



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT A GLANCE

- District within one of three Indonesian conservation provinces with around 47% total forest area (~12% of total forest area in the province)
- Most populous district in the province but with poorly developed infrastructure to be improved through multiple construction projects (e.g., Gorontalo Outer Ring Road, Tapodu Canal, Sediment Traps in estuaries of Lake Limboto)
- Lake Limboto, a stopover/home for 85 bird species & tourist hotspot, decreasing in size due to sedimentation & upland land use changes despite revitalization efforts
- Nantu-Boliyohuto Wildlife Reserve (NBWR), one of Sulawesi's last intact forests, located in Gorontalo & two other districts has high biodiversity, endemic species, & a globally-important saltlick; but also faces increasing pressure from transmigrants/local communities (LC) harvesting timber & non-timber forest products
- Agriculture is over 35% of district GDP & district has large agricultural potential, esp. for corn & coconut that have guaranteed market opportunities

MAIN DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION

- Shifting cultivation & small-scale illegal logging
- Forest fires
- Small-scale plantations

AVERAGE ANNUAL EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AREA
263,648.55 t CO₂ (2010-2019)
Includes above-ground biomass & peatlands

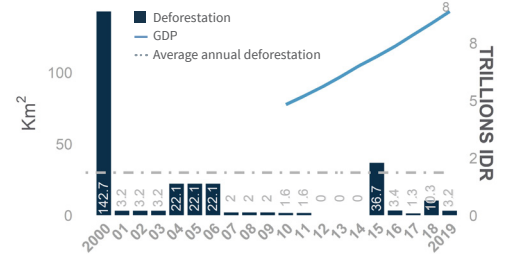
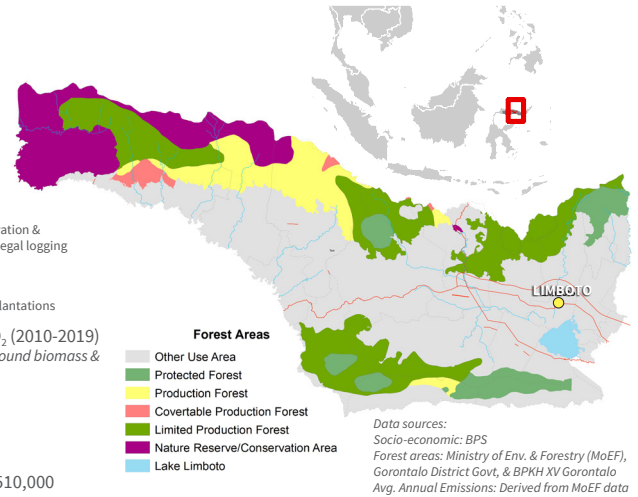
POPULATION 380,290 (2020)
HDI 66.92 (2020)
GDP IDR 8,872,521,510,000 (2019, Base year 2010)
GINI 0.3968 (2018)

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
- Construction
- Trade

RURAL/URBAN POPULATION
69.21%/30.78%

STRATEGIC COMMODITIES (DISTRICT PRODUCTION, 2019)
Field Paddy (5.4 Tonnes)
Corn (4.7 Tonnes)
Coconut (1.02 Tonnes)



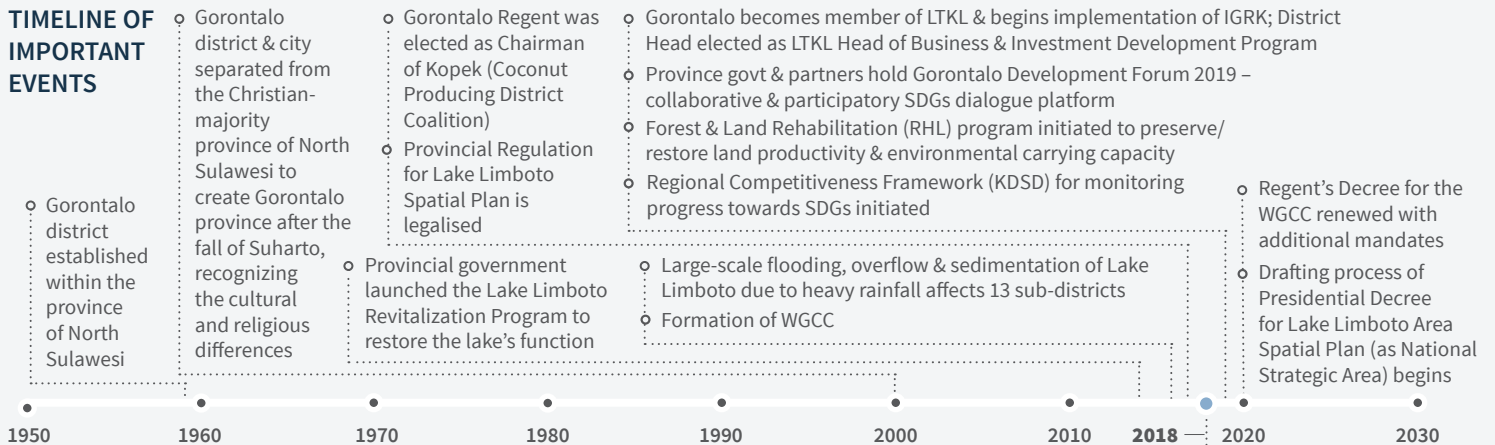
SPOTLIGHT ON INNOVATION

Climate Change (CC) programs have been integrated into development planning through the district's Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD 2016-2021), with an allocation of ~10% of district budget (APBD; ~USD 13 million in 2020). For proper implementation and further development planning integration of plans and strategies, the multi-stakeholder **Working Group for Climate Change (WGCC)** was created and supported by a 2016 Regent's Decree. WGCC's functions have been expanded since then to include implementation of a greenhouse gas inventory (IGRK) compiling data on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and sinks, including carbon stocks.

Given its commitment to CC programs and membership in Sustainable Districts Association (LTKL) but limited data on GHG emissions, Gorontalo was selected as a district-level pilot for implementing the IGRK – a national requirement that pre-2018 was only implemented at the provincial level. The district-level IGRK process

aims to generate more accurate data due to direct contact with the GHG producing sectors. In 2019, the district with KLHK, Koaksi, and LTKL began planning IGRK implementation and appointed WGCC for the task since an effective and efficient institutional coordinator is needed to support cross-sectoral processes, inter-party coordination, data collection, capacity-building and fund-raising. Tasking WGCC represents a different IGRK approach, where relevant stakeholders are engaged to create a transparent, accurate, and consistent process from the district to national level. Further, the renewed Regent's decree in 2020 supports WGCC's expanded functions with improved institutional arrangements, updated stakeholder involved (district government institutions and the community representatives), additional priority agendas in mitigation CC programs, and new evaluation responsibilities for adaptation CC programs.

TIMELINE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS



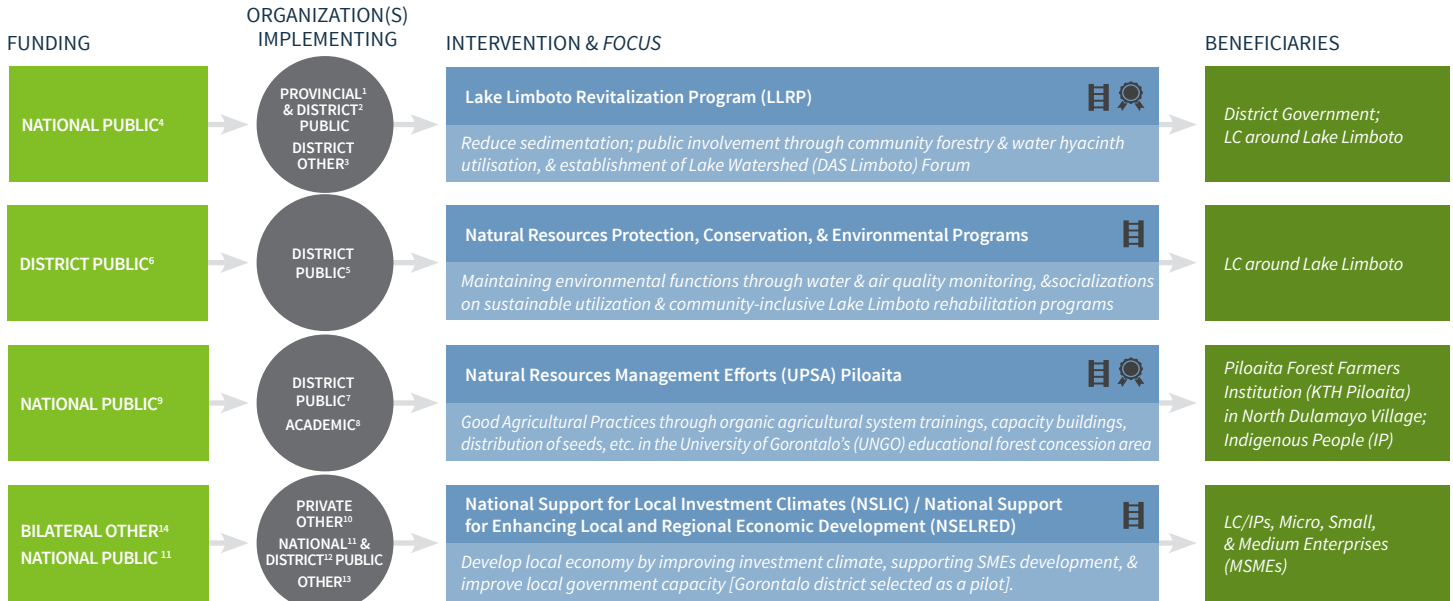
PLEDGES & COMMITMENTS

1 District commitment balancing economic growth & sustainability through various targets; e.g., 1-2% increase of Gender Development Index & women's participation in the workforce; maintaining Environmental Quality Index >60; improving domestic waste management by 10%; maintaining Good Governance Index >4.86; relative to 2015 values. **2** Addresses sustainable development goals (SDGs), including increasing Environmental Quality & Governance Indices, decreasing poverty gap ratio by 3%, & maintaining farmers' welfare. **3** Provincial commitment (incl. districts/cities) to support SDGs; e.g., decrease poverty 3%, eliminate malaria, increase access to clean water 13%, decrease unemployment rate 2%, maintain total forest cover at 63%, increase critical land rehabilitated 5.5%, relative to 2016 values. **4** Contribute to national goal: Reduce emissions 29% (unconditional) to 41% (conditional on international support) below BAU level of 2,869 MT CO₂.



KEY INTERVENTIONS

✘ DISINCENTIVES 📏 ENABLING MEASURES 🏆 INCENTIVES



1 Provincial Government. 2 District Government. 3 Limboto Watershed Forum. 4 Ministry of Public Works and Housing. 5 District Environmental & Natural Resources Agency. 6 District Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). 7 District Agricultural Agency. 8 University of Gorontalo. 9 Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). 10 CowaterSogema International Inc. 11 Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). 12 District Development Planning Agency (Bappeda). 13 Project Steering Team (PSC), Project Technical Team (PTC), Provincial Coordination Team (PCC), Local Stakeholders Team (MSF). 14 Global Affairs Canada.

PROGRESS TOWARDS JURISDICTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

🟡 EARLY 🟢 INTERMEDIATE 🟠 ADVANCED

Integrated sustainable development strategy	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District RPJMD has targets & action plan for sustainable development, is integrated with Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) & RPPLH & aligned with national & provincial medium- & long-term plans Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan (RAD-PUG 2016-2020) is a guideline for all district agencies to plan programs & budgets to tackle gender-related issues in health, education, economy, etc.
Spatial plans	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District RTRW (spatial plan) integrated with KLHS & provincial RTRW; detailed spatial plan (RDTR) is being aligned with national & district RTRWs based on urban plan provisions (KRK) One Map Platform is being developed & socialized
Performance targets	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many targets (e.g., poverty, EoDB, environmental rehabilitation) exist, but not for Green Gross Domestic Product (GGDP) & reducing gaps between agricultural labor & minimum wages District strategic commodities (DSC) development includes targets for production & sustainable certification of industries, but no targets for land management or certified smallholders
Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KDSD, an integrated monitoring system, & IGRK are in process; progress on clean water supply, education, & health infrastructure data are reported via district statistical agency (BPS) Community Forestry Partners (CFP; LC/IP volunteers) help Forest Rangers (Polhut) monitor forest areas & provincial FMUs carry out forest MRV & mapping along with district govt & LC/IPs 1st district to execute monitoring & reporting of budget use through provincial level platform (<i>e-monev+</i>); APBD is monitored & tagged for climate-related expenditures with reports published
Policies & incentives	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations (e.g., Sustainable Agricultural Land (LP2B); Agrarian Reform Taskforce (ARTF); Palm Oil Moratorium) & initiatives (e.g., no planting on slopes, LLRP, RHL) show sustainability efforts District aims to improve living conditions & employment in partnership with private sector (e.g., rent a district-owned factory) & facilitates business licensing process for sustainable practices
Multi-stakeholder governance	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogues on DSC development & KDSD implementation includes govt agencies, LC/IP, academics & NGOs Various multi-stakeholder groups (e.g., WGCC, ARTF) incl. LC/IP & academics, BalitBangda's (District Research & Development Agency) project teams incl. researchers & experts as advisors
Sustainable agriculture	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSC (esp. corn & coconut) have distribution, production, & spatial data, which are partly available via RTRW, LP2B & BPS; location permit data are lacking & distribution maps are not public Multiple district farmer organizations exist (e.g., HKTI - raw materials for agriculture, fisheries, forestry; KOPEK - coconut, OSAKA - micro industries of processed coconut)
Indigenous peoples & local community rights	🟡	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District <i>musrenbang</i>, a forum to discuss community issues & make decisions for short-term planning & improvements includes women, LC forums, development partners, & private sector Uduluwo To Ulimo Lo, an IP law institution, advises district govt during conflicts of interest District encourages IPs & other vulnerable groups via business trainings & collaborative enterprises, & is developing institutional models for social services & protection
Sustainable development funding	🟢	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most sustainability initiatives are funded through APBD; & district & national govts financially support agriculture & social assistance programs District is applying to Green Climate Fund to develop a strategic area for integrated agriculture & reduce GHG emissions

CITATION | I. Dunggio, R. Jaya, H. Malik, S. Hidayat, C. H. Tomahayu, L. Gobel, G. Kojongkam, M. Amiruddin, P.R. Pasaribu, R.P. Istanti, S. Peteru. 2021. "Gorontalo District, Gorontalo, Indonesia" in C. Stickler et al. (Eds.), *The State of Jurisdictional Sustainability*. San Francisco, CA: EII; Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR.

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

2021/06/28

TECHNICAL TEAM



SUPPORTED BY



based on a decision of the German Bundestag

CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES

- Lack of enthusiasm & interest of younger generations to enter agriculture
- Limited human resources & education, esp. in MSMEs management & district R&D
- Difficulties in accessing capital & connections to private sector/companies, especially in fulfilling requirements & bureaucracy along with inadequate agricultural knowledge limits farmer productivity & requires intervention
- Overlapping authority between district agencies results in long bureaucratic processes

OPPORTUNITIES

- Provincial & district govt strongly support sustainable agriculture (e.g., virgin coconut oil SME); priority programs (e.g., UPSA) with supporting regulations (e.g., LP2B) are in place
- NBWR could become a national park if KLHK approves, further protecting forests/biodiversity & with potential tourism opportunities
- Existence of CFP as a partner of district govt in preserving the environment & forests
- Potential for development of eco- & agro-tourism but needs agreement & planning across relevant stakeholders