



# ITTO Side Event

## SFM to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the tropics

**Avoiding Deforestation in the Betung Kerihun National Park,  
West Kalimantan, Indonesia  
through**

**Collaborative and Community-based Conservation Management**

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WWF-Indonesia  
UNFCCC,  
Bali, 10 December 2007**





## **PRESENTATION OUTLINE**

- 1. Project Background**
- 2. Community Based as Main Strategy**
- 3. Linkage to Heart of Borneo Initiative and Climate Change**
- 4. Achievements and Impacts**
- 5. Lesson Learned**
- 6. Future Challenges**





# 1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

ITTO has been playing a major role for conservation program in Kapuas Hulu in particular in developing and implementing Betung Kerihun National Park:

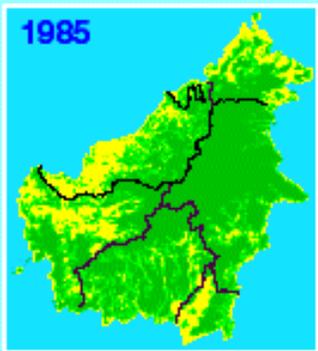
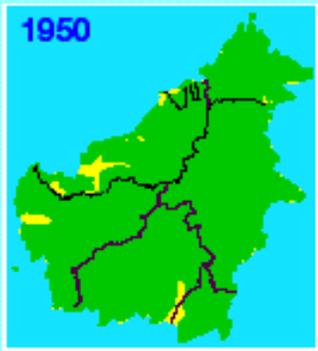
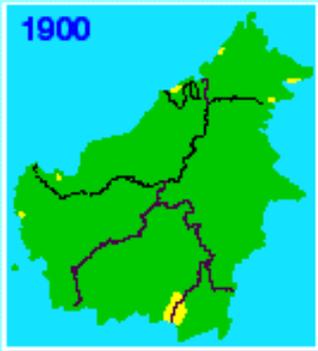
1. **Period of Support (Phase I 1995-1999, Phase II 2001-2005)**
2. **Total Investment (Phase I US\$ 1.248.500 Phase II US\$ 914,000 )**
3. **Objective:**  
Phase I: To develop Betung Kerihun Nature Reserve as National Park  
Phase II:  
**To establish the foundation for community-based conservation and development program that will maintain long-term integrity of Betung Kerihun National Park**  
**To develop an effective system for managing a trans-boundary national park with Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary, Sarawak**
4. **Main Output**  
Phase I:
  - Status of Betung Kerihun changed as National Park
  - Database on Biodiversity, Socio-Economic of Local People
  - 25 Years Management Plan of BKNP establishedPhase II:
  - Implementation of the Management Plan through Collaborative and Community Based Management



# Forest Cover of Borneo

FOREST COVER

FOREST COVER

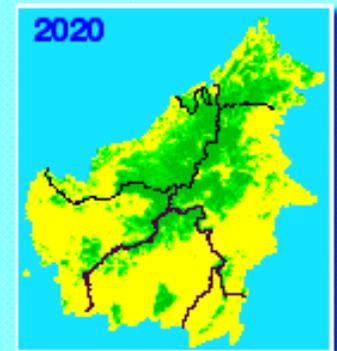
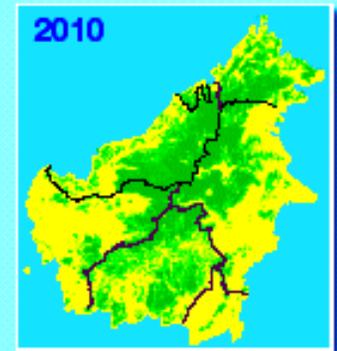
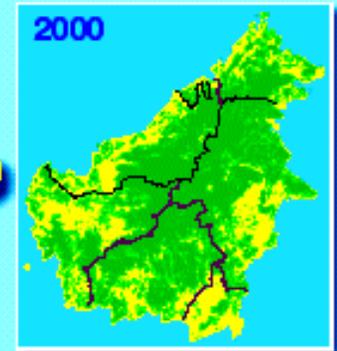
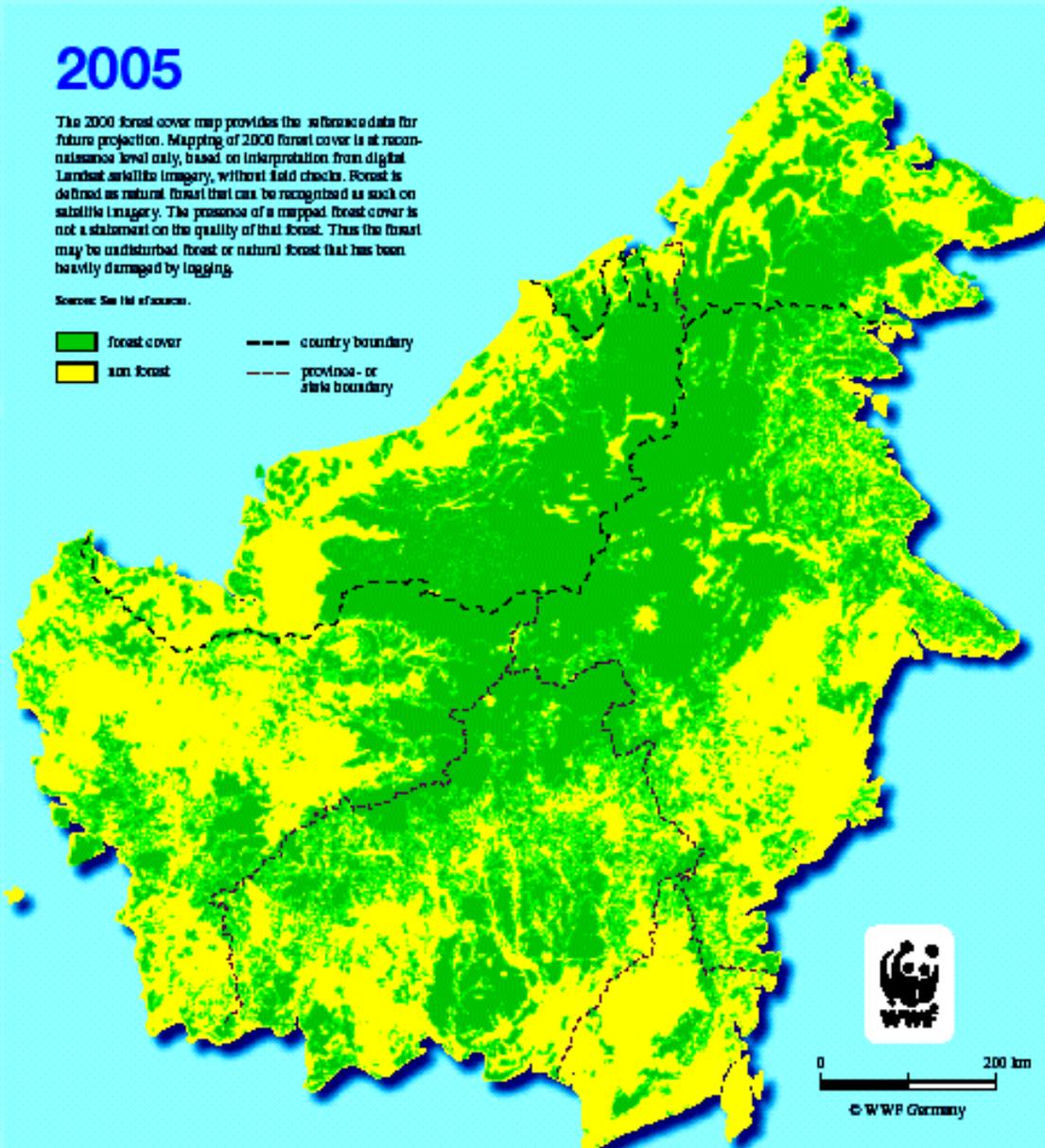


2005

The 2000 forest cover map provides the reference data for future projection. Mapping of 2000 forest cover is at reconnaissance level only, based on interpretation from digital Landsat satellite imagery, without field checks. Forest is defined as natural forest that can be recognized as such on satellite imagery. The presence of a mapped forest cover is not a statement on the quality of that forest. Thus the forest may be undisturbed forest or natural forest that has been heavily damaged by logging.

Source: See list of sources.

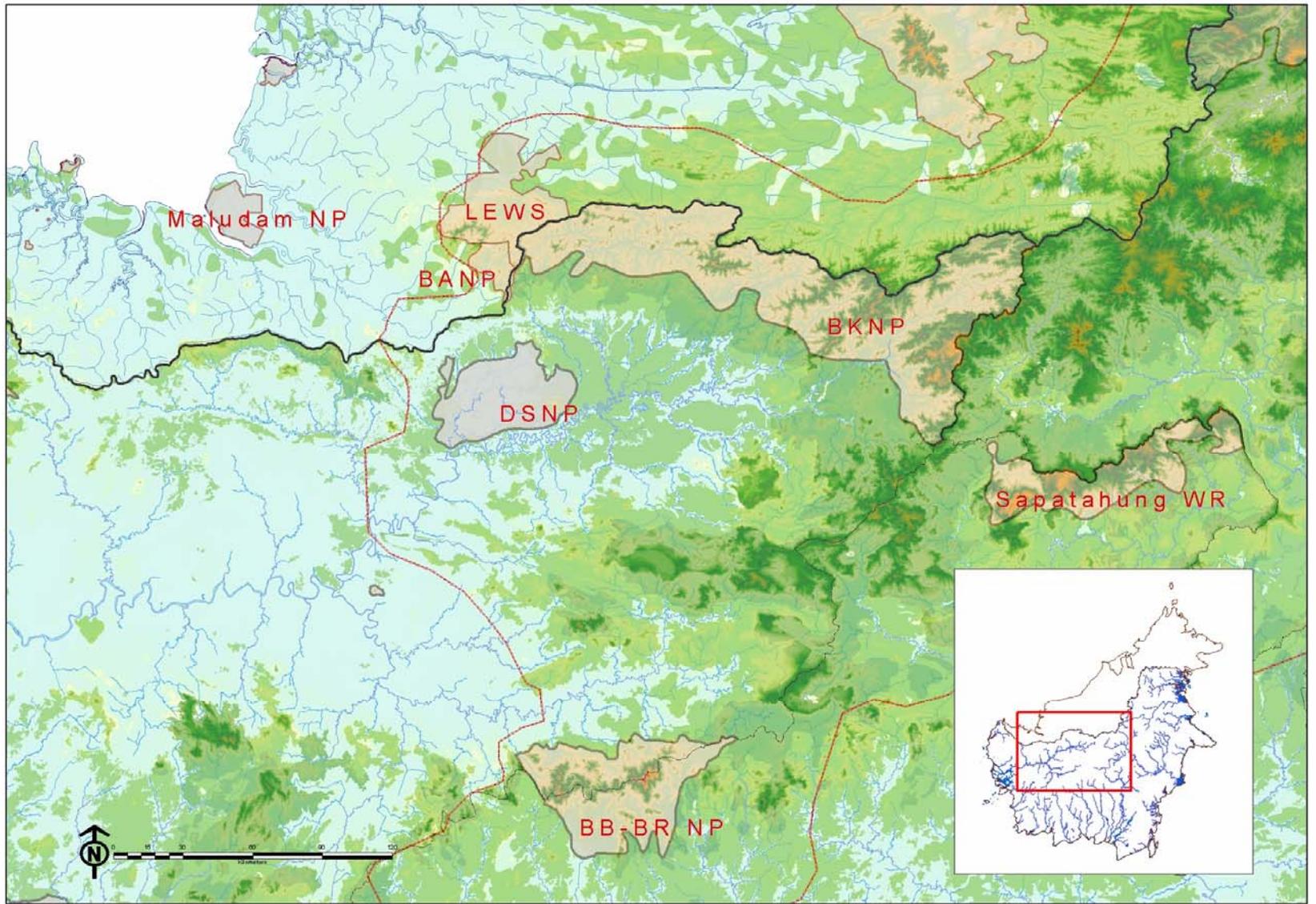
- forest cover
- non forest
- - - country boundary
- - - province- or state boundary



0 200 km

© WWF Germany

# Landscape of Betung Kerihun National Park

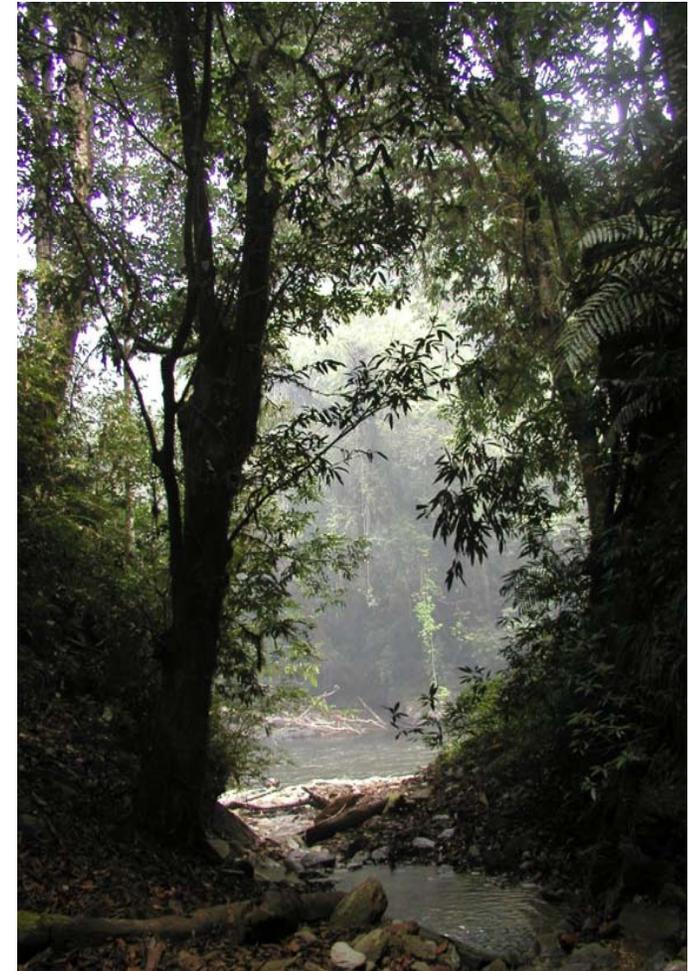




# 1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

## The Importance of Betung Kerihun NP

- Home for more than 1,200 plants species have so far been documented, incl. 418 genera and 110 families. From these numbers, 75 species are endemic to Borneo.
- Home for 48 species of mammals in the Park; 18 Chiroptera (bats); 17 species of rodents; 7 species of primates, 301 species of avifauna (birds), 24 endemic to Borneo; 103 species of reptilia and amphibian; 112 species of fish, 14 endemic to Borneo; 170 species of insects.
- The main habitat for Bornean orangutan (sub-species *Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*).
- Water catchments for 3 major river in Borneo, namely Kapuas (W. Kalimantan), Mahakam (E. Kalimantan), and Batang Ai (Sarawak).





## 2.0 COLLABORATIVE AND COMMUNITY BASED AS MAIN STRATEGY

- 8 sub-ethnic groups of Dayak and Malay (Iban, Tamambaloh, Taman Sibau, Kantu, Kayan Mendalam, Bukit Mendalam, Bukit Metelunai and Punan Hovongan) living in and around the Park. These groups are representing 3 of 4 main typology of Dayak people in Borneo. High dependency to forest resources as their main livelihood
- Many stakeholders involved:
  - International, National, Local Governments
  - Many sectoral interest (Plantatation, Mining, Tourism)

### Other consideration:

- Number and capacity of Staff is not adequate to manage the Park (76 staff vs 800,000 hectares).





# Implementation Strategy of Community-Based Conservation in BKNP

- Community-Based Ecotourism in 2 watersheds (Sibau and Upper Kapuas)
- Joint Survey and monitoring of Orangutan in 2 Watersheds (Sibau and Embaloh)
- Local community involvement in establishment of park boundaries and park zoning
- Joint Patrol in 2 watersheds (Sibau and Mendalam)
- Restoration program led by community group and church council. In year 2007, 30 thousands local tress are planted in 2 watersheds.
- Signing PWS MoU between Head of District with 5 head of villages in Mendalam Watersheds to protect the forest and riverbank from destructive activities. District gov. has allocated IDR 3,2 billion for these scheme, while the consortium (WWF, Care, IIED) committed to allocate IDR 4 million for the next 4 years.
- Establishment of micro-hydro power as environmental services scheme in one village inside the Park (ongoing process).
- Development of organic farming program in Mendalam Watersheds and the corridor between Betung Kerihun NP and Danau Sentarum NP to provide the better option for the land use pattern by local people in and around the Park from shifting agriculture into more intensive agriculture.



# Joint Patrol (1)



# Joint Patrol (2)



**Field investigation of Illegal Logging activities in and around the Park**



**Strengthening civil society network in combating illegal logging**



**And ...  
Encourage Government of  
Indonesia and Malaysia to combat  
Illegal Logging collaboratively**



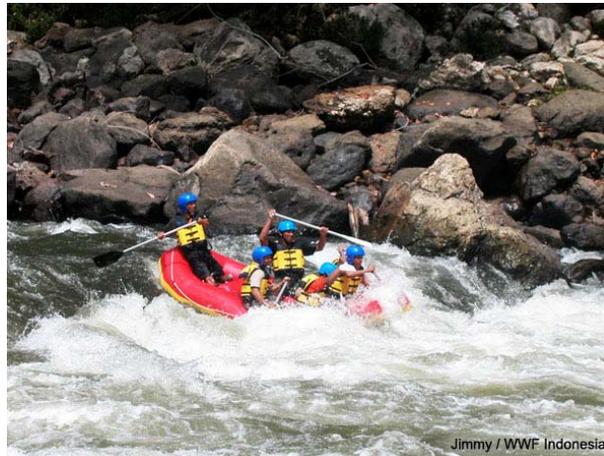
# Progress of Ecotourism Development in BKNP:



WWF Indonesia / Hermas R.M



Photo by Mr.Pekka Höima



Jimmy / WWF Indonesia



### 3.0 Linkage to Heart of Borneo Initiative and Climate Change

- Implementation of Betung Kerihun NP through collaborative and community-based management approach **becoming role model for the larger management in Heart of Borneo area** (protected area connectivity, conservation financing, and community participation).
- Betung Kerihun NP Program has been successful in **avoiding deforestation due to illegal logging and palm oil development.**



## 4.0. Achievements and Impacts

- Many illegal activities such as illegal logging, illegal wildlife trade, illegal fishing, and wildlife poaching in and around the Park reduced significantly.
- **Local community has taken effective leadership** in protection of the forest in their area (customary forest, protected forest, and national park).
- **Local community was starting get benefit** from community empowerment program and environmental services scheme to improve their sustainable livelihood (organic farming, renewable energy, water services, ecotourism).
- Especially from ecotourism, during 2004-mid of 2007, 350 visitors are recorded, @ IDR 4,070,000 paid to the villagers (for meal, lodging, transportation, guide, porter). **Totally it is about US\$ 154,000.**
- By combining security and prosperity approach in managing the Park, during the high peak of illegal logging activities (period 2001-2004), **the damage in the park is relatively small.**
- Betung Kerihun program within the HoB campaign, has played **significant roles in halting the plan for the development of 1,8 million ha palm oil in the border** of Indonesia, Sarawak, and Sabah.





## 5.0. Lessons Learned

- **Collaborative work among stakeholder** in managing national park is very effective to minimize the threat and pressure to the Park from many illegal activities (illegal logging, illegal wildlife trade, wildlife poaching, illegal fishing).
- **Avoid deforestation is the resultant** of many efforts that combining between security and prosperity approach.
- When conservation activities has been successful in **providing access to community for sustainable livelihood** and the community experience the benefit of conservation management, the result will include poverty alleviation and better resilience of the community.
- For local people, **forest is supermarket** that providing source of livelihood for them. In this context, it is important to ensure that additional scheme from carbon trade (REDD) is not disturbing the current achievement. When it is happen, REDD will be come additional incentive.





## 6.0. Future Challenge

- **Maintaining collaborative and community-based management approach** and formal recognition from government of the approach.
- **Continue capacity building of stakeholders** (government and private sector agencies and community) in implementing sustainable development principle.
  - Strengthen local institution in the community level.
  - Green practices for private sector (outside the Park).
  - Developing Sustainable Land Use Plan at district and provincial level.



**Thank You !!!**

