

SUMMARY



Pulang Pisau

GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY



District overview

Pulang Pisau district is located in the southeast of Central Kalimantan province, which sits in the southern quadrant of the island of Borneo.

(p.02-03)



Green growth sectors

The strategy focuses on four key sectors: forestry, aquaculture, plantations and renewable energy.

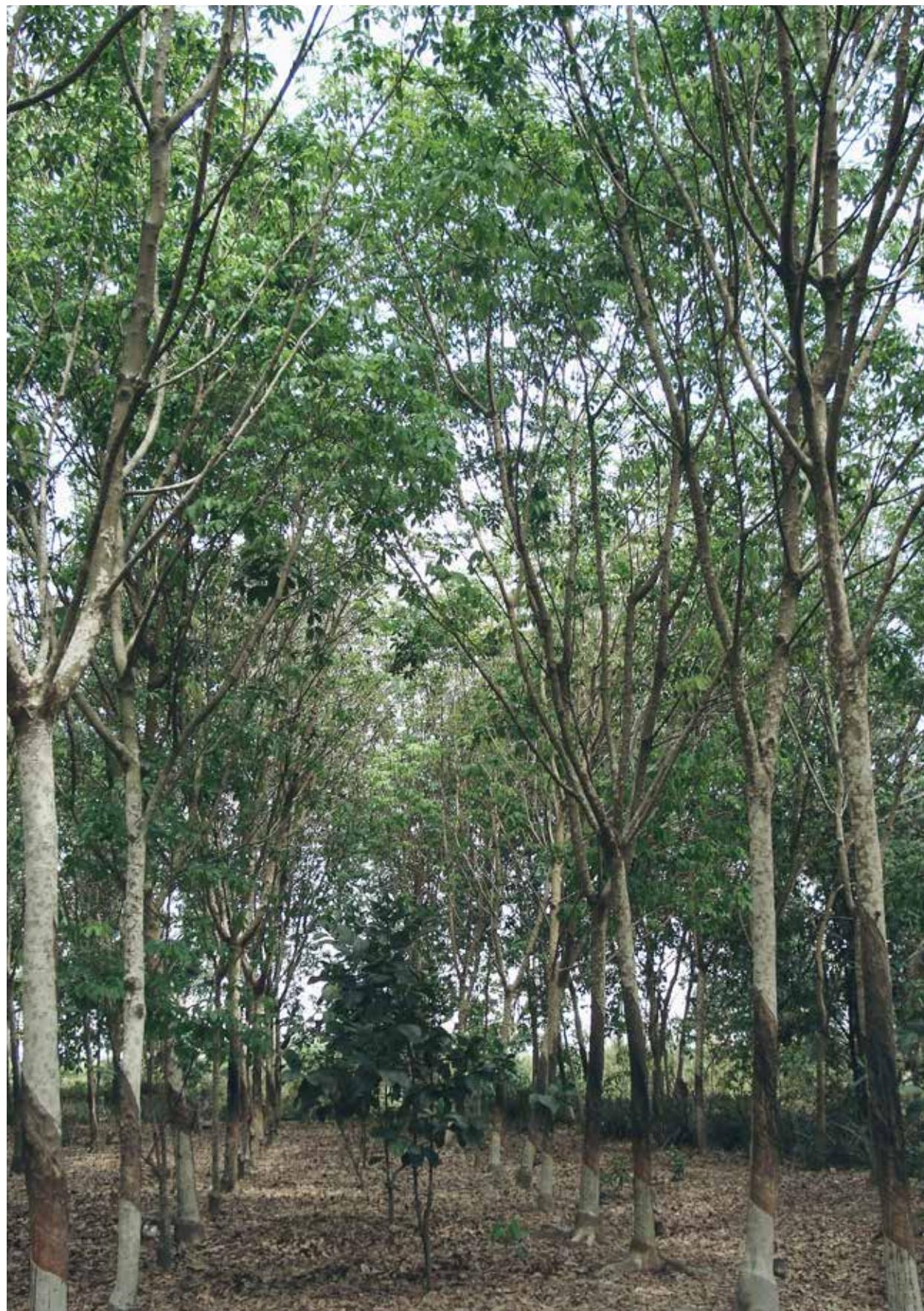
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Implementation: Next steps

The strategy requires support from the district government budget, and other public and private partners.

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The green growth strategy will serve as a reference document for future development plans and budgets of the district government. In addition, this strategy will hopefully attract interest from donors, NGOs and the private sector to invest in creating a prosperous and sustainable district.

“

The objective of this Green Growth Strategy is to maintain high levels of economic growth while minimizing the impacts of development on the environment.

”

— H. EDY PRATOWO, S.Sos., MM.
District Head of Pulang Pisau



Pulang Pisau's green growth vision

A sustainable economy that delivers prosperity equitably to the people of Pulang Pisau while minimizing greenhouse gas emissions and maintaining our natural capital stocks for future generations.

More detailed contents including footnotes and references are available in the full report. This icon (book icon) will help you locate them in the full report.

The five desired outcomes of green growth

The desired outcomes were identified following extensive stakeholder engagement as part of the Gol-GGGI Green Growth Program.



01.

SUSTAINED
ECONOMIC
GROWTH

02.

HEALTHY AND
PRODUCTIVE
ECOSYSTEM

03.

INCLUSIVE
AND EQUITABLE
GROWTH

04.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC
AND ENVIRONMENTAL
RESILIENCE

05.

GREENHOUSE
GAS EMISSION
REDUCTION

INTRODUCTION

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OVERVIEW

Pulang Pisau's green growth strategy outlines and explores the opportunity for the district to shift to a new economic growth pathway that delivers prosperity while simultaneously reducing poverty and achieving environmental sustainability. The strategy identifies and outlines green growth interventions across four of Pulang Pisau's key sectors; forestry, aquaculture, plantations and renewable energy. Each intervention aims to support efficient, productive economic activity, job creation, social inclusion, while minimizing environmental risks.

BACKGROUND

This strategy is the result of a partnership between the Pulang Pisau district government and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), an international organization with its headquarters in Seoul, Republic of Korea. This work has been carried out as part of the Government of Indonesia's (Gol) collaboration with GGGI, known as the Gol-GGGI Green Growth Program. The objective of this program is to promote green growth in Indonesia that recognizes the value of natural capital, improves resilience, builds local economies and is inclusive and equitable. The collaboration between Pulang Pisau and GGGI was launched in September 2014 when the district-level Green Growth Visioning Workshop took place.



DISTRICT OVERVIEW

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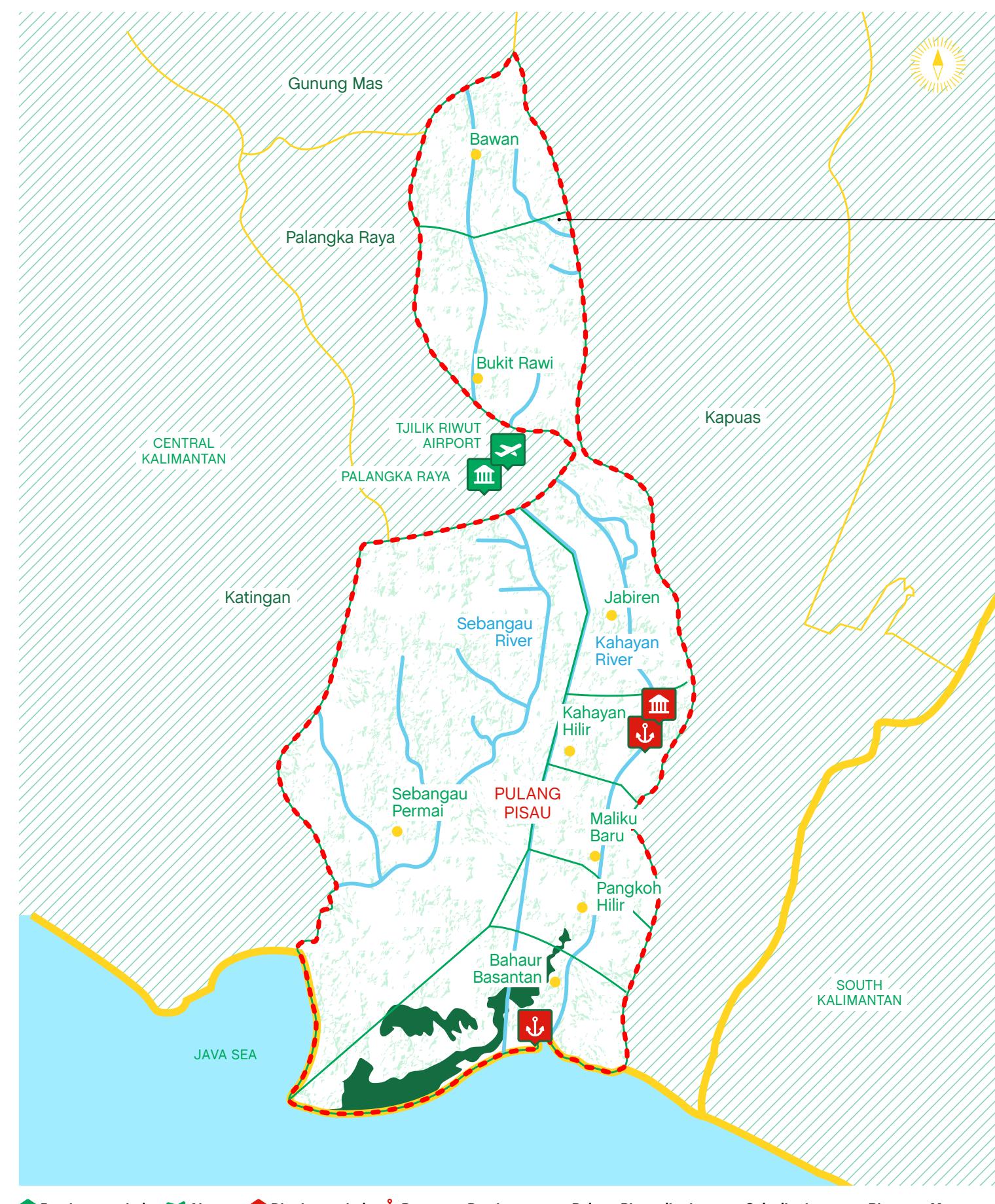
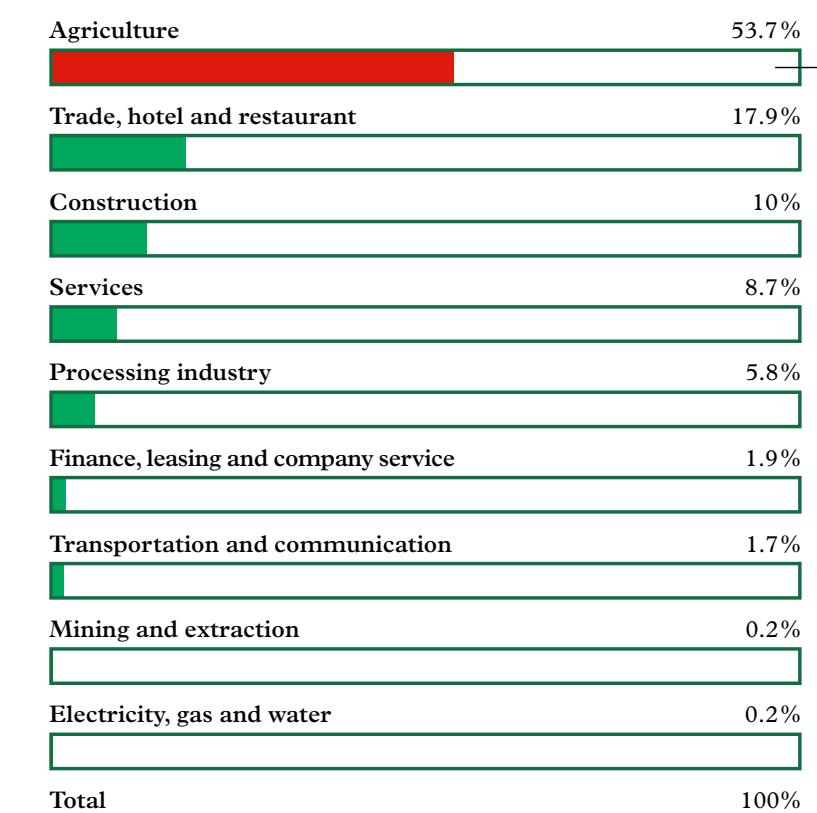
BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Pulang Pisau district is located in the southeast of Central Kalimantan province, which sits in the southern quadrant of the island of Borneo. The district covers about 900,000 hectares (ha) of land and its biophysical characteristics exemplify the lowland forest and peat swamp ecosystems found across Kalimantan. Over 60% of Pulang Pisau sits on peatlands and the southern part of the district consists of coastal mangroves, estuaries and sandy beaches, while the north includes a plateau with sandy hills rising to 100 meters (m) above sea level. Although a considerable amount of the district's peatlands have been degraded, the remaining pristine peat swamp forests have high biodiversity.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Pulang Pisau achieved an annual growth in gross domestic product (GDP) of 6.98% in 2013, resulting in a GDP of IDR 897,379 million (constant price). The district's economy is predominantly land-based with the plantations, food crops, fishery, forestry and husbandry sectors making up 53.7% of the district's GDP in 2013. The unemployment rate in Pulang Pisau district is relatively low, at 2.59% in 2012, and over half of the population work in agriculture sector. Although the furthest edge of the district is less than 150 km from Palangka Raya, the provincial capital, many communities in Pulang Pisau remain remote and isolated.

Sector contribution to Pulang Pisau's GDP in 2013



Pulang Pisau district

Country
Indonesia

Province
Central Kalimantan

Capital
Pulang Pisau

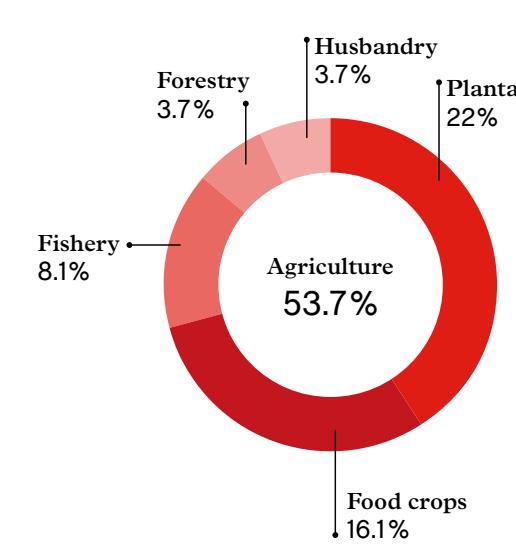
Area
899,700 ha

Sub-districts
8

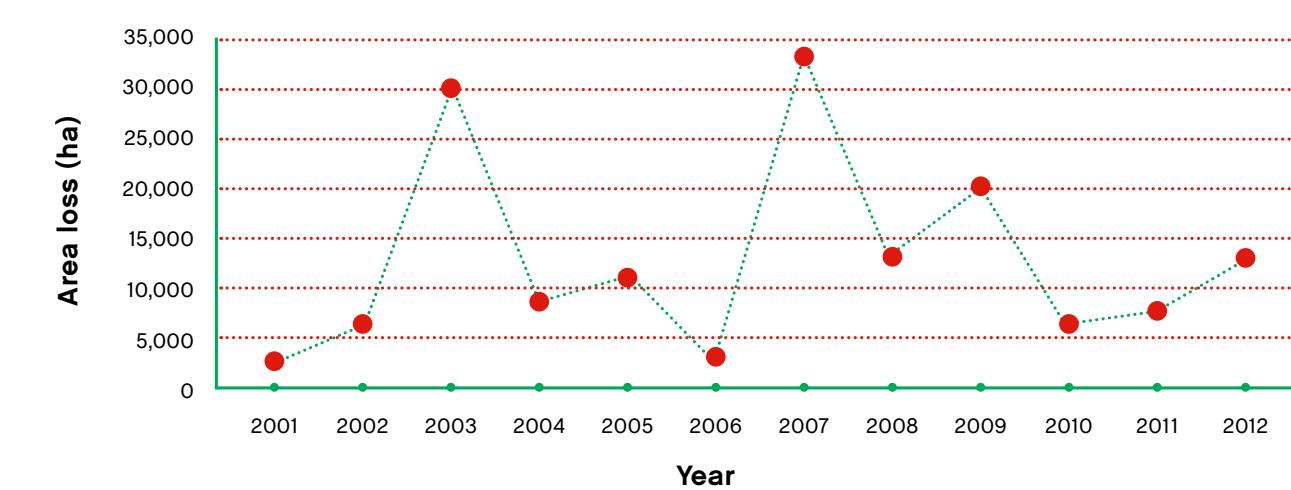
Villages
95

Population
123,300

Population density
13.7 people/km²

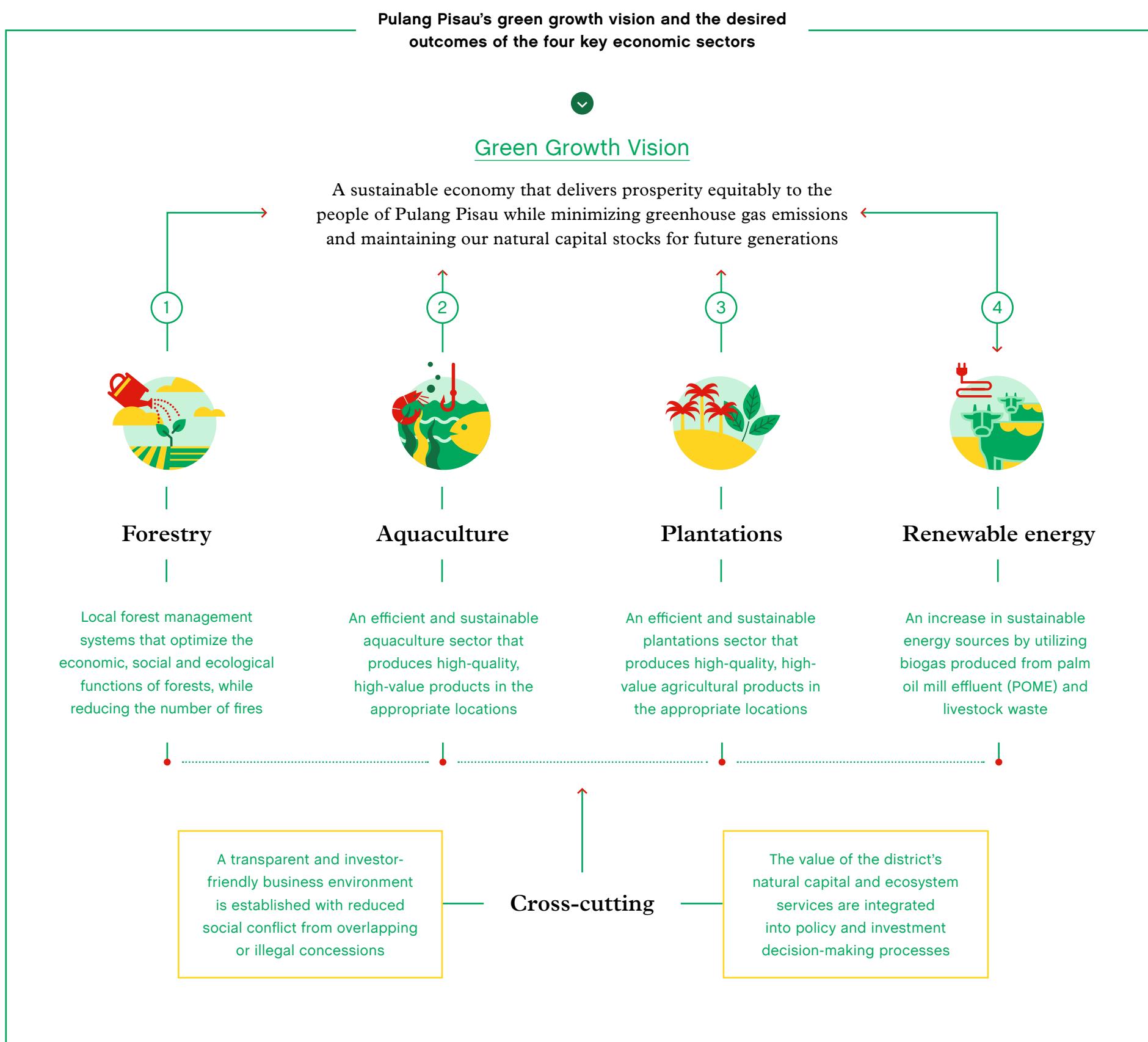


Forest cover loss in Pulang Pisau district in 2001-2002



GREEN GROWTH VISION AND OUTCOMES

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In particular, drained peatlands are particularly susceptible to fire and floods, which causes environmental, health and economic damage to Pulang Pisau. While there has been increasing global attention on the CO₂ stored in Central Kalimantan's peatlands, these fragile ecosystems also provide a range of other important ecosystem services, such as water filtration and flood mitigation, that underpin Pulang Pisau's economic activities. Ensuring that the district's land-based sectors produce high-quality commodities in an efficient manner, while ensuring the ongoing provision of valuable ecosystem services is central to achieving green growth. This will involve optimizing Pulang Pisau's degraded lands, either by planting an appropriate crop or through rehabilitating the land to its previous state.

The Kahayan and the Sebangau rivers are the lifeblood of Pulang Pisau's communities, providing trade opportunities while supporting sensitive aquatic and forest ecosystems.

With a predominantly land-based economy, the relationship between Pulang Pisau's environment and economy is fundamental to its future development pathway. As a result, the management of the district's predominant ecosystem, peatlands, will play a significant role in determining whether Pulang Pisau achieves sustainable economic growth. Unsustainable land management practices and plantation expansion in inappropriate locations can create short-term profits but these activities degrade the district's natural capital and create new risks to medium-term prosperity.



The collaboration between Pulang Pisau and GGGI was launched in September 2014 when the district-level Green Growth Visioning Workshop took place in Pulang Pisau. This used an interactive and highly visual process to explore green growth within Pulang Pisau's unique context.



All economic sectors that rely upon the district's water resources, including agriculture and aquaculture, need to be responsibly managed to prevent damaging these important hydrological systems. Finally, with many communities lacking access to electricity or clean energy sources, all of the district's waste-to-energy opportunities should be exploited to support equitable rural economic development.

Achieving green growth in Pulang Pisau will require continued investments in people, planning, technology and natural capital. As the district lacks rich deposits of coal, hard rock minerals, oil or natural gas, prosperity will need to be achieved by maximizing the potential of the land through informed, science-based decision making, and developing value-added products. Previous business models that focused on resource extraction need to be abandoned and all segments of society must collaborate to achieve Pulang Pisau's long-term development objectives.

Pulang Pisau sits upon two large peat domes; however, these fragile ecosystems have been degraded by multiple large-scale land conversions. Green growth in the district must include efforts to rehabilitate and sustainably manage the land damaged by the Mega Rice Project in the 1990s, industrial logging and, most recently, poorly located palm oil plantations.



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Pulang Pisau already has the largest share of Central Kalimantan's fisheries production and the district government see aquaculture as a strategic sector. However, the expansion of aquaculture farms can cause local and global environmental impacts through the destruction of mangroves, so sustainability must be embedded in future growth.



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Pulang Pisau's economy is predominantly land-based: however, smallholder commodity production is generally extensive rather than intensive and farmers use poor quality seeds and lack of technical expertise. As a result, there is great potential to increase yields, which will increase farmers' income and decrease the need for expansion into natural ecosystems.

GREEN GROWTH SECTORS



FORESTRY

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Revitalizing Pulang Pisau's forestry sector will require a coordinated effort to address a legacy of unsustainable logging in the district. Two persistent barriers to improved land management are unclear land tenure and forest management approaches that are disconnected from the needs of local communities.

Desired outcomes

The district adopts local forest and peat management systems that optimize the economic, social and ecological functions of forests for future generations, while reducing the number of fires.

Interventions

F1
Support the establishment of forest management units

F2
Promote community based forest and peatland management

AQUACULTURE

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The Pulang Pisau government hopes that the aquaculture sector will be one of the district's main contributors to economic development provide an increasing number of employment opportunities while promoting food security. However, aquaculture development must avoid the conversion of mangroves, as this can cause serious local and global environmental impacts.

Desired outcomes

An efficient and sustainable aquaculture sector that produces high-quality, high-value products in the appropriate locations.

Interventions

A1
Establish silvofishery systems in appropriate mangrove ecosystems

A2
Develop a district-level regulation on sustainable aquaculture

A3
Introduce better management practices (BMPs) for aquaculture

PLANTATIONS

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Small-scale agriculture is an important part of Pulang Pisau's economy; however, there is significant potential to improve community-based cultivation of rubber, coconut and coffee by promoting intensification, adopting best management practices and supporting linkages to upstream markets. The district must also ensure its palm oil plantations avoid deep peat and target appropriate degraded lands.

Desired outcomes

An efficient and sustainable plantations sector that produces high-quality, high-value agricultural products in the appropriate locations.

Interventions

P1
Improve the performance of smallholder rubber, coconut and coffee plantations

P2
Support the sustainable expansion of palm oil plantations

RENEWABLE ENERGY

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Pulang Pisau's energy sector is currently a direct financial cost as energy is imported from outside the district. Furthermore, limited access to energy limits communities' development opportunities. To address these challenges, the district has considerable potential to produce energy from existing sources of agricultural waste.

Desired outcomes

The ambition of this strategy is to increase sustainable energy sources by utilizing biogas produced from palm oil mill effluent (POME) and livestock waste.

Intervention

RE1
Generate electricity from palm oil mill effluent (POME) biogas

RE2
Generate energy from livestock waste biogas

CROSS CUTTING

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While this strategy proposes a range of a sectoral interventions, achieving green growth also requires a number of cross-cutting actions that support productive and sustainable activities in all economic sectors.

Desired outcomes

A transparent and investor-friendly business environment is established with reduced social conflict from overlapping or illegal concessions.

Interventions

All land use licenses are declared valid and free of competing claims

All new concessions avoid HCV areas and all HCV areas within existing concessions are protected

The spatial plan is updated to reflect the recommendations of the strategic environmental impact assessment



NEXT STEPS

Implementing this strategy will require coordinated action from the district government, private companies, local communities and non-governmental organizations. All of these actions need financial support, which must come from a range of different public and private sources.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BUDGET



1. Through the annual development planning and budgeting processes

Every year the 'musrenbang' process allows residents to discuss the issues facing their communities and decide upon priority development needs. This bottom-up process presents an opportunity for green growth actions to be discussed within communities and, potentially, included in the district's annual work plan and budget.

2. Through the district government's budget revision process

Every three months local governments hold a meeting to track and evaluate the progress of implementing the district's annual work plan. Every August, the local government agencies can change their activities and budget allocations, which is an opportunity for small-scale green growth actions to be budgeted.

3. Adoption into medium-term development plans and strategic plans

When Pulang Pisau's next RPJMD is being developed, this strategy can be used as a basis to ensure that the district's development priorities are aligned with green growth. The green growth vision and sector rationales could be included in the RPJMD's analysis of strategic issues and the logical framework provides potential indicators and targets for green growth.

OTHER SOURCES OF FINANCE



1. International donors and development partners

The green growth interventions and actions in this strategy can be packaged into program proposals and submitted to developed country governments, multilateral development partners and international NGOs working in Indonesia on green growth-related work. The logical framework provides a starting point for developing operational program proposals.



2. Private sector companies

The implementation of this strategy will require private companies operating in Pulang Pisau's forestry, mining, plantations and energy sectors to commit their own resources and expertise. This will only happen if the green growth opportunities present an attractive return on investment with a suitable and manageable level of risk.



3. Provincial and national government

There are many opportunities within the Government of Indonesia's internal funding mechanisms to support green growth activities in Pulang Pisau that are outside of the district government's budget.

MEASURING GREEN GROWTH



It is vital that the Pulang Pisau district government establishes a robust monitoring system to assess the district's performance towards its green growth vision. This requires a measurement framework that captures the comprehensive and integrated nature of the five desired outcomes of green growth, and a set of performance indicators to track the district's progress.

The table to the right outlines a 'dashboard' of 12 districtwide green growth indicators for Pulang Pisau. In addition, each sector chapter in this strategy includes a set of specific indicators to measure the green growth performance of that sector. Annex 1 includes a definition of each of these 12 districtwide indicators and the strategy's logical framework, which includes indicators for each sector, intervention and action.

A dashboard of green growth performance indicators for Pulang Pisau

No.	Indicator	Desired GG outcome
1	Annual GDP growth rate (%)	
2	GDP per capita (IDR)	Sustained economic growth
3	Gross capital formation (IDR)	
4	Employment/population ratio (%)	
5	Population below the poverty line (%)	Inclusive and equitable growth
6	GINI coefficient	
7	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita (tons of CO ₂ e)	GHG emissions reduction
8	Net annual change in above and below ground carbon stocks (tons of CO ₂ e)	
9	High Conservation Value Area (HCV) (ha)	Healthy and productive ecosystems
10	Environmental Quality Index (EQI)	
11	Fiscal capital index	
12	Household Vulnerability Index (HVI)	Social, economic and environmental resilience

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