



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

- East Kalimantan Province was chosen by the Ministry of Environment & Forestry (MoEF) as the location of Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Carbon Fund REDD+ pilot
- Province-wide Green Growth Compact (GGC) brings together diverse stakeholder groups to align commitments, initiatives, and work plans for forest conservation & sustainable development
- National Climate Village Program (PROKLIM) provides capacity building & technical assistance to communities in support of locally appropriate adaptation & mitigation measures

DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Large-scale agriculture
- Small-scale agriculture
- Large-scale illegal timber extraction
- Large-scale legal mining
- Transportation infrastructure

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION 19.74 Mt CO₂ (2010-2015) *Includes above-ground biomass & peat decomposition*

AREA 128,031 km²

POPULATION 4,365,200 (2018)

HDI 75.12 (2017)

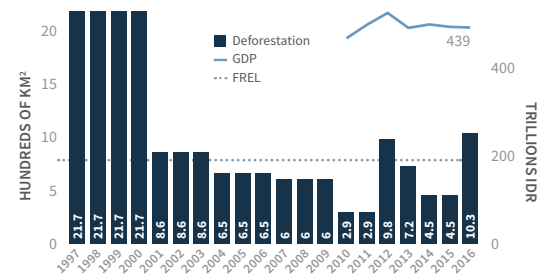
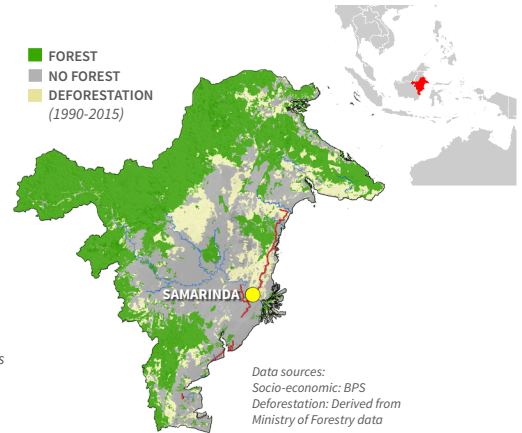
GDP USD 35.12 billion (2016, Base year 2010)

GINI 0.330 (2017)

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Extraction of non-renewable resources
- Manufacturing
- Construction

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION 31%/69%



SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

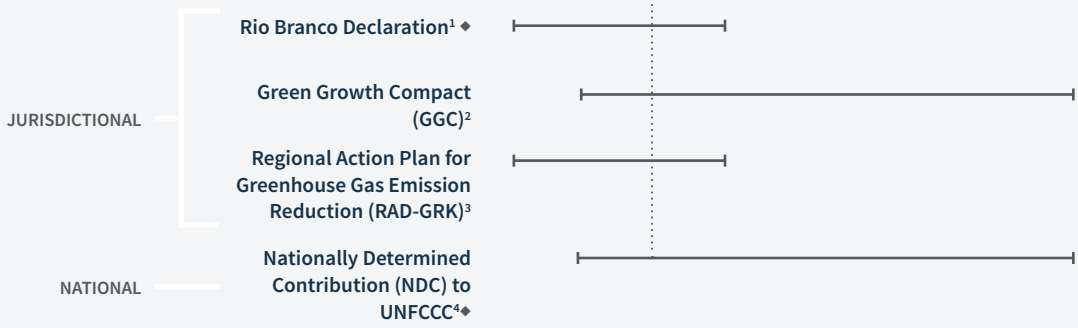
In 2010, the East Kalimantan government cemented its commitment to sustainable development by launching the **Green East Kalimantan strategy** focused on improving natural resource governance. In order to achieve the strategy's objectives, the provincial government realized that it would need commitments from various stakeholders in East Kalimantan and support from national and international levels. Governor Awang Faroek Ishak launched the Green Growth Compact (GGC) in September 2016 as a tool to unite initiatives of the private sector, regional & national governments, communities, NGOs, and universities. During the 2017 Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF) annual meeting in Balikpapan, an agreement was signed by multiple stakeholders on

the seven GGC pilot initiatives that would be developed to help achieve Green East Kalimantan's objectives: (1) implementing a carbon emission reduction program for the FCPF scheme; (2) strengthening social forestry efforts (targeting 660,782 Ha); (3) strengthening the 21 Forest Management Units; (4) strengthening the management of Wehea-Kelay Ecosystems Essential Area (KEE) for Orangutan corridors; (5) developing management partnerships for the Delta Mahakam Area; (6) supporting the Berau District development vision (Berau Forest Carbon Program); and (7) developing sustainable plantations in all districts. Since the launch of the Green East Kalimantan strategy, the national MoEF has supported it as a model of sustainable development for Indonesia.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



FORMALLY ESTABLISHED COMMITMENTS



◆ Part of international agreement or forum

1 Reduce deforestation 80% below baseline. 2 Reduce deforestation by 80%; increase reforestation to achieve net zero deforestation; increase economic growth by 8%; reduce emissions by 1,000 tCO₂e per USD 1 mil GDP. 3 Reduce GHG emissions by 15.6%. 4 Contribute to national goal: Reduce carbon emissions 29-41%.

KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📊 ENABLING MEASURES 🎯 INCENTIVES



1 State Income & Expenditur Budget (APBN). 2 Revenue & Expenditure Budget (APBD). 3 MoEF. 4 Provincial & district bureaus related to MoEF. 5 Forest Management Units, Social Forestry Working Group. 6 Provincial & district governments. 7 Community groups/contribution. 8 Donor funding, e.g. TNC, GIZ, FORCLIME, WWF Indonesia. 9 Environmental agency, Plantation agency, Energy & Mining Agency. 10 Corporate Social Resposibilitites program fund. 11 Sub-National Level Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA). 12 Provincial House of Representatives (DPRD). 13 Regional government work units (SKPD).

PROGRESS TO JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY 🟢 INTERMEDIATE 🟣 ADVANCED

Integrated LED-R Strategy	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGC brings together initiatives to transform natural resource governance. One of its first activities was the development of the SRAP REDD+ With pilot initiatives beginning in late 2017, the success of the GGC is yet to be seen. Political will, technical challenges, and finance pose barriers to full implementation
Spatial plan	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial land use planning (RTRW 2016-2036) includes protection of high-value conservation areas Several regulations on land use planning exist, with special attention to the Karst Ecosystem
Performance targets	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGC was signed by 23 representatives of various stakeholder groups to align initiatives and accelerate the Green East Kalimantan vision Master Plan for climate change contains mitigation and adaptation directives
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The institution for managing the MRV is in place and the system is being designed Waiting for Provincial Government and MoEF approval to begin implementation Need for capacity building & institutional knowledge transfer between province & district levels
Policies & incentives	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDD+, climate change, and sustainable land use are mainstreamed into the RPJMD & RAD-GRK Incentive & disincentive mechanisms included in policies but require more support to implement
Multi-stakeholder governance	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GGC, coordinated by the DDPI, brings together diverse stakeholders including public & private sectors, IP, LC, civil society, and national & international NGOs
Sustainable commodity production	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some palm oil production has achieved RSPO certification Some logging concessions committed to achieve international sustainability standards; others are in the process of being certified by the Forest Stewardship Council
Indigenous peoples & local community rights	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial REDD+ safeguard system under development Village Green Growth approach of the GGC respects LC rights in land use & development plans Consent is not mandated by law; land tenure conflicts continue between IP & private companies
LED-R finance	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance comes from the APBD budget, international NGOs & the World Bank through FCPF project Private sector involved through Corporate Social Responsibilities fund

CITATION | M. Komalasari, S. Peteru, S. Atmadja, C. Chan. 2018. "East 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

TECHNICAL TEAM



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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Forests, Trees and Agroforestry

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Difficulty integrating small-scale oil palm production into sustainable supply chains
- A fall in coal prices impacting East Kalimantan's GDP & fiscal condition
- Maintain continuity of LED-R programs through administrative changes
- Lack of political will & understanding of the Green East Kalimantan vision & GGC directives
- District policies on oil palm plantations & coal mining do not always take environmental sustainability into consideration

OPPORTUNITIES

- District government officials are cooperating with the provincial government to mainstream LED-R into development plans
- Events to raise awareness have led to a more conducive environment in parliament for tackling climate change
- Developing an initiative on sustainable palm oil production that integrates conservation practices
- GGC demonstrates how local-level commitments & partnerships can have a global impact, and hopefully inspire other tropical forest jurisdictions