



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

- Forest cover, including peat swamp forest and mangrove, is 38% of West Kalimantan (WK), with 25% of the province in conservation & watershed-protection areas
- Indigenous peoples (IP) comprise majority of population: the Dayak (35%) occupy most inland landscapes & the Malays (34%) occupy coastal & riverine areas
- Agriculture, forestry & fisheries sector contributes 20% of provincial GDP, with a strong investment in plantation crops, particularly oil palm (accounts for 53% of agricultural production)
- From 2011-2016, WK experienced the highest growth in oil palm plantation area nationally, mostly into non-forest areas
- Of the 1.53 Mha converted to industrial oil palm plantations between 2000-2016, 0.23 Mha (15%) were intact forests & 0.40 Mha (26%) were post-1973 logged forests

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Illegal logging
- Large-scale agriculture
- Small-scale illegal mining
- Large-scale legal mining
- Large-scale illegal mining
- Forest fires

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION 22.1 Mt CO₂ (1990-2012)
Includes above-ground biomass

AREA 146.954 km²

POPULATION 5,001,700 (2018)

HDI 66.26 (2017)

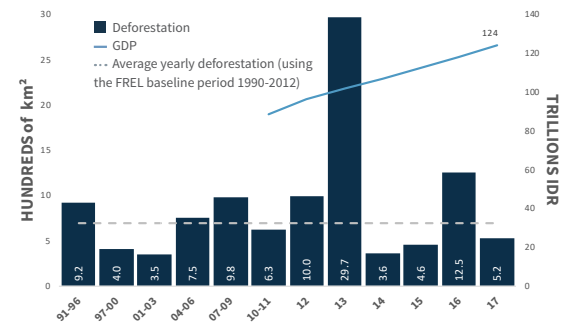
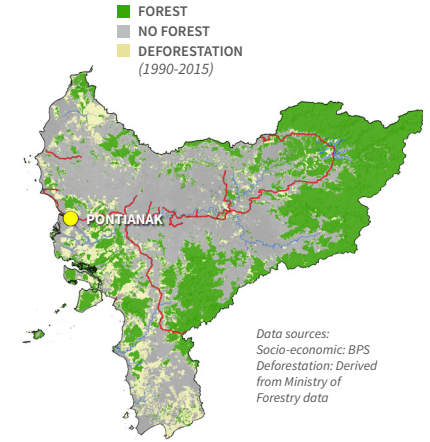
GDP USD 8.7 billion (2017, base year 2010)

GINI 0.327 (2017)

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Agriculture
- Trade
- Manufacturing & other industry

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 67%/ 33% (2017)



SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

Essential Ecosystem Areas (Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial – KEEs) are established outside of designated State forest lands in areas of multiple ecosystems, endemic habitats, biological corridors, and high economic value for local/traditional livelihoods to support biodiversity conservation and ecosystem functioning and reduce deforestation. WK – one of the few provinces implementing KEEs – launched it in 2017 as a strategy to curb deforestation/degradation, representing a collaboration between provincial and district governments, private sector (concession holders) and local communities (LC). Currently being piloted in the Kubu Raya, Kayong Utara, and Ketapang districts, KEEs provide opportunities to resolve land use conflicts by working

with concession owners to designate part of their land as a KEE that is to be governed by a multi-stakeholder group (incentives and compensations are under discussion). Benefits to LC include fostering cultural preservation, mitigating human-wildlife conflicts, and developing sustainable alternative livelihoods based on non-timber forest products (NTFP). In support of KEEs, the WK government is currently gathering information on forest functions and developing a single land use/tenure map and good governance practices. Remaining challenges include ensuring effective multi-level and multi-stakeholder coordination, and uncertainty about success of incentives encouraging concession companies to set land aside.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

1 Reduce land-based GHG emissions 60% below BAU (updating the 2013 SRAP-REDD+). 2 Reduce emissions from forestry & peatlands 58% below BAU; Reduce emissions from agriculture & ranching 98% below BAU. 3 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 4 End deforestation. 5 Contribute to national goal: Reduce emissions 29% (unconditional) to 41% (conditional on international support) below BAU.



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📋 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



1 GIZ through KfW. 2 WK Revenue & Expenditure Budget (APBD). 3 WK provincial government. 4 State Income & Expenditure Budget (APBN). 5 District government. 6 Bumitama Agri Ltd. 7 Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH); 8 Asian Development Bank (ADB) via Forest Investment Program (FIP) under the Strategic Climate Fund of the Climate Investment Funds. 9 Forest Investment Program steering committee: Ministry of Environment & Forestry (MOEF), Presidential Delivery Unit for REDD+ (UKP4), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), National Council on Climate Change. 10 Kapuas Hulu & Sintang district governments. 11 PT Hatfield Indonesia. 12 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). 13 WK Offices for Environment & Forestry, Agriculture & Plantations

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

○ EARLY ◐ INTERMEDIATE ● ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SRAP REDD+, strengthened by GGP, is being mainstreamed into WK's Medium-Term Development Plan 2019-2023 (RPJMD) ● WK Spatial Plan 2014-2034 (RTRWP) integrates sustainability principles & GGP
Spatial plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◐ RTRWP pursues integrated, sustainable & equitable development & protects high conservation value (HCV) & conservation areas (e.g., Heart of Borneo & Betung Kerihun National Park), but does not acknowledge customary land rights ● Approved National One Map initiative aims to address land use conflicts & forestry management
Performance targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SRAP REDD+ elaborates on RAD-GRK & WK FREL to set actions & targets for reducing emissions ● RPJMD & GGP include some international commitments (e.g., NDC, SDGs) but progress is limited
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WK govt measured GHG emissions from deforestation & forest degradation from 2012-2016 ● WK has technical guidelines for measuring forest & non-forest carbon reserves, with plans to create a web-based MRV system in 2019
Policies & incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◐ Various provincial policies & regulations incentivize sustainable landscapes (e.g., KEE) & reward emission reductions ● GGP strengthens FMUs, spatial planning, & land titling; establishes partnerships with private sector for sustainable value chains (e.g., with IDH); & engages LC & farmers
Multi-stakeholder governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◐ The Joint Secretariat (SekBer) improves coordination between WK govt, private sector, & NGOs on forest management (e.g. overlapping land claims, plantations) & advises on policy development ● SRAP REDD+ Task Force includes private sector, LC, IP, govt, academic & NGO stakeholders
Sustainable commodity production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◐ Initiatives such as KHDTK & KEE offer alternative livelihoods for LC based on NTFPs ● In 2018, WK's 1st biomass power plant began operating using oil palm & agricultural waste from surrounding plantations & LC; WK is developing biodiesel from Philippine tung trees
Indigenous peoples & local community rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ WK REDD+ Working Group (Pokja REDD+), established in 2012, has a safeguards information system (SIS-REDD+) & provides legal framework for conflict resolution (between IP, private sector & local govt), recognition & protection of IP rights, & an inclusive social forestry program ● Empowerment of Natural Resource Management (PPSDAK) & WK AMAN coordinate customary land rights registration (BRWA) & update social & spatial data to resolve persisting land conflicts
LED-R finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued support from APBN & international donors/NGOs (eg. FIP, FORCLIME) & voluntary & legally-required corporate social responsibility identified as funding sources in SRAP REDD+

CITATION | S. Peteru, E.M. Wardani, Y. Laumonier, C. Chan. 2018. "West 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 2019/12/04

TECHNICAL TEAM



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CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Low technical capacity in provincial government agencies leads to sub-optimal governance & enforcement
- Coordination between national & sub-national government agencies needs to clearly define roles in land-use decisions
- Weak enforcement of RTRWP & forestry management laws → land use does not always align with regulations
- Prioritization of large companies/ plantations interests over IP/LC regarding land use & rights continues to result in conflicts

OPPORTUNITIES

- Implementation of GGP can support LED-R (e.g., private sector commitments supporting WK's targets to reduce deforestation)
- Integration of sustainability principles into provincial regulations (e.g., RTRWP) further supports GGP implementation
- Inclusion of GHG emission mitigation as a strategic issue in the RPJMD opens access to national & provincial budgets
- Provincial regulation (Perda 6/2018) requiring land-based business permit holders to allocate 7% of land for conservation – the 1st of its kind nationally – is in implementation