



LOW-EMISSION RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LED-R) AT A GLANCE

- Newest province in Indonesia, established in 2012 (formerly part of East Kalimantan)
- 30% of provincial population are migrants from other provinces, with recent migrants settling in urban areas; population growth → agricultural land conversion, production decrease & increased reliance on imports
- 90% of provincial area contained in forests zoned for protection, conservation & production
- Palm oil accounts for 62% of agricultural production
- Kayan Mentarang National Park (KMNP), one of the largest conservation areas in SE Asia & a central part of the Heart of Borneo Initiative, encompasses over 15% of the jurisdiction (13,600 km²)
- Endangered Bornean elephants in the Sebuku forest are protected by national regulations & culturally valued, but human-elephant conflict is increasing due to oil palm expansion into their habitat

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Infrastructure development
- Fisheries
- Industrial mining
- Large-scale legal logging
- Large-scale agriculture

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AREA 11.33 Mt CO₂ (2010-2015) *Includes above-ground biomass & peat decomposition*

AREA 68,996 km²

POPULATION 716,407 (2018)

HDI 69.84 (2017)

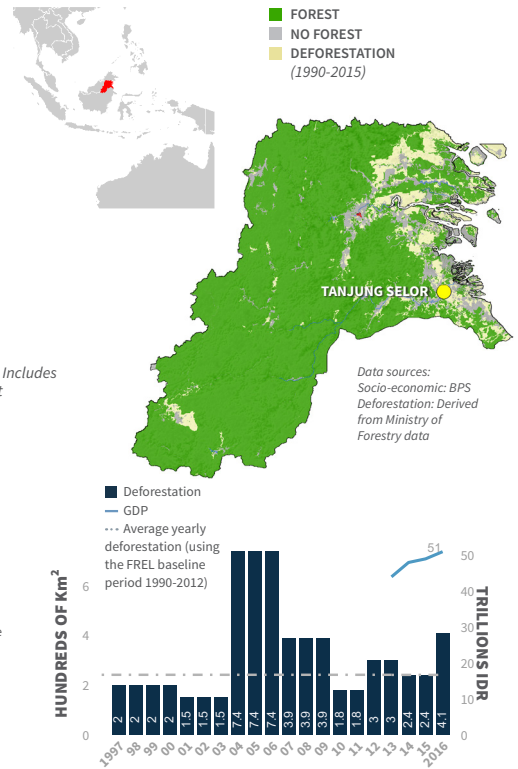
GDP USD 4.1 billion (2017)

GINI 0.303 (2018)

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Fish farming
- Extraction of non-renewable resources
- Construction

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 65%/35%

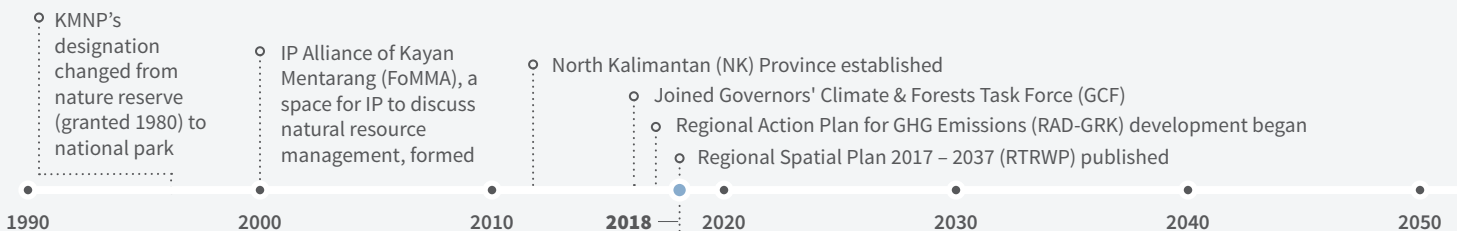


SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

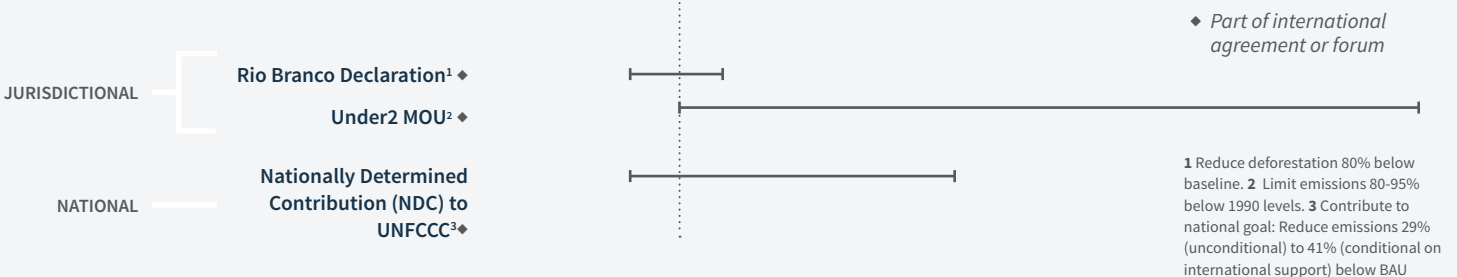
Revitalization of the Delta Kayan-Sembakung (DKS) region aims to improve local livelihoods through shrimp farming, while conserving mangrove ecosystems that are key to climate change mitigation and resilience. Tiger shrimp farming in DKS started growing rapidly during the 1990s & is currently the second largest commodity contributing to provincial GDP. In the absence of government regulation and monitoring, shrimp ponds have expanded into protected forest areas – over 70,000 hectares of these ponds are currently located within state protected forests. Logging of mangroves and ecosystem disruptions have increased the region’s vulnerability to coastal erosion and storm surges. The provincial government, in collaboration with WWF, FORCLIME, fisher groups, and the Marine and Fisheries Agency, is

addressing these issues by forming working groups to assist shrimp farmers with technical assistance, knowledge sharing and marketing, and mangrove restoration. Farmers learn best practices for shrimp cultivation and receive support to obtain sustainable product certification (valued by buyers). Currently, the project is trying to resolve the legality of shrimp farming in DKS by petitioning the national government to establish a social forestry scheme (SFS) allowing fishers and indigenous peoples (IP) to collaboratively manage the area and its resources. In preparing for the SFS, mapping and delineation of shrimp farms and establishment of forest farmer groups are occurring simultaneously. A forest farmer group comprises of 15-20 adjacent shrimp farmers to manage the forest.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

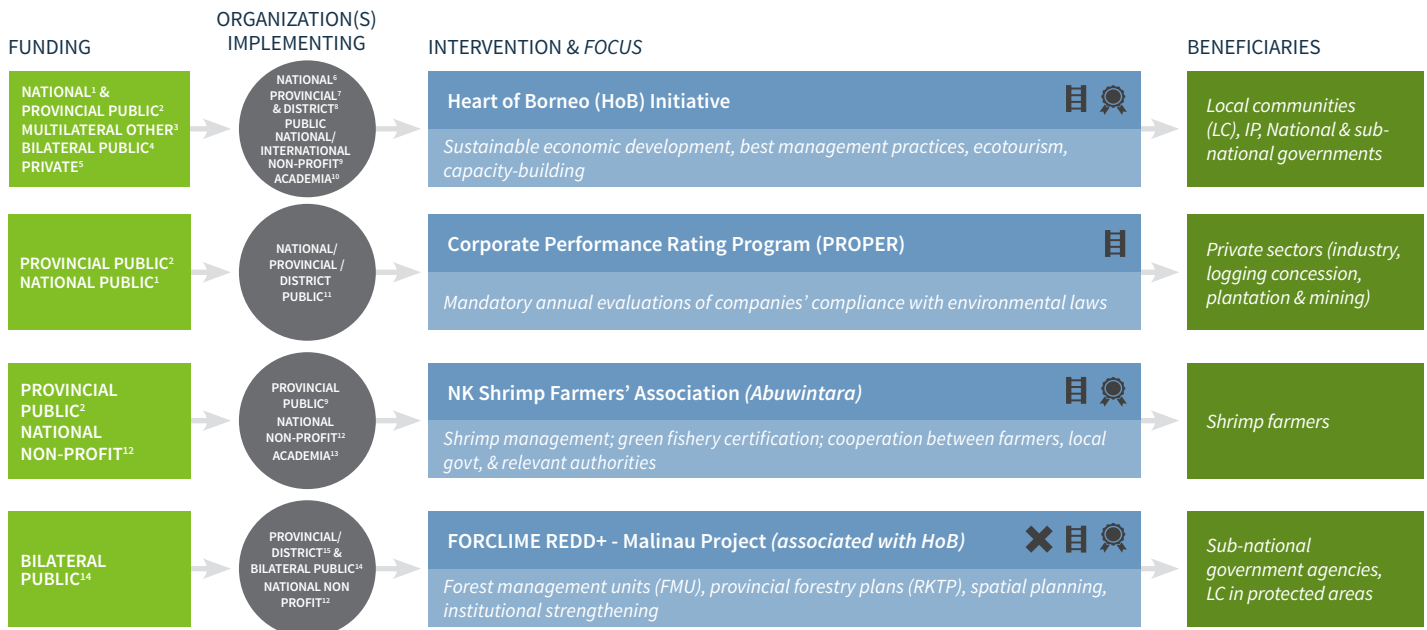


PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📅 ENABLING MEASURES 🎯 INCENTIVES



1 State Income & Expenditure Budget (APBN). 2 Provincial Revenue & Expenditure Budget (APBD). 3 Asian Development Bank. 4 KfW German Development Bank, GIZ Forests & Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. 5 Pt. Ratah Timber, PT. Sari Bumi Kusuma, IKEA, PT. Sumalindo Lestari Jaya Tbk. 6 National Working Group (Pokjanas). 7 Provincial Working Group (Pokjaprov). 8 District Working Group (Pokjakab). 9 The Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOS), Borneo Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation Institute (BEBSIC), Tropenbos International, WWF-Indonesia, The Nature Conservancy, Global Forest & Trade Network (GFTN), The Borneo Initiative. 10 Universitas Nasional, Bogor Agricultural University, Universitas Tanjungpura, Palangkaraya University, Mulawarman University, Universitas Gadjah Mada. 11 Environmental Agencies of national, provincial, & district levels. 12 WWF-Indonesia. 13 Borneo Tarakan University. 14 FORCLIME. 15 Provincial & district governments.

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY 🟢 INTERMEDIATE 🟣 ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elements of a LED-R strategy in the early stages of development through initiatives (e.g., FORCLIME REDD+) Medium Term Development Plan 2016 - 2021 (RPJMD) includes sustainable development; integration of climate change & ecosystem services provision is unclear
Spatial plan	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTRWP integrates customary forests & considers ecology & mitigation
Performance targets	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial contribution to NDC in early stages of definition RAD-GRK, under development, will set emission reduction targets
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical emissions & potential future emissions are being compiled & calculated Jurisdictional reference levels will be developed in line with national methods
Policies & incentives	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RPJMD seeks to increase infrastructure accessibility to foster economic development Provincial government supports & encourages development of alternative energy sources (e.g., hydro power, biomass plant generating energy from plants/oil palm waste) to reduce coal reliance
Multi-stakeholder governance	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KMNP's Multi-stakeholder Supervisory Body (DP3K) includes IP (represented by FoMMA), national, provincial, & district agencies for collaborative management of natural resources in & around the park DKS Revitalization Forum includes IP & coastal communities, private sector, fisher associations, provincial government, NGOs
Sustainable agriculture	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FORCLIME & NGOs support fishers & farmers in mapping & delineating land ownership; results to be integrated into RTRWP & national One Map Initiative Efforts by FORCLIME & local forestry services to turn shrimp farms located in DKS into a social forestry scheme (silvo-aquaculture), to give legal tenure & allow for sustainability certification
Indigenous peoples & local communities	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP rights recognized in RTRWP through 3 land designations: protected areas, cultivated areas & customary forest areas; not yet implemented 3 of the 4 districts have regulations supporting IP rights to manage ancestral forests
LED-R finance	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HoB is developing sustainable financing schemes sourced from multilateral agencies, governments, private sector, and/or NGOs, & a Payment for Environmental Services (PES) system

CITATION | M. Komalasari, S. Peteru, S. Atmadja. 2018. "North Kalimantan, Indonesia" in C. Stickler *et al.* (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR; Boulder, CO: GCF-TF.

COMPLETE REFERENCES & DATA SOURCES PROVIDED AT www.earthinnovation.org/state-of-jurisdictional-sustainability
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TECHNICAL TEAM



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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Provincial government lacks funds & capacity to manage a vast expanse of forest or engage with various stakeholders
- Inadequate provincial-level policy framework for LED-R, due in part to NK's recent formation
- FoMMA, a key player in the collaborative management of the KMNP, faces major challenges concerning its capacity, funding, & access to customary land areas, & requires continued support from government & donors

OPPORTUNITIES

- Vast amounts of forests & mangroves are under conservation & co-managed by governments, IP & LC, providing opportunities for reducing emissions
- Recent entry into GCF demonstrates interest in advancing LED-R policies & programs
- Existing support from partners & donors (e.g., HoB, FORCLIME) can further LED-R
- New roads & improvements on the Pan-Borneo Highway by 2022 will connect NK to Sabah, Malaysia — a possible catalyst for business & economic development — although environmental impacts are unclear