

ITTO Project PD 44/00 Rev. 3 (F)  
The Implementation of a Community-based Transboundary  
Management Plan for the Betung Kerihun National Park,  
West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Phase II

Traditional knowledge and  
utilization of biodiversity  
by local communities in and around  
Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP)





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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Kapuas Hulu District, through the Decree from Head of District (SK Bupati No. 144/2003), was declared as Conservation District. To make this function, all the elements within the local government and community, including the management of the Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP), are expected to have joint efforts. In this case, to achieve the synergy in reaching a mutual understanding and formulating the implementation strategies. Socialization and workshops are among the efforts to make this program a success.

Regarding the effort to have a better understanding, WWF-Indonesia through the project PD 44/00 Rev. 3 (F) *"The Implementation of Community Based Transboundary Management for the Betung Kerihun National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Phase II"* Project funded by ITTO, intended to contribute to the dynamic of the process by facilitating several relevant programs. These, among others are organization of village-level workshops on "The National Park Boundary and Community Empowerment" in four areas, namely, in Embaloh and Mendalam in September 2003, and in Kapuas and Sibau in February 2004.

The following are some of the issues and materials presented and discussed during those workshops:

1. Explanation on the existence, functions, and the values of the BKNP to the community and other interested parties;
2. Socialization on the National Park boundaries and its consequences to the traditional community and relevant governmental institutions;
3. Patterns of the community- BKNP interactions; and
4. Empowerment programs for the community in the BKNP transboundary areas.

Besides the boundary, the community empowerment proved to be an interesting topic for discussion at the workshops. The improvement of public facilities, especially for health and education, was another matter brought forward. Each workshop, furthermore, was attended by officials from the local government of Kapuas Hulu, sub-district apparatus, local police, and BKNP Office. It is hoped that there will be a collaborative program with certain division of institutional roles and authority, of which is recognized by the community and other stakeholders. In addition, it might also inspire the local government and the BKNP management in drawing up their programs and steps for the community development in the transboundary areas.

As a follow up to the workshops, the recommendations resulted are brought up again at the district-level workshop. Since each area has its own specific problems and, thus, solutions, other areas may take some lessons from the recommendations raised from a particular area. Therefore it is important that to represent these recommendations at the district-level workshop.

In the present situation, synergizing the natural resource utilization and the law enforcement may be problematic for the community, government, and also the legislative authorities. It is an interesting point to be discussed and then solved in order that the process of law enforcement will be inseparable with the management of the natural resources, especially at the BKNP.

Thus, how to create a realistic management of the national park by adopting patterns of the local knowledge and wisdom, and use of the juridical aspect of natural resources utilization for future reference for the community and all stakeholders, will be on the agenda at district-level workshop.

## **B. Objectives**

The objectives of this activity are as follows:

1. To reach mutual understanding between Kapuas Hulu Local Government, BKNP Office, Forest Area Resolution (FAR) Office, Area III, West Kalimantan, law enforcement personnel, and traditional community about the BKNP boundary alongside its functions, benefits, and consequences as well.
2. To evaluate and follow-up the results from the workshop's recommendations;
3. To accommodate and explore systems for a realistic management of the BKNP;
4. To encourage a synergy among the local government of Kapuas Hulu as Conservation District, BKNP Office, technical institutions, and other partners;
5. To find solutions to the problems existing in the community in the transboundary areas, i.e., about the utilization of natural resources.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **Implementation**

#### **A. Implementation**

This activity is held in collaboration with Betung Kerihun National Park Office (BKNP), WWF-Indonesia Betung Kerihun Project, local government of Kapuas Hulu and technical staff, local police, Conservation District Task Force, and public figures, and technically supported by Forest Area Resolution Office (FAR-O)- Area III, West Kalimantan.

#### **B. Speakers**

Presentations will be given by:

- Head of BKNP;
- Chief of Kapuas Hulu Local Police;
- Head of FAR-O – Area III, West Kalimantan;
- Head of Kapuas Hulu District Planning Board; and
- Executive secretary of Conservation District Task Force.

#### **C. Participants**

- Head of Kapuas Hulu District
- Kapuas Hulu District Planning Board
- Chief of Kapuas Hulu Local Police
- BKNP
- FAR-O – Area III, West Kalimantan
- Kapuas Hulu Technical Forest Office
- Kapuas Hulu Tourism & Culture Office
- Kapuas Hulu Dayak Traditional Community Board
- Kapuas Hulu Malay Traditional Community Board
- Conservation District Working Party
- Heads of sub-districts around the BKNP
- Heads of villages in the transboundary areas
- Heads of hamlets in the transboundary areas
- Head and Chief of ethnic communities
- Public figures in the transboundary areas
- WWF-Indonesia Betung Kerihun Project
- Local NGOs
- Community Communication Forum in the Mendalam River Area

#### **D. Venue**

This program was held at Merpati Indah Hotel, Putussibau on Tuesday, 29 March, 2005.

#### **E. Organizers**

The workshop was facilitated by WWF-Indonesia and BKNP as part of the project PD 44/00 Rev. 3 (F) “*The Implementation Community Based Transboundary Management for the Betung Kerihun National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia, Phase II*”, with funding from the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **WORKSHOP THEMES AND MATERIALS**

#### **A. Theme of the Workshop**

The theme of this district-level workshop is “*the Betung Kerihun National Park Boundary Socialization and Realistic Management*”.

#### **Materials discussed**

In general, there are 5 topics discussed during the workshop, i.e.

1. The BKNP development policy and zoning system, delivered by Head of BKNP Office;
2. Policy, Procedures, and Boundary Mechanisms, by Head of FAR Office, Area III, West Kalimantan;
3. Community Empowerment in the transboundary areas, by Head of Kapuas Hulu District Planning Board;
4. Conservation District: Opportunities and Challenges of the Future Kapuas Hulu, by the Executive Secretary of Conservation District Task Force; and
5. Law Enforcement Aspect in the BKNP Management, by Chief of the Kapuas Hulu Local Police.

#### **B. Group discussion**

Apart from the plenary discussion, group-discussions were arranged to gain better results and more inputs to the BKNP management. The workshop participants are divided into two groups according to the main topics discussed, as follows:

- Group I:

- a. Law enforcement (revitalization of customary laws);
- b. Community empowerment program in transboundary areas of the BKNP by technical institutions; and
- c. Local institutions and community revitalization (ethnic community, hamlet, village, etc).

- Group II:

- a. Management pattern for the BKNP (zoning, etc); and
- b. Forms of community participation and involvement in managing the BKNP.

Prior to group discussion, WWF-Indonesia Betung Kerihun Project presented the recommendations resulted from the village level workshops took place in September 2003 and February 2004.

The group discussions followed the ground rules to focus on the themes:

1. Problems: to identify any problems related to the issues being discussed in each group.
2. Expectations: to find out communities' expectations in solving the existing problems.
3. Actions: To find out if the problem-solving strategies will meet the community's expectations.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **RESULTS AND ANALYSIS**

#### **A. Workshop Results**

The results of the workshop are summarized in the following recommendations:

1. Call to the local government and representatives of the Kapuas Hulu District to immediately apply a regulation which accommodate local community's participation and aspirations.
2. Encourage the mechanism of the zoning regulation which accommodate the rules and regulations existing in the tranboundary areas.
3. Regarding the BKNP zoning, communication and coordination of all related parties are needed for an effective and realistic management of the BKNP.
4. Establishment of community-level independent institutions to increase the role of community in controlling and monitoring of encroachment of the natural resource.
5. Provide the local community with job opportunities (as field workers) as the incentive to their involvement in the effective management of the BKNP.
6. Accommodate the customary laws to strengthen the positive laws in combating against the over-exploitation of natural resources.
7. Increase the coordination of legislative authorities, community, and other related institutions on law enforcement, especially on the utilization of natural resources.
8. Encourage budget allocations for the improvement of facilities and human resources (scholarship, and facilities for education, health, and socio-culture) in the local and provincial budget, within the framework of sustainable management of nature resources and improvement of the community welfare.

#### **B. Analysis**

The recommendations resulted from the group discussion were further grouped into main issues:

1. Law enforcement, especially revitalization of customary law;
2. Community empowerment in the transboundary areas;
3. Local and community-level institution and revitalization;
4. Inputs to zoning mechanism for Betung Kerihun National Park Management.

It is obvious that part of the local communities requires a district-level regulation concerning the utilization of natural resources, in accordance to higher level laws. Besides, the community also expects the opportunity to participate in the law-making process.

Regarding the zoning system, coordination among all parties and as well communication is certainly needed. More important is that the community members' involvement in defining the zones. By doing so, potential conflict of interests between the BKNP and the community can be avoided at the outset. Customary areas should also be accommodated through a collaborative mechanism so that the value of the BKNP becomes a joint spirit.

Community involvement in controlling and monitoring of the natural resources, utilization is also necessary. This will also help in bridging up the lack of personnel.

Moreover, a collaborative mechanism (in patrol, etc.) may serve as a significant alternative for future management of the BKNP. Involving the community components will surely encourage a shared responsibility. In whichever process, intensive communication and coordination of all stakeholders are absolutely required.

As an incentive scheme for the community empowerment in the transboundary areas, there should be an effort to improve the infrastructures. The development activities in the transboundary areas should also strengthen the local economy and human resources as well.



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **LESSON LEARNT**

From the workshop entitled “BKNP Boundary Socialization and Realistic Management” the following are some lessons were drawn:

The community is requiring an immediate regulation on the natural resource utilization which accommodates community’s aspirations and participation. In this case, there has been a strong will to collaboratively organize sustainable natural resource utilization, as an appropriate conflict resolution.

Communication and coordination of all stakeholders have become the main points for a realistic management of the BKNP, which accommodates mutual interests in line with the existing rules for both zoning mechanism and management of the transboundary areas.

Control and monitoring on violations of laws on natural resource utilization, customary/positive law revitalization and law enforcement, become an allied power to reduce the pressure on the BKNP area.

Facilities and funding for human resource development are strategic approaches in the community empowerment program; and so is the provision of infrastructures and other supporting facilities to increase the welfare of the community.

# APPENDIX

## **Appendix 1: Speeches and Presentations**

### **Report from WWF-Indonesia Betung Kerihun Project Leader:**

Assalamu'allaikum Wr.. Wb..  
Greetings,

The Excellency Head of Kapuas Hulu District, who in this occasion, is represented by the District Secretary; Ladies and Gentlemen.

This is the last of the workshop series. The four others have already been held in the river areas of Embaloh, Mendalam, Sibau, and Kapuas. These were conducted in river areas, considering that the five entrances to BKNP are all through the rivers. This workshop will discuss not only the management of the BKNP but also other closely related matters, like health, education, and community's welfare. At the previous workshops, ideas and issues raised are various and very critical, all of which put great emphasis on the management pattern which is able to accommodate the interests of any related parties, including the local government which has already involved since the beginning of this program.

It is hoped that the local government of Kapuas Hulu, since the BKNP is administratively within its jurisdiction, encourages a synergy of any development programs and collaborative management of the BKNP. As for the Local Police, the community is now expecting law enforcement on the BKNP management. It is well advised to have collaborative programs for the law enforcement within the framework of the realistic management of the BKNP.

We all expect that this very workshop will benefit us. So, I wish you good luck and success!

Wassalaa mu'alaikum Wr.Wb..  
Greetings.

## **Welcome Speech from the Head of Kapuas Hulu District:**

Head of Forest Area Resolution, Area III, West Kalimantan, in Pontianak,  
Chief's Deputy of Kapuas Hulu Local Police,  
Head of the Betung Kerihun National Park Office, or the representative,  
Secretary of the Conservation District Working Party,  
Head of District Planning Board, or the representative,  
Project Leader of WWF- Indonesia Betung Kerihun Project,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*  
Greetings,

First of all, let us offer thanks to God for His blessings that enable us to gather here in good health, together, to attend this workshop on the Betung Kerihun National Park Boundary Socialization and Realistic Management.

As we all know, the Betung Kerihun National Park is the largest conservation area in West Kalimantan. This area has been appointed for a conservation area through the Forestry Ministerial Decision No. 467, on 5 September, 1995, with an area of 800.000 ha. Geographically, it is located on the upper part, and administratively, within the jurisdiction of Kapuas Hulu District. Considering that this area is situated on the upper part of West Kalimantan Province, the existence of this area is absolutely important, i.e., as the guard for the living system in the downstream. No less than 80% of the water flowing into the Kapuas River comes from this area.

Besides an essential water catchments area, it also owns several-hundred kinds of plants and tens of animals, including those endemic to Kalimantan. Due to a lack of socialization on the existence of the BKNP, however, it has not been realized, acknowledged, much less, respected by the community especially those living in the boundary areas. At the same time, the increasing pace of the development taken place in the area, which threatens the sustainability of forest management, has also triggered off the urgency of the area's integrity.

Therefore, socialization on the boundary mechanism, which is fundamental to the national park management, has been initiated by several relevant parties to all elements in the society. Ideally, the boundaries are not only legal but also marked, admitted, and respected by the community. The socialization is performed by holding workshops that were already done at 4 river-areas around the BKNP. From a series of workshops, it was concluded that the community has acknowledged the existence of the BKNP. It proves that the community has already been aware of the importance of participating directly in development process. So, I greatly appreciate your participating in the whole process, and I believe it is our mutual hope that this workshop's recommendations could be useful to those who are to have a district-level workshop on the boundary mechanism this very day.

Deeply grateful, hereby, the workshop on the Betung Kerihun National Park Boundary Socialization and Realistic Management is officially opened.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*  
Greetings.



**Speech from the BKNP Management Office**  
**Represented by Ahmad Yani (Head of Section Area I BKNP)**

The management pattern for national parks in Indonesia greatly varies in characteristic. To increase the effectiveness of a national park management, including that of the BKNP, therefore, zoning system is needed.

On the other hand, development patterns which tend to extract and exploit the existing natural resources have been another problem faced by the BKNP.

Conceptually, the BKNP Management goes through several phases, and so far, there have been set:

- 25-Year Long Term Management Plan (1999-2024);
- 5-Year Management Plan (1999-2004);
- Yearly Management Plan;
- Ecotourism Development Strategic Plan (2000-2003).

And, those are being and will be developed:

- 5-Year Management Plan (2005–2009), and
- BKNP Development and Extension Strategic Plan.

**Organization**

The BKNP Office is obliged to manage the national park area within the framework of the existing rules, and provides, as follows:

- Arrangement of the national park development program;
- Staking, protection, preservation, and utilization of the national park area and its ecosystem;
- Promotion and information;
- Area security, conservation of forest, environment, and biodiversity, and ecotourism development;
- Administration.

The BKNP had 85 personnel (September, 2004), consisting of structural officials (3), non-structural (3), forest technicians (21), forest police (28), honorarium workers (8), and contract workers (22).

**Zoning regulation**

The BKNP area is divided into two working areas, ie:

- Embaloh and Sibau Working Area;
- Mendalam and Bungan Working Area.

The national park zones include:

Core Zone, Wilderness Zone, Intensive Use Zone, Traditional Use Zone, and Reserve Zones. In this case, the boundaries have not yet been marked physically. Thus, it requires a re-examination of the zones and followed by the zone marking.

Core Zone:

It is part of the BKNP with extremely high conservation value and also sensitive to the wildlife. This zone must be protected and destined for endangered species, and not be disturbed by any human activities.

#### **Wilderness Zone:**

This part has a high conservation value, many potential tourist attractions, but less sensitivity to the life of protected or endangered species. This area should be protected; and to a certain extent, visitors are allowed to enter it (limited tour or research).

#### **Intensive Use Zone:**

This part has a conservation value but little sensitivity to changes and intensive utilization. However, extracting activities and changes are forbidden..

#### **Reserve Zones:**

These are other parts of the national park zoned for their conservation potential for particular purposes, such as traditional and special utilization, recovery, rehabilitation, etc.

#### **Protection and security**

These are the activities in conservation and conservation performed so far: regular security operations, functional/joint security operations around the Serawak-Malaysia boundary, special/integrated security operations. In December, 2004, the joint operation team succeeded in capturing three Malaysian citizens doing illegal logging in the BKNP area.

Besides the security operations, other activities concerning the prevention of illegal logging are also done, namely: socialization, discussion, workshop, campaign against illegal logging, and the community-economy empowerment. In addition, community's initiatives to prevent illegal logging should be maintained and developed, of which are, as follow:

1. Formation of Embaloh Illegal Logging Straigthening Team by 2 customary heads (Dayak Tamambaloh and Dayak Iban) and acknowledged by sub-district authorities;
2. Mendalam - "Mato Daleh" Security Institution;
3. Mendalam Traditional Community Communication Forum; and
4. The Dayak Punan community's statement about the prohibition of logging and gold-mining on the upper reaches of the Kapuas River.

#### **Conservation and preservation**

The first activity in area utilization and preservation conducted at the BKNP was through the ITTO *Borneo Biodiversity Expedition* (IBBE) in 1997, which consisted of the identification of natural potentials (flora, fauna, and ecotourism) and collaborated with WWF-Indonesia, Indonesian Institute of Science, and some related institutions between 1996 and 1998.

To follow up the IBBE, the BKNP has made an inventory of 'walet' bird's habitats in Tanjung Lokang Village (August, 1998) and protected flora and fauna in Mendalam (February, 1998), and a research on orangutan in Pengkaran and Embaloh. These activities have been consolidated into a database and also a list of biodiversity and 'walet' bird-nest potential in the BKNP.

### **Sustainable Utilization**

Viewed from the increasing number of tourists, domestic and international, in the last 3 years, ecotourism development at the BKNP is highly promising, and the following are the efforts: (a) ecotourism potential investigation; (b) nature-attraction management, including improvement of infrastructures and other supporting; (c) ecotourism-package development; (d) tourist management: tourist regulations, information center, and tour-guide training; (e) sponsorship and partnership development; f) promotion and exhibition; (g) international forestry student symposium.

### **Research and Development**

During the period from October 1997 to September 2003, approximately 40 researches have been carried out by national and international experts, from Tanjung Pura University (Faculties: Forestry, Agriculture, Economy, and Socio-politics), Cassia Lestari NGO, RAKATA Consultant, Indonesian Institute of Science/ Bogor Botanical Garden, Bogor Institute of Agriculture, Padjajaran University, Gajah Mada University, Kyoto University, and Kagoshima University.

The potentials and biodiversity of the Kalimantan flora (wild orchid, aloe-wood), fauna ('walet' bird's habitat and the habitat and distribution of primate/orangutan, crocodile, and diurnal birds), environment, socio-economy of the community in the transboundary areas, have become the subjects for the researches.

### **Breeding and Cultivation Development**

Pilot projects on breeding and cultivation to empower the community already performed by the BKNP Office include: fresh-water fishery, decorative plants, pepper, coffee, and rubber. However, these activities have not yet provided satisfactory results owing to the poor-quality of human resources and lack of public response. Breeding and cultivation activities which needs further development are decorative plant and superior variety, butterfly, bird, wild pigs and deer, 'semah' fish, and other commercial fishes.

### **Development and empowerment**

#### **The Transboundary of the National Park**

For the period 1999-2004, the community empowerment has been mainly focused on hamlets and villages adjacent to the national park. The ethnic/tribal communities around the BKNP comprises: Dayak Iban, Dayak Tamambaloh, Dayak Kantu, Dayak Taman (Taman Banua Sio, Taman Riung Mendalam), Dayak Kayan, Dayak Punan, Dayak Punan Bukat, and Malay.

Community empowerment around the BKNP covers: (1) revitalization of customary law and institutions; (2) improvement of skills and education; (3) empowerment of community's economy. Economic-related development includes assistance for farming, plantation, and fishery, and formation of farmer groups in each receiving hamlet/village.

Community empowerment program is performed through: (1) periodical information dissemination; (2) participatory mapping; (3) conservation discussion and campaign; (4) customary law revitalization; (5) workshop on customary law revitalization; and; (6) training for conservation-cadres and nature-lovers.

### **Network and Partnership**

So far, the BKNP Office has, several times, worked in cooperation and partnership with various parties, among others:

- a. Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS), Sarawak Malaysia and Batang Ai National Park (BANP), on "*community visit exchange*" and also the exchange of information at Indonesia-Malaysia Joint Sub Working Group a Promoting Ecotourism Forum and BIMP-EAGA Forum;
- b. Partnership with NGOs (WWF-Indonesia, Yakatiwi, CMM, YBKM, Parawangi Foundation, Banuaka Foundation, and Pancur Kasih Foundation, and Nature (Resource) – Lover Clubs (KPSA Sadap dan KPSA Potan, MEPA Untan, Sylva Untan, and KPPA Kapuas Hulu);
- c. Cooperation with Indonesian Institute of Science-Bogor Botanical Garden, in the inventory and exploration of flora-diversity.
- d. Cooperation with foreign universities, such as Kyoto University (primate) and Kagoshima University (ecology of plants); and
- e. Coordination with the local government of Kapuas Hulu.

### **Problems Faced**

A lack of personnel certainly influences the smoothness of the BKNP management; then it is worsen by the increasing number of personnel joining short-term courses and mutations of forest-rangers to other offices including the local governmental office.

Non-structural worker shortages also cause much vacancy of the non-structural positions, particularly at Area Conservation Section which, so far, does not have any non-structural workers. This condition forces the BKNP to have forest-police and habitat-ecosystem functionalists do the administration job at the Area Conservation Section.



**Presentation from FAR Office, Area III, West Kalimantan  
(By Suryanto)**

**Policy, Procedures, and Boundary Mechanism**

Forest as a natural resource and also state-owned property has to be protected, managed, and utilized sustainably and in the optimal manner, in accordance with its functions for the welfare of the community. In that case, a forest assertion and utility planning has been made, and approved by various related governmental institutions. According to Act No. 41/1999, forest management covers planning, research, development, education, training, socialization, and monitoring.

The planning has the dimensions as follows:

- Forest Inventory;
- Forest Area Assertion;
- Forest Area Utility;
- Forest Managing Area Formation; and
- Forest Planning

Forest area assertion aims at determining the legality of the forest area including its functions, status, and boundaries. The phases are:

- Forest area selection;
- Forest area zoning;
- Forest area mapping; and
- Forest area legalization.

In detailed:

- Selection, is an early appointment of a particular area as forest, which may be provincial or regional (forest groups);
- Zoning, is an activity comprising boundary projection, third-party inventory, temporary boundary-posts, and legalization;
- Mapping, is a follow-up to zoning activity, to make a boundary map which integrates with the boundary official report;
- Legalization, is the legality of status, location, boundary, and area of a particular site appointed for a forest area, and then by a Forestry Ministerial Decision, for a permanent forest area.

Based on the governmental regulation No. 44, on 18 October, 2004 on the Forest Planning, the zoning's phases cover:

- Temporary-boundary-posts marking;
- Announcement of temporary-boundary-posts marking;
- Inventory and settlement of third-party's rights (local community);
- A draft official report on community's acknowledgement of the temporary-boundary-posts marking;
- A draft official report on temporary-boundary-posts marking (including the map);
- Boundary-posts marking, and the boundary strip;
- Boundary mapping;
- Signing of the boundary official report and the boundary mapping by the Boundary Committee;
- Report to the Minister of Forestry, and a certified copy to the governor.

Referring to the Act No. 5/1990 on the Conservation of Bio-Natural Resources and the Ecosystem, a national park is a conservation area with natural ecosystems, managed by zonal system, and utilized for several purposes such as, research, science, education, cultivation, and tourism.

The following are the legal recognition phases of the BKNP.

- Agriculture Ministerial Decision No. 757/Kpts/Um/10/1982, on 12 October, 1982 on the appointment of Alam Bentuang Karimun Nature Reserve;
- Forestry Ministerial Decision No. 467/Kpts-II/1995, on 5 September, 1995 on the change in status from Bentuang Karimun Nature Reserve to Bentuang Karimun National Park;
- Forestry & Plantation Ministerial Decision No. 510/Kpts-II/1999, on 5 September, 1999 on the name-shifting from Bentuang Karimun National Park to Betung Kerihun National Park.

The Betung Kerihun National Park (staked by Ex Sub-BIPHUT Sintang, in fiscal year 1995/1996) stretches across 249,58 km and has an area of approximately 800.000 ha. The official report on the boundary was signed on 28 March, 1996.

The orientation of Forest Area Boundary was done by FAR Office, Area III (262,278 km) in 2002, and the reconstruction of area boundary in 2003.

**Presentation from Head of Kapuas Hulu Local Police  
Represented by Police Commissioner Herman (Chief's Deputy)**

Law enforcement related to the BKNP management has many aspects. For example, the definition of national park, conservation, or other forest statuses should be comprehended by many parties especially security apparatuses. The police, according to the Acts No 8/1991 and No. 41/1999 are responsible for law enforcement on the investigation, only if civil service has a legal problem and report it to the police. Among the problems are:

1. There is a shortage of monitoring, considering the personnel and equipment, so that violation occurs. It depends on an institution' security strategies however. The poor quality of law enforcement is also caused by the weak protection of an area, even less, no support from the particular institution.
2. There are some people pretending they do not know about the boundaries, and then forestry crimes take place.
3. Another reason is economic needs. Actually, it is only a small portion; the fact is 80% of the community mostly depends on agriculture sector.
4. 80% of the manpower involved in wood sector comes from other areas, particularly Sambas. The rest are, then, local workers.

Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate the community to, collaboratively, monitor and protect the national park, so they also realize the importance of the BKNP for future generations. Besides, customary law should be revitalized in the community to support the law enforcement. For instance, there should be a sanction against a person cutting even only one tree.

The police will always maintain the law within the framework of the constitution; in this case, by carrying out joint operations by the BKNP. So far, some illegal-logging actors have been caught based on the crime scene investigation and confiscation.

We also face the community's resistance in the name of the economy and welfare. Apart from that, the community, in this case the existence of traditional community (Malayans and Dayaks), and the natural resources are bound closely. If the cultural bases and identities, which are derived from nature are gone, and so will be the traditional community.

**Presentation from the Kapuas Hulu District Planning Board  
Represented by Andreas Yan Lanting (Head of Research & Development  
Division)**

In the development in the transboundary areas, ideally, the planning should also include the community's proposals, as they know better about their surroundings, despite the top-down mechanism being used. For example, the cultivation of teak trees, personally speaking, is not suitable in the West Kalimantan.

Up to now, there has not been any specific program for the development in the transboundary areas. Those available are village-development funding program or village subsidy to stimulate the community's activities. Self-reliance development is what the community really needs, rather than governmental aids. If I am not mistaken, it is only 11 million rupiah for a particular post. To build a facility, it is surely insufficient.

I would suggest that each customary head makes a local development planning, and then submit it to any related institution (Agriculture and Irrigation District Service, Forestry and Plantation Service, etc).

Regarding the manpower shortages at the BKNP Office, there should be human resource development programs, which include moral education, in the transboundary areas.

From the local-community to the district level, all parties should cooperate in creating a program in order to have a more relevant program, since which is derived from various theories and experiences.

While, concerning the law enforcement, basically the District Planning Board is very supportive. Unwisely-managed forest will naturally impact on the community itself sooner or later.



**Presentation from the Conservation District Working Party  
By Alexander Rombonang (Secretary)**

Conservation District is a developmental choice made by the local government of Kapuas Hulu. To reach a common vision, therefore, we have to view it from the potential side.

Kapuas Hulu as a part of West Kalimantan composes, as follows:

- West Kalimantan Province consists of 12 districts, 5 of which are in the boundary;
- The area of Kapuas Hulu is 29,82 sq km (20, 33% of West Kalimantan)
- 56.51 % of Kalimantan (1,686,318 sq km) is protected area comprising protected forests, national parks, and other protected areas.
- Kapuas Hulu has 2 national parks (Betung Kerihun and Danau Sentarum) having potential, as follows:
  - forest resources;
  - mineral resources;
  - land resources for the development of farming, plantation, husbandry, etc;
  - biodiversity;
  - endangered species protection
  - panorama for ecotourism development (especially in the two national parks).

Concept of Conservation District:

It is an administrative area with a political commitment to the environmental-oriented development, of which is based on the sustainable utilization, life supporting system protection, and biodiversity preservation.

Considerations:

- water-system balance for other areas;
- less competitive than other areas to invite investors;
- vast protected area;
- CO<sub>2</sub> –to- O<sub>2</sub> giant processor;
- environmental responsibility;

Policy Strategies:

- sufficient compensation;
- participation of donors and developed countries;
- making efforts that all local development programs are referring to the use of environmental service;
- improve the welfare of the community;
- encourage active participation of all community elements in the efforts to conserve the environment;
- cooperation

International Fund Potential:

- Global Environmental Facilities (GEF)
- Debt for Nature Swap (DNS)
- International NGOs
- Inter-city/-district direct connection

National:

- Conservation Special Allocation Funds

Ecotourism Development Potential:

- Nature Tourism
- Culture Tourism
- Special-Interest Tourism

Science and Technology Development:

- Biodiversity research center establishment through collaborative research development;
- Local education development (local curriculum);
- Student grants to foreign countries (scholarship, apprenticeship)

Local income-generation and development of ecotourism, science and technology will produce long-term effects on the improvement of community welfare.



## **Appendix 2: Discussions and Question & Answers**

### **Questions from participants:**

#### **Pak Onyang (Customary Head of Tamambaloh):**

We are proud of the firmness of any related institutions on the boundary matter. But they are not able to show us the exact points. Our commitment to the sustainability of the national park is unquestionable, in case of full support from related institutions. Regarding the grass-roots proposals for the program, we have suggested building a clean water supply, but so far, there is no realization of it. Besides, the irrigation at Pinjawan has been through several constructions, yet it is not optimal. As for the plantation sector, we are going to call on a related institution, besides giving the proposal here. In addition, there should be a realistic compensation from the program carried out by the BKNP Office.

#### **Kusnadi (Kedamin sub-District's Seretary)**

The boundaries between the BKNP and the customary lands overlap, as there is no agreement between the management of the BKNP and the customary communities (Taman Kapuas, Bukit, Punan, Punan Uheng Kereho). We suggest that there is socialization by the authorities on the boundaries between the BKNP and the customary lands. The previous explanation has not yet mentioned about the damage existing inside the area. We'd like to know which part has been damaged most seriously and which has been encroached.

#### **Acung (a member of the Apalin community):**

We are looking forward to the community empowerment program conducted by the BKNP Office, WWF, or the local government. Concerning the impact of illegal logging, there have been some conflicts between a community and another; entrepreneurs and community; and also entrepreneurs and government, owing to some foreign investor directly making contact with the community. While regarding the area security, it will not be effective if the community has to take the whole responsibility. So, we'd like to know what program or planning will be conducted by the Conservation District Working Party in regard to the appointment of Kapuas Hulu for the Conservation District.

#### **Narok (Customary Head of Nanga Hovat)**

There are outsiders coming into our land and violating the customs, and thus the public order. Our community, technically, does not have enough skills. Hopefully, when a program is held in our place, it should be balanced by good assistance.

#### **Kejayan (a retired Civil Servant)**

Regional regulations on forest mangement and law enforcement against illegal logging are necessary, of which should side with the community. Workshop is neither familiar nor understood by most of the participants, who are common people. The participants' comprehension is not thorough either, due to the brief explanation. Furthermore, I wonder what kind of compensation will be provided. As for the BKNP boundary, I also want to know where exactly the boundary posts are; what consequences of forest utilization the community will take; and what illegal logging is.



## **Answers from Resource Persons:**

### **Moderator (Hermayani Putera)**

Before the speakers, respectively answer the questions, I should confirm the course of this activity, particularly regarding Mr. Kejayan's question. This activity is the last of a series of workshops on the BKNP Boundary, at village-level, to improve the communication of all related parties in the BKNP management. From the previous workshops we have obtained a lot of inputs. Now, let us pay attention to Mr. Ahmad Yani.

### **Ahmad Yani (The TNBK Office)**

The boundary mechanism is to distinguish between the rights and no-rights to the forest management. The BKNP boundary has been appointed and legalized since 2003, but physically, the boundaries are not clearly defined. The boundary posts are not well maintained, relatively small, and mostly broken. Besides, the distance between two posts is too long.

There is a common understanding of this boundary matter. What should be taken into account more seriously next time is the zonal regulation in accordance with the local culture and tradition.

As for the damage in the BKNP area, a satellite imagery has shown that the damage is less than 5%, but on several spots it is very serious, for instance, in Labian owing to the use of heavy equipment. Logging has also taken place in the riverside areas, the damage is relatively minor, however.

Law enforcement has certainly been made, although it cannot be denied that there are still many logging in the riverside areas, but of course, there will be sanctions against them.

### **Suryanto (FAR Office, Area III, West Kalimantan)**

The cleared boundary strip is only two meters long in every mark, while the distance between marks is 100 m. After a while, trees and bushes grow around the posts and make them invisible. However, those who want to know the exact spots can directly call on the BKNP Office or check them together in field.

### **Herman (Chief's Deputy):**

The police are law enforcer, meaning law executor and having no rights to create regulations. Meanwhile, a regulation must not be contrary to higher laws. For example, wood-trade retribution at the gate in the boundary between Nanga Badau and Lubok Antu is actually against the superior law, thus it should be cancelled, but the cancellation will cost the state greatly. At Kapuas-Hulu level, such compensation is beneficial, but at the statehood, it is illegal, since it doesn't contribute to the Provision of Forests Resources-Reforestation Funds. Basically, illegal logging brings greater loss rather than benefits. The definition of illegal logging itself is cutting off forest trees illegally. Usually the location is illegal, but sometimes the also the wood when it has no legal documents. Now the community is expected to be more proactive to support the protection and preservation policies.

**Andreas Yan Lanting (Kapuas Hulu District Planning Board):**

Considering the clean water supply, it may take some time; first thing to do is the acquisition, and then the connection to another village. For the irrigation in Pinjawan, for example, the construction is not based on a feasibility study. Irrigation development needs a conceptual planning, but many contractors have skipped it for the sake of their own interests, and as a result the irrigation does not work effectively.

At the community-level alone, there are a lot of interests aroused. As an example, there is a proposal for village extension owing to the local competition for the wood-gathering in the village boundary. In this case, community's interests outrank the obedience to the existing regulations.

**Alex Rombonang (Secretary of Conservation District Task Force)**

Compensation is a reward to balance a particular program affecting basic needs, and consequently, to limit or reduce access to a source of living. It similarly goes to the concept of Conservation District; the compensation is the provision of the Special Allocation Funds for conservation purposes since there is a conservation area. Technically, instead of cash, the compensation may take the forms of development programs or assistance, such as for husbandry, plantation, etc. Such activities are being performed now, still limited however, and dependent on the central government, as the local income is not sufficient, only 10% of the total provincial budget and the rest come from the central government.

Husbandry, fishery, plantation, and other nature-friendly activities are prioritized in the macro planning. Over-exploitative logging is absolutely intolerable. It is against the law, unless the logging is done with legal documents, and in the allowed locations.

The local government is now more cautious in creating regulations. There were mistakes done in the past, we realized it, and those regulations were already cancelled. The Bupati Decree No. 144 issued on 1 October 2003, assigned the Kapuas Hulu as Conservation District, hence the future development efforts should refer to sustainability, especially in regard with natural resources management.

Untuk kasus Illegal logging, pemerintah daerah sudah membentuk tim penertiban dengan melibatkan seluruh komponen pememrintah daerah, termasuk instansi vertikal ikut terlibat. Intinya, Pemda di *back-up* oleh aparat keamanan. Mereka bekerja melaksanakan UU, sedangkan pemda di samping membuat aturan juga melaksanakan aturan itu sendiri.

As for the illegal logging, the local government has established a straightening team by involving all elements within the local government bodies. In other words, the local government is being backed up by the security apparatuses. They execute the law, while the local government, aside from making the regulations it also executes them.

**Daruni (Malayan public figure)**

The community has been aware of the national park's boundary marks. The government claims ownership of the forest, with the Forestry Service as the executive which licenses for multi-purpose cooperatives, sawmills, and so on. But in reality we have seen that only the forestry authorities getting richer, while I myself as a wood-cutter have so far not.

I also wonder who are really benefited by the illegal logging. Therefore, I, as one of the stakeholders, appeal for the law enforcement, including for those forestry authorities involving in illegal logging.

**Herman (Chief's Deputy)**

If there were many having equal spirit and commitment to the protection of the BKNP forest, I believe, it would only take ten personnel. Basically, not all violations of rules and regulations can be just handed over to the police. One of the obstacles to the law enforcement is the existence of backing-ups to the illegal activities, which are just from among the authorities or legal enforcers themselves. So, there is a tendency that these persons are playing the community off against the authorities. Today, for example, I am running the 'Sustainable Kapuas' operation. I find that there are many people acting on behalf of the community, but we are not sure which community they are representing. Looking back to our forests condition in 1997, which was still intact, now the management of protected forest is much disorganized.

## GROUP-DISCUSSION'S RESULTS

### Group 1

Issue	Problem	Expectation	Action
Law enforcement	Weak control and monitoring by the community and governmental apparatus	Improved control and monitoring by the community and other related institutions	Collaborative patrol between the community and regulatory authorities
	Poor coordination of the law enforcement personnel	Improved coordination of inter-governmental apparatus; inter-traditional community; and governmental apparatus & community	Encourage the existence of a regulation favourable to various interests
	Inadequacy of the law enforcement personnel	Adequacy of the law enforcement personnel	Encourage the establishment of community-level independent institutions representing the community's aspirations and participation
	Customary law has not yet been acknowledged to the positive law	Acknowledgement of the traditional community's rights by the government and other communities	Directly involve the community in the BKNP management (as honorarium workers)
	Inadequacy of infrastructures and funds	Adequacy of infrastructures and funds	Socialization on customary law through seminar, discussion, or workshop
	Poor coordination of the traditional communities	Prosecution against persons conspiring in illegal activities	To document the customary law in each ethnic community
	Persons conspiring and backing illegal activities	Investors having the same principles and values of culture, nature, and environment	To submit funding proposal to the local budget
	Backers creating		Monitoring the

	opportunities for the community to exploit the natural resources		misuse of authority
			Sanctions against the investors disobeying rules and regulations (customary and positive law)
			To have more dialogue with the authorities to support positive law enforcement

## **Group II:**

### **Problems:**

- Reference maps produced by the local community
- The government (the BKNP) and the community need to discuss the zonal regulation or area mapping
- Indefinite boundary
- One-sided mapping
- The BKNP has not involved the community in zonal regulation (Note: the necessity for the community management around the area)
- Socialization on the management pattern for the BKNP to the community.

### **Expectations:**

- Cooperation between the BKNP and community on the boundary regulation;
- Definite boundaries between the traditional community's land and the BKNP area;
- Socialization on the utilization of the natural resources existing around the BKNP, by involving all components in the community, including the local government and other interested parties;
- Improvement of the human resources in the transboundary areas;
- Establishment of a forum responsible for the BKNP conservation;
- Incentives scheme for the (customary) heads of hamlets/villages.

### **Actions:**

- Boundary regulation approved by the community and the BKNP;
- Boundary-marking funded by the central government;
- Establishment of stable agricultural concerns (farm, plantation, etc);
- Scholarship for children in the transboundary areas;
- Improvement of the facilities for health, education, transportation, and communication in the transboundary areas;
- Provision of teachers and medical workers (from the local community);
- Socialization.



### **Appendix 3: Final Formulation of Workshop Results**

Praise always is to God for His grace and blessing. We, the participants of the workshop on the Boundary Socialization and Realistic Management of the Betung Kerihun National Park, at the Merpati Indah Hotel, Putussibau, on 29 March, 2005, facilitated by WWF-Indonesia in collaboration with the BKNP Office, Kapuas Hulu Local Police, the District Planning Board, FAR Office, Area III, Pontianak, and the Conservation District Working Party, hereby, fully support the existence of the BKNP as the pride of the entire community of Kapuas Hulu and as the world's heritage worthwhile preserving and utilizing for the sake of today's and future generations.

As part of the community of Kapuas Hulu, we also support the efforts made by the local government to develop the Conservation District based on the principle of the harmony of human life and Mother Nature, which has been providing us generously with our needs. We do believe that all protected areas in Kapuas Hulu, including the BKNP, play a vital role in the achievement of the Conservation District's vision reflected in responsible attitudes and behaviors towards environment as well as nature.

The Conservation District, as a common dream and vision of Kapuas Hulu community wants to show the world that community welfare efforts can go along well with the preservation of natural resources and environment.

In the efforts to realize this common vision, the participants of this workshop, therefore, make the following recommendations:

- a. Urge the local government to, immediately, issue a regulation on sustainable nature resource management, which accommodates aspirations and participation of the local community;
- b. Encourage zonal mechanism for the BKNP management, within the framework of the existing rules and regulations in each traditional community in the transboundary areas;
- c. Make every effort to have effective communication and coordination of all related parties for a realistic management of the BKNP;
- d. Improve community control and monitoring against any violations of nature resource management by forming community-based independent institutions;
- e. Accommodate the local community with opportunities to be field-technicians as incentive to involve the community for the effectiveness of the BKNP management;
- f. Accommodate the customary law revitalization to support law enforcement against the exploitation of natural resources;
- g. Improve coordination among the law forces, related institutions, and community, in particular for the natural resources management;
- h. Encourage the provision of facilities and funds for human resource development programs (scholarship, education, health, socio-culture, etc) from the provincial/regional budget to support sustainable human resource development for the welfare of the community from generation to generation.

Putussibau, 29 March, 2005

**Acknowledged by,**

**All participants  
The Betung Kerihun National Park Boundary Socialization  
and Realistic Management**





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