaya dan situs sejarah yang dapat dijadikan obyek wisata yang mampu menarik minat para wisatawan baik dari dalam maupun dari luar negeri.

Pemerintah Kabupaten Sumbawa melalui DPMPTSP terus memberikan kemudahan pelayanan dan informasi bagi masyarakat yang ingin mengurus izin dalam kegiatan usahanya. Hal ini dilakukan agar masyarakat tidak terjebak calo, disamping kesadaran masyarakat dalam mengurus kepentingannya secara mandiri. Semua jenis perizinan ini non retribusi (Rp 0), kecuali retribusi IMB, izin gangguan, izin trayek, izin usaha perikanan dan retribusi perpanjangan IMTA. DPMPTSP siap melayani dengan CAKAP (cepat, akurat, komunikatif, aman dan pasti).

Terima kasih kepada Bapak Bupati Sumbawa yang telah memberikan kepercayaan kepada kami untuk menyusun buku dengan judul **"Potential and Investment Opportunity in Sumbawa Regency"** ini. Juga terima kasih kepada Pusat Informasi dan Data Investasi Indonesia (PIDII) dan semua pihak yang telah membantu penyusunan, penerbitan dan pendistribusian buku ini.

**Semoga bermanfaat !!**

It is a gift from God the Almighty that Sumbawa Regency is the largest area in West Nusa Tenggara Province, which covers an area of 32.97% of the total area of NTB Province. The population of the Regency is a heterogeneous ethnicity, consisting of 8 major ethnic groups namely Sumbawa, Sasak, Dompnu, Bima, Java, Bali, Sunda, Bugis/Makassar and other ethnicities, with TPAK of 66.79% and TPT of 3.98 %.

Sumbawa Regency holds a rich diversity of marine and fisheries natural resources, in addition to natural, cultural and historical sites that can be used as tourism objects that can attract tourists from both inside and outside the country.

The Regional Government of Sumbawa Regency through DPMPTSP continues to provide services and information to the people who want to take care of permits in their business activities. This is done so that the community is not trapped by brokers, in addition to public awareness in managing their interests independently. All types of licensing are non-levies (IDR 0), except for retribution of IMB, disturbance permits, route permits, fisheries business licenses and IMTA extension fees. DPMPTSP is ready to serve with CAKAP (fast, accurate, communicative, safe and sure).

Thank you to the Regent of Sumbawa for giving us the confidence to compile the book entitled **"Potential and Investment Opportunity in Sumbawa Regency"**. Also thanks to **the Center for Indonesian Investment Data and Information (PIDII)** and all those who have helped to compile, publish and distribute the book.

**May be useful to all !!**





## PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA



### PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA BRIGHT PROSPECTS TO INVEST IN SUMBAWA REGENCY



#### VISI DAN MISI

**Visi:**

Pelaksanaan pembangunan di Kabupaten Sumbawa dalam tahapan ke-tiga Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah, berpedoman pada Visi dan Misi yang tertuang dalam RPJMD Kabupaten Sumbawa Tahun 2016–2021 yaitu:

#### VISION AND MISSION

**Vision:**

The implementation of development in Sumbawa Regency in the third stage of the Long-Term Regional Development, guided by the Vision and Mission contained in the Medium-Term Regional Development (RPJMD) of Sumbawa Regency for 2016-2021, namely:





## BRIGHT PROSPECTS TO INVEST IN SUMBAWA REGENCY



“Terwujudnya Masyarakat Sumbawa yang Berdaya Saing, Mandiri, dan Berkepribadian Berlandaskan Semangat Gotong Royong”.

### Misi:

1. Meningkatkan Kualitas Sumberdaya Manusia melalui peningkatan kualitas pendidikan dan peningkatan derajat kesehatan masyarakat.
2. Mewujudkan birokrasi yang bersih, handal dan professional sehingga mampu menjalankan pemerintahan sesuai dengan prinsip tata pemerintahan yang baik (*good governance*).
3. Mewujudkan percepatan pembangunan infrastruktur dengan membangun sinergi yang kuat dengan Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintah Provinsi.
4. Mengembangkan potensi unggulan daerah dan meningkatkan produktivitas usaha masyarakat demi terwujudnya kesejahteraan masyarakat, penurunan angka kemiskinan dan perluasan lapangan kerja.
5. Mewujudkan pengelolaan sumberdaya alam dan lingkungan hidup yang berkelanjutan.
6. Mewujudkan masyarakat yang religius dan memelihara toleransi antar umat beragama.
7. Memelihara dan mengembangkan potensi budaya dan kearifan lokal.

## GAMBARAN UMUM

### Letak, Luas dan Batas Wilayah

Wilayah Kabupaten Sumbawa secara geografis terletak pada posisi 116°42' – 118°22' Bujur Timur dan 8°8' – 9°7' Lintang Selatan, dengan luas wilayah 11.556,44 Km<sup>2</sup>, terdiri



“Realization of the Competitive, Independent, and Personality Sumbawa Community based on the Spirit of Mutual Cooperation”.

### Mission:

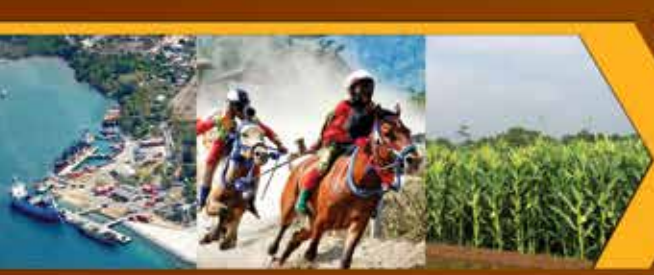
1. Improving the Quality of Human Resources through improving education quality and increasing degrees of public health.
2. Realizing a clean, reliable and professional bureaucracy so as to be able to run the government in accordance with it the principle of good governance.
3. Realizing the acceleration of infrastructure development with build strong synergies with the Central and Provincial Governments.
4. Developing regional superior potential and increase community business productivity for the sake of the realization of community welfare, decreasing numbers of poverty and expansion of employment.
5. Realizing management of natural resources and the environment sustainable life.
6. Creating a religious and nurturing society tolerance between religious people.
7. Maintaining and developing cultural potential and local wisdom.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

### Location, Area and Borders

The area of Sumbawa Regency is geographically located at position of 116°42' - 118°22' East Longitude and 8°8' - 9°7' South Latitude, with an area of 11,556.44 Km<sup>2</sup>, consists of





## PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA

dari daratan seluas 6.643,98 Km<sup>2</sup> dan lautan seluas 4.912,46 Km<sup>2</sup>, merupakan kabupaten terluas dari sepuluh Kabupaten/Kota yang ada di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) dengan persentase sebesar 32,97% dari total luas wilayah Provinsi NTB. Secara administratif Kabupaten Sumbawa berbatasan dengan Laut Flores di sebelah Utara; Kabupaten Dompu di sebelah Timur; Samudera Indonesia di sebelah Selatan; dan Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat dan Selat Alas di sebelah Barat. Kabupaten Sumbawa terdiri dari 24 Kecamatan terbagi atas 8 Kelurahan, 157 Desa, 632 Dusun dan 28 Lingkungan.

### Topografi dan Iklim

Berdasarkan karakteristik topografi, daratan Kabupaten Sumbawa cenderung berbukit-bukit dengan ketinggian antara 0 - 1.730 m diatas permukaan laut (dpl). Ketinggian 0-100 m dpl mencapai luas 26,51%; 100-500 m dpl seluas 42,31%; 500-1.000 m dpl seluas 27,69% dan > 1.000 m dpl seluas 3,49%. Demikian pula dengan kemiringan lahan 0-2% seluas 33,79%; kemiringan 2-15% seluas 27,96%; kemiringan 15-40% seluas 49,49% dan kemiringan >40% seluas 54,03%. Kondisi topografi ini sangat berpengaruh terhadap penyediaan infrastruktur dan fasilitas publik, karena wilayah yang didominasi kemiringan lahannya >40% berdampak terhadap rendahnya aksesibilitas masyarakat di wilayah tersebut dibandingkan dengan wilayah lainnya di Kabupaten Sumbawa seperti di Kecamatan Batulanteh, Lantung, Ropang, Lenangguar dan Orong Telu.

### Kependudukan dan Tenaga Kerja

Jumlah penduduk pada tahun 2017 adalah sebesar 449.680 jiwa, dengan rata-rata laju pertumbuhan sebesar 1,01% per tahun. Berdasarkan jenis kelamin penduduk Kabupaten Sumbawa pada tahun 2017, terdiri dari 229.367 laki-laki (51,01%) dan 220.313 wanita (48,99%), dengan sex rasio sebesar 104. Kepadatan penduduk mencapai 68 orang/km<sup>2</sup>. Penduduk Kabupaten ini merupakan etnis dengan karakteristik heterogen, terdiri dari 8 kelompok etnis besar yaitu Sumbawa, Sasak, Dompu, Bima, Jawa, Bali, Sunda, Bugis/Makassar, dan etnis lainnya. Pada tahun 2017 jumlah penduduk usia kerja Kabupaten Sumbawa sebanyak 320.719 orang terdiri dari Angkatan Kerja sebanyak 214.194 orang (bekerja: 205.672 orang; pengangguran: 8.522 orang) dan bukan Angkatan Kerja sebanyak 106.525 orang (sekolah: 20.223 orang; mengurus rumah tangga: 73.919 orang dan lainnya: 12.383 orang). Untuk melihat besarnya persentase penduduk usia kerja yang aktif secara ekonomi disuatu wilayah dapat dilihat dari Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK). TPAK Kabupaten Sumbawa pada tahun 2017 sebesar 66,79% dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) sebesar 3,98%.

land area of 6,643.98 Km<sup>2</sup> and ocean covering 4,912.46 Km<sup>2</sup>, is the largest regency out of ten regencies/municipalities in West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB) with a percentage of 32.97% of the total area of the NTB Province. Administratively, Sumbawa Regency is bordered by the Flores Sea in the North; Dompu Regency in the East; the Indonesian Ocean in the South; and West Sumbawa Regency and Alas Strait in the West. Sumbawa Regency consists of 24 Districts divided into 8 sub-districts, 157 villages, 632 hamlets and 28 neighborhoods.

### Topography and Climate

Based on topographic characteristics, the mainland of Sumbawa Regency tends to be hilly with a height between 0 and 1,730 m above sea level (ASL). The altitude of 0-100 m ASL reaches an area of 26.51%; 100-500 m ASL as wide as 42.31%; 500-1,000 m asl is about 27.69% and >1,000m asl is about 3.49%. Similarly, the slope of the land is 0-2% covering an area of 33.79%; 2-15% slope covering 27.96%; slope of 15-40% covering an area of 49.49% and slope >40% covering an area of 54.03%. The topographic condition is very influential on the provision of infrastructure and public facilities, because the area with a slope of >40% dominates the low accessibility of people in the area compared to other areas in Sumbawa Regency such as Batulanteh, Lantung, Ropang, Lenangguar and Orong Telu Districts.

### Population and Labor

The population in 2017 was 449,680 people, with an average growth rate of 1.01% per year. Based on the gender of the population of Sumbawa Regency in 2017, it consisted of 229,367 men (51.01%) and 220,313 women (48.99%), with a sex-ratio of 104. Population density reached 68 people/km<sup>2</sup>. The population of the Regency is an ethnic with heterogeneous characteristics, consisting of 8 major ethnic groups namely Sumbawa, Sasak, Dompu, Bima, Java, Bali, Sunda, Bugis/Makassar, and other ethnicities. In 2017 the working age population in Sumbawa Regency was 320,719 people consisting of the Labor Force of about 214,194 people (working: 205,672 people; unemployment: 8,522 people) and not the Labor Force as many as 106,525 people (attending school: 20,223 people; taking care of households: 73,919 people and others: 12,383 people). To see the large percentage of the economically active working age population in an area can be seen from the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK). TPAK of Sumbawa Regency in 2017 was 66.79% and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) was 3.98%.





## BRIGHT PROSPECTS TO INVEST IN SUMBAWA REGENCY



### Produk Domestik Regional Bruto

Penyumbang PDRB terbesar di Kabupaten Sumbawa (2017) adalah Sektor Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan (39,28%), diikuti oleh Sektor Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor (15,65%), kemudian Sektor Konstruksi (12,77%), sedangkan 14 kategori lapangan usaha lainnya tidak lebih dari 7% untuk tiap kategorinya. Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Tahun 2017 mencapai 6,79%.



### Gross Regional Domestic Product

The biggest contribution of GRDP of Sumbawa Regency (2017) was the Sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (39.28%), followed by the Sector of Wholesale and Retail, Car and Motorcycle Repair (15.65%), then the Construction Sector (12.77%), while 14 other business field categories were not more than 7% for each category. Economic Growth Rate in 2017 reached 6.79%.



#### EDUCATION

625 Al-Qur'an Educational Places; 368 Elementary Schools (SD); 105 Junior High Schools (SLTP); 27 Senior High Schools (SMA); 17 Vocational High Schools (SMK); and 2 Special Schools with 32 teaching staff.

#### HEALTH

2 Regional General Hospitals; 3 Maternity Hospitals; 25 Main Public Health Centers (PHC/Puskesmas), 93 Sub-PHC (Pustu), 42 Mobile PHC; 713 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu); 57 Rural Health Posts (Poskesdes); 40 Rural Maternity Posts (Polindes); 52 Doctor Practices; 3 Medical Centers/Clinics; 20 Traditional Medicine Practices; a Pharmacy Warehouse; 38 Pharmacies; a Health Laboratory; and 19 Drug Stores.

The Health Personnel were (2017): 11 Masters in Health; 39 Doctors; 13 Dentists; 7 Bachelor of Nursing; 34 Bachelor of Public Health; 117 Midwives; 192 Nurses; and 192 other Medical Personnel and 83 Non-Medical Personnel.

#### RELIGION

536 Mosques, 432 Mosques, 6 Churches, 40 Temples and a Monastery.









## SARANA DAN PRASARANA PENDUKUNG INVESTASI

**Pekerjaan Umum:** Panjang jalan di Kabupaten ini mencapai 1.580,60 km (221,91 km Jalan Nasional; 407,18 km Jalan Provinsi; dan 951,51 km Jalan Kabupaten). Jumlah jembatan mencapai 453 unit dengan bentangan 6.143,01 meter.

### Perhubungan:

**Darat:** 1 buah terminal tipe B melayani Angkutan Kota Antar Provinsi (AKAP) dan Angkutan Kota Dalam Provinsi (AKDP) serta keberadaan 12 unit shelter. Kendaraan umum sebanyak 993 unit, yaitu: 4 AKAP; 28 Angkot; Angkutan Pedesaan (52 bus, 53 pick-up dan 20 mikrolet); 86 AKDP; dan 750 Angkutan Tradisional.

**Laut:** Pelabuhan Laut Badas (Pelabuhan Pengumpul) dan Pelabuhan Alas (Pelabuhan Pengumpul Lokal). Pelabuhan Badas juga melayani penumpang rute: Teluk Benoa-Badas-Labuhan Bajo pp.

**Udara:** Bandara Sultan Muhammad Kaharuddin III dengan volume penumpang 59.842 orang yang datang dan 66.109 penumpang berangkat, dilayani oleh Garuda Indonesia dan Wings Air.

### Listrik dan Air Bersih:

**Listrik:** Pada tahun 2017 tingkat pelayanan energi listrik di Kabupaten Sumbawa terdistribusi pada pelanggan berdasarkan kategori daya sambungannya seperti: rumah tangga 117.022.000 VA, kategori bisnis 22.398.500 VA, kategori industri 18.273.650 VA, kategori public 6.453.800 VA, kategori sosial 5.183.750 VA, kategori multiguna 72.600 VA. Jumlah pelanggan listrik adalah sebanyak 144.493 pelanggan.

**Air Bersih:** Air bersih dan sehat yang selama ini dikelola oleh PDAM sangat berarti bagi penduduk di Kabupaten Sumbawa.

## INVESTMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

**Public Works:** The length of roads in the Regency (2017) reached 1,580.60 km (221.91 km of National Road; 407.18 km of Provincial Road; and 951.51 km of Regency Road). The number of bridges reached 453 units with a stretch of 6,143.01 meters.

### Transportation:

**Ground:** a type B Terminal serves the Inter-Provincial City Transportation (AKAP) and the Urban Transportation in the Province (AKDP) as well as the existence of 12Shelters. Public vehicles were 993 units (2017), namely: 4 AKAP; 28 Urban Public Transportation; Rural Transportation (52 buses, 53 pick-ups and 20 micro-buses); 86 AKDP; and 750 Traditional Transportation.

**Marine:** Badas Sea Port (Collecting Port) and Alas Port (Local Collecting Port). Badas Port also serves passengers with routes of: Teluk Benoa-Badas-Labuhan Bajo vv.

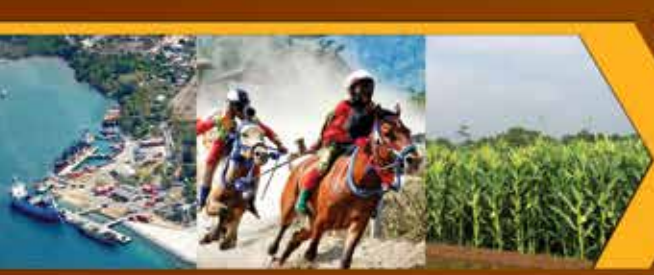
**Air:** Sultan Muhammad Kaharuddin III Airport with volume of 59,842 arrived passengers and 66,109 departed ones, served by Garuda Indonesia and Wings Air.

### Electricity and Clean Water:

**Electricity:** In 2017 the level of electrical energy services in Sumbawa distributed to customers based on the category of connected power: 117,022,000 VA for households, business category: 22,398,500 VA, industrial category: 18,273,650 VA, public category: 6,453,800 VA, social category: 5,183,750 VA, multipurpose category: 72,600 VA. The number of electricity customers were (2017) 144,493 subscribers.

**Clean Water:** The clean and healthy water that has been managed by the Drinking Water Regional Company (PDAM) is





## PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA

Berdasarkan data PDAM, bahwa terjadi peningkatan jumlah pelanggan sebanyak 19.734 pelanggan. Adapun jumlah air minum yang disalurkan pada tahun 2017 sebesar 3.822.156 m<sup>3</sup>. Klasifikasi pelanggan PDAM dibagi dalam beberapa kategori meliputi rumah tempat tinggal, hotel/obyek wisata, badan sosial dan rumah sakit, tempat peribadatan, sarana umum, perusahaan/pertokoan/industri, instansi pemerintah, lain-lain/tangki.

### Pos, Telekomunikasi dan Informatika:

Di Kabupaten Sumbawa sampai dengan Tahun 2017 terdapat sebanyak 13 unit yang tidak terbatas hanya dalam dunia per-posan, tetapi juga dalam dunia keuangan. Fasilitas yang bisa dinikmati pelanggannya yaitu transfer uang, pembayaran tagihan listrik, air dan telepon. Kemudahan yang ditawarkan Kantor Pos merupakan suatu strategi yang diambil untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pelanggannya.



Untuk jasa telekomunikasi sampai dengan tahun 2017 terdapat kapasitas sentral sebanyak 9.560 SST dengan pelanggan telpon sebanyak 4.210 SST. Adapun pertumbuhan pelanggan telpon ini relatif kecil, sehingga tidak seimbang dengan pertumbuhan penduduk, hal ini seiring dengan meningkatnya penggunaan telepon seluler yang dari tahun ke tahun semakin bervariasi dengan harga yang terjangkau.

### Bank

Bank yang beroperasi di Kabupaten ini adalah: Bank Pemerintah (BNI 46, BNI Syariah, BRI, Bank NTB, Bank NTB Syariah, Bank Mandiri, dan BTN); Bank Swasta (Bank Danamon Indonesia, Bank Mega, Bank Syariah Mandiri, BTPN, dan Bank Dinar); BPR (Pemda: BPR NTB Sumbawa dengan 9 Cabang; Swasta: BPR Kabalong Abdi Swadaya; BPR Lopok Ganda; dan BPR Samawa Kencana).

very meaningful for the people in Sumbawa Regency. Based on PDAM data, there was an increase in the number of customers by 19,734 customers. The amount of drinking water distributed in 2017 was 3,822,156 m<sup>3</sup>.

### Post, Telecommunications and Informatics:

In Sumbawa Regency until 2017 there were as many as 13 units which were not limited to the postal world, but also in the world of finance. The facilities that can be enjoyed by customers are transfer of money, payment of electricity bills, water and telephone. The convenience offered by the Post Office is a strategy taken to meet the needs of its customers.

For telecommunications services up to 2017 there was a central capacity of 9,560 SST (telephone lines) with 4,210 telephone customers. The growth of telephone subscribers is relatively small, so it is not balanced with population growth. This is in line with the increasing usage of cellphones which from year to year are increasingly varied at affordable prices.

### Bank

Banks operating in the Regency are: Government Banks (BNI 46, BNI Syariah, BRI, Bank NTB, Bank NTB Syariah, Bank Mandiri, and BTN); Private Bank (Bank Danamon Indonesia, Bank Mega, Bank Syariah Mandiri, BTPN, and Bank Dinar); Credit Banks (Local Government: BPR NTB Sumbawa with 9 Branches; Private: BPR Kabalong Abdi Swadaya; BPR Lopok Ganda; and BPR Samawa Kencana).





## BRIGHT PROSPECTS TO INVEST IN SUMBAWA REGENCY



### MENGAPA BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA?

#### Jaminan Keamanan

Penegakan Hukum, Ketentraman dan Ketertiban merupakan hal utama untuk dilaksanakan, sehingga gangguan-gangguan yang disebabkan oleh konflik berbasis SARA, anarkisme bahkan separatis tidak terjadi di Wilayah Kabupaten Sumbawa. Kondisi yang kondusif ini dapat terjaga karena adanya koordinasi dan jalinan komunikasi/kerjasama dengan aparat keamanan seperti Kepolisian Resort Sumbawa, Komando Distrik Militer (KODIM) Kabupaten Sumbawa dan jajaran terkait lainnya serta daya dukung masyarakat dalam menciptakan rasa aman dan nyaman.

### POTENSI PENGEMBANGAN Kota Terpadu

#### Potensi

- Meliputi Kecamatan : Labangka, Lunyuk, Orong Telu, Ropang Timur, Ropang dan Moyo Hulu.
- Produksi pertanian tanaman industri.
- Pengembangan wilayah transmigrasi.
- Kawasan pertambangan.

#### Peluang Investasi

- Budidaya tanaman industri.
- Perdagangan umum.
- Industri eksploitasi dan pengolahan.

Kabupaten Sumbawa menyimpan kekayaan sumberdaya alam kelautan dan perikanan yang sangat beranekaragam, diantaranya adalah pulau-pulau kecil sebanyak 63 buah,



### WHY INVEST IN SUMBAWA DISTRICT?

#### Security Guarantee

Law Enforcement, Peace and Order are the main things to do, so that the disturbances caused by SARA-based (ethnicity, religion, races) conflicts, anarchism and even separatism do not occur in Sumbawa Regency. The conducive condition can be maintained because of the coordination and communication/cooperation with security forces such as the Sumbawa Resort Police, the Sumbawa District Military Command (KODIM) and other relevant ranks and the carrying capacity of the community in creating a sense of security and comfort.

### DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL Integrated City

#### Potency

- Includes the Districts of: Labangka, Lunyuk, Orong Telu, East Ropang, Ropang and Moyo Hulu.
- Industrial agricultural production.
- Transmigration area development.
- Mining area.

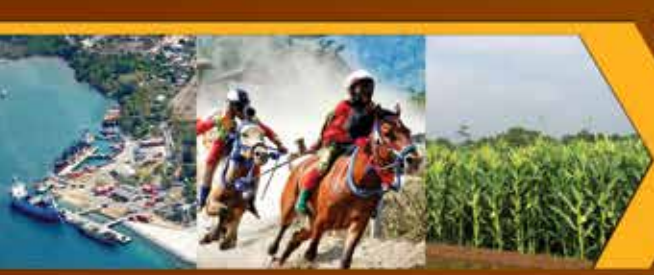
#### Investment Opportunities

- Industrial plant cultivation.
- General trading.
- Industry of exploitation and processing.

Sumbawa Regency has a rich diversity of marine and fisheries natural resources, including 63 small islands, with 6 inhabited islands, namely







## PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA



dengan 6 pulau yang telah berpenghuni, yaitu Pulau Bungin yang merupakan kawasan cagar budaya karena merupakan pulau terpadat didunia, Pulau Moyo yang merupakan pulau tujuan wisata dunia, Pulau Kaung, Pulau Medang, Pulau Ngali, dan Pulau Tapang (Gili Tapang), sementara pulau lainnya yang tidak berpenghuni seperti kawasan pulau Kramat, Bedil dan Temudong merupakan pulau-pulau yang menyimpan keindahan bawah laut, demikian pula dengan pulau-pulau lainnya.

Bungin Island which is a cultural heritage area because it is the most populous island in the world; Moyo Island which is a destination island of world tourism; the Islands of Kaung, Medang, Ngali and Tapang (Gili Tapang); while other uninhabited islands such as the Islands of Kramat, Bedil and Temudong are islands that hold underwater beauty, as well as other islands.

### OBJEK WISATA

Sebagai salah satu daerah tujuan wisata di Indonesia, Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat khususnya Kabupaten Sumbawa melengkapi diri dengan berbagai fasilitas. Salah satunya adalah fasilitas penginapan seperti hotel atau sarana akomodasi lainnya disamping berbagai fasilitas penunjang yang berupa sarana transportasi, komunikasi dan lain-lain. Kabupaten Sumbawa memiliki 33 hotel dan akomodasi lainnya yang menyebar di tujuh kecamatan, yaitu Kecamatan Alas, Sumbawa, Labuhan Badas, Unter Iwes, Moyo Utara, Plampang dan Empang dengan jumlah terbanyak di Kecamatan Sumbawa sebanyak 18 hotel.

### TOURISM OBJECT

As one of the tourism destinations in Indonesia, NTB Province, especially Sumbawa Regency, equips itself with various facilities. One of which is lodging facilities such as hotels or other accommodation facilities besides various supporting facilities in the form of means of transportation, communication and others. Sumbawa Regency has 33 hotels and other accommodations that spread in seven Districts, namely the Districts of Alas, Sumbawa, Labuhan Badas, Unter Iwes, North Moyo, Plampang and Empang with the highest number at Sumbawa District, as many as 18 hotel.





## BRIGHT PROSPECTS TO INVEST IN SUMBAWA REGENCY



### WISATA BUDAYA

- Dalam loka (The Old Palace)
- Wisma Praja/Wisma Daerah
- Bala Kuning (The Yellow House)
- Dusun Pamulung
- Desa Tepal
- Desa Poto
- Liang Petang
- Desun Talwa

### CULTURAL TOURISM

- Dalam Loka (The Old Palace)
- Wisma Praja/Wisma Daerah (Government House)
- Bala Kuning (The Yellow House)
- Pamulung Hamlet
- Tepal Village
- Poto Village
- Liang Petang
- Talwa Hamlet



### WISATA ALAM

- Pulau Bungin
- Pulau Kaung (Kaung Island)
- Pantai Sili dan Maci
- Pantai Saliper Ate
- Pantai Kencana
- Samongkat
- Pulau Moyo
- Pantai Ai Manis
- Teluk Saleh (Saleh Bay)



### NATURAL TOURISM

- Bungin Island
- Kaung Islan
- Sili and Macibeaches
- Saliper Ate Beach
- Kencana Beach
- Samongkat
- Moyo Island
- Ai manis Beach
- Saleh Bay







### SITUS BERSEJARAH

#### Benda Cagar Budaya Tak Bergerak

- Makam Sampar
- Makam Karongkeng
- Situs Ai Renung
- Situs Lutuk Peti
- Situs Tarakin
- Situs Raboran
- Situs Temang Dogan
- Situs Batu Tata

### HISTORICAL SITE

#### Immoving Cultural Object

- Sampar Tomb
- Karongkeng Tomb
- Ai Renung Site
- Lutuk Batu Peti Site
- Tarakin Site
- Raboran Site
- Temang Dongan Site
- Batu Tata site



### SENI BUDAYA

- Balawas
- Sakeco
- Saketa
- Ngumang

### ART AND CULTURE

- Balawas
- Sakeco
- Saketa
- Ngumang





**BRIGHT PROSPECTS TO INVEST  
IN SUMBAWA REGENCY**



- Langko
- Basual
- Barapan Kebo
- Maen Jaran
- Barempuk
- Gentao
- Cerita Rakyat

- Langko
- Basual
- Barapan Kebo
- Maen Jaran
- Barempuk
- Gentao
- Folklore



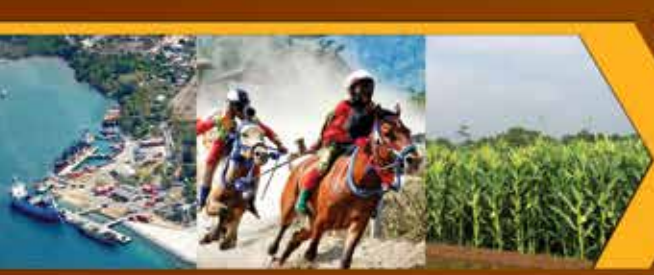
**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN  
PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU**

Setelah berubah nama dari KPPT menjadi Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (DPMPSTP) Kabupaten Sumbawa, tugas dan kewenangannya pun kian bertambah. Izin yang dulunya berada pada beberapa Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (OPD) dan harus ditandatangani langsung Bupati, kini sudah bisa diurus dan dilayani di DPMPSTP tersebut. Bupati telah melimpahkan kewenangan tersebut kepada Dinas yang dipimpin oleh Kepala Dinas sesuai Perbup nomor 83 tahun 2006. Khusus IUJK, kini boleh

**THE ONE-STOP OFFICE OF INTEGRATED  
INVESTMENT AND LICENSING SERVICES**

After changing the name of the KPPT to the One-Stop Office of Integrated Investment and Licensing Services (PMPTSP), the duties and authority were also increasing. The license, which was once in several Regional Work Units (SKPD) and must be signed directly by the Regent, can now be managed and served in the Office. The Regent has delegated the authority to the Head of the Office in accordance with the Regent Regulation No. 83 of 2006. Especially for the Construction Service Business License (IUJK), it can now be signed by the Head of the Office or an official below





## PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA

ditandatangani oleh Kepala Dinas atau pejabat setingkat di bawahnya yakni Sekretaris Dinas. Dalam proses pelayanan perizinan tersebut ada izin yang non verifikasi yang bisa diselesaikan selama 60 menit, seperti SIUP dan TDP jika berkasnya sudah dinyatakan lengkap. Berbeda dengan jenis izin yang harus diverifikasi membutuhkan waktu 5 hari normal untuk proses penyelesaiannya. Pemerintah Kabupaten Sumbawa melalui DPMPSTSP terus memberikan kemudahan pelayanan dan informasi bagi masyarakat yang ingin mengurus izin dalam kegiatan usahanya. Hal ini dilakukan agar masyarakat tidak terjebak calo, disamping kesadaran masyarakat dalam mengurus kepentingannya secara mandiri. Padahal jajaran DPMPSTSP sangat gencar melakukan sosialisasi. Berdasarkan Perbup No. 90 Tahun 2018 tentang Pelimpahan Sebagian Kewenangan Perizinan dan Non Perizinan, terdapat 64 jenis pelayanan perizinan yang menjadi kewenangan DPMPSTSP Sumbawa. Jenis-jenis perizinan tersebut meliputi:

### A. Usaha

1. Layanan Izin Bidang Penanaman Modal, terdiri dari :
  - a. Izin Usaha Penanaman Modal (untuk berbagai sektor usaha, perluasan dan perubahan)
2. Layanan Izin Bidang Pariwisata, terdiri dari :
  - a. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP)
3. Layanan Izin Bidang Industri dan Perdagangan, terdiri dari :
  - a. Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan (SIUP) dengan nilai investasi diatas Rp. 50.000.000,-
  - b. Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan (SIUP) Minuman Beralkohol
  - c. Tanda Daftar Perusahaan (TDP)
  - d. Tanda Daftar Gudang (TDG)
  - e. Izin Usaha Industri Kecil
  - f. Izin Usaha Industri Menengah
  - g. Penutupan Perusahaan
  - h. Pembukaan Cabang
  - i. Izin Usaha Pengelolaan Pasar Rakyat, Izin Usaha Pusat Perbelanjaan dan Izin Usaha Toko Swalayan
  - j. Izin Usaha Pengelolaan dan Budidaya sarang Burung Walet
4. Layanan Izin Bidang Perhubungan, terdiri dari :
  - a. Izin Trayek
  - b. Izin Usaha Angkutan Barang
5. Layanan Izin Bidang Kesehatan, terdiri dari :
  - a. Izin Usaha Praktek Dokter Umum

his level such as the Office Secretary. There is a non-verification License that can be completed for 60 minutes, such as the Trading Business License (SIUP) and the Company Registration Certificate (TDP) if the file has been declared complete. Different from the type of License that must be verified, it takes 5 normal days for the completion process. The Regional Government of Sumbawa Regency through the One-Stop Office of Integrated Investment and License Services (DPMPSTSP) continues to provide services and information to the people who want to take care of Licenses in their business activities. This is done so that people are not trapped by brokers, in addition to public awareness in managing their interests independently. Usually people are reluctant to do this because they do not know the procedures or types of licensing services at the local service. Even though, the DPMPSTSP ranks are very active in conducting socialization. Based on the Regent Regulation No. 90 of 2018 on the Delegation of Partial Authorities of Licensing and Non-Licensing, there are 64 types of licensing services which are under the authority of Sumbawa DPMPSTSP. The types of licensing include:

### A. BUSINESS

1. Investment Sector Licensing Service, consisting of:
  - a. Investment Business License (for various business sectors, expansion and change)
2. Tourism Licensing Services, consisting of:
  - a. Tourism Business Registration Certificate (TDUP)
3. Industry and Trade Licensing Services, consisting of:
  - a. Trading Business License (SIUP) with an investment value above IDR 50,000,000
  - b. Alcoholic Beverage Trading Business License (SIUP)
  - c. Company Registration Certificate (TDP)
  - d. Warehouse Registration (TDG)
  - e. Small Industry Business License
  - f. Medium Industry Business License
  - g. Company Closure
  - h. Branch Opening
  - i. Business Licenses for People's Market Management, Shopping Center and Supermarkets
  - j. Business License for Management and Cultivation of Swallow Bird Nests
4. Transportation Sector Licensing Service, consisting of:
  - a. Route License
  - b. Goods Transport Business License
5. Health Sector Licensing Services, consisting of:
  - a. General Practitioner Business License



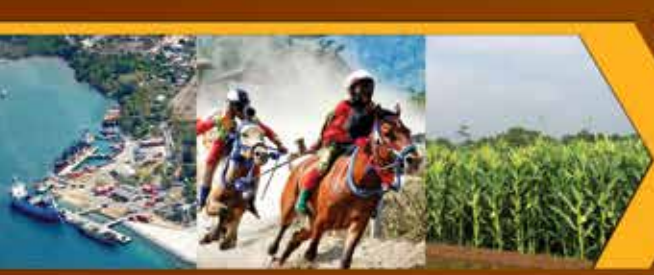


**BRIGHT PROSPECTS TO INVEST  
IN SUMBAWA REGENCY**



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Izin Usaha Praktek Dokter Gigi</li> <li>c. Izin Usaha Praktek Bidan</li> <li>d. Izin Usaha Praktek Perawat</li> <li>e. Izin Usaha Klinik</li> <li>f. Izin Rumah Sakit Umum (Tipe C dan Tipe D)</li> <li>g. Izin Operasional Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Puskesmas)</li> <li>h. Izin Usaha Klinik Kecantikan</li> <li>i. Izin Usaha Apotek</li> <li>j. Izin Penyelenggaraan Laboratorium Medis (Laboratorium Klinik)</li> <li>k. Izin Penyelenggaraan Optikal</li> <li>l. Izin Usaha Toko Obat</li> <li>m. Izin Penyelenggaraan Laboratorium Gigi</li> <li>n. Izin Usaha Pengobatan Tradisional (Batra)</li> <li>o. Izin Operasional Usaha Pest Control</li> <li>p. Izin Industri Rumah Tangga Makanan dan Minuman</li> <li>q. Izin Usaha Praktek Dokter Bersama</li> <li>r. Izin Praktek Dokter Umum</li> <li>s. Izin Praktek Dokter Gigi</li> <li>t. Izin Praktek Dokter Bersama</li> <li>u. Izin Praktek Bidan</li> <li>v. Izin Praktek Perawat</li> <li>w. Izin Praktek Fisioterapis</li> </ul> <p>6. Layanan Izin Bidang Pertanian, terdiri dari :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Izin Usaha Penggilingan Padi, Huller dan Penyosohan Beras</li> <li>b. Izin Usaha Perkebunan (IUP)</li> <li>c. Izin Usaha Perkebunan untuk Budidaya (IUP-B)</li> <li>d. Izin Usaha Perkebunan untuk Pengolahan (IUP-P)</li> </ul> <p>7. Layanan Izin Bidang Pendidikan, terdiri dari :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Izin Pendirian, Perubahan dan Penutupan Satuan Pendidikan Dasar</li> <li>b. Izin Pendirian, Perubahan dan Penutupan Satuan Pendidikan Anak Usah Dini dan Pendidikan Non Formal</li> <li>c. Izin Lembaga Pelatihan Kerja Swasta</li> </ul> <p>8. Layanan Izin Bidang Peternakan, terdiri dari :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Izin Usaha Peternakan Unggas</li> <li>b. Izin Usaha Peternakan Kambing/Domba</li> <li>c. Izin Usaha Peternakan Sapi dan Kerbau Potong</li> <li>d. Izin Usaha Peternakan Sapi, Kerbau dan Kuda Perah</li> <li>e. Izin Usaha Peternakan Kuda</li> <li>f. Izin Usaha Peternakan Sapi, Kerbau dan Kuda Bibit</li> </ul> <p>g. Izin Usaha Pengiriman Ternak dan atau Bahan Asal Ternak Antar Pulau</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Dental Practice Business License</li> <li>c. Midwife Practice Business License</li> <li>d. Nursing Practice Business License</li> <li>e. Clinical Business License</li> <li>f. General Hospital Permit (Type C and Type D)</li> <li>g. Operating License for Public Health Centers (PHC/ Puskesmas)</li> <li>h. Beauty Clinic Business License</li> <li>i. Pharmacy Business License</li> <li>j. Permit for Organizing Medical Laboratories (Clinical Laboratories)</li> <li>k. Optical Implementation License</li> <li>l. Drug Store Business License</li> <li>m. License for Dental Labs</li> <li>n. Business License for Traditional Medicine (Batra)</li> <li>o. Operational License for Pest Control Business</li> <li>p. Food and Beverage Household Industry License</li> <li>q. Joint Medical Practice Business License</li> <li>r. General Practitioner's Practice License</li> <li>s. Dental Practice License</li> <li>t. Joint Medical Practice License</li> <li>u. Midwife Practice License</li> <li>v. Nursing Practice License</li> <li>w. Practice License for Physiotherapist</li> </ul> <p>6. Agricultural Licensing Service, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Business License for Paddy Milling, Huller and Rice Pouring-out</li> <li>b. Plantation Business License (IUP)</li> <li>c. Plantation Business License for Cultivation (IUP-B)</li> <li>d. Plantation Business License for Processing (IUP-P)</li> </ul> <p>7. Education Sector Licensing Service, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. License for Establishment, Changing and Closing of Elementary Education Unit</li> <li>b. License for Establishment, Changing and Closing of Early Childhood Education Unit and Non Formal Education</li> <li>c. License for Private Employment Training Institutions</li> </ul> <p>8. Animal Husbandry Licensing Service, consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Poultry Farm Business License</li> <li>b. Goat/Sheep Farm Business License</li> <li>c. Beef Cattle and Buffalo Farm Business Licenses</li> <li>d. Business License for Dairy Cattle, Buffalo and Horses</li> <li>e. Horse Ranch Business License</li> <li>f. Business License for Cattle, Buffalo and Horse Seed Breeding Farms</li> <li>g. Business License for Inter-Island Delivery of Livestock and/or Materials of Animal Origin</li> </ul> |
|---|--|





## PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA

- h. Izin Usaha Pematangan Hewan
- i. Izin Usaha Toko Obat Hewan
- 9. Layanan Izin Bidang Usaha Perikanan, terdiri dari :
  - a. Izin Usaha Budidaya Perikanan
- 10. Layanan Izin Bidang Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang, terdiri dari :
  - a. Izin Usaha Jasa Konstruksi (IUJK)

### B. Non Usaha

- 1. Layanan Izin Bidang Ketenagakerjaan, terdiri dari :
  - a. Perpanjangan Izin Memperkerjakan Tenaga Kerja Asing (IMTA)
- 2. Layanan Izin Bidang Perumahan Rakyat dan Kawasan Pemukiman, terdiri dari :
  - a. Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB)
  - b. Sertipikat Laik Fungsi (SLF) Bangunan
  - c. Izin Pemasangan Reklame
- 3. Layanan Izin Bidang Lingkungan Hidup, terdiri dari :
  - a. Izin Lingkungan
  - b. Izin Penyimpanan Limbah B3
- 4. Layanan Izin Pertanahan, terdiri dari :
  - a. Izin Perubahan Penggunaan Tanah (IPPT)
  - b. Izin Lokasi
- 5. Layanan Izin Sosial, terdiri dari :
  - a. Izin Operasional Panti

### NON PERIZINAN

Layanan Non Perizinan, terdiri dari :

- 1. Surat Pengantar dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Sumbawa tentang Masuknya Saham Asing Dalam Perusahaan Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri
- 2. Layanan Informasi
- 3. Layanan Pengaduan
- 4. Rekomendasi yang diperlukan perusahaan penanaman modal dalam negeri dalam urusan administrasi perizinan yang menjadi kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten Sumbawa

Semua jenis perizinan ini non retribusi (Rp 0), kecuali retribusi IMB, izin trayek, izin usaha perikanan dan retribusi perpanjangan IMTA. DPMPSTSP siap melayani dengan CAKAP (cepat, akurat, komunikatif, aman dan pasti).

- h. Slaughterhouse Business License
- i. Business License for Animal Medicine Stores
- 9. Fisheries Business Licensing Service, consisting of:
  - a. Fisheries Aquaculture Business License
- 10. Licensing Services for Public Works and Spatial Planning, consisting of:
  - a. Construction Services Business License (IUJK).

### B. NON BUSINESS

- 1. Employment Sector Licensing Service, consisting of:
  - a. Extension to Hire Foreign Workers (IMTA) License
- 2. Licensing Services for Public Housing and Settlement Areas, consisting of:
  - a. Building Construction License (IMB)
  - b. Certificate of Building Worthiness (SLF)
  - c. Advertising Installation License
- 3. Environmental Licensing Services, consisting of:
  - a. Environmental License
  - b. B3 Waste Storage License
- 4. Land Licensing Service, consisting of:
  - a. License to Change Land Usage (IPPT)
  - b. Location License
- 5. Social Licensing Service, consisting of:
  - a. Institution Operational License.

### NON LICENSING

Non-Licensing Services, consisting of:

- 1. Covering Letter from the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services of Sumbawa Regency on the Entry of Foreign Stocks in Domestic Investment Companies
- 2. Information Services
- 3. Complaint Service
- 4. Recommendations needed by Domestic Investment Companies in licensing administration matters that are under the authority of the Regional Government of Sumbawa Regency.

All types of licensing are non-levies (IDR. 0), except retribution for IMB, Route License, Fisheries Business Licenses and IMTA extension. DPMPSTSP is ready to serve with CAKAP (Fast, Accurate, Communicative, Safe and Certainly).



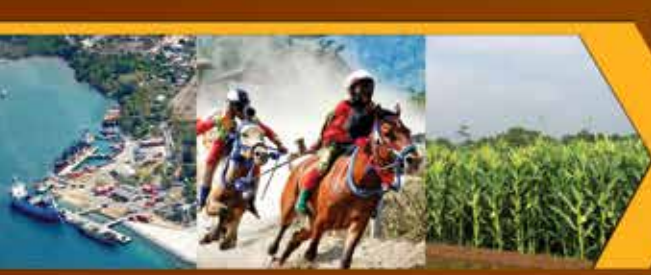




**DATA TABULATION  
POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN DIRECT  
INVESTMENT (FDI/PMA) AND DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI/PMDN) SUMBAWA REGENCY**

NO	SECTOR (SUB SECTOR)	LOCATION	ACTIVITY	OWNERSHIP STATUS	AREAL (Ha)
1.	AGRICULTURE	Sumbawa Regency	Improvement on Production and Productivity of Food Crop; Area Expansion and Management; Management Improvement.	Community	--
2.	PLANTATION	Sumbawa Regency	Production Improvement of plantation crops by expanding land and providing superior seeds, especially coconut, coffee, kapok, cotton and candlenut; Processing and Marketing of Plantation Products.	Community	--
3.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	Sumbawa Regency	Development of specific local superior commodities (Bali Cows; Sumbawa Cows, Horses and Buffaloes) with extensification and semi-intensive patterns in exploration, breeding and development of livestock and patterns of livestock intensification for agribusiness purposes.	Community	--
4.	FISHERY/MARINE	Sumbawa Regency	The arrangement of facilities and infrastructure to increase production and productivity through fostering fishing communities and cultivators in the context of intensification, extensification, rehabilitation, and business diversification, as well as improving the system and efforts to safeguard territorial waters through the activation and growth of a group of supervisors.	Community and Regency Government	--
5.	FORESTRY	Forestry Area Sumbawa Regency	Reforestation by planting wood as industrial plantations (Siamese senna, teak and mahogany).	Community	
6.	INDUSTRY	Sumbawa Regency	Silk Thread Spinning Industry; Silk Thread Weaving Industry; and Development of Brown Sugar Production and Marketing.	Community	
7.	MINING AND ENERGY	Sumbawa Regency	Utilization of non-metallic minerals and rocks; utilization of wind energy; Additions to electricity and clean water networks and distribution.	Regency Government	--
8.	TOURISM	Sumbawa Regency	a. Development of Transportation Facilities and Infrastructure; b. Construction of Public and Social Facilities in the Tourism Destinations; c. Hotel/Inn construction in certain tourism destinations; d. Restaurants/Souvenir Shops/Worship places; e. Preparing Tourism Package; f. Guidance/Maintenance; g. Training for Tour Guides; and h. Tour & Travel Bureau.	Regency Government and Community	--





# PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA



## Peta Kabupaten Sumbawa Map of Sumbawa Regency



Kontak Investasi :



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN SUMBAWA  
DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU  
SATU PINTU KABUPATEN SUMBAWA**

Jl. Garuda No. 8, Sumbawa Besar  
Website: [dpmptsp.sumbawakab.go.id](http://dpmptsp.sumbawakab.go.id)







# **PROSPEK CERAH INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN TAMBORA**

## **BRIGHT INVESTMENT PROSPECTS IN TAMBORA REGENCY**







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI TAMBRAUW THE REGENT OF TAMBRAUW**

**GABRIEL ASEM SE., M.Si.**

Beliau dilahirkan di Kebar pada tanggal 26 Oktober 1963, beragama Kristen Katholik dan beristrikan Ny. ANJELA KALAY. Beliau mengawali pendidikan formalnya di Sekolah Dasar (SD) YPPK St. Joseph di Senopi (lulus tahun 1976), kemudian melanjutkannya di Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) YPPK St. Don Bosco di Fak-Fak (lulus tahun 1980), dan kemudian di Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) YPPK St. Augustinus di Sorong (lulus tahun 1984). Jenjang pendidikan tinggi beliau selesaikan di STIE Ujung Pandang (Strata-1) sebagai seorang Sarjana Ekonomi (tahun 1997) dan kemudian dilanjutkannya di MEP Universitas Gajah Mada (Strata-2) menjadi Master Sains (tahun 2007).

Karier dalam pekerjaan diawali di Kantor Inspektorat Kabupaten Sorong, kemudian menjadi Direktur Keuangan pada PDAM Kabupaten Sorong; Kepala Bidang Pembukuan BPKD Kabupaten Sorong; dan sebagai Kepala Dinas Pengelolaan, Pendapatan, Aset Keuangan Daerah Kabupaten Tambrau; sebelum menjadi Bupati Tambrau periode 2011-2016 dan 2017-2022.

Pengalaman berorganisasi yang mematangkan kepemimpinan beliau adalah sebagai Anggota PMKRI Cabang Ujung Pandang, sebagai Bendahara KNPI Kabupaten Sorong, Ketua KMK-Pasca Sarjana UGM dan Bendahara Dewan Paroki St. Petrus Remu di Sorong.

He was born in Kebar on 26 October 1963, as a Christian Catholic and married to Mrs. ANJELA KALAY. He began his formal education at the Elementary School (SD) YPPK St. Joseph in Senopi (graduated in 1976), then continued to the Junior High School (SMP) YPPK St. Don Bosco in Fak-Fak (graduated in 1980), and then in the Senior High School (SMA) YPPK St. Augustine in Sorong (graduated in 1984). His higher education was completed in STIE Ujung Pandang (Tier-1) as a Bachelor of Economics (1997) and then followed in MEP Gajah Mada University (Tier-2) to be a Master of Science (2007).

His careers in the work were initiated at the Office of the Inspectorate of Sorong Regency, then became the Finance Director of PDAM Sorong; the Head of Bookkeeping Division of BPKD Sorong; and as the Head of Management, Revenue, Financial Assets Office of Tambrau Regency; before becoming the Regent of Tambrau of 2011-2016 and 2017-2022 periods.

His experiences in organization maturing his leadership are as a Member of PMKRI Ujung Pandang Branch, as the Treasurer of KNPI Sorong, the Chairman of KMK-UGM Post Graduate and the Treasurer of the Parish Council of St. Peter Remu in Sorong.







## SAMBUTAN KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL, PERIZINAN, TENAGA KERJA DAN TRANSMIGRASI KABUPATEN TAMBRAUW

*Foreword of The Head of Investment, Licensing, Manpower and  
Transmigration Service Tambraw Regency*

**HARUN BONEPAI, S.Pd., M.Si.**

Salam sejahtera bagi Kita semua,

“Profil Investasi di Kabupaten Tambrauw” ini selesai dicetak dan disebar-luaskan ke para Pemangku Kepentingan di segala aspek yang ikut memacu dan mendorong tercapainya pembangunan.

Ini merupakan langkah awal untuk mengenal dan mendapatkan informasi tentang daerah Kabupaten Tambrauw, yang merupakan salah satu Kabupaten yang ada di Papua Barat. Papua Barat memiliki beragam potensi dan budaya serta kearifan lokal yang belum dan akan di eksplor ke dalam dan juga luar negeri.

Kami menyampaikan terima kasih dan penghargaan kepada Bapak Bupati Tambrauw dan Bapak Sekretaris Daerah yang telah memberikan respon positif bagi kami dalam mempromosikan wilayah Kabupaten Tambrauw kepada para Investor baik dalam dan luar Negeri.

Tambrauw memiliki berbagai keunggulan yang layak untuk ditangani oleh para Investor, terutama dari Sektor Kelautan dan Perikanan, Lingkungan Hidup, Kehutanan, Pertanian, Peternakan, Perkebunan, Pariwisata & Budaya. Disamping itu Kabupaten Tambrauw memiliki Sektor Pendukung yang juga menyediakan berbagai peluang investasi. Ini merupakan referensi awal untuk mengenal dan mendapatkan informasi tentang daerah Kabupaten Tambrauw, yang merupakan salah satu Kabupaten yang memiliki beragam budaya dan potensi wisata yang dapat menarik banyak minat wisatawan mancanegara maupun wisata domestic, yang pada saat ini sedang dipromosikan sebagai objek utama daerah.

Semoga uraian singkat ini membuka cakrawala pandang para Investor untuk datang ke Kabupaten Tambrauw dalam kerangka ikut-serta membangun negeri yang sama-sama kita cintai.

Akhirnya saya mengucapkan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah membantu ini dan semoga dapat memberikan manfaat bagi kita semua.

Best Wishes to Us All,

“The Investment Profile of Tambrauw Regency” has been printed and disseminated to Stakeholders in all aspects that contribute to and encourage the achievement of development.

This is the first step to get to know and get information about the Tambrauw Regency area, which is one of the regencies in West Papua. West Papua has a variety of potentials and local culture and wisdom that are not yet and will be explored both inside and outside the country.

We express our gratitude and appreciation to the Regent of Tambrauw and the Regional Secretary, who have given a positive response to us in promoting the area of Tambrauw Regency to Investors both of domestic and abroad.

Tambrauw has various advantages that are worthy of being handled by investors, especially from the Sectors of Marine and Fisheries, Environment, Forestry, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Plantation, Tourism & Culture. Besides that, Tambrauw Regency has a Support Sector which also provides various investment opportunities. This is an initial reference to get to know and get information about the area of Tambrauw Regency, which is one of the Regencies that has a variety of cultures and tourism potential which can attract a lot of foreign tourists and domestic ones, which is currently being promoted as the main object of the region.

Hopefully the brief description opens the horizons of the Investors to come to Tambrauw Regency in the framework of participating in building the country that we both love.

Finally, I would like to thank all those who have helped and hopefully can benefit us all.





**PROSPEK CERAH INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN TAMBRAUW**  
**BRIGHT INVESTMENT PROSPECTS IN TAMBRAUW REGENCY**



**MOTTO: MENJETU MENJEDIK MEMBENSUKSNO**

(Kami Manusia Sejati Bersatu Berpacu Bersama Membangun / We True Man Unite to Race Together to Build)

**GAMBARAN UMUM**

**Letak Geografis**

Kondisi Geografis Kabupaten Tambrau yang dijuluki sebagai “Kabupaten Konservasi” ini berdasarkan bentuk dan letak sesuai Peta secara alami yang menyerupai huruf “D” dan

**GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

**Geographical Location**

The Geographical Condition of Tambrau Regency which is dubbed as “the Conservation Regency” is based on the form and location of the corresponding natural map that resembles





## BRIGHT INVESTMENT PROSPECTS IN TAMBRAUW REGENCY



sangat strategis sebab letaknya di atas Kepala Burung Pulau Papua (Vogelkop of Bird Head of Papua Island) dan berada di tengah-tengah beberapa Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Papua Barat. Kabupaten ini merupakan Pusat Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Pendidikan Adat-Istiadat, Simpul-Simpul dan Nilai Seni-Budaya Melanesia di Asia Pasifik.

Luas wilayah Kabupaten Tambrau adalah seluas 11.529,182 km<sup>2</sup>. Distrik yang memiliki wilayah terluas di Kabupaten Tambrau adalah Distrik Senopi, yaitu seluas 1.230,763 km<sup>2</sup> (10,68%). Distrik yang memiliki wilayah terluas kedua adalah Distrik Kebar Selatan, yaitu seluas 1.058,699 km<sup>2</sup> (9,18%), diikuti Distrik Abun seluas 845,914 km<sup>2</sup> (7,34%), sedangkan distrik dengan luas wilayah terkecil adalah Distrik Kasi, yaitu seluas 70,829 km<sup>2</sup> (0,61%).

Kabupaten Tambrau memiliki Wilayah Darat seluas 11.529,182 km<sup>2</sup> dan Kewenangan Laut seluas 1.858,565 km<sup>2</sup>. Batas wilayah Administratif Pemerintahan Kabupaten Tambrau adalah sebagai berikut:

- Sebelah Timur berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Manokwari dan Kabupaten Pegunungan Arfak;
- Sebelah Barat berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Sorong;
- Sebelah Utara berbatasan dengan Samudera Pasifik;
- Sebelah Selatan berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Maybrat dan Kabupaten Teluk Bintuni.

Berdasarkan Permendagri 56 Tahun 2015, tanggal 29 Juni 2015 tentang Kode dan Data Wilayah Administrasi Pemerintahan, maka Jumlah Kecamatan/Distrik di Kabupaten Tambrau bertambah menjadi 29 Distrik dan 216 Kampung.

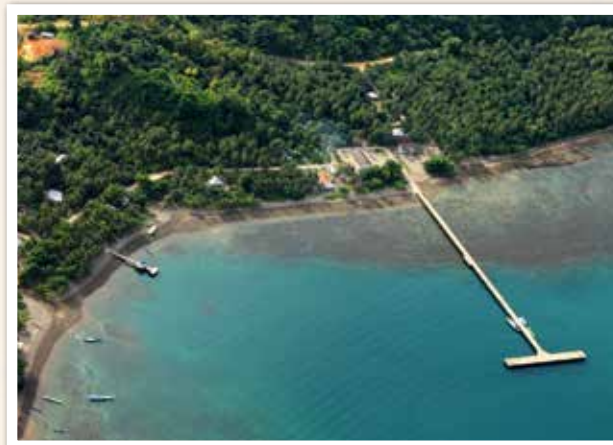
the letter "D" and certain strategic because it is located in over the Bird Head of Papua Island (Vogelkop of Bird Head of Papua Island) and is in the middle of several Regencies/Municipalities in West Papua Province. The Regency is a Center for Indigenous Sciences and Education, Melanesian Arts and Culture Nodes in the Asia Pacific.

The area of Tambrau Regency is about 11,529.182 km<sup>2</sup>. The District that has the widest area in Tambrau Regency is Senopi District, which is an area of 1,230,763 km<sup>2</sup> (10.68 %). The district that has the second largest area is the South Kebar District, which is 1,058,699 km<sup>2</sup> (9.18 %), followed by Abun District with an area of 845.914 km<sup>2</sup> (7.34 %), while the district with the smallest area is Kasi District, covering an area of 70.829 km<sup>2</sup> (0.61 %).

Tambrau Regency has a Land Area of about 11,529.182 km<sup>2</sup> and Marine Authority covering an area of 1,858.565 km<sup>2</sup>. The administrative boundaries of the Government of Tambrau Regency are as follows:

- Manokwari and Pegunungan Arfak Regencies in the East;
- Sorong Regency in the West;
- The Pacific Ocean in the North; and
- Maybrat and Teluk Bintuni Regencies in the South.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 56 of 2015, dated 29 June 2015 on the Code and Data on the Government Administration Areas, the number of Districts in Tambrau Regency increased to 29 Districts and 216 Kampongs.



Tabel Wilayah dan Pembagian Wilayah Administrasi Kabupaten  
Tambrau

Table of Regions and Division of Administrative Areas of  
Tambrau Regency

No.	Distrik	Luas Wilayah (km <sup>2</sup> )	Persentase (%)	Jumlah Kampung	Ibu Kota Distrik
1.	Fef	365,987	3,174	10	Fef
2.	Sausapor	457,469	3,968	10	Sausapor
3.	Yembun	590,630	5,123	6	Metnayam
4.	Syujak	356,529	3,092	4	Syujak
5.	Kwoor	212,140	1,840	6	Kwoor
6.	Miyah	187,606	1,627	8	Siakwa
7.	Abun	845,914	7,337	7	Waibem
8.	Moraid	499,012	4,328	9	Mega
9.	Kebar	174,415	1,513	10	Anjai
10.	Ambarbaken	269,962	2,342	10	Saukorem
11.	Senopi	1.230,763	10,675	8	Senopi
12.	Mubrani	173,319	1,503	11	Arfu
13.	Bikar	171,510	1,488	10	Bikar
14.	Bamus Bama	348,960	3,027	6	Bamus Bama
15.	Ases	275,781	2,392	4	Ases
16.	Miyah Selatan	461,759	4,005	7	Ayamane
17.	Ireres	431,501	3,743	6	Miri
18.	Tobouw	569,593	4,940	5	Syumbab
19.	Wilhem Roumbouts	185,011	1,605	4	Tabamsere
20.	Kwesefo	379,540	3,292	7	Kwesefo
21.	Tinggouw	226,278	1,963	5	Tinggouw
22.	Mawabuan	431,501	3,743	7	Wausin
23.	Kebar Timur	420,928	3,651	18	Inam
24.	Kebar Selatan	1.058,699	9,183	10	Ajami
25.	Manekar	173,747	1,507	10	Awori
26.	Mpur	234,398	2,055	6	Wajarek
27.	Ambarbaken Barat	362,195	3,142	5	Wasawmontem
28.	Kasi	70,829	0,614	7	Kasi Baru
29.	Selemkai	372,043	3,227	5	Klabili
Jumlah		11.529,182	100,00	216	

Pemerintahan Kabupaten Tambrau pada tahun 2018 mempunyai 29 distrik yang terdiri atas 216 kampung. Dilihat dari komposisi jumlah kampung, distrik dengan jumlah kampung terbanyak adalah Distrik Kebar Timur yaitu sebanyak 18 kampung.

### Topografi

Kabupaten Tambrau memiliki Empat Zona Pertumbuhan, yakni Pusat Perdagangan dan Pelabuhan di Distrik Sausapor, Pusat Pemerintahan dan Ibukota Kabupaten di Distrik Fef, Pelabuhan Export-Import di Distrik Abun dan Pusat Pengembangan Agropolitan di Distrik Kebar. Kabupaten Tambrau sebagian besar wilayahnya merupakan daerah dataran tinggi dengan ketinggian 100 – 2.500 m di atas permukaan laut (dpl). Kondisi Topografi Kabupaten Tambrau sangat bervariasi mulai dari wilayah dataran rendah, perbukitan dan pegunungan. Hampir semua distrik

The government of Tambrau Regency in 2018 still had 29 Districts consisting of 216 Kampongs. Judging from the composition of the number of Kampongs, the District with the largest number of Kampongs is East Kebar District, which is as many as 18 Kampongs.

### Topography

Tambrau Regency has Four Growth Zones, namely the Trade and Port Center in Sausapor District; the Governance and Capital Regency Center in Fef District; the Export-Import Port in Abun District; and the Agropolitan Development Center in Kebar District. Tambrau Regency is mostly covered plateau area with an altitude of 100 to 2,500 m above sea level (asl). Topographic conditions of Tambrau Regency vary greatly from the lowlands, hills and mountains. Nearly all districts have a flat area which has a huge total area of





## BRIGHT INVESTMENT PROSPECTS IN TAMBRAUW REGENCY



terdapat daerah dataran yang luas keseluruhan dari luas wilayah Kabupaten Tambrau, sedangkan daerah yang mempunyai kemiringan lereng di atas dari 60% wilayah yang bergunung-gunung terdapat di seluruh Distrik. Kabupaten Tambrau memiliki relief bergelombang dan dilalui oleh banyak sungai, diantaranya di Distrik Fef (Sungai Ifot, Sungai Isauka dan Sungai Ular), Distrik Syujak (Sungai Iye, Sungai Itebre dan Sungai Yawiyam), Distrik Werur (Sungai Wenai, Sungai Wowey, Sungai Werur Besar dan Sungai Warsoay), sungai antara Distrik Sausapor dan Distrik Kwoor adalah Sungai Kwoor sedangkan sungai perbatasan dengan Ibukota Propinsi Papua Barat Kabupaten Manokwari adalah Sungai Atori, Sungai Kasi dan Sungai Amey. Keadaan tanah di daerah Distrik Fef pada umumnya mengandung bahan Andozol yang menyebabkan tingkat kesuburan tanah yang tinggi. Tanah di wilayah Distrik Fef ini termasuk tanah yang sangat potensial dikembangkan untuk lahan pertanian maupun perkebunan.

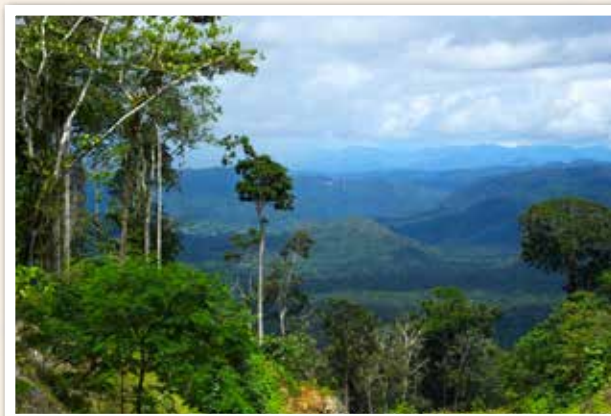
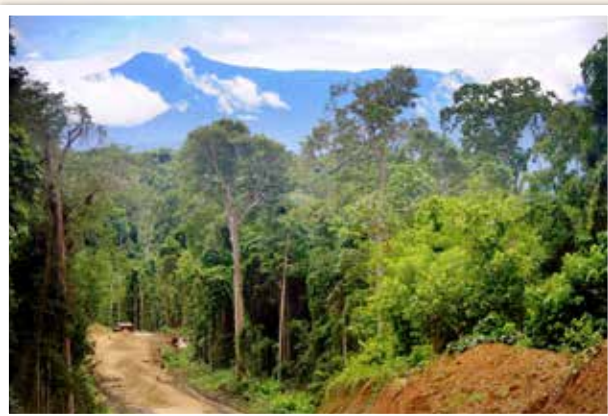
### Keadaan iklim

Keadaan iklim Kabupaten Tambrau memiliki dua musim, yaitu musim Kemarau dan Penghujan, pada musim kemarau biasanya berlangsung tidak terlalu lama karena di pengaruhi oleh musim penghujan yang selalu terus-menerus sehingga daerah ini bisa di sebut daerah lembab atau basah. Keadaan iklim di Kabupaten Tambrau termasuk iklim tropis, dengan keadaan curah hujan sangat bervariasi terpengaruh oleh lingkungan alam sekitarnya. Musim hujan rata-rata setiap tahun berkisar antara bulan Oktober s/d bulan Maret, sedangkan musim kemarau berkisar antara bulan April s/d September. Penyimpangan kedua musim tersebut terjadi setiap 5 tahun sekali. Curah hujan rata-rata tahun 2017 adalah 328 mm dengan 21 hari hujan; kelembaban udara berkisar antara 65–98 %. Suhu rata-rata di Kabupaten Tambrau berkisar antara 24,0°C dan 32,1°C. Tekanan udara antara 1006,8 dan 1010,3 milibar dengan kecepatan angin antara 1,9 dan 4,6 knot. Penyinaran matahari 3,6 dan 8,3 jam.

the total area of Tambrau Regency, while the area that has a slope of more than 6% of the mountainous area is found in all districts. Tambrau Regency has undulating relief and is traversed by many rivers, including in Fef District (the Rivers of Ifot, Isauka and Ular), Syujak District (the Rivers of Iye, Itebre and Yawiyam), and Werur District (the Rivers of Wenai, Wowey, Werur Besar and Warsoay). The river between Sausapor and Kwoor Districts is the Kwoor River while the river as the border with the Capital of West Papua Province, Manokwari Regency, is the Rivers of Atori, Kasi and Amey. The land conditions in Fef District generally contain Andozol ingredients causes quite high soil fertility. Land in Fef District is very potential one to be developed for agricultural or plantation areas.

### Climate Situation

Climate conditions of Tambrau Regency have two seasons, namely the Dry Season and the Rain Season. During the Dry Season it usually lasts not too long because it is influenced by the Rainy Season which is always continuous so that the area can be called moist or wet area. Climate conditions in Tambrau Regency include tropical climates, with rainfall conditions vary greatly affected by the surrounding natural environment. The Rainy Season every year ranges in average from October to March, while the Dry Season ranges from April to September. Deviations from both seasons occur every 5 years. The average rainfall in 2017 was 328 mm with 21 rainy days; air humidity ranging between 65 and 98%. The average temperature in Tambrau Regency ranged from 24.0°C and 32.1°C. The air pressure was between 1006.8 and 1010.3 millibars with wind speeds between 1.9 and 4.6 knots. Solar radiation was between 3.6 and 8.3 hours.



### Penduduk (Demografi)

Jumlah Penduduk Kabupaten Tambrauw pada tahun 2017 adalah 13.785 jiwa dengan komposisi 7.110 laki-laki dan 6.675 wanita (rasio: 106,52) dengan kepadatan penduduk 1,19 per Km<sup>2</sup>, yang terdiri dari lima (5) Sub Suku Asli, yaitu : Suku Abun, Karon (Miyah), Irires, Mpuur dan Suku Bikar. Penduduk asli tersebut dalam keseharian hidup mereka adalah bercocok tanam, berburu, berternak, nelayan dan sistim barter. Jumlah Angkatan Kerja mencapai 6.633 orang dengan 6.604 orang yang bekerja dan 29 orang Pengangguran Terbuka. Sedangkan jumlah Non Angkatan Kerja adalah 1.901 orang (560 orang bersekolah, 1.165 orang mengurus rumah-tangga; dan 176 orang dengan kegiatan lainnya). Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja: 77,72% dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka: 0,44%. Pekerjaan yang ditekuni oleh penduduk Kabupaten ini adalah pada Sektor Pertanian, Kehutanan, Perburuan dan Perikanan; Sektor Industri Pengolahan; Sektor Bangunan; Sektor Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Rumah Makan dan Hotel; Sektor Angkutan, Pergudangan dan Komunikasi; dan Sektor Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial dan Perseorangan.



### VISI DAN MISI

Visi Bupati dan Wakil Bupati Tambrauw Tahun 2017-2022 adalah: **“Terwujudnya Masyarakat Kabupaten Tambrauw yang Sejahtera, Mandiri dan Bermartabat”**.

Sedangkan Misinya adalah:

1. Membangun Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia yang Sehat, Cerdas, Profesional dan Beretika.
2. Membangun Fondasi Kelembagaan dan Struktur Ekonomi Daerah yang Mensejahterakan Masyarakat.
3. Membangun Birokrasi Pemerintahan Daerah yang Efisien dan Efektif dibawah Panji-Panji Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Baik (Good Governance).
4. Mengembangkan Prasarana dan Sarana Daerah dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Pelayanan Publik.
5. Menjaga Kelestarian Lingkungan dengan Menjadikan Kabupaten Tambrauw sebagai Kabupaten Konservasi.
6. Menjaga Kelestarian Budaya dan Memperhatikan Hak-Hak Dasar Masyarakat Tambrauw.

### Population (Demography)

The population of Tambrauw Regency in 2017 was 13,785 people with a composition of 7,110 men and 6,675 women (sex-ratio: 106.52) with a population density of 1.19 per Km<sup>2</sup>, which consists of five (5) Native Sub-Tribes, namely: the Tribes of Abun, Karon (Miyah), Irires, Mpuur and Bikar. The indigenous people in their daily lives are farming, hunting, raising livestock, fishing and barter systems. The number of the Workforce reached 6,633 people with 6,604 people working and 29 Open Unemployment. While the number of Non-Labor Forces was 1,901 people (560 people go to school, 1,165 people take care of the household; and 176 people with other activities).

The Work Force Participation Rate was 77.72% and the Open Unemployment Rate was 0.44% The work occupied by the residents of the Regency is in the Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries Sector; the Processing Industry Sector; the Building Sector; the Large and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels Sector; the Transportation, Warehousing and Communication Sector; and the Community, Social and Individual Services Sector.

### VISION AND MISSION

The Vision of the Regent and the Vice Regent of Tambrauw Regency Year 2017-2022 is: **“The Realization of the Prosperous, Autonomous and Dignified People of Tambrauw Regency”**.

While the Missions are:

1. Building the Quality of Healthy, Smart, Professional and Ethical Human Resources;
2. Building the Foundation of Institutions and Regional Economic Structures which can prosper the Community;
3. Building an Efficient and Effective Local Government Bureaucracy under the Pennants of Good Governance;
4. Developing Regional Infrastructure and Facilities in Efforts to Improve Public Services;
5. Maintaining Environmental Sustainability by Making Tambrauw Regency as a Conservation District; and
6. Keeping Cultural Preservation and Noting the Fundamental Rights of Tambrauw Society.







## HASIL PEMBANGUNAN

Keberhasilan (bukti) Pembangunan yang telah, sedang dan akan di laksanakan sejak Tahun 2010-2015 atau berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor : 56 Tahun 2008, Keputusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Republik Indonesia Nomor : 127/PUU-VII/ Tahun 2009, Undang-Undang No. 14 Tahun 2013 dan Permendagri Nomor 56 Tahun 2015 adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. **Sarana (Prasarana)**, berupa Jalan, Jembatan, Listrik, Air Bersih, Jaringan Telekomunikasi, Pelabuhan Perintis, Dermaga Wisata, Lapangan Terbang, Tempat-Tempat Hiburan Masyarakat dan Lapangan Olahraga, berikut ini, Jalan dan Jembatan yang sudah di bangun dengan rute dari : Sorong-Moraid-Sausapor-Werur (Jalan dua jalur) dan Kwoor, kemudian rute dari : Sorong-Moraid-Yembun-Sujak-Fef dan Miyah), yang kemudian akan di tingkatkan. Demikian juga pada ruas jalan Sausapor-Mega-Fef dan Miyah terhubung ke Manokwari sebagai Ibukota Provinsi Papua Barat.
- b. **Fasilitas (Perlengkapan)**, berupa Perumahan (Pegawai, Pejabat, Masyarakat) Perkantoran dan Armada Transportasi. Berikut ini, beberapa bukti gedung Kantor dan Perumahan yang sudah, sedang dan akan di bangun: Pembangunan Perumahan Masyarakat, Mess Pegawai, Mess PEMDA dan Perkantoran, seperti : Kantor Bupati, BAPPEDA, DISHUB dan INFOKOM, Dinas Kelautan dan Perikanan, Kantor Distrik, Postu, Puskesmas, Gedung-Gedung Sekolah (SD, SMP, SMK dan SMU), Renovasi Kantor DPRD, Rumah Bupati, Wakil Bupati dan Sekretaris Daerah).
- c. **Kegiatan Sosial Dan Organisasi Masyarakat:** Beberapa kegiatan Sosial dan kegiatan Organisasi Masyarakat yang berkembang di Kabupaten Tambrauw

## DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

The Proof of the success of development that has been, is being and will be carried out since 2010-2015 or based on Law No. 56 of 2008, the Decree of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia No. 127/PUU-VII/Year 2009, Law No. 14 of 2013 and the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 56 of 2015 are as follows:

- a. **Means (Infrastructure)**, in the form of Roads, Bridges, Electricity, Clean Water, Telecommunication Networks, Pioneer Ports, Tourism Pier, Airports, Community Entertainment Places and Sports Fields, namely: Roads and Bridges that have been constructed with routes from: Sorong-Moraid-Sausapor-Werur (Two-lane roads) and Kwoor, then routes from: Sorong-Moraid-Yembun-Sujak-Fef and Miyah, which will then be upgraded. Likewise, the Sausapor-Mega-Fef and Miyah road segments are connected to Manokwari as the Capital of West Papua Province.
- b. **Facilities (Equipment)**, in the form of Housing (for Employees, Officials, Community), Offices and Transportation Fleets. These are some evidence of Office and Housing buildings that have been, are being and will be built: the Community Housing Development, Mess of Employees, Mess of Local Government and Offices, such as: the Offices of the Regent; the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA); the Transportation, Information and Communication Service (DISHUB and INFOKOM); the Marine Affairs and Fisheries Service; the District Offices; Public Health Centers (PHC/Puskesmas) and Sub-PHC; School Buildings (Elementary, Junior High, Senior High and Vocational Schools); Renovation of the Regional Parliament's (DPRD) Office; the Houses of Regent, Vice Regent and Regional Secretaries).
- c. **Community Social and Organizational Activities:** Some Social activities and activities of Community Organizations



dapat berupa : Kegiatan Keagamaan, Pendidikan, Kesehatan, Adat-Istiadat, Olahraga, Kepemudaan, Seni Budaya dan Kearifan Lokal.

developed in Tambrau Regency can be: the Activities of Religious, Education, Health, Customs, Sports, Youth, Cultural Arts and Local Wisdom.

## SARANA DAN PRASARANA

## FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE



### Pendidikan

Kabupaten ini pada tahun 2017 memiliki 6 Taman Kanak-Kanak (253 Peserta Didik dan 19 Pengasuh); 52 Sekolah Dasar (4.469 murid dan 235 Guru); 15 Sekolah Menengah Pertama (1.120 murid dan 126 Guru); 5 Sekolah Menengah Atas Umum (445 murid dan 59 Guru) dan 3 Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (169 murid dan 18 Guru).

### Kesehatan

Fasilitas kesehatan di Kabupaten ini terdiri dari: 12 Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Puskesmas); 11 Puskesmas Pembantu (Pustu); 12 Puskesmas Keliling (mobil) dan 1 Polindes serta 13 Klinik Keluarga Berencana (KKB). Tenaga Kesehatan terdapat - Dokter Umum, 46 Tenaga Keperawatan, 24 Tenaga Kebidanan, 2 Tenaga Kefarmasian dan 24 Tenaga Kesehatan lainnya.

### Agama

Jumlah tempat peribadatan adalah sebagai berikut: 2 Masjid, 2 musholah, 34 gereja Protestan dan 12 gereja Katolik.

### Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB)

PDRB (2017) atas dasar Harga Berlaku Kabupaten Tambrau tersusun berdasarkan kontribusi tertinggi dari Sektor Pertanian (33,35%), Sektor Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan

### Education

The Regency in 2017 had 6 kindergartens (253 students and 19 caregivers); 52 elementary schools (4,469 students and 235 teachers); 15 Junior High Schools (1,120 students and 126 Teachers); 5 General Senior High Schools (445 students and 59 teachers) and 3 Vocational High Schools (169 students and 18 Teachers).

### Health

Health facilities in the Regency consist of: 12 Public Health Centers (PHC/ Puskesmas); 11 Sub-PHC (Pustu); 12 mobile PHC (cars) and 1 Rural Maternity Post (Polindes) and 13 Family Planning Clinics (KKB). The Registered Health Workers are 46 Nursing Staffs, 24 Midwifery Staffs, 2 Pharmaceutical Workers and 24 Other Health Staffs.

### Religion

The number of places of worship is as follows: 2 mosques, 2 small-mosque (mushola), 34 Protestant churches and 12 Catholic churches.

### Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

GRDP (2017) on the basis of Current Prices of Tambrau Regency was structured based on the highest contribution from the Government Administration, Defense and Obligatory Social







Jaminan Sosial Wajib (34,56%), dan Sektor Konstruksi (19,19%), dengan laju pertumbuhan mencapai 6,22%.

Security Sector (34.56 %), the Agriculture Sector (33.35 %), and the Construction Sector (19,19%), with a growth rate of 6.22 %.

## POTENSI UNGGULAN DAERAH

### Pertanian

Potensi Pertanian di Kabupaten ini meliputi: Tanaman Pangan (Padi, dengan 7 ha luas panen, produksi 45 ton), Palawija (Jagung pada 306 ha luas panen, produksi 3,016 ton; Ubi kayu dengan 39 ha luas panen dan 285 ton produksi; Ubi jalar pada 45 ha luas panen dan 375 ton produksi; Kacang tanah dengan 16 ha luas panen dan 150 ton produksi; dan Keladi pada 51 ha luas panen dan 428 ton produksi); Hortikultura (46 ha luas panen dan 185 ton produksi): sayuran (Sawi, Kacang Buncis, Kacang Panjang, Bayam Merah, Bayam Putih, Terung, Kol Kepala, gedi, Labu, Cabe Bawang Merah dan Sayur lili) dan buah-buahan seluas panen 55 ha dan produksi mangga: 290 ton (pisang, nenas, alpukat, mangga, rambutan, duku/langsat, sirsak, jambu biji, durian, papaya, jeruk nipis, belimbing, melinjo, sawo, salak, nangka, jambu air, semangka dan markisa). Peluang investasi adalah pada intensifikasi lahan pertanian, industri pasca-panen dan pemasarannya.

### Perkebunan

Potensi Perkebunan di Kabupaten adalah pada tanaman rakyat berupa kelapa (4.821 ha luas area dan 2.493 ton produksi); kakao (1.038 ha, 529 ton); Nilam (170 ha dan Produksi 200 ltr/ha untuk pembuatan sabun); sago (121 ha, 55 ton); dan pinang (36 ha, 16 ton). Peluang Investasi pada sub-sektor ini adalah peningkatan produksi dan lahan perkebunan, penanganan pasca-panen dan pemasaran produksi.

## MAIN REGIONAL POTENTIAL

### Agriculture

Agricultural Potential in the Regency includes: Food Crops (Paddy, with 7 ha of harvested area, production of 45 tons), Secondary Crops (Maize in 306 ha of harvested area, production of 3,016 tons; Cassava with 39 ha of harvested area and 285 tons of production; Sweet potatoes in 45 ha of harvested area and 375 tons of production; Peanuts with 16 ha of harvested area and 150 tons of production; and Taro in 51 ha of harvested area and 428 tons of production); Horticulture (46 ha of harvested area and 185 tons of production): vegetables (Mustard green, Snap Beans, Long Beans, Red and White Spinach, Eggplant, Cauliflower, Gedi, Pumpkin, Red Chili, Shallots and Waxy Vegetables) and fruits covering 55 ha and production of 290 tons (banana, pineapple, avocado, mango, rambutan, lansium, soursop, guava, durian, papaya, lime, star fruit, gnetum, sapodilla, snake-skin fruit, jackfruit, rose apple, watermelon and passion fruit). Investment opportunities are in intensifying agricultural land, post-harvest industries and marketing.

### Plantation

The potential of plantations in the Regency is in the form of smallholder plantations, namely coconut (4,821 ha of planting area and 2,493 tons of production); cocoa (1,038 ha, 529 tons); Patchouli (170 ha and 200 ltr/ha of production for soap making); sago (121 ha, 55 tons); and areca nut (36 ha, 16 tons). Investment Opportunities in the Sub-Sector are increased production and plantation land, post-harvest handling and marketing of production.





### Kehutanan

Luas hutan di Kabupaten ini sekitar 598.103 ha (data 2014) yang terdiri dari: hutan lindung (317.516 ha), hutan produksi terbatas (143.769 ha), hutan produksi tetap (5.114 ha), hutan produksi yang dikonversi (92.918 ha), dan hutan penggunaan lain-lain (38,726 ha). Hutan dan Alam Kabupaten Tambrauw dalam Bingkai Hutan Konservasi, Kawasan Cagar Alam dan Suaka Marga Satwa yang dilindungi berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku dan dalam konteks/status Pengawasan. Disamping itu juga Potensi Lingkungan Hidup yang terdiri dari: Taman Nasional Laut Pesisir Pantai Jamursbamedi, Hutan Konservasi, Kawasan Cagar Alam dan Suaka Marga Satwa yang di dalamnya terdapat spesies Flora dan Fauna langka yang bersifat Endemik, seperti: Penyu Belimbing/Raksasa, Burung Masar/ Pintar, Pisang Sepooh/Raksasa, Rumpun Kebar dan sejuta jenis Kupu-Kupu.

### Peternakan

Jenis-jenis ternak yang dipelihara di Kabupaten ini (2017) antara lain: 1.019 Sapi, 382 Kambing, 1.266 Babi dan 12.824 Ayam Kampung. Semua ini proses pemeliharaannya masih bersifat alami/bebas berkeliaran.

### Kelautan dan Perikanan

Potensi Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten ini pada tahun 2017 yang dikelola oleh rakyat (Perikanan Rakyat) menghasilkan kerapu (1 ton), kakap merah (3 ton), kurisi (1 ton), Selar kuning (1 ton), Kuwe (2 ton), Teri (1 ton), Tenggiri (3 ton), Senanggi (10 ton), Tuna (10 ton), Cakalang (11 ton), Samandar (1 ton), Lobster (1 ton), Teripang basah (1 ton), Patin (1 ton), Mas (3 ton), Gabus (1 ton) dan Mujair (1 ton).

### Forestry

Forest area in the Regency is around 598,103 ha (Data 2014) comprising of Protected Forest (317,516 ha), Limited Production Forest (143,769 ha), Production Forest (5,114 ha), Converted Production Forest (92,918 ha) and other uses (38,726 ha). Forest and Nature of Tambrauw Regency are in the Frame of Conservation Forest, Nature Reserve Area and Wildlife Sanctuary that are protected based on the prevailing laws and regulations and in the context/status of Supervision. Besides, it is also the Potential of the Environment which consists of: Jamursbamedi Beach Coastal National Park, Conservation Forest, Nature Reserve Area and Wildlife Sanctuary which includes endemic species of rare Flora and Fauna, such as: Leatherback/ Giant Turtle, Masar/Smart Birds, Sepooh/Giant Banana, Kebar Grass and a million types of Butterflies.

### Animal Husbandry

Types of livestock raised in the Regency (2017) were 1,019 Cows, 382 Goats, 1,266 Pigs and 12,824 Native Chickens. All of the maintenance process is still in natural/free to roam.

### Marine and Fisheries

The Regency's Maritime and Fisheries Potential in 2017 managed by the people (People's Fishery) produced groupers (1 ton), red snapper (3 tons), Ornate Thread-fin Bream (1 ton), Yellow Trevallies (1 ton), Jack Trevallies (2 tons), Anchovy (1 ton), Narrow Barred Spanish Mackerel (3 tons), Thread-fin (10 tons), Tuna (10 tons), Skipjack Tuna (11 tons), Samandar (1 ton), Lobster (1 ton), Wet Sea Cucumber (1 ton), Catfish (1 ton), Common Carp (3 tons), Snakehead Murrel (1 ton) and Mozambique Tilapia (1 ton).







### **Perindustrian/Perdagangan**

Jumlah perusahaan di Kabupaten Tambraw pada tahun 2017 mencapai 189 perusahaan (31 Perseroan Terbatas; 72 CV/ Firma, 66 Perorangan dan 20 lainnya). Sedangkan jumlah Koperasi mencapai 15 unit. Disamping itu terdapat 5 Penginapan di Sausapor (3 unit) dan Kebar (1 unit).

### **Listrik**

Pada tahun 2018 kondisi tenaga listrik diperkuat dengan adanya 2 unit Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Mikro Hidro (PLTMH) dengan kapasitas 1.600 KW dan 1 unit Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Diesel (PLTD) dengan kapasitas 300 KW

## **TRANSPORTASI**

### **Darat**

Panjang jalan tercatat 453,950 km dengan rincian: diaspal (9,702 km), jalan kerikil (290,522 km), dan tidak dirinci (9,702 km). Sedangkan kondisi jalan adalah 9,702 km dengan kondidi baik, 153,726 km kondisi sedang dan 290,522 km dalam keadaan rusak.

### **Udara**

Kabupaten Tambraw memiliki dua Bandar udara yaitu Bandara Kebar di Kelurahan Anjai Distrik Kebar dan bandara Douglas Mc. Arthur Werur di Distrik Bikar. Bandara Kebar memiliki panjang Landasan/Arah/ PCN: 800x18 m/09-27 m/-. Tergolong Bandara Kelas IV dan memiliki Terminal Domestik seluas 120 m<sup>2</sup>, dan bisa didarati Pesawat jenis DHC-6 TWIN OTTER. Sedangkan bandara Douglas Mc. Arthur Werur memiliki panjang Landasan 1.200 M, dapat didarati jenis pesawat ATR.



### **Industry/Trade**

The number of companies in Tambraw Regency in 2017 reached 189 companies (31 Limited Liability Companies; 72 Limited/General Partnerships, 66 Individual Companies and 20 others). While the number of Cooperatives reached 15 units. Besides that, there are 5 Inns in Sausapor (3 units) and Kebar (1 unit).

### **Electricity**

In 2018 the condition of electricity is supported by the presence of 2 Micro Hydro Power Plants (PLTMH) with a capacity of 1.600 KW and 1 unit of Diesel Power Plant (PLTD) with a capacity of 300 KW.

## **TRANSPORTATION**

### **Land**

The recorded road length (2017) was 453,950 km with details: paved (9,702 km), gravel surface roads (290,522 km), and not specified (153,726 km). While the road conditions are 9,702 km with good conditions, 153,726 km in moderate condition and 290,522 km in damaged condition.

### **Air**

Tambraw Regency has two airports namely Kebar Airport in Anjai Sub-District of Kebar District and Werur Douglas Mc. Arthur in Bikar District. Kebar Airport has a length of runway/direction/PCN: 800x18 m/09-27 m/-. It is classified as a Class IV Airport and has a 120m<sup>2</sup> Domestic Terminal, and can be landed by TWIN OTTER DHC-6 aircraft. While Werur Douglas Mc. Arthur Airport has a length of 1,200 meters and can be landed by the type of ATR aircraft.



## PARIWISATA

Sektor Pariwisata yang menjadi potensi unggulan bagi Kabupaten Tambrau adalah Wisata Alam; Wisata Sejarah dengan terdapatnya sisa-sisa peninggalan sejarah Perang Dunia II di sekitar Sausapor, Werur dan Pulau Dua; Wisata Bahari dengan Pantai Indah dan Pariwisata Penyu Belimbing di Pantai Jamursbamedi sepanjang kurang lebih 5 km di Kampung Saubeba, Distrik Abun. Penyu Belimbing adalah jenis binatang langka yang dilindungi. Penyu-penyu ini saat akan bertelur mereka kembali berkumpul di Pantai Bamuskama di wilayah Kabupaten Tambrau. Setiap tahun daerah wisata ini dikunjungi oleh pencinta lingkungan hidup dan para peneliti dari berbagai negara di dunia, seperti Australia, Jepang, Belanda, Perancis, Jerman, Selandia Baru dan Singapura. Daerah Pariwisata Jamursbamedi ini dibina oleh Yayasan WWF Papua Wilayah Kabupaten Sorong dan apabila dikelola dengan baik akan menjadi daerah tujuan wisata yang menarik karena terkenal dengan Penyu Belimbing yang hanya terdapat pada 3 (tiga) tempat di dunia yakni di Amerika Selatan, India dan Indonesia (Provinsi Papua Barat khususnya di Distrik Abun, Kabupaten Tambrau). Penyu Belimbing ini selain di Pantai Jamursbamedi juga terdapat di beberapa pantai yang menjadi lokasi peneluran, diantaranya adalah Pantai Rakrak yang terletak di Kampung Warmandi, Distrik Abun; dan Pantai Wau/Tanjung Wau yang terletak di Kampung Wau, Distrik Abun. Musim peneluran Penyu Belimbing terjadi pada bulan Maret sampai dengan Oktober dengan puncak peneluran pada bulan Mei dan Juni.

Kabupaten Tambrau sungguh menjanjikan dan tidak kalah dengan Kabupaten Raja Ampat, dengan sejuta Obyek Wisata Alam dan Sejarah yang terdapat di daerah Laut, Pesisir Pantai

## TOURISM

The Tourism Sector which is a leading potential for Tambrau Regency is Natural Tourism; Historical Tourism with the presence of historical remnants of World War II around Sausapor, Werur and Pulau Dua; Marine Tourism with Indah Beach and Leatherback Turtle Tourism on Jamursbamedi Beach, approximately 5 km in Kampong Saubeba of Abun District. Leatherback Turtle is a type of rare animal that is protected. The turtles when lay their eggs, they gather again at Bamuskama Beach in the Tambrau Regency area. Every year the tourism area is visited by environmentalists and researchers from various countries in the world, such as Australia, Japan, the Netherlands, France, Germany, New Zealand and Singapore. The Jamursbamedi Tourism Area is fostered by the WWF Papua Foundation in the Sorong Regency Region and if managed properly it will be an attractive tourism destination because it is famous for Leatherback Turtles which are only found in 3 (three) places in the world namely in South America, India and Indonesia (West Papua Province especially in Abun District of Tambrau Regency). The leatherback turtle besides at Jamursbamedi Beach is also found in several beaches which are their nesting locations, including Rakrak Beach located in Kampong Warmandi of Abun District; and Wau/Tanjung Wau Beach located in Kampong Wau of Abun District. The Leatherback Turtle nesting season occurs from March to October with the nesting peak in May and June.

Tambrau Regency is truly promising and not inferior to Raja Ampat Regency, with a million Natural and Historical Tourism Objects in the area of the Sea, Coastal and Mainland





## BRIGHT INVESTMENT PROSPECTS IN TAMBRAUW REGENCY



dan Daratan pegunungan sangat luar biasa. Disamping itu, Kabupaten ini juga memiliki beberapa spesies Flora dan Fauna Langka (Endemik), misalnya: Penyu Belimbing/Raksasa, Burung Masar/Pintar, Pisang Sepooh/Raksasa, Rumpun Kebar, Air Terjun, Sungai, Batuan, Situs Sejarah Perang Dunia Ke-II, Tempat Pemali, Tugu Injil, Sumur Tua, Sumber air panas, Gua, Senja, Sumber air burung minum massal, Tempat bermainnya burung, Kanguru bawah tanah/Schemy dan sejuta jenis Kupu-Kupu.

Kabupaten Tambrauw juga memiliki Potensi Lingkungan Hidup (Taman Nasional Laut Pesisir Pantai Jamursbamedi, Hutan Konservasi, Kawasan Cagar Alam dan Suaka Marga Satwa); Potensi Seni Budaya dan Kearifan Lokal (ada Potensi Seni Tari berupa: Tari Gerak Yospan, Tari Gerak Srar, Tari Gerak Suling Tambur dan Seni Suara, Seni Ukir/Pahat, Lukis, Anyam, Aseesoris Budaya dan Pendidikan Adat bagi Laki-Laki dan Perempuan ("Mber Uwon" dan "Fenia Mroh"). Pendidikan Adat tersebut sangat kental dan terus masih lestari hingga saat ini; dan Potensi Kepariwisata (Potensi Obyek dan Daya Tarik Wisata).

Potensi obyek wisata di daerah ini memiliki keunikan tersendiri dan boleh dikatakan sangat langka di dunia. Hanya saja keberadaan objek wisata tersebut belum dipromosikan ke mancanegara, karena terkendala sarana dan prasarana yang ada. Obyek wisata lainnya adalah hewan yang hidup di wilayah pedalaman Tambrauw misalnya burung suci (burung surga), obyek wisata bahari dengan terumbu karang dan spesies jenis ikan yang berbeda dengan Kabupaten Raja Ampat atau wilayah lainnya di dunia. Salah satu kendala untuk menunjang lebih terkenal atau diminati wisatawan semua potensi yang ada itu adalah akses jalan dan penginapan. Saat ini pemerintah daerah secara bertahap telah membenahinya, diantaranya sarana jalan, pelabuhan laut maupun akses pendukung lainnya dalam upaya membukakan pintu bagi turis untuk datang menyaksikan langsung apa yang ada di Tambrauw.

mountains that are extraordinary. Besides that, the Regency also has several species of Endangered Flora and Fauna (Endemic), for example: Leatherback/Giant Turtle, Masar/Smart Bird, Sepooh/Giant Banana, Kebar Grass, Waterfall, River, Rock, Historical World War II Site, Sacred Place, Gospel Monument, Old Well, Hot Springs, Caves, Twilight, Bulk birds drinking water resources, Bird playground, Underground Kangaroo/Schemy and a million types of Butterflies.

Tambrauw Regency also has Environmental Potential (Jamursbamedi Beach Coastal Marine National Park, Conservation Forest, Nature Reserve Area and Wildlife Sanctuary); Potential of Cultural Arts and Local Wisdom (there are Potentials of Dances in the form of: Gerak Yospan, Gerak Srar, Gerak Suling Tambur Dances and Singing Art, Carving/Sculpture, Painting, Weaving, Cultural Accessories and Customary Education for Men and Women ("Mber Uwon" and "Fenia Mroh"). Customary education is very thick and continues to be sustainable today and becomes Tourism Potential (Potential of Tourism Objects and Attractions).

Potential of tourism objects in the area are unique and can be said to be very rare in the world. It's just that the existence of these tourism objects has not been promoted to foreign countries, due to constraints on existing facilities and infrastructure. Other tourism objects are animals that live in the interior of Tambrauw, for example sacred birds (bird of paradise), marine tourism objects with coral reefs and species of fish that are different from Raja Ampat Regency or other regions in the world. One of the obstacles to support the more well-known or interested tourists is the road access and lodging. At present the local government has gradually improved it, including road facilities, sea ports and other supporting access in an effort to open the door for tourists to come and see what is in Tambrauw.





## PELUANG INVESTASI

### 1. Sektor Unggulan,

Sektor Unggulan yang menjadi urat nadi Pembangunan dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah serta akan menjadi Peluang Investasi di Kabupaten Tambrauw ke depan adalah: Sektor Pariwisata dan Budaya, Kehutanan, Sektor Kelautan dan Perikanan, Lingkungan Hidup, Pertanian, Peternakan, Perkebunan dan Pertambangan.

### 2. Sektor Pendukung,

Selain Sektor Unggulan, ada pula Sektor Pendukung lainnya, Sektor Pendukung yang dimaksud adalah: Sektor Keagamaan, Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah, Pekerjaan Umum, Sekretariat Daerah, Sekretariat Dewan, Keuangan dan Aset Daerah, Pembinaan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Masyarakat Kampung, Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (LSM), Kepemudaan dan Olahraga, Perhubungan dan Telekomunikasi, Energi dan Batubara, Kesehatan, Pendidikan, Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil, serta Keamanan dan Ketertiban.

### 3. Dasar Investasi:

Beberapa hal mendasar lain yang menjadi dasar penciptaan Peluang Investasi di Kabupaten ini adalah:

- Belum maksimalnya hasil Pembangunan baik Sarana/ Prasarana maupun Fasilitas yang menjadi kebutuhan dasar Masyarakat;
- Belum maksimalnya penyediaan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (APBD) yang cukup untuk menjawab kebutuhan dan pelayanan dasar Masyarakat agar sesuai harapan;
- Belum dikelolanya Potensi Sumber Daya Alam (Kelautan dan Perikanan, Kehutanan, Pertanian, Perkebunan, Peternakan dan Pariwisata) yang maksimal dan berkelanjutan untuk memberi Penghasilan tetap yang disebut Sumber Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat; dan
- Belum ada Konsep dan Ilmu Pengetahuan serta Teknologi yang tepat untuk mendesain Hutan Konservasi, Cagar Alam Suaka Marga Satwa dan Potensi Sumber Daya Alam lainnya agar menjadi sumber Penghasilan tetap sehingga menjadi Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD).

“Menjetu, Menjedik, Membensuksno“

## INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

### 1. Leading Sector

The Leading Sector that is the heart of Regional Development and Economic Growth and will be an Investment Opportunity in Tambrauw Regency in the future is: the Tourism and Culture Sector; the Forestry; the Marine and Fisheries Sector; the Environment, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Plantation and Mining Sectors.

### 2. Support Sector

In addition to the Leading Sector, there are also other Support Sectors, such as: the Sectors of Religious, Regional Planning and Development, Public Works, Regional Secretariat, Council Secretariat, Regional Finance and Assets, Development and Empowerment of Women and Villagers, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Youth and Sports, Transportation and Telecommunications, Energy and Coal, Health, Education, Population and Civil Registry Office, and Security and Order.

### 3. Investment Base

Some other basic things that form the basis for creating Investment Opportunities in the Regency are:

- the results of development both facilities/ infrastructure and facilities that are the basic needs of the community have not been maximal yet;
- the provision of the sufficient Regional Budget (APBD) to answer the needs and basic services of the community to meet expectations has not yet been maximum;
- The maximum and sustainable management of Natural Resources (Marine and Fisheries, Forestry, Agriculture, Plantation, Animal Husbandry and Tourism) has not yet been managed to provide a fixed income called the Original Revenue Source of the Region (PAD), Economic Growth and Community Welfare Improvement; and
- There is no appropriate Concept and Science and Technology for designing Conservation Forests, Conservation Area of Wildlife Reserves and other Potential Natural Resources to become a source of permanent income so that it becomes the Original Revenue Source of the Region (PAD).

“Menjetu, Menjedik, Membensuksno“







**DATA TABULATION**  
**THE REGIONAL LEADING SECTOR OF TAMBRAUW REGENCY**  
**FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI/PMA) & DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (PMDN)**

NO	SECTOR	INVESTMENT PROJECT	LOCATION	AREAL WIDTH (HA)	OWNERSHIP STATUS
1.	AGRICULTURE	Intensification of Agricultural land, Post-Harvest Industry, and Marketing of Agricultural Products.	Tambrau Regency	464 ha food crop planting area; 46 ha vegetables planting area and 55 ha fruits planting area.	Community
2.	PLANTATION	Improvement of Plantation Production and Land, Post-Harvest Management and Production Marketing.	Tambrau Regency	6,046 ha plantation areas	Community
3.	FORESTRY	Sustainability Utilization of Forest Products; Protection and Conservation of Environment in Forest Region; Reforestation.	Tambrau Regency	598,103 ha	Local Government
4.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	Production Improvement of Animal Husbandry in order to meet the needs of community on animal protein.	Tambrau Regency	--	Community
5.	MARINE AND FISHERY	Production Improvement of Capture Fishery in the Sea and Public Waters, as well as Marine Aquaculture.	Tambrau Regency	--	Local Government and Community
6.	INDUSTRY/TRADE	Improvement of the number of small-scale and home industries in order to create open employment.	Tambrau Regency	--	Local Government and Community
7.	ENERGY	Improvement of Production and Broad Range of Customers.	Tambrau Regency	--	Local Government
8.	TRANSPORTATION	- Completing Kebar and Werur Douglas Mc. Arthur Airports; - Increasing Roads and Repairing Bridges.	Tambrau Regency	--	Local Government
7.	TOURISM	Improvement of Facilities and Infrastructure in Leading Tourism Destinations, covering Natural, Historical/Cultural, Nautical and Special Interest Tourisms.	Tambrau Regency	--	Local Government and Community









# POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN TOJO UNA - UNA

## INVESTMENT POTENTIALS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN TOJO UNA - UNA REGENCY







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH

*Profile of Regional Head*

### **BUPATI TOJO UNA-UNA THE REGENT OF TOJO UNA-UNA**

**MOHAMMAD LAHAY, S.E., M.M.**

Beliau dilahirkan di Ampana pada tanggal 24 Oktober 1961 dari pasangan keluarga yang harmonis, Ayah bernama Haji Musa Darama Lahay dan Ibu bernama Hj. Zaenab H. Malaha. Oleh kedua orang tuanya Bayi yang lahir ini diberi nama Mohammad. Mohammad adalah sosok seorang Penganut Agama Islam yang taat, beristrikan Ibu Femmy Luther, SKM dan dianugerahi 2 puteri dan 2 putera.

Beliau mengawali pendidikan dasar formalnya di SD Negeri 1 Ampana Kota, kemudian melanjutkan ke SMP Negeri 1 Ampana Kota dan SMA Negeri 1 Ampana Kota. Sedangkan pendidikan tinggi ditempuh di Akademi Administrasi Negara (AAN) dengan mendapat gelar BBA; Universitas Alkhairaat Palu mendapat gelar SE (Strata 1) dan terakhir di Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi YPUP Makassar mendapat gelar Magister Manajemen (Strata 2).

Beliau pernah menjabat sebagai: Anggota Pemuda Alkhairaat (1994–1997); Ketua Himpunan Pemuda Alkhairaat Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una (2002-2005); Direktur KUD Makmur Ampana; Ketua DPC Partai Bulan Bintang (2004–2009); Ketua DPC Partai Nasdem Tojo Una-Una (2009–2013); Wakil Ketua DPRD Periode 2004–2009; Wakil Ketua DPRD Periode 2009–2013; dan Bupati Tojo Una-Una Periode 2016–2021.

Salah satu Prestasi yang diperoleh beliau adalah pada tanggal 21 September 2018 Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una kembali mendapatkan penghargaan predikat Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian (WTP) yang ke-5 secara berturut-turut dari Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia.

He was born in Ampana on 24 October 1961 from a harmonious family couple, his Father's name is Haji Musa Darama Lahay and his Mother's name is Hj. Zaenab H. Malaha. By both parents the baby born was named Mohammad. Mohammad is a devout Muslim, married to Femmy Luther, SKM and awarded 2 daughters and 2 sons.

He started his formal basic education at the State Elementary School (SDN) 1 of Ampana Kota, and then continued to the State Junior High School (SMPN) 1 of Ampana Kota, and the State Senior High School (SMAN) 1 of Ampana Kota. While higher education is pursued at the State Administration Academy (AAN) with a BBA degree; Alkhairaat University of Palu received the title of SE (Strata 1) and finally at the YPUP School of Economics of Makassar got a Masters in Management (Strata 2).

He once served as: Member of the Alkhairaat Youth (1994-1997); Chairman of the Alkhairaat Youth Association of Tojo Una-Una Regency (2002-2005); Director of KUD (Rural Unit Cooperative) Makmur Ampana; Chairperson of the Branch Board (DPC) of Bulan Bintang Party (2004–2009); Chairperson of the DPC of Nasdem Party of Tojo Una-Una Regency (2009-2013); Deputy Chairperson of the Regional Parliament (DPRD) for 2004-2009 and 2009-2013 Periods; and the Regent of Tojo Una-Una for 2016-2021 period.

One of his achievements was that on 21 September 2018, Tojo Una-Una Regency again received the 5th Unqualified Predicate (WTP) Award in a row from the Ministry of Finance the Republic of Indonesia.







## SAMBUTAN KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU KABUPATEN TOJO UNA-UNA

*Foreword Of The Head Of The One-Stop Office Of Investment  
And Integrated Services Of Tojo Una-Una Regency*

**Drs. ASTON U. MADILAU, M.Si**

Assalamu 'Alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh dan Salam  
Sejahtera

Dengan penuh rasa syukur kehadiran Allah SWT Tuhan Yang  
Maha Kuasa, atas Rahmat dan Hidayahnya Penerbitan Buku  
"Investment Opportunities In Indonesia" dapat diselesaikan dan  
dipublikasikan kepada seluruh Pemangku Kepentingan.

Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una merupakan Wilayah Kawasan yang  
memiliki Potensi Strategis yang harus dikelola secara optimal  
agar dapat memberikan nilai Positif bagi Perkembangan ekonomi  
masyarakat. Pemerintah Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una memandang  
perlu dikembangkan informasi yang seluas-luasnya kepada  
pelaku usaha dan calon investor sebagai bentuk peningkatan  
peran serta pihak swasta dalam pembangunan Kabupaten  
Tojo Una-Una.

Buku *Investment Opportunities In Indonesia* ini memuat  
gambaran umum potensi dan peluang investasi di Kabupaten  
Tojo Una-Una.

Akhirnya kami ucapkan terima kasih kepada semua pihak  
atas penyelesaian buku ini. Harapan kami semoga buku ini  
dapat membuka pengetahuan tentang Potensi Kabupaten Tojo  
Una-Una guna peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat dan  
Pencapaian Visi dan Misi Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Tojo  
Una-Una.

With gratitude to the presence of Allah the Almighty, for  
His Grace and Guidance the Issuance of the Book entitled  
"Investment Opportunities in Indonesia" can be completed  
and published to all Stakeholders.

Tojo Una-Una Regency is a Region that has Strategic Potential  
that must be managed optimally in order to provide positive  
value for the economic development of the community. The  
Regional Government of Tojo Una-Una Regency views the  
need to develop the widest possible information for business  
people and prospective investors as a form of increasing the  
participation of the private sector in the development of Tojo  
Una-Una Regency.

"*Investment Opportunities in Indonesia*" book contains an  
overview of the potential and investment opportunities in  
Tojo Una-Una Regency.

Finally, we thank all parties for the completion of the book.  
We hope that the book can open-up the knowledge of the  
Potential of Tojo Una-Una Regency to increase Community  
Welfare and achieve the Vision and Mission of the Regional  
Government of Tojo Una-Una Regency.





POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI  
DI KABUPATEN TOJO UNA-UNA



POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN TOJO UNA-UNA  
INVESTMENT POTENTIALS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN TOJO UNA-UNA REGENCY



**VISI DAN MISI**

**Visi:**

“Terwujudnya Masyarakat Tojo Una-Una yang Hebat di Bidang Pertanian, Pariwisata dan Kemaritiman”.

**Misi:**

Selanjutnya visi tersebut dijabarkan dalam lima misi yang masing-masing memiliki tujuan, sasaran, strategi dan arah kebijakan. Kelima misi tersebut adalah :

**VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision:**

“The realization of Superb Tajo Una-Una community in the Sectors of Agriculture, Tourism and Maritime”.

**Mission:**

Furthermore, the vision is outlined in five missions, each of which has a purpose, target, strategy and policy. The Five Missions are:







1. Membangun keberdayaan rakyat serta penataan wilayah perdesaan secara merata, mandiri dan berkelanjutan yang berbasis ekonomi pertanian, pariwisata dan kemaritiman;
2. Mewujudkan kelembagaan birokrasi yang bersih, efisien, efektif dan akuntabel;
3. Mewujudkan pengembangan kualitas sumber daya manusia yang berdaya saing tinggi;
4. Mewujudkan pengarusutamaan gender dan melestarikan nilai-nilai sosial budaya masyarakat; dan
5. Mengembangkan kemitraan usaha lokal, investasi dan pengembangan infrastruktur.

#### Misi 1

Membangun keberdayaan rakyat serta penataan wilayah perdesaan secara merata, mandiri dan berkelanjutan yang berbasis ekonomi pertanian, pariwisata dan kemaritiman. Hasil yang diharapkan dari misi ini adalah :

1. Terbentuknya serta berdayanya koperasi dan usaha kecil menengah;
2. Meningkatnya pengelolaan perusahaan daerah melalui peningkatan kinerja dan daya saing dalam memperbaiki pelayanan kepada masyarakat serta memberikan kontribusi pada pemerintah daerah;
3. Berkembangnya investasi di bidang pertanian, pariwisata dan kemaritiman; dan
4. Menguatnya ekonomi perdesaan.

#### Misi 2

Mewujudkan kelembagaan birokrasi yang bersih, efisien, efektif dan akuntabel. Hasil yang diharapkan dari misi ini adalah :

1. Meningkatnya kapasitas dan profesionalisme pemerintahan dan aparatur sipil negara;
2. Terwujudnya lembaga pemerintahan sesuai kebutuhan daerah dengan melakukan restrukturisasi; dan
3. Terwujudnya birokrasi yang melayani, bukan dilayani.

#### Misi 3

Mewujudkan pengembangan kualitas sumber daya manusia yang berdaya saing tinggi. Hasil yang diharapkan dari misi ini adalah :

1. Tersedianya fasilitas pendidikan dan kesehatan yang berkualitas dan terjangkau;
2. Meningkatnya mutu tenaga pendidik dan anak didik;
3. Meningkatnya kesejahteraan tenaga pendidik dan kependidikan;
4. Meningkatnya partisipasi masyarakat dalam penyelenggaraan dan pengelolaan Pendidikan;

1. Building people's empowerment and structuring rural areas evenly, independently and sustainably based on the economy of agriculture, tourism and maritime affairs;
2. Realizing a clean, efficient, effective and accountable bureaucratic institution;
3. Realizing the development of high quality human resources quality;
4. Realizing gender mainstreaming and preserving socio-cultural values of the community; and
5. Developing local business partnerships, investment and infrastructure development.

#### Mission 1

Building people's empowerment and structuring rural areas evenly, independently and sustainably based on the economy of agriculture, tourism and maritime affairs; the expected results of the mission are:

1. Establishment and empowerment of cooperatives and small and medium enterprises;
2. Improvement of management on regional companies through increased performance and competitiveness in improving services to the community and contribute to the Regional Government;
3. Development of investment in agriculture, tourism and maritime affairs; and
4. Strengthening of the rural economy.

#### Mission 2

Realizing clean, efficient, effective and accountable bureaucratic institution; the expected results of the mission are:

1. Improvement of up the capacity and professionalism of government and state civil apparatus;
2. Realization of government institutions according to regional needs by restructuring; and
3. Realization of serving and not being served bureaucracy.

#### Mission 3

Realizing the development of high quality human resources quality; the expected results from the mission are:

1. Availability of quality and affordable education and health facilities;
2. Increasing the quality of educators and students;
3. Increasing welfare of educators and education staff;
4. Increasing community participation in the administration and management of education;





5. Menguatnya lembaga dewan pendidikan dan komite sekolah;
6. Meningkatnya derajat kesehatan dan status gizi masyarakat;
7. Meningkatnya kualitas dan kuantitas petugas kesehatan;
8. Terwujudnya pelayanan kesehatan sampai ke pelosok desa terpencil;
9. Adanya pemberian insentif bagi petugas kesehatan di daerah terpencil.

#### Misi 4

Mewujudkan pengarusutamaan gender dan melestarikan nilai-nilai sosial budaya masyarakat. Hasil yang diharapkan dari misi ini adalah:

1. Terwujudnya penegakan supremasi hukum dan hak azasi manusia;
2. Meningkatnya partisipasi perempuan dalam segala aspek adanya pelestarian dan pengakuan nilai-nilai budaya Lokal; dan
3. Terfasilitasinya forum kemasyarakatan dalam peningkatan pemahaman pentingnya persatuan bangsa dan penanganan konflik berdasarkan kearifan lokal.

#### Misi 5

Mengembangkan kemitraan usaha, investasi dan pengembangan infrastruktur; hasil yang diharapkan dari misi ini adalah:

1. Terwujudnya penguatan dunia usaha lokal yang berbasis potensi daerah dan penataan kebijakan investasi;
2. Meningkatnya koordinasi dan kerja sama di bidang investasi antara pemerintah dan dunia usaha;
3. Tersedianya infrastruktur pendukung berbasis potensi sumber daya alam untuk kemudahan investasi;
4. Tersedianya data base dan promosi investasi daerah; dan
5. Tersedianya lapangan kerja seluas-luasnya di bidang pertanian, pariwisata dan kemaritiman.

### GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH KABUPATEN TOJO UNA-UNA

#### Letak Geografis

Secara astronomis, Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una yang merupakan salah satu Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah terletak antara 0°06'56" – 2°01'41" LS dan 121°05'25" – 123°06'17" BT. Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una yang menjadi salah satu dari 13

5. Strengthening of educational council institutions and school committees;
6. Increasing community health and nutritional status;
7. Increasing the quality and quantity of health workers;
8. Realization of services to health to remote villages;
9. Provision of incentives for health workers in remote areas.

#### Mission 4

Realizing gender mainstreaming and preserving socio-cultural values of the community; the expected results of the mission are:

1. Realization of the enforcement of rule of law and human rights ;
2. Increasing participation of women in all aspects of the preservation and recognition of local cultural values; and
3. Facilitating social forum in an increased understanding of the importance of the nation and handling conflict based on the local wisdom.

#### Mission 5

Developing local business partnerships, investment and infrastructure development; the results expected from the mission are:

1. Realization of strengthening of local businesses based on local potential and structuring investment policies;
2. Increasing coordination and cooperation in the field of investment between the government and the business world;
3. Availability of supporting infrastructure based on potential of natural resources for ease of investment;
4. Availability of regional investment database and promotion; and
5. Availability of the widest employment in the Sectors of agriculture, tourism and maritime.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TOJO UNA-UNA REGENCY AREA

#### Geographical Location

Astronomically, Tajo Una-Una Regency, which is one of the regencies/ municipalities in Central Sulawesi Province, is located between 0°06'56" – 2°01'41" South Latitude and 121°05'25" – 123°06'17" East Longitude. Tajo Una-Una Regency





## INVESTMENT POTENTIALS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN TOJO UNA-UNA REGENCY



Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah ini memiliki luas wilayah sebesar 5.721,51 km<sup>2</sup>. Wilayah ini sebagian besar merupakan kawasan pegunungan dan perbukitan, sehingga ketinggian wilayah pada umumnya berada diatas 500 meter dari permukaan laut. Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una adalah Kabupaten yang terdiri dari 12 kecamatan terinci dalam 6 kecamatan berada dalam Pulau Sulawesi sementara 6 kecamatan lainnya berbentuk kepulauan di luar Pulau Sulawesi. Kecamatan yang berada di Pulau Sulawesi yaitu Ampana Kota, Ampana Tete, Ratolindo, Ulubongka, Tojo dan Tojo Barat. Sedangkan yang berbentuk kepulauan adalah Una-una, Togean, Batudaka, Walea Kepulauan, Talatako dan Walea Besar.



### Demografi

Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una memiliki batas bagian Utara dengan Provinsi Gorontalo, sedangkan bagian Selatan berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Morowali. Sementara itu, pada bagian Timur Kabupaten ini berbatasan dengan Kabupaten Banggai dan bagian Barat berbatas dengan Kabupaten Poso. Penduduk Kabupaten Tojo Una-una tahun 2018 berjumlah 150.820 jiwa yang terdiri atas 77.111 laki-laki dan 73.709 perempuan, dengan rasio jenis kelamin 105. Kepadatan Penduduk di Kabupaten Tojo Una-una tahun 2018 adalah 26 jiwa/km<sup>2</sup> dengan rata-rata jumlah Penduduk per rumah tangga 4 orang.

### Iklim

Selama tahun 2018, curah hujan tertinggi berlangsung pada bulan Februari, sedangkan curah hujan terendah terdapat di bulan November. Sementara itu hari hujan tertinggi berada di bulan Juni dan yang terendah di bulan November.

which becomes one of the 13 regencies/municipalities in Central Sulawesi Province has an area of 5,721.51 km<sup>2</sup>. The region is mostly mountainous and hilly areas, so the altitude of the area is generally > 500 meters above sea level. Tajo Una-Una consists of 12 Districts where 6 districts are inside Sulawesi Island while the other 6 districts are in the form of islands in outside Sulawesi Island. The districts which are inside Sulawesi Island are the Districts of Ampana Kota, Ampana Tete, Ratolindo, Ulubongka, Tajo and West Tajo. Whereas in the form of islands are the Districts of Una-una, Togean, Batudaka, Walea Islands, Talatako and Walea Besar.



### Demographics

Tajo Una-Una is abutted to Gorontalo Province in the North, Morowali Regency in the South, Banggai Regency in the East and Poso Regency in the West. The population of Tajo Una-una in 2018 amounted to 150,820 people consisting of 77,111 men and 73,709 women, with a sex ratio of 105. Population density in Tajo Una-una in 2018 was 26 people/km<sup>2</sup> with the average number of residents per household was 4 people.

### Climate

During 2018, the highest rainfall took place in February, while the lowest rainfall was in November. Meanwhile the highest rainy day was at June and the lowest was in November.





**Jumlah curah hujan dan jumlah hari hujan menurut bulan di Kabupaten Tojo Una-una**

- Januari	33,7	(13 Hari)	- Juli	27,80	(14 Hari)
- Februari	147	(9 Hari)	- Agustus	27,50	(12 Hari)
- Maret	21	(10 Hari)	- September	24,70	(10 Hari)
- April	21.20	(12 Hari)	- Oktober	18,80	(12 Hari)
- Mei	32	(14 Hari)	- Nopember	16,90	(8 Hari)
- Juni	27,80	(15 Hari)	- Desember	29,40	(13 Hari)

**Amount of Rainfall and the number of Rainy Days by month in Tajo Una-Una Regency**

- January	33.7 mm <sup>3</sup>	(13 days)	- July	27.8 mm <sup>3</sup>	(14 days)
- February	147 mm <sup>3</sup>	(9 days)	- August	27.5 mm <sup>3</sup>	(12 days)
- March	21 mm <sup>3</sup>	(10 days)	- September	24.7 mm <sup>3</sup>	(10 days)
- April	21.2 mm <sup>3</sup>	(12 days)	- October	18.8 mm <sup>3</sup>	(12 days)
- May	32 mm <sup>3</sup>	(14 days)	- November	16.9 mm <sup>3</sup>	(8 days)
- June	27.8 mm <sup>3</sup>	(15 days)	- December	29.4 mm <sup>3</sup>	(13 days)

**SARANA DAN PRASARANA PENDUKUNG INVESTASI**

**1. AKSESIBILITAS TRANSPORTASI**

**Transportasi Darat**

Jalur Transportasi Darat sudah dapat terhubung antara Ampana (Ibukota Kabupaten Tojo Una-una) dengan semua Ibukota Kabupaten di Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah.

**a. Transportasi Laut**

Jalur Laut yang menghubungkan Pelabuhan Kota Ampana dengan berbagai Ibukota Kabupaten di Sulawesi Tengah: Pelabuhan Salakan (Bangkep), Bunta dan Luwuk (Banggai), Moutong dan Tinombo (Parigi Moutong), Banggai (Banggai Laut), Baturube dan Kolonodale (Morowali Utara). Sedangkan dari Ampana ke Ibukota Kecamatan terdapat beberapa Pelabuhan seperti Una-una, Wakai, Mantangisi serta Dermaga Kecil yang panjangnya kurang dari 50 M, seperti Dermaga Malenge, Pasokan dan Popolii, bahkan Pulau di wilayah Kepulauan Togeian terdapat Tambatan Perahu.

**b. Transportasi Udara**

Jalur Tansportasi Udara dari Ampana ke berbagai Ibukota Kabupaten di Sulawesi Tengah belum tersedia penerbangan langsung, tetapi transit terlebih dahulu melalui Bandar Udara Sis Al-Jufri di kota Palu. Bandar Udara Tanjung Api Ampana diresmikan penggunaannya pada tanggal 20 Mei 2014, memiliki Landas Pacu 2.420 x 300 Meter dengan luas 68,1 M<sup>2</sup>.

**2. PRASARANA JALAN**

**a. Jalan Menurut Kondisi**

Panjang Jalan di Ibukota Tojo Una-una Tahun 2018 adalah 1168,15 Km, dengan kondisi baik sepanjang

**INVESTMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

**1. ACCESSIBILITY OF TRANSPORTATION**

**Land Transport**

lanes are already able to connect between Ampana (the Capital city of Tajo Una-una) with all Capital cities of the Districts in Central Sulawesi Province.

**a. Marine Transportation**

The Sea Lines that connect the Port of Ampana City with various Capital cities of the Regencies in Central Sulawesi are: the Ports of Salakan (Bangkep), Bunta and Luwuk (Banggai), Moutong and Tinombo (Parigi Moutong), Banggai (Banggai Laut), Baturube and Kolonodale (North Morowali). While from Ampana to the Capital cities of Districts there are some ports such as Una-una, Wakai, Mantangisi and small wharf with < 50 M long, such as the wharfs of Malenge, Pasokan and Popolii, even the Island of Togeian Islands area has Boat Moorings.

**b. Air Transportation**

Air transportation lanes from Ampana to various Capital cities of Regencies in Central Sulawesi have not had direct flight yet, but should transit first through Sis Al -Jufri Airport of Palu. The The Tanjung Api Ampana Airport was inaugurated on 20 May 2014. It has a 2,420 x 300 M with 68.1 M<sup>2</sup> width.

**2. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE**

**a. Road According By Condition**

The length of the roads in the Capital city of Tajo Una-una in 2018 was 1,168.15 Km, with good condition for







558,05 Km (47,77%), kondisi sedang sepanjang 34,53 Km (2,96), kondisi rusak ringan sepanjang 352,10 Km (30,14%) dan kondisi rusak berat sepanjang 223,47 Km (19,13%).

about 558.05 Km (47.77%) long, medium condition roads for about 34.53 Km (2.96%), slightly damaged for about 352.10 Km long (30.14%) and heavy damaged was about 223.47 Km (19.13%).

**b. Jenis Permukaan Jalan**

Panjang jalan menurut jenis permukaan jalan adalah: jalan diaspal sepanjang 327,12 Km (28,00%), jalan kerikil sejauh 554,55 Km (47,47%), jalan tanah sepanjang 89,46 Km (7,66%) dan jenis permukaan lainnya sejauh 197,02 Km (16,87%).

**b. Road Surface Type**

The length of the road according to the type of road surface is: paved road along 327.12 Km (28.00%), gravel road of about 554.55 Km (47.47%), dirt road along 89.46 Km (7.66%) and other types of surfaces of about 197.02 Km (16.87%).

**3. KONDISI SOSIAL**

**a. Pendidikan**

Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia (SDM) menjadi syarat dalam mencapai target pembangunan. Pendidikan menjadi kunci dalam peningkatan kualitas SDM. Karenanya pemerataan pendidikan untuk semua masyarakat perlu digalakkan. Data pendidikan yang disajikan berasal dari Dinas Pendidikan Pemuda dan Olahraga Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una. Dari data yang dapat dihimpun di tahun pelajaran 2017/2018 jumlah SD/MI sebanyak 192 unit, SLTP/MTs 65 unit, SLTA/MA/SMK 26 unit dan Akademi/Perguruan Tinggi hanya 1 Unit.

**3. SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

**a. Education**

The quality of Human Resources (HR) becomes a means of achieving development targets. Education is the key to improving the quality of human resources. Therefore, even distribution of education for all people needs to be encouraged. Educational data presented comes from the Youth and Sports Education Service. From the data that can be collected at 2017/ 2018 school year the number of elementary school (SD)/Islamic elementary schools (MI) was 192 units, junior high school (SLTP)/Islamic junior high school (MTs) was 65 units, senior high school (SLTA)/Islamic senior high school (MA)/vocational school (SMK) was 26 units and Academy/College was only 1 unit.

**b. Kesehatan**

Selain pendidikan faktor penting lainnya yang menjadi penentu peningkatan kualitas SDM adalah kesehatan. Dalam hal ini mencakup kualitas kehidupan dan harapan hidup. Untuk itu, sasaran pembangunan diarahkan untuk menurunkan jumlah kematian bayi, ibu hamil, peningkatan harapan hidup serta status GIZI masyarakat. Data kesehatan diperoleh dari Dinas Kesehatan, Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una. Hasil imunisasi di

**b. Health**

In addition to education, another important factor that determines the quality improvement of human resources is health. In this case it covers the quality of life and life expectancy. To that end, the goal of development is directed to reducing infant and pregnant mother mortality, increased life expectancy and Community Nutritional status. Health data was obtained from the Health, Population Control and Family Planning Service of Tajo Una-Una



tahun 2017 yang terbanyak adalah imunisasi Polio tahap 2 mencapai 3.112 orang balita. Sedangkan imunisasi Hepatitis B tahap 1 menjadi yang paling sedikit hanya mencapai 2.309 balita. Persentase peserta KB aktif tahun 2017 mencapai 80,85 %. Peserta KB terbanyak menggunakan suntikan yakni 11.691 pasangan. Suntikan masih menjadi pilihan utama sama seperti tahun sebelumnya.

Regency. The most immunization results in 2017 were Stage 2 Polio immunization of about 3,112 children under five years old. Whereas Stage 1 of Hepa B immunization became the least reached, which was only 2,309 children under five years old. The percentage of active family planning participants in 2017 reached 80.85%. The most contraceptive participants used were injections of about 11,691 pairs. Injections were still an option the same as the previous year.



#### 4. LISTRIK DAN AIR BERSIH

Sebagai upaya peningkatan taraf hidup masyarakat, Pemerintah mengupayakan program listrik masuk desa. Kebutuhan listrik di Tojo Una-Una dipenuhi oleh PT. PLN dengan Daya Terpasang 9.994 KWh dan jumlah Produksi Listrik tahun 2017 sebesar 34.227 KWh.

#### 4. ELECTRICITY AND CLEAN WATER

As an effort to improve the standard of living, the government sought an electricity program to enter the village. Electricity needs in Tojo Una-Una are met by the State Electric Company (PT. PLN) with Installed Power of 9,994 KWh and the amount of Electricity Production in 2017 is 34,227 KWh.

Ketersediaan air yang bersih dan sehat sangat dibutuhkan masyarakat. Produksi air minum di Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una tahun 2017 berjumlah 652.679 m<sup>3</sup> dengan total jumlah pelanggan sebanyak 13.203 pelanggan.

Availability of clean and healthy water is needed by the community. The production of drinking water in Tojo Una-Una Regency in 2017 amounted to 652,679 m<sup>3</sup> with a total number of 13,203 customers.

### PROSEDUR INVESTASI

Investasi akan menjadi Penopang Utama dalam Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah di Kabupaten Tojo Una-una, yang didukung oleh beberapa Sektor seperti Potensi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di bidang Pertanian, Perkebunan dan Perdagangan. Pada 12 Kecamatan rata-rata Penghasilan Masyarakat adalah dari bidang Pertanian dan Perkebunan.

### INVESTMENT PROCEDURE

Investment will be the Main Support in Regional Economic Growth in Tajo Una-Una Regency, which is supported by several sectors such as the Potential for Economic Growth in the fields of Agriculture, Plantation and Trade. In 12 Districts the average income of the community is from the fields of agriculture and plantation.

Berdasarkan Peraturan Bupati Tojo Una-Una Nomor 8 Tahun 2017 tentang Pendelegasian Kewenangan Penandatanganan Perizinan

Based on the Regulation of the Regent of Tajo Una-Una No. 8 of 2017 on the Delegation of Authority to Sign Licensing







dan Non Perizinan, disebutkan bahwa Bupati mendelegasikan kewenangan kepada Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu untuk menandatangani Perizinan dan Non Perizinan. Hal ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pelayanan kepada masyarakat melalui penyederhanaan pelayanan perizinan yang mudah, murah dan pasti.

### INSENTIF YANG DIBERIKAN KEPADA INVESTOR

Melalui Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una Nomor 8 Tahun 2017 Daerah memberikan Insentif kemudahan kepada Investor. Pemberian Insentif Penanaman Modal Daerah dimaksud adalah merupakan Dukungan dari Pemerintah Daerah kepada Investor dalam rangka mendorong Peningkatan Penanaman Modal di Daerah. Sedangkan pemberian kemudahan Penanaman Modal Daerah adalah Penyediaan Fasilitas dari Pemerintah Daerah kepada Penanaman Modal untuk mempermudah setiap Kegiatan Penanaman Modal dalam rangka mendorong Peningkatan Penanaman Modal di Daerah.

Pemberian Insentif dan Pemberian Kemudahan diberikan kepada Penanam Modal yang memenuhi salah satu Kriteria sebagai berikut:

1. Memberikan Kontribusi bagi Peningkatan Pendapatan Masyarakat
2. Menyerap banyak Tenaga Kerja Lokal
3. Menggunakan sebagian Besar Sumber Daya Lokal
4. Memberikan Kontribusi bagi Pelayanan Publik
5. Memberikan Kontribusi dalam Peningkatan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto
6. Berwawasan Lingkungan dan berkelanjutan
7. Termasuk Skala Prioritas Tinggi dalam mendukung Program Pemerintah
8. Termasuk Pembangunan Infrastruktur
9. Melakukan Alih Teknologi
10. Melakukan Industri Pionir
11. Berada di Daerah Terpencil, Daerah Tertinggal atau Daerah Perbatasan
12. Melakukan Kegiatan Penelitian, Pengembangan dan Inovasi
13. Bermitra dengan Usaha Mikro atau Koperasi; atau
14. Industri yang menggunakan Barang Modal, Mesin atau Peralatan yang diproduksi didalam Negeri.

Jenis Usaha dan Kegiatan yang diprioritaskan mendapatkan pemberian Insentif dan Pemberian Kemudahan adalah :

1. Pertanian, Perkebunan dan Peternakan
2. Perikanan

and Non-Licensing, it was mentioned that the Regent granted authority to the Head of the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services to sign Licensing and Non-Licensing. It aims to improve service to the community through simplification of easy, cheap and certain licensing services.

### INCENTIVES GIVEN TO INVESTORS

Through the Regulations of the Regional Government of Tajo Una-Una No. 8 of 2017, the Regency provides incentives of convenience to investors. Provision of Regional Investment Incentives is a support from the Regional Government to Investors in order to encourage Increased Investment in the Region. While the provision of Regional Investment facilities is the Provision of Facilities from the Regional Government to Investors to facilitate each Investment Activity in order to encourage Increased Investment in Area.

Provision of incentives and granting of facilities are given to investors who fulfil one of the following criteria:

1. Contributing in Increasing Community Income;
2. Absorbing many Local Employee;
3. Using Most of Local Resources;
4. Contributing Public Services;
5. Contributes to Increased Gross Regional Domestic Product;
6. Environmental and continuous insight;
7. Including a High Priority Scale in support of Government Programs;
8. Including Infrastructure Development;
9. Implementing Technology Transfer;
10. Implementing Pioneer Industry;
11. Located in Remote, Disadvantaged or Border Areas;
12. Implementing Activity Research, Development and Innovation;
13. Having partners with Micro Enterprises or Cooperatives; or
14. Industries that use capital goods, machinery or equipment produced inside the country.

The types of business and activities prioritized to be given incentives and facilities are:

1. Agriculture, Plantation and Animal Husbandry;
2. Fishery;





3. Perdagangan dan Industri
4. Pariwisata; dan
5. Infrastruktur.

3. Trade and Industry;
4. Tourism; and
5. Infrastructure.

## POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI / PERDAGANGAN DAERAH

## POTENTIAL AND REGIONAL INVESTMENT / OPPORTUNITIES

**Strategi Dan Arah Kebijakan Kepala Daerah Dalam  
Mengembangkan Kemitraan Usaha Lokal, Investasi Dan Pengembangan Infrastruktur**  
Strategic And Policy Direction Of The Regent In Developing Local Business Partnership,  
Investment And Infrastructure Development

Strategi / Strategy	Arah Kebijakan / Policy Direction
Pembangunan Prasarana Jalan dan Jembatan / Development of Roads and Bridges Facilities	Pembangunan Jalan Antar Kecamatan dan Desa serta jalan antar Desa / Development of Inter-District and Village Roads as well as inter-village roads; Pembangunan Jembatan / Bridge construction; Perbaikan Jalan dan Jembatan / Road and Bridge Repair.
Pembangunan Sarana dan Prasarana Perhubungan Laut / Development of Facilities and Infrastructure of Marine Transportation	Pembangunan Dermaga dan Tambatan Perahu / Construction of Boat Wharf and Mooring; Pembangunan Fasilitas Pelabuhan / Construction of Port Facilities
Pembangunan Sarana dan Prasarana Perhubungan Udara / Development of Facilities and Infrastructure of Air Transportation	Pembangunan dan Peningkatan Fasilitas Bandar Udara / Development and Improvement of Airport Facilities.
Pembangunan dan Perbaikan Saluran Irigasi / Development and Repair of Irrigation Channels	Pembangunan Irigasi Untuk Areal Sawah Baru / Irrigation development for new wetland paddy fields
Peningkatan Pembangunan Perumahan, Pemukiman, Drainase, Air minum / Bersih dan Keciptakaryaannya / Increased Housing, Settlement, Drainage, Drinking/Clean Water Development and other workshops	Penataan Kawasan Permukiman, dan Keciptakaryaannya / Arrangement of Settlement Region and other creative works; Pembangunan Sarana Air Bersih di Wilayah Kepulauan dan Daerah Terpencil / Development of Clean Water in the islands and remote area.
Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Sarana Telekomunikasi / Provision of Electric Power and Telecommunications Facilities	Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik dan Sarana Telekomunikasi / Provision on Electric Power and Telecommunication Facilities.

### 1. SUB-SEKTOR PERTANIAN

#### a. Tanaman Pangan

Selama tahun 2017, komoditi jagung merupakan tanaman palawija yang memiliki luas panen terbesar yaitu 11.804 ha dan total produksi mencapai 60.147 ton, sedangkan tanaman padi hanya 1.956 ha, dengan produksi 8.461 ton, terdiri dari padi sawah 11.338 ha, produksi 6.394 ton dan padi ladang 618 ha dengan

### 1. AGRICULTURAL SUB-SECTOR

#### a. Food Crop

During 2017, maize was a secondary crop which has the largest harvest area of about 11,804 ha and total production reached 60,147 tons, while paddy were only 1,956 ha, with production of 8,461 tons, consisting of wetland paddy of about 11,338 ha, production of 6,394 tons and dry-land paddy of about 618 ha with production







produksi 2.067 ton, luas panen terendah adalah kacang hijau 43 ha dengan produksi 30 ton.

of 2,067 tons, the lowest harvest area was mungbeans of about 43 ha with a production of 30 tons.

**b. Hortikultura:**

**b. Horticulture :**

**1) Buah-buahan**

**1) Fruits**

Produksi tertinggi tanaman buah-buahan adalah durian dengan jumlah tanaman menghasilkan 3.577 ha dengan produksi 39.941 kwintal, sedangkan rambutan jumlah tanaman menghasilkan 2.340 ha dengan produksi 21.217 kwintal, tanaman menghasilkan terendah adalah belimbing 15 ha dengan produksi 91 kwintal.

The highest production of fruit plants is durian with the number of plants producing about 3,577 ha with production of 39,941 quintals; while rambutan, the number of plants produces in 2,340 ha with production of 21,217 quintals; the lowest yielding plants is star fruit in 15 ha of area with production of 91 quintals.

**2) Sayur-sayuran**

**2) Vegetables**

Tanaman sayur-sayuran pada tahun 2017 di Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una didominasi oleh cabai besar dengan luas panen 125 ha dan produksi 193,88 kwintal (19,388 ton), kacang panjang dengan luas panen 91 ha (produksi 66,157 ton), sedangkan luas panen terendah adalah bawang merah hanya 27 ha dengan produksi 90,59 kwintal (9,059 ton)

Vegetable plants during 2017 in Tajo Una-Una Regency were dominated by red pepper with a harvested area of 125 ha and production of 193.88 quintals (19.388 tons), long beans with a harvested area of 91 ha (production of 66.157 tons) while the lowest harvested area is shallot which was only 27 ha with production of 90.59 quintals (9,059 tons).

**2. SUB-SEKTOR PERKEBUNAN**

**2. PLANTATION SUB-SECTOR**

Total area yang dimanfaatkan untuk Tanaman Perkebunan pada tahun 2017 mencapai 32.677 Ha yang terbesar di 9 Kecamatan, kecuali Kecamatan Ratolino, Batudaka dan Walea Besar. Dari luas tersebut, luas tanaman kelapa adalah 19.868 ha (60,80 %) dan produksi 26.846,50 ton, luas tanaman kakao sekitar 10.370 ha (31,73 %) dan produksi 7.649,15 ton, luas tanaman cengkeh adalah 2.127 ha (6,51 %) (6,51 %) dan produksi 1.701,60 ton, luas tanaman kopi sekitar 275 ha (0,84 %) dan produksi 27,57 ton, sedangkan sisanya 37 ha (0,11 %) adalah luas tanaman lada dengan jumlah produksi 24,79 ton.

The total area utilized for Plantation Crops in 2017 reached 32,677 ha of the largest in nine districts, except the Districts of Ratolino, Batudaka and Walea Besar. From the area, the planting area of coconut plant was 19,868 ha (60.80%) and production of 26,846.50 tons; the planting area of cocoa plants was around 10,370 ha (31.73%) and production of 7,649.15 tons; the area of clove plants was 2,127 ha (6.51%) and production of 1,701.60 tons; coffee plant area was around 275 ha (0.84%) and production of 27.57 tons; while the remaining 37 ha (0.11%) ) was the area of pepper plants with a total production of 24.79 tons.



### 3. SUB-SEKTOR PETERNAKAN

Populasi Sapi di Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una tahun 2017 mencapai 35.437 ekor dibanding 2016 meningkat 19,41 %, Kambing mencapai 30.070 ekor mengalami penurunan 22,56 % jika dibanding 2016, demikian pula Kuda juga menurun 31,49 dari 451 ekor tahun 2016 menjadi 309 ekor pada tahun 2017, sedangkan Babi meningkat 20,57 %, dari 5.405 tahun 2016 menjadi 6.517 ekor pada tahun 2017. Jika diamati berdasarkan kecamatan, maka pada tahun 2017, Kecamatan Ampana Tete memiliki populasi Ternak Sapi terbesar di Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una sedangkan Kecamatan yang memiliki populasi Ternak Sapi terkecil adalah Kecamatan Talatako, yaitu 280 ekor atau hanya 0,79% dari jumlah Ternak Sapi tersebar di seluruh Kecamatan. Selanjutnya populasi Kambing juga tersebar di semua Kecamatan, kecuali Kecamatan Batudaka, populasi Ternak Kambing terbesar di Kecamatan Tojo Barat mencapai 5.089 ekor atau 16,92 % dari seluruh populasi di Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una, Populasi Ternak Kambing terkecil di Kecamatan Walea Besar, yaitu 220 ekor atau 0.73 %. Sedangkan Populasi Kuda hanya dikembangkan di 3 Kecamatan yaitu Kecamatan Ampana Tete, Ampana Kota dan Ratolindo. Jumlah populasi Kuda hanya 309 ekor, demikian pula dengan ternak Babi hanya ada di 4 Kecamatan yaitu Kecamatan Tojo Barat, Kecamatan Tojo, Kecamatan Ulubongka dan Kecamatan Ampana Tete dengan jumlah Populasi 6.517 ekor.



### 4. SUB-SEKTOR KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN

Volume produksi perikanan tangkap di Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una sampai Triwulan II pada tahun 2018 mencapai 3.273 Ton dengan nilai produksi Rp. 96.698.100.000. Dari sisi Volume produksi yang terbesar berada di Kecamatan Tojo mencapai 753,6 Ton atau 23,02%, sedangkan yang terendah di Kecamatan Ulubongka hanya 57,7 Ton atau 1,76% dari total volume produksi. Sedangkan dari sisi nilai produksi yang terbesar adalah Kecamatan Talatako mencapai Rp. 21.222.000.000 atau 21,95% dan yang terendah di Kecamatan Ampana Kota yaitu Rp. 1.225.00.000 atau 1,27% dari nilai produksi periode yang sama.

### 3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SUB-SECTOR

Population of Cow in Tojo Una-Una Regency in 2017 reached 35,437 head compared to 2016 increased by 19.41%; Goat reached 30,070 head experiencing decreasing of about 22.56% when compared to 2016; as well as Horse also decrease 31.49% from 451 head in 2016 became 309 head at 2017; while Pig increased by 20.57%, from 5,405 head in 2016 into 6,517 head in 2017. If observed based on District, then in 2017, Ampana Tete District has the biggest population of Cattle in Tojo Una-Una Regency; while District that has the smallest population of Cattle was Talatako of about 280 head, or only 0.79% of total Cattle spread in all Districts. Further Goat population was also spread in all districts, except Batudaka District. The largest Goat population was in West Tojo District reached 5,089 head or 16.92% of the entire population in Tojo Una-Una Regency. The smallest number of Goat population was in Walea Besar District of about 220 head or 0.73%. Whereas Horse population was only developed in 3 Districts namely Ampana Tete, Ampana Kota and Ratolindo Districts. The total population of horses was only 309 head, and the number of pigs is only in 4 Districts, namely Tojo Barat, Tojo, Ulubongka and Ampana Tete Districts with a population of 6,517 head.

### 4. MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERY SUB-SECTOR

The volume of capture fisheries production in Tojo Una-Una Regency until the second quarter of 2018 reached 3,273 tons with a production value of IDR 96,698,100,000. In terms of the largest production volume was in Tojo District which reached 753.6 tons or 23.02%, while the lowest was in Ulubongka District which was only 57.7 tons or 1.76% of the total production volume. Whereas in terms of the biggest production value was Talatako District reaching IDR 21,222,000,000 or 21.95% and the lowest was in Ampana Kota District reaching IDR 1,225.00,000 or 1.27% of the production value in the same period.







### 5. SUB-SEKTOR PARIWISATA

Pengembangan Pariwisata saat ini makin penting tidak saja dalam rangka meningkatkan pendapatan daerah, tetapi juga dalam rangka memperluas kesempatan kerja. Kepulauan Togean di Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una merupakan salah satu tujuan wisata baik wisatawan nusantara maupun wisatawan mancanegara. Banyaknya objek wisata di Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una tahun 2017 yaitu 64 obyek. selama tahun 2017 tercatat 12.955 wisatawan datang ke Tojo Una-Una yang, yang terdiri dari 5.378 wisatawan domestic dan 7.617 wisatawan mancanegara.

Destinasi pariwisata Kepulauan Togean yang telah terolah mencapai areal + 362.605 Ha, termasuk Potensi Wisata Bawah Laut (Sport-diving) dan terbesar di Kecamatan Batudaka, Kecamatan Una-una, Kecamatan Togean, Kecamatan Walea Kepulauan, Kecamatan Talatako dan Kecamatan Walea Besar. Selain Potensi wisata Bahari juga terdapat Obyek Wisata lain yakni Tanjung Api di Kecamatan Ampana Tete, Permandian Malotong di Kecamatan Ampana Kota, Permandian Air Panas Marowo dan Sungai Bongka di Kecamatan Ulubongka, Permandian Air Terjun Toliba, Gua Tua Molangke Tombiano dan Pantai Matakoko di Kecamatan Tojo Barat dan Danau Banano di Kecamatan Tojo.



### 5. TOURISM SUB-SECTOR

Tourism development is now increasingly important not only in order to increase regional income, but also in order to expand employment opportunities as well. Togean Islands in Tojo Una-Una Regency is one of the tourism destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists. The number of tourism objects in Tojo Una-Una Regency in 2017 was 64 objects. During 2017 there were 12,955 tourists coming to Tojo Una-Una, which consisted of 5,378 domestic tourists and 7,617 foreign tourists.

Togean Islands Tourism Destinations that have been processed reach the area of about 362,605 ha, including Potential of Underwater World (Diving Sport) and the largest in the Districts of Batudaka, Una-una, Togean, Walea Islands, Talatako and Walea Besar. Besides the potential of marine tourism, there are also other tourism objects namely Tanjung Api in Ampana Tete District, Malotong Bathing Place in Ampana City District, Marowo Hot Springs and Bongka River in Ulubongka District, Toliba Waterfall Bathing Place, Molangke Tombiano Old Cave and Matakoko Beach in West Tajo District and Lake Banano in Tajo District..

### 6. SEKTOR ENERGI DAN SUMBER DAYA MINERAL

Yang menjadi Potensi Sektor Pertambangan adalah:

- a. Batu Gamping, membentuk morfologi Perbukitan yang menonjol yang terdiri dari beberapa rangkaian Perbukitan yang berarah Barat – Timur dengan ketinggian berkisar dari 10.100 meter dari permukaan laut, tersebar di Kepulauan Malenge dan Pulau Walea Kodi di Kecamatan Walea Kepulauan.
- b. Pasir Batu (sirtu): Potensi terbesar terletak di Kecamatan Una-Una yang terdapat di beberapa sungai dengan Kecamatan Ulubongka dan Kecamatan Walea;
- c. Lempung Merah, tersebar luas di Kecamatan Togean dengan potensi seluas 160,38 Ha di Desa Langger – Baulu dan Desa Lebiti dengan Morfologi bergelombang dan datar;

### 6. ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES SECTOR

The Potential of the Mining Sector are:

- a. Limestone, forming morphology of prominent hills which consist of a series of hills that have West-East direction with elevations ranging from 10,100 meters above sea level, spread in Malenge Islands and Walea Kodi Island in Walea Island District.
- b. Sand stone: The greatest potential is in Una-Una District in several rivers goes to Ulubongka and Walea Districts;
- c. Red clay, wide spread in Togean District with potential area of 160.38 ha in the Villages of Langger - Baulu and Lebiti with corrugated and flat morphology;



- d. Belerang, dijumpai di Gunung Colo, Pulau Una-Una dengan luas potensi 6,75 Ha;
- e. Lignit, terdapat di Kecamatan Una-una di jalan Wakai seluas 16,5 Ha;
- f. Mineral Logam: potensi di Kecamatan Walea Besar sebesar 560,6 Ha, di Kecamatan Tojo sebesar 42 Ha dan Kecamatan Ulubongka sebesar 40 Ha;
- g. Batu Andesit: Andesit – Bagal terdapat di beberapa tempat dalam formasi Batuan Gunung Api muda Qv dan Qpv di pulau Una-Una dan formasi Lonsio (TMPL) dipulau Togean;
- h. Turf: potensi terbanyak di Kecamatan Walea Kepulauan seluas 28 Ha, di Kecamatan Togean dan Kecamatan Walea Besar;
- i. Marmer yang berwarna Hijau, Kuning Kehijauan dan Kuning Kecoklatan tersebar di Kecamatan Tojo Barat, Kecamatan Tojo dan Kecamatan Ampana Kota;
- j. Kaolin terdapat di Desa Ao Beko, Pulau Togean dengan potensi luas 32,48 Ha;
- k. Nikel terdapat pada blok Ulubongka dengan potensi 966 ha dan Kecamatan Ampana Tete seluas 960 ha.

- d. Sulphur is found in Mount Colo, Una-Una Island with potential wide of about 6.75 Ha;
- e. Lignite is found in Una-Una District on Wakai Street with an area of 16.5 Ha;
- f. Metal Minerals: Potential in Walea Besar District is 560.6 Ha, in Tajo District is 42 Ha and Ulubongka District is 40 Ha;
- g. Andesite Stone: Andesite-Bagal is found in several places in the young Qv and Qpv Volcanic Rock formations at Una-Una Island and Lonsio Formation (TMPL) in Togean island;
- h. Turf: the most potential is in Walea Kepulauan District is 28 Ha, in Togean and Walea Besar District;
- i. Marble which is green, greenish yellow and brownish yellow spread in the Districts of West Tajo, Tajo and Ampana Kota;
- j. Kaolin is available in Ao Beko Village in Togean Island with wide potential of 32.48 Ha;
- k. Nickel contained in Block Ulubongka with potential of 966 ha and Ampana Tete District area of about 960 ha.

Selain Potensi Pertambangan, Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una juga memiliki potensi Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air yang berada di Sungai Bongka Kecamatan Ulubongka.

In addition to Mining Potential, Tojo Una-Una Regency also has the potential of a Hydro Power Plant located on the Bongka River in Ulubongka District.

## 7. SEKTOR PERDAGANGAN

Pembangunan perdagangan ditujukan untuk meningkatkan aktivitas perekonomian kota dan pada akhirnya dapat mensejahterakan masyarakat baik penjual maupun pembeli. Hal-hal penting dalam perdagangan seperti mutu produk dan pemasaran merupakan kunci dalam rangka peningkatan volume perdagangan. Disamping itu perlu juga campur tangan pemerintah dalam menyusun system tata niaga dan distribusi barang agar ada jaminan dan kepastian untuk menciptakan iklim usaha yang berdaya saing. Jumlah sarana perdagangan di Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una mengalami peningkatan. Peningkatan terjadi pada jenis sarana perdagangan toko, kios dan warung. Sedangkan jumlah pasar tidak mengalami perubahan. Sarana Perbankan dan Koperasi yang terdiri dari Bank berjumlah 6 Bank dan 66 Koperasi, 6 KUD dan 60 non KUD.



## 7. TRADE SECTOR

Trade development is aimed at increasing the activity of the city economy and in the end can prosper the community both sellers and buyers. Important things in trade such as product quality and marketing are key in order to increase trading volume. Besides that, it is also necessary government interference in compiling the system of trade and distribution of goods so that there is a guarantee and certainty to create a competitive business climate. The number of trade facilities in Tojo Una-Una Regency has increased. The increase occurred in the types of trade facilities for shops, kiosks and stalls. While the number of markets has not changed. Banking and Cooperative Facilities consist of 6 Banks and 66 cooperatives (6 Rural Unit Cooperatives or KUD and 60 non KUD).







**DATA TABULATION**  
**THE REGIONAL LEADING SECTOR FOR ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI/PMA)**  
**AND DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI/PMDN)**  
**TOJO UNA-UNA REGENCY**

No.	SECTOR	INVESTMENT PROJECT	LOCATION (DISTRICT)	AREA (HA)	OWNERSHIP STATUS
1.	<b>TOURISM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- White Sand Beach Tourism</li> <li>- Beach Tourism</li> <li>- Maritime Tourism</li> <li>- Waterfall Tourism</li> <li>- Mountain Tourism</li> <li>- Natural Bath Tourism</li> <li>- Beauty and Natural Wonder Tourism</li> <li>- Historical Heritage Tourism</li> <li>- Population Pattern and Traditional Tourism</li> </ul>	<p>West Tojo, Una-Una, Togean, Batudaka, Walea Islands, Walea Besar and Talatako;</p> <p>Ampana Tete, Ampana Kota, Ulubongka and West Tojo; Una-Una, Batudaka,</p> <p>Togean, Walea Islands, Talatako and Walea Besar;</p> <p>Ampana Tete, Ampana Kota, Una-Una and West Tojo;</p> <p>Ampana Tete and Ulubongka; Ampana Kota and Ampana Tete; Ampana Kota and Ulubongka</p> <p>Ampana Kota, Ampana Tete; Ulubongka, Tojo and West Tojo; Ampana Kota, Ampana Tete, Ulubongka, Tojo and West Tojo;</p> <p>Togean and Walea Islands.</p>		Regency Government and Community
2.	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Second crops, Horticulture, etc.	All Districts in the area of Tojo Una-Una Regency		Community
3.	<b>FISHERY</b>	Aquaculture of Brackish and Fresh Water Pond, Bamboo Cage, Marine and Public Waters.	All Districts in the area of Tojo Una-Una Regency		Community
4.	<b>MINING</b>	Lime stone, Sand-stone, red clay, sulphur, Metal mineral lignite, Andesite, Turf, Marble, Kaolin, Nickel, Iron ore.	Ulubongka, Ampana Tete, Togean, Tojo, Ampana Kota, Walea Islands, Una-Una, Walea Besar.		Regency Government and Community
5.	<b>SERVICE</b>	Hospitality/Lodging/ Cottage/Restaurant.	All Districts in the area of Tojo Una-Una Regency		Community

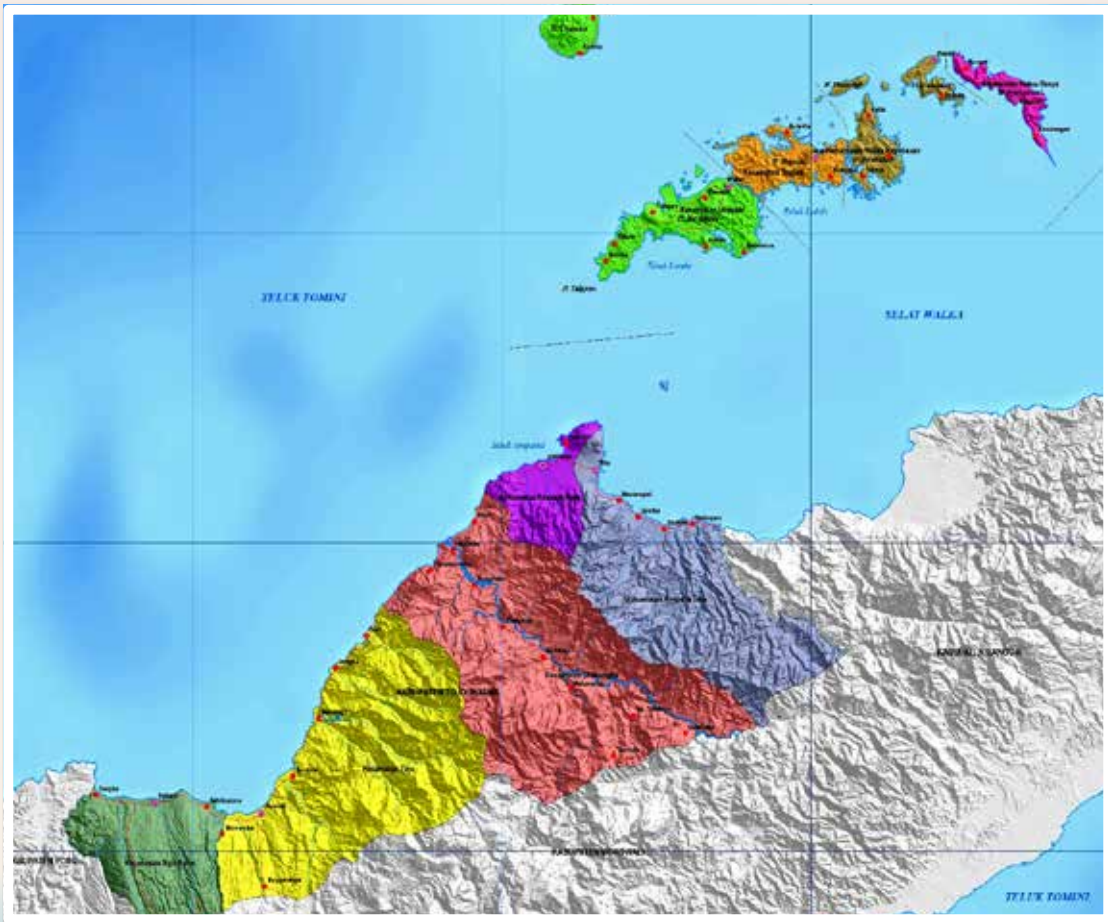




## POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI DI KABUPATEN TOJO UNA-UNA



### Peta Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una Map of Tojo Una-Una Regency



#### Kontak Investasi :



#### DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU KABUPATEN TOJO UNA-UNA

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# POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI DI PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT

POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE







## PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH *Profile of Regional Head*

### **GUBERNUR SULAWESI BARAT THE GOVERNOR OF WEST SULAWESI**

**Drs. H.M. ALI BAAL MASDAR, M.Si.**

Beliau dilahirkan di Makassar, 29 Mei 1960, menikah dengan Dra. Hj. A. Ruskati Radjab dan dikaruniai 2 anak. Beliau mengawali Pendidikan dasarnya di SD Negeri 077 (lulus 1972), SMP Negeri 1 Polewali (lulus 1976) dan SMA LPP-UMI Makassar (lulus 1979). Sedangkan Pendidikan tinggi ditempuhnya di STIA LAN-RI Makassar (Strata 1, 1994) dan Pasca Sarjana UNHAS-LAN RI di Makassar (Strata 2, 1997). Beliau juga mengenyam Pendidikan di LEMHANAS-RI tahun 2007.

Pengalaman berorganisasi diperolehnya di OSIS, Pramuka, Pemuda Panca Marga, Senat Mahasiswa STIA LAN-RI Makassar, Ketua DPD KNPI Polman, Ketua Gema Kosgoro Polman, Ketua Majelis Pemuda Indonesia Kabupaten Polman, Pembina Pramuka Polman, Ketua Kosgoro Sulbar, Ketua Pengprov Ikatan Persatuan Renang Seluruh Indonesia (PRSI) dan Ketua Pengprov ISSI Provinsi Sulbar, Ketua PARFI Cabang Sulbar; Ketua Nasional Demokrat Sulbar; Pimpinan Wilayah Nahdatul Ulama (PWNU) sebagai Mustasyar Sulbar; Pimpinan Cabang Nahdatul Ulama (PCNU) sebagai Mustasyar Kabupaten Polman; Ketua HKTI Provinsi Sulbar; Wakil ketua Majelis Mustasyar Dewan Masjid Indonesia (DMI) Kabupaten Polman; Ketua Pertina Sulbar; dan Ketua KONI Polman.

Sedangkan karir kepegawaiannya adalah: Staf Bagian Hukum, Polman; Staf Bagian Ortala; Staf Bagian Pemerintahan, Polman; Kasi Penelitian dan Pengembangan Bappeda, Polman; Camat Tapango, Polman; Sekretaris Bappedalda, Polman; Bupati Polewali Mandar (2004-2009 dan 2009-2014).

He was born in Makassar, 29 May 1960, married to Dra. Hj. A. Ruskati Radjab and has 2 children. He started his basic education at the State Elementary School 077 (graduated 1972), the State Junior High School 1 of Polewali (graduated 1976) and LPP-UMI Senior High School of Makassar (graduated 1979). Whereas higher education was taken at STIA LAN-RI of Makassar (Strata 1, 1994) and Post-Graduate UNHAS-LAN RI in Makassar (Strata 2, 1997). He also received Education at LEMHANAS-RI in 2007.

His organizational experiences were obtained at the Student Council, Boy Scouts, Youth Panca Marga, Student Senate of STIA LAN-RI of Makassar, Chairperson of DPD KNPI of Polman, Chair of Gema Kosgoro of Polman, Chairperson of Polman Indonesian Youth Assembly, Polman Scout Coach, Chair of Kosgoro of West Sulawesi (Sulbar), Chair of Provincial Management (Pengprov) of the Association of Indonesian Swimming Association (PRSI) and Chairperson of ISSI Pengprov of Sulbar Province, Chair of PARFI of Sulbar Branch; Chairperson of Democratic National Party of Sulbar; Nahdatul Ulama Regional Leader (PWNU) of Sulbar as Mustasyar; Head of the Nahdatul Ulama (PCNU) Branch as Mustasyar of Polman Regency; Chair of HKTI of Sulbar Province; Deputy chairman of the Mustasyar Assembly of the Indonesian Mosque Council (DMI) of Polman Regency; Chairman of Pertina Sulbar; and Chairman of KONI Polman.

While his staffing careers were: Legal Staff of Polman Regency; Staff of Organization and Management Section; Governance Section Staff of Polman; Head of Research and Development at Bappeda, Polman; Tapango District Head, Polman; Secretary of Bappedalda, Polman; Regent of Polewali Mandar (2004-2009 and 2009-2014).







## SAMBUTAN KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT

*Foreword Of The Head Of The One-Stop Office Of Investment And  
Integrated Services Of West Sulawesi Province*

**H. BAHTIAR HS, S.E, M.H.**

Puji syukur kita panjatkan kepada Allah yang Maha Kuasa yang telah melimpahkan rahmat dan karunia-Nya kepada kita bersama sehingga kita dapat menerbitkan buku informasi mengenai potensi, peluang investasi dan perkembangan pembangunan di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat, yang dirangkum dalam satu judul **“Investment Opportunities in Indonesia”**.

Rasa terima kasih saya sampaikan kepada Pusat Informasi Data Investasi Indonesia (PIDII) bekerjasama dengan PT. Qayris Cipta Kreasindo dan Pemerintah Sulawesi Barat dalam menyusun dan menerbitkan buku ini. Selanjutnya terima kasih juga kami sampaikan kepada semua pihak yang ikut berperan serta dan telah memberikan sumbangan pikiran, tenaga maupun materi demi perkembangan dan kemajuan Provinsi Sulawesi Barat terutama dalam hal penyebaran informasi tentang potensi peluang investasi dan perkembangan pembangunan di Sulawesi Barat.

Semoga Allah memberkati segala aktivitas kita, *aamiin ya Rabbal'alaamiin*.

Thank you we pray to Allah the Almighty who has bestowed HIS mercy and gifts on us together so that we can publish an information books about potential, investment opportunity and development progress in West Sulawesi Province, which are summarized in one title **“Investment Opportunities in Indonesia”**.

My gratitude goes to the Center for Indonesian Investment Data Information (PIDII) in collaboration with PT. Qayris Cipta Kreasindo and the Government of West Sulawesi Province in compiling and publishing the book. Furthermore, we would also like to express our gratitude to all parties who participated and contributed to the thoughts, energy and material for the development and progress of West Sulawesi Province, especially in terms of disseminating information about potential investment opportunity and development progress in West Sulawesi.

May God bless all our activities, *aamiin ya Rabbal'alaamiin*.





## POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI DI PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT



### POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI DI PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE



#### VISI DAN MISI PEMERINTAH PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT

##### Visi

Visi Provinsi Sulawesi Barat Tahun 2017-2022 yaitu mewujudkan **“Sulawesi Barat Maju dan Malaqbi”**. Makna yang terkandung dalam visi tersebut dijabarkan Sebagai berikut :

#### VISION AND MISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE

##### Vision

Vision of West Sulawesi Province for 2017-2022 is to realize **“Advanced and Malaqbi West Sulawesi”**. The meaning contained in the vision is explained as follows:





## POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE



- 1. Sulawesi Barat Maju** : Komitmen untuk menjadikan Provinsi Sulawesi Barat yang sejajar dengan provinsi lainnya yang didukung oleh konektivitas wilayah dan daya saing yang tinggi serta berorientasi pada lingkungan.
- 2. Sulawesi Barat Malaqbi**: Komitmen untuk mewujudkan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik berlandaskan kearifan lokal dengan dukungan masyarakat yang berpengetahuan, berketerampilan, berbudaya dan religius.

### GAMBARAN UMUM DAERAH

#### Letak Geografis, Luas dan Batas Wilayah

Provinsi Sulawesi Barat berada di sebelah Barat Pulau Sulawesi yang secara astronomis terletak antara 0°12' - 03°38' Lintang Selatan (LS) dan 118°43'15" - 119°54'3" Bujur Timur (BT). Berdasarkan posisi geografisnya, Provinsi Sulawesi Barat memiliki batas-batas: Utara – Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah; Selatan – Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan; Barat – Selat Makassar; Timur – Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. Luas wilayah Sulawesi Barat adalah berupa daratan seluas 16.787,18 km<sup>2</sup> sedangkan luas wilayah laut sebesar 20.851,00 km<sup>2</sup> dengan panjang garis pantai sebesar 677 km serta jumlah pulau-pulau kecil sebanyak 40, dimana terdiri atas 69 Kecamatan, 575 Desa dan 73 Kelurahan serta 2 Unit Pemukiman Transmigrasi (UPT). Jumlah kabupaten di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat adalah 6 (enam) kabupaten, yaitu: Kabupaten Majene, Polewali Mandar (Polman), Mamasa, Mamuju, Pasangkayu dan Mamuju Tengah.



- 1. Advanced West Sulawesi**: Commitment to make West Sulawesi Province equal to other provinces supported by regional connectivity and high competitiveness and environmentally oriented.
- 2. Malaqbi West Sulawesi** : Commitment to realize good governance based on local wisdom with the support of knowledgeable, skilled, cultured and religious community.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

#### Geographical Location, Area and Boundaries

West Sulawesi Province is in the western part of Sulawesi Island, astronomically is situated between 0°12' - 03°38' South Latitude and 118°43'15" - 119°54'3" East Longitude. Based on the geographical position, West Sulawesi Province has boundaries as: Central Sulawesi Province in the North; South Sulawesi Province in the South; the Makassar Strait in the West; and South Sulawesi Province in the East. The area of West Sulawesi is a mainland of about 16,787.18 square-km, while the area of the sea is 20,851.00 square-km with a coastline length of about 677 km and 40 small islands, which consisted of 6 Regencies, 69 Districts, 575 Villages and 73 Sub-Districts, as well as 2 Transmigration Settlement Units (UPT). The Regencies of West Sulawesi Province are, namely: The Regencies of Majene, Polewali Mandar (Polman), Mamasa, Mamuju, Pasangkayu and Central Mamuju.



### Topografi, Iklim dan Kesesuaian Lahan

Provinsi Sulawesi Barat memiliki Topografi yang bervariasi, dari datar, berbukit sampai bergunung. Wilayah dengan kondisi topografi yang datar dapat dijumpai di sebagian besar Kabupaten Polewali Mandar dan Mamuju Utara sedangkan Mamuju, Majene dan Mamasa adalah berbukit sampai bergunung. Sulawesi Barat juga merupakan daerah pegunungan sehingga memiliki banyak aliran sungai yang cukup besar dan berpotensi untuk dikembangkan. Jumlah gunung di Sulawesi Barat sekitar 193 buah yang tersebar di beberapa kabupaten. Gunung tertinggi adalah Gunung Ganda Dewata dengan ketinggian 3.037 meter di atas permukaan laut yang menjulang tegak di Kabupaten Mamuju. Satuan pegunungan menempati wilayah paling luas yaitu sekitar 70% dari total luas wilayah dan umumnya menempati bagian tengah ke timur dengan bentuk memanjang utara-selatan, lembah-lembah yang terbentuk merupakan wilayah yang curam.



Iklim di wilayah Sulawesi Barat umumnya tropis karena dilalui juga oleh Garis Khatulistiwa serta mempunyai kelembaban udara yang relatif tinggi. Sebagai daerah yang memiliki pinggiran pantai, yang berhadapan langsung dengan Selat Makassar, Sulawesi Barat memiliki pola suhu udara yang bergantung kepada musim angin laut. Berdasarkan laporan dari Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika Kabupaten Majene, pada tahun 2017 suhu udara di Sulawesi Barat berkisar antara 24,6°C hingga 31,7°C dengan rata-rata suhu udara sekitar 27,8°C, Sedangkan kelembaban udara dalam setahun berkisar antara 50% sampai dengan 95%. Pada tahun 2017, Sulawesi

### Topography, Climate and Land Suitability

West Sulawesi Province has varied topography, from flat, hilly to mountainous. Region with flat topography can be found in most Polewali Mandar and North Mamuju Regencies, while the Regencies of Mamuju, Majene and Mamasa are hilly to mountainous. West Sulawesi is also a mountains area, so that it has a lot of river flows that are quite large and have the potential to be developed. The number of mountains in West Sulawesi is around 193 in several regencies. The highest mountain is Mount Ganda Dewata with height of about 3,037 m above sea level, that towering upright in Mamuju Regency. The mountain units occupy the broadest area, which is about 70% of the total area and generally located in the middle to the East with a form extending North-South, the valleys formed are steep regions.



The climate in the region of West Sulawesi is generally tropical because it is passed also by Equator and has a relatively high humidity. As having the seaside, which facing directly to the Makassar Strait, West Sulawesi has air temperature patterns that depend on the season sea breeze. Based on reports from the Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics of Majene Regency, in 2017 the air temperature in West Sulawesi ranged between 24.6°C and 31.7°C with an average air temperature of about 27.8°C; While an air moisture of the year ranged from 50% to 95%. In 2017, West Sulawesi had rainfall amounts between 38.9 mm<sup>3</sup> (August) and 529.9 mm<sup>3</sup>





## POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE



Barat memiliki jumlah curah hujan antara 38,9 mm<sup>3</sup> (Agustus) dan 529,9 mm<sup>3</sup> (Desember), dengan hari hujan tertinggi yang terjadi di bulan November yaitu 25 hari hujan dan terendah pada bulan April yaitu hanya 9 hari hujan. Tekanan Udara antara 1009,6 mb dan 1012,3 mb dengan penyinaran matahari antara 56% dan 78%, kecepatan angin antara 2 dan 6 knot.

### Demografi

Penduduk Provinsi Sulawesi Barat berdasarkan proyeksi penduduk tahun 2017 sebanyak 1.330.961 jiwa dalam 298.688 rumah-tangga yang terdiri atas 667.858 laki-laki dan 663.103 perempuan (rasio: 100,72). Dibandingkan dengan proyeksi jumlah penduduk tahun 2016, penduduk Sulawesi Barat mengalami pertumbuhan sebesar 1,87%, dengan kepadatan penduduk 79 jiwa/km<sup>2</sup>. Angkatan Kerja mencapai jumlah 614.748 orang (595.004 orang yang bekerja dan 19.744 Pengangguran Terbuka. Sedangkan Bukan Angkatan Kerja berjumlah 303.352 orang (81.994 orang yang sekolah; 187.852 orang mengurus rumah-tangga; dan 33.506 orang dengan kegiatan lainnya. Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK) tercatat 66,96 dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) terdaftar 3,21. Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) sebesar 64,30.

### Perekonomian

Secara umum tampak pertumbuhan ekonomi Sulawesi Barat tahun 2017 mencapai 6,67%. Pertumbuhan tersebut ditopang oleh tumbuhnya beberapa sektor ekonomi. Kontribusi tertinggi untuk Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) Sulawesi Barat adalah Sektor Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan (41,53%), disusul oleh Sektor Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor (10,37% dan Sektor Industri Pengolahan (10,08%).

(December), with the highest rainy day occurred in November with 25 days and the lowest one was in April that only 9 rainy days. Air pressure was between 1009.6 and 1012.3 milibars with solar radiation between 56% and 78%; the wind speed was between 2 and 6 knots.

### Demographics

The residents of West Sulawesi Province based on the projected population in 2017 were 1,330,961 inhabitants in 298,688 households comprising of 667,858 men and 663,103 women (sex-ratio: 100.72). Compared with the population projection in 2016, the population of West Sulawesi grew by 1.87%, with a population density of 79 people/km<sup>2</sup>. The Work Force reached 614,748 people (595,004 people who work and 19,744 Open Unemployment). Whereas Non-Work Force amounted to 303,352 people (81,994 people went to school; 187,852 people took care of households; and 33,506 people with other activities). Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR/TPAK) recorded 66.96 and registered Open Unemployment Rate (OUR/TPT) of 3.21, Human Development Index (HDI) was 64.30.

### Economy

In general, West Sulawesi's economic growth in 2017 reached 6.67%. The growth was supported by the growth of several economic sectors. The highest contribution to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Sulawesi in 2017 was the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector (41.53%), followed by the Sector of Large and Retail Trade, Repair Cars and Motorcycles (10.37%) and the Processing Industrial Sector (10.08%).





## SARANA DAN PRASARANA

## FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

<b>EDUCATION</b>	185 PAUD/LKP/PKBM; 1,327 Elementary Schools (SD); 160 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI); 355 Junior High Schools (SMP); 154 Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs); 86 Senior High Schools (SMA); 89 Madrasah Aliyah (MA); and 131 Vocational High Schools (SMK); as well as 23 Special Schools (SLB).
<b>HEALTH</b>	Health Facility: 10 Hospital, 2 Maternity Hospital, 95 Public Health Centers (PHC/Puskesmas), 2,034 Integrated Health Service (IHC/Posyandu), 133 Clinic/ Health Centers and 35 Rural Maternity Posts (Polindes) as well as 131 Family Planning Clinics (KKB) and 652 Rural Family Planning Service Posts (PPKBD). Health Personnel were recorded: 309 medical personnel, 1,689 nursing staff, 1,350 midwifery workers, 201 pharmaceutical workers, 219 public health workers, 109 environmental health workers and 132 nutrition workers. Number of Doctors was 50 Specialist Doctors, 151 General Practitioners and 71 Dentists.
<b>RELIGION</b>	83.30% of the population is Muslim (2,181 mosques and 289 small mosques); 13.83 % are Protestants (1,111 churches); 1.16% are Catholic (83 churches); 1.65% are Hindus (52 temples) and 0.06% are Buddhists (3 monasteries).
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION</b>	Airport: there are 2 airports namely Tampa Padang Airport (for ATR type aircraft of Wings Air and Bombardier of Garuda) and Sumarorong Airport. Seaport: The Ports of Majene, Polman, Mamuju and Pasangkayu. Roads: 6,789.59 Km (763.17 km of State roads; 477.43 km Provincial roads; and 5,549.00 km Regency roads; Condition of the roads: good (2,321.82 km); medium (1,466.33 km); damaged (1,310.41 km); and severely damaged (1,691.03 km). Land Terminal: 10 units (2 Class A; 2 Class B; 3 Class C; and 3 Sub-Terminals). Ground transportation available is: 5773 pick-ups; 3,899 trucks; 285 buses; and 260,045 motorbikes. There are 18 Sub Post Office scattered in 6 Regencies,
<b>FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>	80 units of Bank offices (55 Government Banks; 8 Regional Government Banks; and 17 National Private Banks).

## POTENSI DAN PELUANG INVESTASI

## INVESTMENT POTENTIALS AND OPPORTUNITIES

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	Food Crops: Wetland Paddy: harvest area of about 121,518 ha, production of about 611,461 tons; Dry land Paddy: 19,523 ha, 55,639 tons; Maize: 154,174 ha, 724,222 tons; Soybeans: 3,103 ha, 4,853 tons; Cassava: 1,270 ha, 34,662 tons; Sweet potato: 576 ha, 8,044 tons; Peanuts: 343 ha, 385 tons; and Mungbean: 523 ha, 701 tons. Vegetables: Shallot: 129 ha, 981.3 tons; Chinese cabbage: 248 ha, 809.1 tons; Cabbage: 3 ha, 7.6 tons; Chili: 1,168 ha, 4,506.2 tons; and Potatoes. Fruits: Oranges: 35,891.7 tons; Banana: 79,198.5 tons; Mango: 8,271.6 tons; Papaya: 4,939.8 tons; Pineapple: 386.7 tons; and Lansium: 5,896.4 tons.
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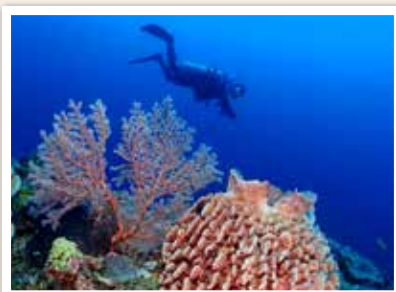
## POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE



<b>PLANTATION</b>	Sago: 1,230 ha, 666 tons; Coconut: 41,593 ha, 33,088 tons; Oil palm: 95,919 ha, 230,389 tons; Sugar palm: 1,398 ha, 607 tons; Coffee: 15,469 ha, 3,308 tons; Pepper: 973 ha, 245 tons; Cocoa: 145,787 ha, 73,297 tons.
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>	94,015 beef cattle, 7,978 buffaloes, 2,432 horses, 190,708 goats and 134,566 pigs. Poultry population; 4,487,632 native chickens, 165,685 layers, 1,936,130 broilers and 354,159 ducks/ Manila ducks.
<b>FISHERIES AND MARINE</b>	Production of Aquaculture Fishery: 104,320.77 tons (Marine: 70,243.09 tons; Brackish water: 28,358.29 tons; Fresh water: 2,757.9 tons; Bamboo cage: 0.99 tons and Wetland Paddy Fields: 2,960.5 tons).
<b>FORESTRY</b>	Area of Protected Forest: 452,030 ha; Nature Reserve and Conservation: 215,190 ha; Limited Production Forest: 330,700 ha; Permanent Production Forest: 71,859 ha; and Convertible Forest: 111,880 ha.
<b>MINING AND ENERGY</b>	Installed Power: 263,662,253 KW; Production of electricity: 336,300,148 KWh; Electric sold: 313,881,593 KWh for 226,113 customers.  The Regional Company of Drinking Water (PDAM) in the Province has 39,337 customers, an amount of water distributed: 7,252,634 m <sup>3</sup> .
<b>TRADE</b>	The Province has a Big Company, 97 Medium Companies and 76 Small Companies. Trading Facilities are 8 Markets.
<b>TOURISM</b>	Tourist visits: 723 Foreign Tourists and 407,497 Domestic Tourists. Hotels and Lodging: 155 units with 2,445 rooms and 3,698 beds; Average occupancy rates: 45.47% (classified hotels) and 47.14% (unclassified hotels). Restaurant: 373 units.

### POTENSI WISATA PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT

Potensi wisata di Provinsi Sulawesi Barat dapat dibagi ke dalam beberapa kategori antara lain; Wisata Alam, Wisata Arkeologi, Wisata Kebudayaan, Wisata Kesenian, dan beberapa wisata yang lain. Lokasi wisata tersebut tersebar ke semua kabupaten di Sulawesi Barat. Di wilayah pegunungan tak kalah menariknya, seperti adat dan budaya suku pribumi Kabupaten Mamasa, telah menjadikan wilayah pegunungan ini sebagai daerah tujuan wisata bagi wisatawan domestik dan mancanegara. Selain meningkatkan pelayanan sarana dan prasarana pendukung pariwisata, pemerintah daerah juga gencar melakukan promosi pariwisata melalui kegiatan-kegiatan pertunjukan. Salah satu kegiatan rutin Pemerintah Provinsi Sulawesi Barat yang diharapkan dapat menarik wisatawan adalah diselenggarakannya event Sandeq Race dari Mamuju ke Makassar, ibukota Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan yang 2 tahun belakangan jalurnya dialihkan dari Kabupaten Polewali Mandar ke Kabupaten Mamuju.



### TOURISM POTENTIAL OF WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE

Tourism potential in West Sulawesi Province can be divided into several categories, among others; Natural, Archaeological, Cultural, Art Tourisms, and several other tourisms. The tourism locations are spread to all regencies in West Sulawesi. The mountainous region is no less interesting, like the indigenous customs and culture of Mamasa Regency, which has made the mountainous region as a tourism destination for domestic and foreign tourists. In addition to improving the tourism support facilities and services provided, the regional government also intensively carries out tourism promotions through performance activities. One of the routine activities of the Government of West Sulawesi Province which is expected to attract tourists is the holding of the Sandeq Race event from Mamuju to Makassar, the capital city of South Sulawesi Province; in the past two years the route has been diverted from Polewali Mandar (Polman) to Mamuju Regencies.



**DESTINASI WISATA JENIS DAN LOKASI POTENSI WISATA  
DI PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT BERDASARKAN RTRW PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT 2014-2034**  
TYPES AND LOCATION OF TOURISM POTENTIAL IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE BY SPATIAL PLAN OF WEST SULAWESI  
PROVINCE YEAR 2014-2034

Type of Tourism Destinations	Regency	District	Name of Tourism Object	Tourism Activity	Direction of Development Planning
Natural Tourism	Mamuju	Mamuju	Mount Paken	Marine and Island Sceneries	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Mamuju	Tamasapi Waterfall	Waterfall	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Kalukku	Gentungan Tourism Park	Natural Panorama	Improvement of access road.
		Mamuju	Karampuang Island	Maritime Tourism/ White Sand	Arranging tourism object and access from Mamuju City
		Simboro Islands	Toangsang Beach	White sand	Providing transportation facilities to and from tourism area.
		Simboro Islands	Island Tourism	Island Tourism	Providing transportation facilities to and from tourism area
	Majene	Tammeroddo	Limbree Hot Water Bathing Place	Hot Water	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Banggae	Construction of Sandeq boats	Sailboat	Improvement of Promotion and Preservation
		Banggae	Barane Beach	Beach	Arranging area and access road
		East Banggae	Dato' Beach	Beach and Cliff	Arranging area and access road
		East Banggae	Barane Beach	Beach	Arranging area and access road
	Polewali Mandar	Anreapi	Indo Rannoang Waterfall	Waterfall	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Binuang	Kanang	Agro Tourism	Arranging area and access road
		Bulo Village	Bulo Durian Agro-Tourism	Mountain tourism, picking and eating durian fruit directly from the tree.	Area Arrangement
		Anreapi	Sekka-sekka Dam	Water Tourism	Management of objects and road facilities
		Tinambung	Palippis Beach	Maritime Tourism/ Panorama	Area Arrangement
		Binuang	Gusung Toraya Island	Beach Panorama	Area and Transportation System Arrangement
		Wonomulyo	Mampie Beach	Beach, Maritime and Eco-tourism	Arranging area and access road
	Mamasa	Sumarorong	Liawan Waterfall	Waterfall	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Messawa	Sallokan Waterfall	Waterfall and Hot Water	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility





POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES  
IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE



	<b>Mamasa</b>	Messawa	Malimbong Hot Water	Waterfall and Hot Water	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Mamasa	Kole Hot Water	Hot Water Bathing Place	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Mamasa	Mount Mambulilling	Hiking, Tracking	Tracking paths Arrangement
		Balla	Mussa' Peak and Balla Peu' Settlement	Panorama and Traditional Settlement	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility as well as lodging facility
		Sesena Padang	Sesena Padang Traditional Settlement	Natural Tourism and Traditional Settlement	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility as well as lodging facility
	<b>Pasangkayu</b>	Bambaira	Ape Cave	Cave Tourism	Access Road Improvement
		Pasangkayu	Tanjung Batu Oge' Beach	Beach/Coral Reef Tourism	Access Road Improvement and Tourism Promotion
		Pasangkayu	Tanjung Babia Beach	Beach Tourism	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Baras	Salukaili Beach	Beach Tourism	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
	<b>Central Mamuju</b>	Topoyo	Kalando Waterfall	Waterfall	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Karossa	Kambunong Beach	Beach Tourism	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Pangale	Karama Beach	Beach Tourism	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Budong-Budong	Babana Beach	Beach Tourism	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
		Karossa	Hopo Valley Waterfall	Waterfall Tourism	Arranging tourism objects and easy accessibility
	<b>Cultural Tourism Mamuju</b>		Pure	Tourism Event Promotion	Tourism Event Promotion
Mamuju		Ahmad Kirang Monument	Monument/Statue	Tourism Event Promotion	
Mamuju		Banoa Sibatang	Kalumpang Traditional House	Tourism Promotion	
Mamuju		Sandeq Race	Traditional Sailboat Race	Event Organizing Support and Tourism Promotion	



Cultural Tourism	Mamuju	Mamuju	Massosor Manurung	Folk Party and Manakarra Anniversary	Cultural Preservation Support and Tourism Promotion
		Mamuju	Karampuang Island Festival	Cultural Carnival, Art and Cultural Festival and Fisher Fiesta	Dukungan Penyelenggaraan Event dan Promosi Pariwisata
		Mamuju	Mamuju Custom House	Traditional House	Cultural Preservation Support and Tourism Promotion
	Majene	Majene	Mandar Museum	Museum	Tourism Promotion
		Malunda, Sendana and Banggae	Sandeq Race	Traditional Sailboat Race	Event Organizing Support and Tourism Promotion
		Banggae	Kings Cemetery	Tomb	Tourism Promotion
		Malunda	Pa'bandangan Manu' manu'	Harvest Thanksgiving Ceremony	Tourism Promotion
			Shaikh Abdul Mannan Tomb	Tomb	Tourism Promotion
		Banggae	Maulidan Salabose	The Birthday Anniversary of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)	Cultural Preservation Support and Tourism Promotion
		Polewali Mandar	Limboro	Todilaling Cemetery	Balanipa First King's Tomb
	Binuang		Shaikh Al- Ma'ruf Tomb	Tomb	Tourism Promotion
	Campalagian		Lapeo Priest Tomb	Tomb	Tourism Promotion
	Campalagian		King Tie Tomb	Tomb	Tourism Promotion
	Polewali		Sandeq Race	Traditional Sailboat Race	Event Organizing Support and Tourism Promotion
	Polewali		Polewali Mandar International Folk & Art Festival (PIFAF)	International Level Art & Cultural and Tourism Festival	Event Organizing Support and Tourism Promotion
	Mamasa		Balla	Mangngasa' Procession	Carpentry Custom/Activities
		Tedong-tedong Old Cemetery		Custom Cemetery	Tourism Promotion
		Rambu Solo'		Funeral Party	Tourism Promotion
		Nosu	Mangaro' Ritual	Indigenous Procession of Death	Cultural Preservation Support and Tourism Promotion
		Mamasa	Mamasa Regency Anniversary Party	Cultural Carnival, Art & Cultural Festival and Buffalo Fight Ritual	Event Organizing Support and Tourism Promotion





POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES  
IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE



Cultural Tourism	Mamasa	Mamasa	To' Pao Monument	History of the Treaty of Pitu Ulunna Salu Kingdom	Dukungan Pelestarian Sejarah dan Promosi Pariwisata
		Mamasa	Rambusaratu Custom House	Mamasa Traditional House	Cultural Preservation Support and Tourism Promotion
	Pasangkayu	Bamballamotu	Bunggi Tribe	Traditional custom	Tourism Promotion
		Pasangkayu	Parappe' Old Well	Old Well	Tourism Promotion
		Pasangkayu	Vovasanggayu Historical Monument	Historical Monument	Tourism Promotion
	Central Mamuju	Tobadak	Lalla Tassisara Earth Festival	Commemoration of Transmigration Bhakti Day and Central Mamuju Regency Anniversary	Event Organizing Support and Tourism Promotion
Tassisara Archipelagic Festival			Art, Culture, Tourism and Ethnic Festival	Event Organizing Support and Tourism Promotion	
Special Interest Tourism (Shopping, Entertainment and Education)	Mamuju	Kalumpang	Sekomandi Weaving	Traditional Weaving	Tourism promotion and arrangement of weaving locations
			Bambamanu-rung Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
		Mamuju	Ma'bundu' Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
		Mamuju	Diving	Diving and Underwater shooting	Tourism Promotion
	Majene	Banggae	Mandar Silk Weaving	Traditional Weaving	Tourism promotion and arrangement of weaving locations
			Pa'jinang Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
			Pa'dego Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
		East Banggae	Educational Tourism	University of West Sulawesi	Development and Promotion
	Bangae	Fishing Mania	Fishing in Deep Sea	Tourism Promotion	
	Polewali Mandar	Tinambung and Balanipa	Mandar Silk Weaving	Traditional Weaving	Tourism promotion and arrangement of weaving locations
Sayyang Pattu'du			Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion	
Binuang		Batatangnga Tourism Village	Traditional Settlement	Attractive development, community empowerment and tourism promotion	
Binuang		English Kampong	English Traditional School	Development and Promotion	



Special Interest Tourism (Shopping, Entertainment and Education)	Mamasa	Souvenir Industry	Souvenir	Tourism promotion and arrangement of craft and marketing locations
		Bulu Londong Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
		Iyo iyo Music	Traditional Music	Tourism Promotion
		Luya Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
		Pararuk Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
		Burake Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
		Bisu Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
	Mamasa	Simbong Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion
	Mamasa	Crossing Mount Mambulilling	Petualangan dan Pendaki gunung	Penyediaan akses dan promosi
	Mamasa	Mamasa River	Rafting	Development and Promotion
		Mataro Dance	Custom Dance	Tourism Promotion

Sumber/Source: RTRW Prov. Sulbar / Spatial Planning of West Sulawesi Province

**PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU (PTSP)**

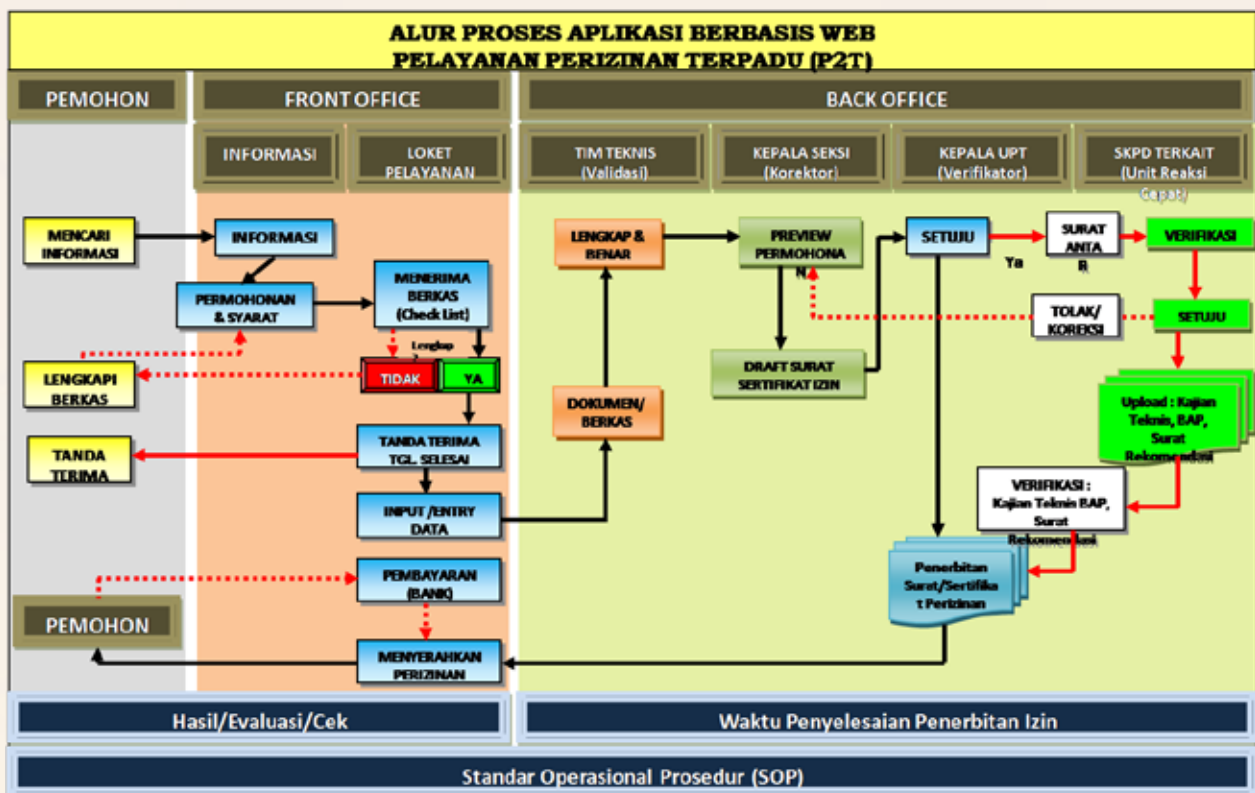
**ONE-STOP INTEGRATED SERVICES (PTSP)**

**PROSEDUR PERIZINAN INVESTASI**

**INVESTMENT LICENSING PROCEDURE**

**Sop Pengajuan Perizinan**

**Standard Operational Procedure Of Licensing Submission**







## STRATEGI

- Memberikan kemudahan, kepastian, dan transparansi proses pelayanan perizinan dan non perizinan penanaman modal sesuai dengan standar pelayanan melalui pelayanan terpadu satu pintu yang prima;
- Meningkatkan kinerja lembaga melalui ketersediaan sarana dan prasarana yang modern dan memadai dalam rangka menunjang tugas dan fungsi DPMPTSP;
- Meningkatkan iklim penanaman modal;
- Meningkatkan realisasi penanaman modal melalui kegiatan peningkatan pemantauan, pembinaan, dan pengawasan pelaksanaan penanaman modal
- Meningkatkan daya tarik penanaman modal melalui peningkatan kualitas marketing investasi (promosi) yang terpadu
- Meningkatkan kerjasama penanaman modal dalam rangka meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan daya saing penanaman modal
- Meningkatkan kualitas Perencanaan penanaman modal dan pengelolaan informasi potensi investasi sektor prioritas

### Arah Kebijakan Perangkat Daerah

Arah kebijakan yang akan dilaksanakan oleh Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Sulawesi Barat adalah:

- ❖ Penyederhanaan, standarisasi prosedur dan penyelenggaraan proses perizinan terpadu;
- ❖ Peningkatan Kapasitas Aparatur PTSP yang menguasai teknologi dan memahami ketentuan pelayanan perizinan melalui pelatihan / diklat
- ❖ Peningkatan sarana dan prasana untuk mendukung aparatur dalam pelaksanaan Tugas dan fungsi DPMPTSP;
- ❖ Penerapan SOP pelayanan perizinan sebagai standar untuk pelayanan yang cepat, efektif dan efisien;
- ❖ Penerapan Regulasi yang menjamin kemudahan berusaha;
- ❖ Peningkatan Pemantauan, pembinaan dan pengawasan pelaksanaan penanaman modal yang menjadi kewenangan Provinsi;
- ❖ Peningkatan kualitas marketing investasi Sulawesi Barat;
- ❖ Pelaksanaan promosi terpadu dalam rangka mendorong suksesnya program one village one product dan mamasa sebagai destinasi pariwisata;
- ❖ Pengembangan Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus MATABE (Mamuju, Tampa Padang dan Belang-belang);
- ❖ Pemberdayaan pengusaha-pengusaha lokal;
- ❖ Peningkatan (penyempurnaan) kualitas perencanaan penanaman modal;

## STRATEGY

- Providing convenience, certainty, and transparency in the service process of licensing and non-licensing in investment in accordance with service standards through prime one-stop integrated services;
- Improving the performance of institutions through the availability of modern and adequate facilities and infrastructure in order to support the duties and functions of DPMPTSP;
- Improving investment climate;
- Increasing the realization of investment through activities to increase monitoring, guidance and supervision of the implementation of investment;
- Improving the attractiveness of investment through increasing the quality of integrated marketing promotion;
- Improving investment cooperation in order to increase economic growth and investment competitiveness; and
- Improving the quality of investment planning and management of investment potential information in priority sectors.

### Regional Equipment Policy Direction

The policy directions to be implemented by the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Service of West Sulawesi are:

- ❖ Procedures Simplification and Standardization, as well as implementation of integrated licensing processes;
- ❖ Improving Capacity building for PTSP apparatuses who master technology and understand the provisions of licensing services through training and education;
- ❖ Improvement of facilities and infrastructures to support the apparatus in the implementation of DPMPTSP Tasks and Functions;
- ❖ Application of SOP licensing service as standard for fast, effective and efficient services;
- ❖ Application of regulations that guarantee ease of business;
- ❖ Increasing monitoring, guidance and supervision of the implementation of investments that are under the authority of the Province;
- ❖ Increasing quality investment marketing of West Sulawesi;
- ❖ Implementation of integrated promotion in order to encourage the success of "the one village, one product" program and Mamasa as a tourism destination;
- ❖ Development of Special Economic Zones of MATABE (Mamuju, Tampa Padang and Belang-Belang);
- ❖ Local Entrepreneurs Empowerment;
- ❖ Improving the quality of investment planning;



- ❖ Pemetaan potensi unggulan daerah sebagai sektor prioritas sekaligus merekomendasikan potensi unggulan daerah di Sulawesi Barat

### Jenis Perizinan

- a. **Dinas Penanaman Modal Dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu**
  1. Izin Prinsip Penanaman Modal
  2. Izin Prinsip Perluasan Penanaman Modal
  3. Izin Prinsip Perubahan Penanaman Modal
  4. Izin Usaha
  5. Izin Usaha Perluasan
  6. Izin Usaha Penggabungan Perusahaan Penanaman Modal (Merger)
  7. Izin Usaha Perubahan
  8. Pemberian Usulan Fasilitas Fiskal
  9. Insentif Daerah dan/atau kemudahan Penanaman Modal di Daerah Sesuai Kewenangan Badan Penanaman Modal.
  10. Layanan Informasi Penanaman Modal
  11. Kegiatan Usaha Berada/Berlokasi pada 2 (dua) Wilayah Kabupaten/Kota atau lebih Dalam satu Wilayah Provinsi
- b. **Dinas Perhubungan, Komunikasi Dan Informatika**
  1. Izin Angkutan Dalam Trayek ( AKAP );
  2. Izin Operasi Angkutan Taksi/Tidak Dalam Trayek;
  3. Surat Izin Perusahaan Ekspedisi Muatan Pesawat Udara (SIUP EMPU);
  4. Surat Izin Perusahaan Jasa Penunjang; Bandara Udara / Penerbangan;
  5. Surat Izin Perusahaan Jasa Pengurusan Transportasi (SIUP – JPT);
  6. Surat Izin Usaha Perusahaan Pelayaran Rakyat (SIUPPER);
  7. Surat Persetujuan Pembukaan Kantor Cabang Perusahaan Pelayaran Nasional / Angkutan Laut (SIUPAL);
  8. Surat Izin Usaha Perusahaan Depo Peti Kemas (SIUP DPK);
  9. Izin Pengoperasian Pelabuhan Khusus Regional;
  10. Izin Kegiatan Pengerukan di Dalam DLKr/DLKp Pelabuhan Laut Regional;
  11. Izin Reklamasi di Dalam DLKr/DLKp Pelabuhan Laut Regional;
  12. Izin Usaha Perusahaan Angkutan laut Bagi Perusahaan Yang berdomisili dan Beroperasi Pada Lintas Pelabuhan Antar Kabupaten/Kota Dalam Wilayah Provinsi Setempat;
  13. Izin Usaha Pelayaran Rakyat bagi Perusahaan Yang Berdomisili dan Beroperasi Pada Lintas Pelabuhan Antar Kabupaten/Kota Wilayah Kabupaten/Kota dalam Wilayah Provinsi Setempat, Pelabuhan Antar/Provinsi dan Internasional ( Lintas Batas );
  14. Izin Usaha Tally di Pelabuhan;
  15. Izin Usaha Bongkar Muat Barang dari dan ke Kapal;

- ❖ Mapping regional superior potential as a priority sector while recommending regional superior potential in West Sulawesi.

### Tourism Potential

- a. **The One-Stop Office Of Investment And Integrated Services**
  1. Principle License for Investment
  2. Principle License for Investment Expansion
  3. Principle License for Investment Changes
  4. Business License
  5. Expansion Business License
  6. Business License for Merger of Investment Companies
  7. Changes Business License
  8. Provision of Proposed Fiscal Facilities
  9. Regional incentives and / or facilities for investment in the regions according to the authority of the Investment Board.
  10. Investment Information Service
  11. Business Activities Located / Situated in 2 (two) Regencies/ Municipalities or more in one Province
- b. **The Transportation, Communication And Informatics Service**
  1. Transport License in Route (Inter Cities-Inter Provinces);
  2. Taxi/Non-Route Transport Operation License;
  3. Aircraft Cargo Expedition Company License (SIUP EMPU);
  4. Supporting Services Company License: Airport / Flight;
  5. Transportation Management Service Company License (SIUP – JPT);
  6. People's Shipping Company Business License (SIUPPER);
  7. Approval Letter for Opening of National Shipping / Sea Freight Branch Offices (SIUPAL);
  8. Container Company Business License (SIUP DPK);
  9. Regional Special Port Operating License;
  10. Dredging Activity License in the DLKr / DLKp Regional Sea Port;
  11. Reclamation License in the DLKr / DLKp Regional Sea Port;
  12. Business License for Marine Transportation Companies for Companies Domiciled and Operating in Inter-Regency / City Ports in Regional Provinces;
  13. People's Shipping Business License for Companies Domiciled and Operating in Inter-Regency / City Ports in Regional Provinces, Inter/Province and International Ports (Cross-border);
  14. Tally Business License at Port;
  15. Business License for Loading and Unloading Goods from and to Ship;







16. Izin Usaha Ekspedisi/Freight Forwarder;
  17. Izin Usaha Angkutan Perairan Pelabuhan;
  18. Izin Usaha Penyewaan Peralatan Angkutan laut/  
Peralatan Penunjang Angkutan Laut;
  19. Izin BTS/Tower;
  20. Izin TV Berlangganan;
  21. Izin Lembaga Penyiaran;
  22. Izin Warnet;
  23. Izin Jasa Titipan;
- c. Dinas Kelautan Dan Perikanan**
1. Surat Izin Usaha Perikanan (SIUP)
  2. Surat Izin Penangkapan Ikan (SIPI)
  3. Surat Izin Kapal Pengangkut Ikan
  4. Surat Izin Usaha Budidaya Pembenihan
  5. Surat Izin Usaha Budidaya Pembesaran
  6. Surat Izin Usaha Pengolahan Ikan
- d. Dinas Perindustrian, Perdagangan, Koperasi Dan Ukm**
1. Izin Usaha Simpan Pinjam;
  2. Surat Keterangan Terdaftar (SKT);
  3. Permohonan Persetujuan Prinsip Industri;
  4. Angka Pengenalan Importir Umum (API-U);
  5. Angka Pengenalan Importir Produsen (API-P);
  6. Rekomendasi Eksportir Terdaftar Kopi (ETK);
  7. Rekomendasi Eksportir Terdaftar Rotan (ETR);
  8. Rekomendasi Eksportir Terdaftar Produk Industri Kehutanan (ETPIK);
  9. Surat Persetujuan Ekspor Kopi (SPEK);
  10. Surat Keterangan Asal (SKA);
- e. Dinas Tenaga Kerja Dan Transmigrasi**
1. Izin Mempekerjakan Tenaga Kerja Asing (IMTA);
  2. Pelaksana Penempatan Tenaga Kerja Indonesia Swasta (PPTKIS);
  3. Lembaga Penempatan Tenaga Kerja Swata (LPTKS);
- f. Dinas Kesehatan**
1. Izin Cabang Penyalur Alat Kesehatan (PAK)
  2. Rekomendasi Cabang Pedagang Besar Farmasi (PBF)
  3. Izin Usaha Ikot (Industri Kecil Obat Tradisional)
  4. Izin Mendirikan Rumah Sakit Kelas B
  5. Izin Operasional Rumah Sakit Kelas B
- g. Dinas Sosial**
1. Rekomendasi Izin Undian Gratis Berhadiah (UGB).
  2. Rekomendasi/Izin Pengumpulan Uang atau Barang (PUB)
  3. Tanda Terdaftar bagi Organisasi Orsos/LSM/UKS yang bergerak di bidang kesejahteraan Sosial
- h. Dinas Kehutanan**
1. Izin Usaha Industri Primer Hasil Hutan Kayu (IUIPHHK) kapasitas Produksi sampai dengan 2000 m<sup>3</sup>
16. Expedition / Freight Forwarder Business License;
  17. Port Water Transportation Business License;
  18. Business License for Rental of Marine Transportation Support Equipment;
  19. License for BTS/Tower;
  20. License for Subscription TV;
  21. Broadcasting Institution License;
  22. License for Internet Cafe;
  23. License for Courier Services.
- c. The Marine Affairs And Fishery Service**
1. Fisheries Business License (SIUP)
  2. Fishing License (SIPI)
  3. Fish Transport Vessel License
  4. Hatchery Cultivation Business License
  5. Enlargement Business License;
  6. Fish Processing Business License.
- d. The Industry, Trade, Cooperative And Smes Service**
1. Savings and Loans Business License;
  2. Certification of Registration (SKT);
  3. Application for Principle Approval of Industry;
  4. General Importer Identification Number (API-U);
  5. Producer Importer Identification Number (API-P);
  6. Recommendation for Registered Exporters of Coffee (ETK);
  7. Recommendation for Registered Exporters of Rattan (ETR);
  8. Recommendation for Registered Exporters of Forestry Industrial Products (ETPIK);
  9. Coffee Export Approval Letter (SPEK);
  10. Certificate of Origin (SKA);
- e. The Manpower And Transmigration Service**
1. License to Employ Foreign Workers (IMTA);
  2. Implementing Placement of Indonesian Private Workers (PPTKIS);
  3. Private Employment Placement Institution (LPTKS).
- f. The Health Service**
1. Medical Device Distributor Branch License (PAK)
  2. Recommendation for Pharmacy Wholesaler Branch (PBF)
  3. Business License for IKOT (Small Traditional Medicine Industry)
  4. Class B Hospital Establishment License
  5. Class B Hospital Operational License.
- g. The Social Service**
1. Recommendation for Free Lottery License (UGB).
  2. Recommendation / License for Collecting Money or Goods (PUB)
  3. Registration for Social Organization / NGO / UKS Organizations engaged in Social Welfare.
- h. The Forestry Service**
1. Business License for Primary Timber Forest Products (IUIPHHK) with Production capacity up to 2000 m<sup>3</sup>



2. Izin Usaha Industri Primer Hasil Hutan Kayu (IUIPHHK) kapasitas Produksi 2000 m3/tahun sampai dengan 6000 m3/tahun
3. Izin Pemanfaatan Kayu (IPK) pada Hutan Produksi Konversi yang telah dikonversi atau Tukar menukar Kawasan Hutan
4. Izin Perluasan Industri Primer Hasil Hutan Kayu (IPIHKK)

**i. Dinas Perkebunan**

1. Izin Usaha Perkebunan (IUP)
2. Izin Usaha Perkebunan Budidaya (IUP-B)
3. Izin Usaha Perkebunan untuk Pengolahan (IUP-P)
4. Izin Persetujuan Perubahan Luas Lahan Jenis Tanaman
5. Izin Persetujuan Perubahan Kapasitas Pengolahan Hasil
6. Perubahan Kapasitas pengolahan Hasil
7. Izin Diversifikasi Usaha perkebunan.
8. Tanda Registrasi Usaha Perkebunan (TRUP)
9. Rekomendasi Teknik Kesesuaian Lahan

**j. Badan Lingkungan Hidup**

1. Izin pengumpulan/penyimpanan limbah B3 skala provinsi (kecuali Oli Bekas)

**k. Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Dan Perumahan Rakyat**

1. Rekomendasi Pemanfaatan Ruang Milik Jalan Untuk Pemasangan Utilitas Pada Ruas Jalan Nasional/Provinsi
2. Izin Prinsip Pemanfaatan Ruang

**l. Dinas Energi Dan Sumber Daya Mineral**

1. Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP)
2. Izin Pertambangan Rakyat (IPR)
3. Izin Usaha Jasa Pertambangan (IUJP)
4. Izin Usaha pertambangan Operasi Produksi Khusus Untuk Pengangkutan dan Penjualan
5. Izin Usaha Pertambangan Operasi Produksi Khusus Untuk Pengolahan dan Pemurnian
6. Izin Usaha Perusahaan Pengeboran Air Bawah Tanah/ ABT (SIPPAT)
7. Izin Pengelolaan dan Pengusahaan Air Tanah
8. Izin Usaha Penunjang Tenaga Listrik (IUPTL)
9. Izin Usaha Penyediaan Tenaga Listrik
10. Izin Operasi Instalasi
11. Izin Pemanfaatan Jaringan (Telekomunikasi, Multimedia dan Informatika)
12. Izin Pemanfaatan Langsung Panas Bumi
13. Izin Usaha Niaga Bahan Bakar Nabati (Biofuel)
14. Surat Keterangan Terdaftar (SKT)

**m. Dinas Pertanian Dan Peternakan**

1. Izin pemasukan/pengeluaran Ternak Bibit/ Potong
2. Izin pemasukan/pengeluaran Ternak Kesayangan
3. Izin Pemasukan/Pengeluaran Bahan Asal Hewan (BAH) dan Hasil Bahan Asal Hewan (HBAH)
4. Izin Depo Obat Hewan
5. Sertifikasi Produk Prima 3 dan Prima 2.

2. Business License for Primary Timber Forest Products (IUIPHHK) with Production capacity of 2000 m3/year up to 6000 m3/year
3. Timber Utilization License (IPK) in converted Conversion Production Forests or Exchange of Forest Areas
4. License for Expansion of Wood Forest Product Primary Industry (IPIHKK).

**i. The Plantation Service**

1. Plantation Business License (IUP)
2. Plantation Cultivation Business License (IUP-B)
3. Plantation Business License for Processing (IUP-P)
4. Approval License of Changes in Land Area of Plants
5. Approval License of Change in Processing Capacity
6. Changes in Processing Results Capacity
7. Plantation Business Diversification License.
8. Certificate of Plantation Business Registration (TRUP)
9. Land Suitability Technique Recommendation.

**j. The Agency For Environment**

1. Collection / Storage License for B3 Waste of Provincial Scale (except used oil)

**k. The Public Work And People Housing Service**

1. Recommendation on Utilization of Road-Owned Space for Utility Installation of National / Provincial Roads
2. Principle License for Spatial Use.

**l. The Energy And Mineral Resources Service**

1. Mining Business License (IUP)
2. People Mining License (IPR)
3. Mining Service Business License (IUJP)
4. Mining Business License of Special Production Operations for Transportation and Sales
5. Mining Business License of Special Production Operations for Processing and Purification
6. Business License for Underground Drilling Companies /ABT (SIPPAT)
7. License for Management and Exploitation of Groundwater
8. Electricity Support Business License (IUPTL)
9. Electricity Supply Business License
10. Installation Operation License
11. License for Network Utilization (Telecommunications, Multimedia and Informatics))
12. License for Geothermal Direct Usage
13. Commercial Fuel Business License (Biofuel)
14. Certification of Registration (SKT).

**m. The Agriculture And Animal Husbandry Service**

1. License for Import/Export of Seeds/Beef Cattle;
2. License for Import/Export of Pet
3. License for Import/Export of Animal Products (BAH) and Animal Byproducts (HBAH)
4. License for Animal Medicine Depo
5. Product Certification of Prima 3 and Prima 2.





POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES  
IN WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE



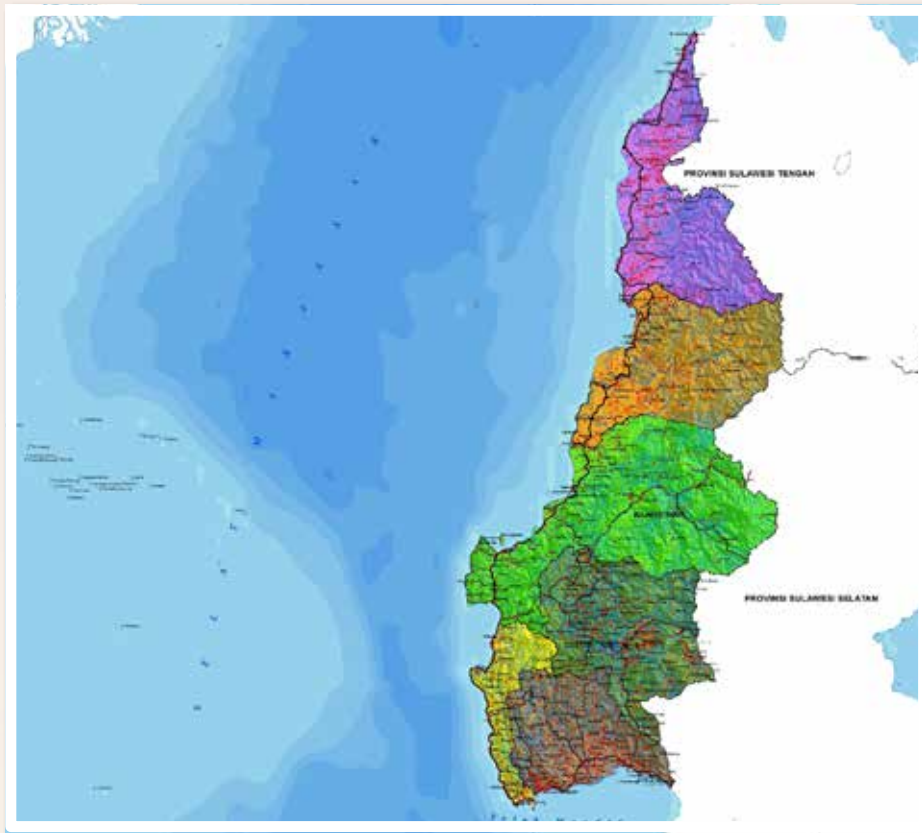
**DATA TABULATION  
REGIONAL LEADING SECTOR  
FOR ACTIVITY OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI/PMA) AND DOMESTIC INVESTMENT (DI/PMDN)  
WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE**

NO	SECTOR	ACTIVITY (INVESTMENT PROJECT)	REGION (DISTRICT)	AREA (Ha)	OWNERSHIP STATUS	INVESTMENT VALUE PROJECTION (USD/IDR)
1.	AGRICULTURE	Development of Food Crops, Second Crops and Horticulture Production Centers.  Appropriate agricultural technology, land intensification and supply of paddy production tools to increase the production of paddy, secondary crops and horticulture.	Pasangkayu, Mamuju, Central Mamuju and Mamasa  Majene and Polewali Mandar (Polman)	Land available is quite extensive.  1,630 ha 35,000 ha	Community	--  IDR 17,500,000,000 (Polman Regency)
2.	PLANTATION	Plantations development of oil palm, inland coconuts, cacao, cloves, pepper, nutmeg, Robusta coffee, candle-nut, seong and sugar palm.  Increased production of plantation crops by expanding land to provide superior seeds, and processing plantation products.	Pasangkayu, Mamuju, Central Mamuju and Mamasa  Majene and Polewali Mandar (Polman)	Land is sufficient for plantation development.  16,788 ha 3,5 ha	Community	--  IDR 48,000,000 (Polman Regency)
3.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	Production Centers Development of Large Livestock (Beef Cattle, Buffalo and Horses), Small Livestock (Goats and Pigs), Poultry Populations (Layers, Broilers and Ducks).  Extending forage land; Utilization of biogas technology; Veterinary Public Health Program (KESMAVET); and diversification of livestock.	Pasangkayu, Mamuju, Central Mamuju and Mamasa  Majene and Polewali Mandar (Polman)	--  a. 18,494 ha; b. 2 units; c. entire Polman Regency; d. Entire Polman Regency.	Community  Regency Government and Community	--  a. IDR 25,000,000 b. IDR 30,000,000 c. IDR 74,000,000 d. IDR 41,350,000,000 (Polman Regency),
4.	FISHERY/ MARINE	Development of production of capture fisheries, brackish water, fresh water, sea and public waters aquaculture and inland fisheries.	Pasangkayu, Central Mamuju, Mamasa, Mamuju, Majene and Polewali Mandar (Polman)	Available land is sufficient for the needs of development programs.	Regency Government and Community	IDR 1,033,308,000 (Polman Regency)
5.	INDUSTRY	Development of the Sectors of home, micro, small, medium and large industries.	Pasangkayu, Central Mamuju, Mamasa and Mamuju.	--	Regency Government and Community	
6.	MINING	Development of Coal, Gold, Sand-Stone, Limestone, Clay Stone; Development of survey results towards exploration and exploitation efforts.  Utilization of mineral resources (galena, iron ore, lead, sirtu and andesite) by taking into account the principle of sustainability of natural resources.	Pasangkayu Majene  Districts of Anreapi; Tapango; Matakali and Anreapi; Binuang (Polman Regency)	--  5,000 ha	Regency Government and Community	--
7.	TOURISM	Development of the Tourism Industries (Natural, Marine, Cultural and Artificial Natural Tourisms).  Construction of transportation facilities and infrastructure; Construction of social and public facilities at tourism destinations; Construction of hotels/inns in certain tourism destinations; Restaurant/Souvenir Shop/Place of Worship; Coaching/ Maintenance; Tour Guide Training.	Pasangkayu, Mamuju, Central Mamuju and Mamasa  Majene and Polewali Mandar (Polman)	--  --	Regency Government	--  IDR 1,400,000,000 (Development of social and public facilities); IDR 50,000,000 (Training for Tour Guides) (Polman Regency)
8.	ENERGY	Additions to electricity and clean water networks and distribution.  a. Utilization of surface geothermal resources in 2 locations; b. Mini-hydro Power Plant in the Maloso River.	Majene  Lilli-Sapporakki and Matangnga; Meriha Hamlet, Taloba Village, Tubbi District (Polman Regency)	--  a. 3,300 ha b. 4,700 ha	Regency Government	
9.	TRANSPORTATION	Repairing of damaged and heavily damaged roads; Improving the function and role of sea ports.	Majene and Polman	1,714,400 m <sup>2</sup> (Polman Regency)	Regency Government	--





**Peta Provinsi Sulawesi Barat**  
Map of West Sulawesi Province



**Kontak Investasi :**



**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU  
PROVINSI SULAWESI BARAT**

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**Bau Mirsa Dai, S.Sos, M.Si**  
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