

Planting new seed in a burned-out land: Making money from carbon credits in Kalimantan

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Abstract

Carbon credit development holds significant potential in Kalimantan as a sustainable income source, drawing on positive examples from countries like Brazil. Key challenges, such as regulatory gaps and technical limitations, can be addressed through capacity building, strengthening regulations, and fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration. The implementation of advanced technologies like remote sensing and blockchain for accurate carbon emission verification is crucial, alongside building strong institutions and international marketing strategies. The metaphor “Planting new seed in a burned-out land” symbolizes the exploration of new opportunities amidst environmental challenges, with carbon credits offering both economic benefits and environmental sustainability for Kalimantan.

Keywords – Carbon Credits, Environmental Conservation, Sustainable Income

INTRODUCTION

Kalimantan, as one of the largest islands in Indonesia, has long been known for its abundant natural resources, including vast tropical forests and mineral resources such as coal. This wealth has become an important pillar for the regional economy, especially through the mining and forestry sectors. (Wulandari & Mubarak, 2021) However, the exploitation of these natural resources does not come without consequences. Intensive mining and deforestation activities have caused significant environmental degradation, including habitat loss, decreased air and water quality, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. In this situation, the concept of carbon credits has emerged as an innovative solution that not only aims to preserve the environment but also offers a new source of sustainable income for local communities. (Mubarak et al., 2023)

Carbon credits are financial instruments designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by assessing and giving economic value to the efforts to reduce emissions. In this scheme, one unit of carbon credit is equivalent to one ton of carbon dioxide that has been successfully reduced from the atmosphere through various environmentally friendly projects. (Syaugi & Rahmah, 2021) This concept opens up opportunities for developing countries such as Indonesia to gain economic benefits from conservation and reforestation efforts. (Purnomo & Zahra Maulida, 2023) For Kalimantan, with its vast tropical forests that can function as natural carbon sinks, the potential to participate in the global carbon credit market is enormous. Through the implementation of effective carbon credit projects, Kalimantan can utilize its vast forests and lands as the main tool in reducing carbon emissions, while also earning additional income. (Yusuf et al., 2023)

Kalimantan's potential to benefit from the global carbon credit market is significant. In addition to its vast tropical forests, sectors such as forestry and peatlands can be optimized for carbon credit projects. (Huda et al., 2023) Peatlands, for example, have a huge carbon storage capacity, so their restoration can make a major contribution to reducing global emissions. (Rasyid et al., 2023) In addition, changing environmentally unfriendly practices such as forest burning for land clearing to more sustainable actions will bring dual benefits: preserving forest ecosystems while creating new economic opportunities. The implementation of carbon credit projects can also empower local communities through

skills enhancement and employment opportunities related to for (Yuliani et al., 2023) est conservation and management. (Hamid et al., 2023)

However, despite its great potential, the implementation of carbon credits in Kalimantan is not without challenges. These challenges include technical and regulatory constraints that still need to be resolved to achieve full success. Technical constraints include the need for sophisticated monitoring and reporting technology to ensure the credibility and accuracy of the carbon credits generated. (Faridah et al., 2023) On the regulatory side, a strong legal framework and solid institutional support are needed to regulate and oversee the implementation of carbon credit projects. (Wajdi et al., 2023) In addition, the active involvement of various stakeholders, including the government, private sector, and local communities, is essential to ensure sustainability and long-term success. (Makiah, 2021) Therefore, this study aims to explore the potential of carbon credits in Kalimantan, diagnose the various challenges that exist, and formulate innovative strategies that can be implemented to overcome these obstacles. (Kusumadewi et al., 2022) Through this comprehensive approach, it is hoped that Kalimantan can utilize carbon credits as a tool to achieve a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation. (Hidayatullah et al., 2024)

RESEARCH METHODS

The qualitative approach in this study is very relevant to identify innovative strategies that can increase the potential of carbon credits in Kalimantan. (Muhaimin et al., 2023) Literature study as the main focus allows researchers to conduct in-depth analysis of various relevant literature, such as scientific journals, books, government reports, and policy documents related to the environment and carbon credits. (Makiah et al., 2022) This method provides researchers with the opportunity to review various perspectives, theories, and data that have been previously published, so that they can identify trends, challenges, and opportunities in the implementation of carbon credits in Kalimantan. In addition, by evaluating existing policies and regulations, this study can provide more comprehensive and evidence-based recommendations to support the development and implementation of effective carbon credit strategies. (Sukarni & Mahmud, 2024)

RESULT

CARBON CREDITS

Carbon credits are an important mechanism in global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide (CO₂), which contribute to global warming. (Prihatiningtyas et al., 2023). The basic concept is to assign a financial value to each ton of CO₂ emissions that is reduced or removed from the atmosphere in the form of “credits.” These credits can be traded on carbon markets, providing an economic incentive for companies or countries to limit their emissions. Carbon credit projects generally fall into three main categories. First, reforestation, which involves replanting forests to absorb CO₂. Second, clean technologies such as renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro) that directly reduce emissions. Third, more efficient waste management such as converting organic waste to biogas or biomass, reducing methane emissions.

The benefits of carbon credits are not only limited to reducing emissions, but also as a new source of income for participating entities. In Kalimantan, which has great potential in reforestation and forest management projects, carbon credits can be an innovative strategy to support the local economy while protecting the environment. Historically, the concept of carbon credits emerged from the 1997 Kyoto Protocol as part of the global effort to address climate change. The carbon credit market has grown rapidly since then, with the European Union and developed countries playing a key role in regulating carbon trading and pushing for supportive regulations. (Suyanto, 2023)

Carbon credits operate on a “cap-and-trade” principle, where a maximum limit on emissions is set and entities that successfully reduce emissions below this limit can sell their carbon credits to those in need. (Suyanto, 2023) This encourages investment in environmentally friendly technologies and better emissions management practices. Carbon credit projects must meet stringent standards and be validated by independent third parties to ensure valid emission reductions. (Anshary et al., 2023) International mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) facilitate cross-border trading of carbon credits, providing opportunities for developing countries like Indonesia to participate in the global market. (Center, 2022)

Since the 2015 Paris agreement, carbon credits have been increasingly recognized as an important instrument in achieving global climate change mitigation targets. Technological

innovations such as blockchain are also being used to increase transparency and security in carbon credit trading. (Azizi MJ et al., 2023)

KALIMANTAN'S POTENTIAL IN THE CARBON CREDIT MARKET

Kalimantan, with its large forest area and significant carbon stocks, offers tremendous potential in the carbon credit market. This potential is supported by several key factors that make it ideal for the development of these projects. (Hakim et al., 2021) One of the key factors is the biodiversity and ecosystems that are still maintained in the tropical rainforests of Borneo, one of the largest in the world. (Miles et al., 2014) These forests not only act as natural carbon sinks but also support various endemic flora and fauna species, such as orangutans and proboscis monkeys, which have high conservation value. (Ari Welianto, 2022)

In addition, the potential of coal mining in Kalimantan is also an important aspect in the context of carbon credits. Although this activity produces significant carbon emissions, the application of appropriate mitigation technologies and strategies can reduce its impact. Carbon credit programs can play a role in offsetting these emissions through investment in forest conservation projects and peatland rehabilitation. (Ginting, 2008) Support from the government and international institutions is also a crucial factor in developing carbon credit potential in Kalimantan. Pro-environmental policies, financial incentives, and international cooperation can accelerate the development of carbon credit markets in the region. Collaboration with indigenous and local communities, who have traditional knowledge of forest conservation, is also important to ensure sustainability and local participation in these projects. (Budiarso, 2019)

Challenges such as peatland degradation require a careful approach to rehabilitation and conservation to optimize Kalimantan's carbon credit potential. With a comprehensive and inclusive strategy, Kalimantan can play a key role in the global carbon credit market, while preserving biodiversity and improving economic prosperity in a sustainable manner. (Maftuah & Nurzakiah, 2018)

However, the existence of coal fields in Kalimantan also raises important questions regarding environmental sustainability. The existence of these coal fields not only plays an important role in the regional economy but also contributes significantly to the global market. According to data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Kalimantan contributes more than 60% of national coal production each year, showing the

scale and great potential of this region. (Team Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Republic of Indonesia, 2021) Coal extraction and use are known to produce high carbon emissions, which contribute to global climate change. In this context, the integration of carbon credit policies in Kalimantan can be a strategic foundation in achieving two main objectives: supporting local economic activities through diversification of income sources and preserving the environment. (Rossy, 2023)

The richness of coal resources in Kalimantan offers a great opportunity in terms of carbon credits. Through this mechanism, coal mining companies can offset the carbon emissions they produce by investing in local reforestation and forest conservation projects. (Center, 2022) The project could include restoration of post-mining land, sustainable forest management, and the use of environmentally friendly technologies in industrial processes. In this way, coal fields are not only seen as a source of energy but also as a great potential for effective carbon absorption. The implementation of carbon credits in the coal industry in Kalimantan is considered to have promising prospects. In addition to reducing negative environmental impacts, this step can also improve the image of mining companies and become an example of responsible and sustainable mining practices in the eyes of the world (Lawang et al., 2023)

DISCUSSION

The potential for carbon credits in Kalimantan is enormous, supported by rich natural conditions, the existence of extensive peatlands, and high awareness of the importance of environmental conservation. Carbon credits offer significant opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while providing significant economic benefits to local communities. However, to realize this potential, several technical and regulatory challenges must be overcome properly.

One of the main obstacles is the difficulty in measuring and verifying carbon emissions. Innovative technologies such as blockchain can be used to overcome this obstacle by providing greater transparency and accountability in carbon transactions. Blockchain is able to record every transaction permanently and irreversibly, thereby reducing the risk of data manipulation and increasing stakeholder trust. In addition to technical issues, the role of institutions and strengthening regulations is also very important. Strong institutions and clear regulations will ensure that carbon credit schemes are implemented effectively and

fairly. Strict regulations will also ensure that activities that produce carbon emissions are well regulated, so that carbon credits can provide maximum impact in reducing emissions. Carbon credits can also be a new source of income for Kalimantan. A successful carbon credit scheme will provide financial incentives to local communities and related stakeholders to maintain environmental sustainability. Revenue from carbon credits can be used to fund conservation projects, develop green infrastructure, and improve the welfare of local communities. Case studies in Brazil show that successful implementation of carbon credits requires strong commitment from various parties, including the government, the private sector, and local communities. The success in Brazil proves that with the right strategy, carbon credits have the potential not only to mitigate climate change, but also to improve the quality of life of local communities through increased income and environmental conservation.

To maximize the potential of carbon credits in Kalimantan, several recommendations need to be considered. First, increasing technological capacity is an important tool. Investment in blockchain technology and more accurate measurement and verification techniques will increase transparency and accountability. This approach will simplify the process of calculating and reporting carbon credits, which is an important basis for ensuring the reliability of the carbon credit market. Second, a stronger and more supportive regulatory framework is needed. The government must clarify regulations related to carbon credits, including incentives for companies participating in this program. Harmonization of regulations with international standards is also absolutely necessary so that carbon credits from Kalimantan can be recognized in the global market.

Institutional strengthening is also needed in the management of carbon credit programs. An institution specifically overseeing the implementation and development of carbon credits must be established. This institution will function as a supervisory body and facilitator, providing guidance and technical support to the various stakeholders involved. In addition, multi-stakeholder collaboration must be enhanced. The government, private sector, research institutions, and local communities need to work together to ensure that carbon credit programs are not only economical but also beneficial for environmental sustainability. Education and empowerment of local communities in carbon credit projects will also increase participation and support environmental conservation more effectively.

Finally, the development of international marketing strategies should be given attention. Kalimantan carbon credits should be promoted to the global market, demonstrating the uniqueness and added value they offer. This strategy includes participating in international certifications that can increase the competitiveness of carbon credits in the market. By implementing these recommendations, Kalimantan can optimize the potential of carbon credits as a new source of income while contributing to environmental conservation.

CONCLUSIONS

Kalimantan's vast potential for carbon credits, supported by rich natural resources and environmental awareness, can offer significant economic and environmental benefits. However, challenges in measuring carbon emissions and regulatory frameworks need to be addressed. Technologies like blockchain can enhance transparency, while strong institutions and regulations are essential for effective implementation.

Case studies, such as Brazil's, show carbon credits can boost both income and sustainability. Key recommendations include investing in technology, strengthening regulations to meet international standards, fostering collaboration, and developing global marketing strategies. By doing so, Kalimantan can fully harness carbon credits for economic growth and environmental conservation.

LIMITATION

This study has several limitations that need to be considered. First, the qualitative approach focused on desk study limits this study to the analysis of available literature, which may not fully reflect the actual situation on the ground. Information obtained from scientific journals, books, government reports, and policy documents sometimes has limitations in terms of actuality and relevance to current conditions in Kalimantan. Second, this study does not include primary data collection through surveys or interviews, which could provide deeper insights into the perceptions and experiences of local stakeholders regarding carbon credit implementation.

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