



North Kalimantan

North Kalimantan is the latest province in Indonesia, located in the northern part of Kalimantan Island. The province is directly adjacent to neighbouring countries, namely the State of Sabah and Sarawak. At present, North Kalimantan is Indonesia's youngest province, officially legalized based on Law No. 20 of 2012. Population in North Kalimantan is about 666,333 people, with density 8,83 people/km². The Province GDP is about IDR 77.04 T (2017). The process of splitting North Kalimantan into a separate province from East Kalimantan began in the 2000s. After going through a long process, the establishment of the province of North Kalimantan was finally approved by national Parliament on 25 October 2012.

Geographically the province of North Kalimantan is strategically located along one of Indonesia's major shipping routes, linking with maritime routes to Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and other Asia Pacific countries. This strategic location gives the province opportunities to develop economically through export-import activities with other countries in the region.

Land cover in North Kalimantan is dominated by forests, with an area of 6,440,254 ha or about 90.06% of the total area. The agricultural area is spread around 1.55% or 110,751 ha from the total area. Forest land use dominates across districts, but most are in the Malinau District. The geographical condition of the province, which is dominated by mountains and hills with a steep slope, is mostly used as a protected forest. The use of settlement land is only 19,090 Ha or 0.27% of the total area of the province, with the highest settlement land in Nunukan District.

The issues of Climate change in North Kalimantan

As the youngest Province in Indonesia, North Kalimantan willing to contribute to the national target of Green House Gasses emission reduction, and also aware about the global climate change issues. Its because of North Kalimantan has one small island with high population density, Takarakan city which might be vulnerable to climate change. North Kalimantan has been developing the strategic document on climate change, called Provincial Green House Gasses Emission Reduction Action Planning (RAD-GRK). This document has been developed through participatory approach and will be integrated into the Provincial Development Planning. Based on the GHG inventory for 2017, the emission in north Kalimantan is about 69,886 TCO₂-e, mostly comes from land-based sector. The Provincial Government put a target to reduce the emission about 14,043 TCO₂-e in 2018. Based on internal estimates, this target is in alignment with the Under2 Coalition's goal of reducing GHG emissions to 2 metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent by 2050.

Strategies to reduce GHG emissions

North Kalimantan government has been identified several actions to reduce emissions such as;

- Promote environmental certification system for land-based business sector; Palm oil, logging concessions, acacia plantation, and mining.
- Designated the high conservation value area/forest as a conservation area (National Park), collaborate with neighbouring countries Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam.
- Establish biomass energy plantation to produce wood pellet.
- Build sustainable power plant, hydro power plant
- Convert the light system from fossil to solar system.
- Convert the diesel power plant to biomass power plant.

Capacity

North Kalimantan Government realized that a huge effort is needed to deal with climate change issues. Therefore, to execute the strategies the government not only rely on the government budget, but also to mobilize resource from privates, local NGO, and international NGO. Several private companies and NGOs has been put their commitments to support North Kalimantan Government such as investment on infrastructures, and human development capacity programs, provide technical trainings to local government and communities.