



Feasibility Study on

Village Ecotourism Development at Tekelan

Betung Kerihun
National Park - Indonesia





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March 2015

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Promoting Biodiversity Conservation in Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as a Transboundary Ecosystem between Indonesia and state of Sarawak, Malaysia (Phase III)

**Feasibility Study on Village Ecotourism Development at Tekelan,
Betung Kerihun National Park - Indonesia**

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Preface

Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) is the largest conservation area in West Kalimantan. BKNP direct border with Sarawak Malaysia, and became Cross Conservation Area along with Lanjak Entimau Wild Life Sanctuary (Lews) and Batai Ai National Park (BANP) in Sarawak, Malaysia. Ecotourism development in BKNP is one of the important activities to support the development of border ecosystem management (Transboundary ecosystem). This report is developed on long process through a review team, discussion with foresters and experts in the field.

The ITTO PD 617/11 would like to express high appreciation to all parties particularly to author; Dr. Soehatini Sekartjakrarini (ibu Tinuk), Director of BKNP and his team, ITTO

Project PD 617/11 team; Dr Hiras Sidabutar (Advisor), Lelly Ekasari and Merdiani Aghnia, who have given worthwhile assistance in conducting this analysis and made this assessment possible. Furthermore, I hope the analysis and recommendations would be useful to enrich idea and views on the implementation ecotourism development in National Park in Indonesia.

Jakarta, March 2015



Yani Septiani
Coordinator of ITTO PD 617/11

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List of Abbreviation

BANP : Batang Ai National Park
BKNP : Betung Kerihun National Park
DSNP : Danau Sentarum National Park
GIZ : Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit
HoB : Heart of Borneo
ITTO : International Tropical Timber
Organization

LEWS : Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary
MP : Management Plan
SP : Site Plan
TARA : Tourism Attraction Rapid Assessment
TBCA : Transboundary Conservation Areas
TMP : Tourism Master Plan
WWF : World Wildlife Fund

Executive Abstract

Tekelan is a site within the utilization zone of Betung Kerihun National Park located at Embaloh's 7,170 ha watershed area. Betung Kerihun National Park is part of the largest and richest biodiversity conservation area located within the 'Heart of Borneo'. Tekelan not only offers physical and biological attraction and provides lessons for visitors, but it is also able to provide a more wholesome cultural experience by interacting with the people living within the area. It is the Dayak people who live in the village of Sadap; the last village before heading to Tekelan that is expected to be able to convey this experience and at the same time gains a balanced advantage from the eco-tourism development of the Tekelan site.

This study was conducted to provide recommendations regarding **strategies** to:

1. Establish cooperation between the stakeholders involved in developing an eco-tourism in Tekelan. This is intended for the purpose of presenting an example of developing a tourism site within the national park's utilization zone and to develop training for that development.
2. Develop a site plan and management of developing eco-tourism in Tekelan which in turn gives economic and social benefits to the community of the hamlet of Sadap and the surrounding village while maintaining the function of the area to protect the area and preserve its' biodiversity.

Efforts have been made by the management of the Betung Kerihun National Park and national and international institutions to develop the community within the villages around Tekelan. Although national policies and regulations for utilizing the protected areas for tourism has been renewed and operational guidelines have been formed, but it hasn't been entirely applied in the

field. From year to year Tekelan has seen an increase in visitors, the increase in the amount of benefits received by the community in the surrounding area hasn't been much felt.

This report identifies the opportunities and limitations or hindrances faced by Tekelan in presenting its potential tourism attractions to visitors if the site were to be developed into an 'eco-tourism village'. The five criterias for eco-tourism, namely **conservation, participation, education and recreation**, economy and control, used in this study to identify the challenges and expectations of the people around Tekelan. The results of this analysis using the 'Rapid Tourism Potential and Development' method and interviews with the community leaders and rural villages around Tekelan concluded recommendations and steps for managing the Betung Kerihun National Park and other relevant stakeholders, especially the local government, in its efforts to develop eco-tourism in Tekelan and provide economic and social benefits for the surrounding community, particularly the nearby hamlet of Sadap.

In regards to **conservation**, the study recommends limiting changing the landscape of Tekelan on 'acceptable limits' by formulating the development and implementation of tourism in an 'environmentally sustainable plan for tourism'. The plan must have a physical, social, cultural and economic dimension as a whole and integrated with other plans and regulations in the conservation area, in particular the Betung Kerihun National Park. With the confusion in regards to the Tekelan site, the management should ensure the clarity of the physical limits within area that may be used by the community and provide detailed guidance of the area that can be utilized.

The management should also provide guidelines for the physical buildings intended for the services of the visitors, especially the shape or design, size and materials used (eco-design technology). The study views that Tekelan should entirely be made into a 'public area' as stated within Director General's Regulations of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation No. P.3 / IV-SET / 2011 on Guidelines for Preparation of Tourism Management Site Design in Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, Forest Parks and Natural Tourism Parks.

In regards to the public participation around Tekelan, the study recommends to identify tourism activities in both direct and support services as well as jobs for the community. People's desire to gain access to tourism resources must be accommodated by the management of Betung Kerihun National Park by formulating methods for business opportunities and methods of incentives for people who are venturing in tourism activities. The proposal that has been initiated to develop Village Regulations needs to be immediately realized and fully supported by the management of Betung Kerihun National Park by being in accordance with the regulations that have been set for the national park.

In regards to **education and recreation**, the study recommends the management of Betung Kerihun National Park together with the local community to explore the local natural and cultural values as much as possible in order to raise Tekelan's characteristics and natural diversity and local culture, in particular the hamlet of Sadap. Themes of products from Tekelan needs to be formulated and given an 'interpretation' of each product that will be presented, promoted and marketed to be used as a means of 'learning' for visitors. The study of Betung Kerihun National Park's biodiversity held in conjunction with this study can be used as a main reference point for determining the theme of Tekelan's products. In order to achieve sustained and improved services by the

community, the necessary training by experts to improve the quality of their products (e.g., the design of the woven fabrics) and competence of their tourism services especially the attitudes and behaviors towards visitors is very much needed. Including the cleanliness, comfort and safety of the tourist attractions, heading towards the area and during the stay within the area.

In regards to tangible economic benefits that will be obtained by the local community and the area from the development of ecotourism in Tekelan, the study recommends the management to accelerate the development of the Tekelan site through cooperation with the broader market, as they are the tour regulators at the national and international level. As part of the largest and richest biodiversity of the 'Heart of Borneo', a name that is better known at the international level, the management together with the local government can take advantage of the name to lift and market Tekelan's existing products. By entering national and international tourism fairs more frequently and more focused, the community and the management may be more motivated to improve and enhance their products. Village legislations which will be implemented in 2015 is expected to also be a means of the management of BKNP to assist the local government to evaluate and determine the priority of realizing the accelerated development of the local villages that supports increasing commerce of the tourism services. On top of all the recommendations related to the economy, the opening of immigration offices at the borders will open much larger markets and eases visitors from Malaysia, particularly from the states of Sarawak and Sabah to visit Tekelan.

In regards to the **restrictions** that must be done by the management team towards the development of 'village eco-tourism development in Tekelan', the study recommends to have management focus in anticipating negative impacts arising from a whole series of tourism activities leading to and during the

activities in Tekelan. For this the management is suggested to formulate the 'acceptable limits' of each activity and the implementation of tourism development in the region which includes: setting the methods and structure of the utilization area intended for tourism activities and guide the development and design of facilities and infrastructure supporting tourism activities in Tekelan.

The management along with the community is also expected to create a code of ethics for activities in protected areas and establish

institutional supervision of Tekelan's tourism activities that consist of elements from the village government, market participants, local communities and experts including academics. In addition to supervising, the institution also conducts monitoring on an on-going basis and learns to take note of every progress and problems for feedback in implementing a more suitable eco-tourism. The society should be given a correct understanding that Tekelan is part of a conservation area that is, Betung Kerihun National Park.



CHAPTER 1
The Introduction

This report is the follow-up of the ITTO Project 26/93 originally titled “Development of Bentuang Karimun Nature Reserve as a National Park, Phase I”, which was implemented from 1995 to 1999, and was continued with improvements during Phase 2, titled “Implementation of a Community-Based Transboundary Management Plan for the Betung Kerihun National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.” Although some progress had been made through the previous project, the Betung Kerihun National Park management as a Trans Boundary Conservation Area is still facing several challenges. Therefore a back up support for the project phase III is necessary considering the conservation issues against the socio economic development in Transboundary area.

The aim of the ITTO project PD 617/11 is to strengthen a process of sustainable conservation management of Betung Kerihun National Park (BKNP) as the Transboundary ecosystem between Indonesia and Malaysia (Sarawak). The proposed strategies and activities outlined in this proposal are in line with the Transboundary Conservation Areas (TBCA) Cooperation with Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LEWS) and Batang Ai National Park (BANP) in Sarawak sites.

The one of expected outputs of the project is: an improvement of sustainable livelihood of the local communities within and surrounding BKNP. It will be achieved, among others, by developing a community-based ecotourism programme at the trans-boundary ecosystem. It is expected that the result of the study will be able to provide the preliminary information related to community-based ecotourism programme at the trans-boundary ecosystem in order to improve sustainable livelihood of the local communities within and surrounding BKNP.

This study is to carry out a feasibility study on village eco-tourism development at Tekelan areas, an area in the west part of BKNP and lies on one of the six utilization zones of the national

park. The result of the study is expected to provide ways for benefiting communities around Tekelan areas supported by BKNP management and local government of Kapuas Hulu together with their partners. The study includes:

1. Review and analyze the existing studies / assessment related to ecotourism in Tekelan area.
2. A feasibility study on village eco-tourism business development at Tekelan areas.
3. Findings of the study that should be presented to technical meeting (s) and regional workshop to be organized by the project.
4. A scenario to assist an establishment of village cooperatives for eco-tourism development for purpose of demonstration and training.
5. Recommendations needed for village eco-tourism development in Tekelan area.

Tekelan area is without doubt one of the most beautiful site and richest of biodiversity in the utilization zone Embaloh. Not only the ITTO has gone with studies to improve the livelihood of local communities surrounding the area, but also many organizations have given contributions to uplift the benefit of the area for these communities. Yet, this report attempts to identify issues that are typical not only for the development of tourism in the area, but also in the Indonesia conservation areas as well.

This report consists of five parts. The first part provides the state of eco-tourism development in Indonesia National Park that would be the basic and also the challenges for eco-tourism development in Betung Kerihun National Park and respectively, the Tekelan areas. For that reasons, policy of tourism development in conservation areas that have been developed lately and their current management are presented to provide insight on how the policy are implemented and affected the development of tourism in Indonesia conservation areas. The second part presents the landscape and tourism

potential of Betung Kerihun National Park and giving the general pictures of the management of its potentials. The physical beauty of Tekelan area and the attractive culture of communities surrounding the area are presented in the third part. The fourth part discusses the definition

of eco-tourism and the methodology used to explore the challenges and hopes of communities towards the development of Tekelan area through eco-tourism. The last part presents a number of recommendations and steps needed to develop eco-tourism at the Tekelan site.



CHAPTER 2
Methodology

This study uses particular methods in the process of collecting analyzing data.

2.1 The Data Collection

In collecting the data, this study uses 2 (two) methods, that is through desk and field survey.

2.1.1 Desk Survey

The data collected through this method is intended to summarize the activities that have been conducted by a number of stakeholders involved in the tourism management and the development within Betung Kerihun National Park, especially in the Tekelan site. The data consists of reports related to Betung Kerihun National Park and also the Management Plan of the region that has been prepared for the timeframe of 2000 – 2024. Included in the pan is the Site Plan that is the Book III from the Management Plan, which consists of three books. Data collection from the desk survey has helped identify the issues in the consulting process of formulating recommendations of the steps that needs to be undertaken next by the stakeholders in developing eco-tourism in Tekelan.

2.1.2 Field Survey

The data collected through field visits was conducted through interviews and assessment using the Tourism Attraction Rapid Assessment Guide for identifying landscape characters and elements that has an effect towards the development of eco-tourism in the Tekelan site. Interviews and discussions was conducted the stakeholders involved, including among others the Head of National Parks Region I in Mataso, Village Chief of Menua Sadap, Hamlet Chief of Sadap, Head of the Eco-Tourism Community in Sadap, National Park Rangers, the residents of Sadap and the previous Head of Betung Kerihun National Park. Interviews were also conducted towards the NGOs that have done activities

involving the residents of Sadap and the areas around the Tekelan site.

In the field trips conducted on 3 – 7 June 2014, other than directly visiting the villages within the Tekelan site, we also visited a Dayak traditional ceremony known as ‘Gawai’, a traditional ceremony conducted as a form of giving thank for the good harvest in the village of Menua Sadap. We also visited Danau Sentarum National Park to conduct relationship studies of the development of eco-tourism in Tekelan with the similar activities in Danau Sentarum National Park.

2.1.3 Areas of Study

The areas of study are the village nearest to the Tekelan River that is the Village of Menua Sadap, which consists of the Hamlet of Sadap, the Hamlet of Kelayam and the Hamlet of Karangbunut. From these three hamlets the study is focused towards the Hamlet of Sadap, the most eastern village and the village nearest the upstream of the Embaloh River before heading down to Tekelan River and it is also heavily entwined with the development of eco-tourism in Tekelan. The area of study also incorporates the areas along the Embaloh River from the hamlet of Sadap heading to Tekelan and the Tekelan River.

Tekelan as defined in this study is the site located within the utilization zone of Betung Kerihun National Park, the Sababai Resort and a partial part of the Sadap Resort. The boundaries of the site for the study cannot be fully found in the field, due to the lack of clarity of the utilization one and or the wilderness zone.

2.2 The Data Analysis

By using the Tourism Attraction Rapid Assessment (TARA), the elements that impacts the development of eco-tourism in the Tekelan site is analyzed in order to obtain a picture or an idea of the elements that has potential and

the elements that limits the developments of eco-tourism. The elements that are referred to are the tourist attractions, tourist facilities, the environment and the local community, market potential, management and service and the relationship with other attractions. These seven elements are graded and analyzed by the using the Tourism Attraction Rapid Assessment for developing the recommendations that must be done by the management of Betung Kerihun National Park (TNBK) with other stakeholders within the Tekelan Site. The recommendations refer to the concepts and principals of eco-tourism that is used in this study.

TARA is a guideline that was developed by defining the factors that affects the development of the tourism destination and gives greater weight or values toward each factor. In defining the main factor that is connected to the development of a tourism product in a particular destination. The factors that affect the development of the tourism product and each of its values are the following:

2.2.1 Tourism Attraction (*Daya Tarik Wisata – DTW*)

DTW is the strongest factor within a tourism system and due to this it is given the highest values, 6, within the TARA. Compared to other factors that form a tourism product, DTW is the defining **pull factor** for tourists in influencing the tourists' decisions to visit a tourism destination. **No attraction, no destination.** DTW is categorized into two types; Nature based DTW and Cultural DTW

2.2.2 Accessibility

Accessibility is one of the main factors within a product as it pushes the potential market to the real market. This factor includes the transportation into a country, inter and intra region along with inside a site and the easiness to acquire information about a destination. TARA gives a value of 5 for the accessibility

factor because of the importance of this factor in developing a tourism product after the main factor of tourism attraction is accounted for.

The conditions of land, sea, and lake, access to and from tourist areas are used in defining the value within TARA. In addition to this, TARA also takes into account the access to and from the main terminal gate whether they are land roads, airports, seaports, train stations, the frequency and the amount of available seats of public transportation from tourist's centers.

2.2.3 Tourism Facilities

Tourism facilities are important factors in shaping the tourism product as it gives easiness, comfort, health, cleanliness, safety and security to the tourists. Tourism facilities includes but not limited to the accommodation, restaurants, tourist information centers, travel guides, shopping centers, souvenir shops and supporting tourism facilities within the radius of banks, money changers, ATMs, hospitals, police. In developing the ideal tourism product, tourism facilities must also include special facilities that are able to give access to parents, children and the disabled. Tourism facilities also include tourism infrastructure such as roads, modern communication networks (internet), electricity, clean water, drainage and sewage treatment/disposal system. Due to the importance of tourism facilities, TARA has given a weight of 5 for this factor.

2.2.4 Community Environment

An organized and well maintained environment and the perception of the community towards the development of tourism is one of the main factors that defines the success of a tourism development aside from the indicators of the levels of wealth within a society. The environment that is defined by TARA includes but not limited to the land usage or planning that has been formulated and enacted, the ownership status of a DTW,

the population density, the perception of the community towards tourism, the levels of unemployment, source of income, the levels of education, impacts towards the biodiversity and natural resources such as mining. With many sub factors being assessed, TARA gives a value of 5 for this factor.

2.2.5 Market Potential

Due to the importance of potential market information as the main 'supplier' of visitors to a DTW, TARA gives a value of 4 for this factor. Within this study, TARA measures the market potential value from local and international tourists visiting Indonesia, specifically those who visit nature based DTWs through the development of the amount of tourists. For the local tourists market, it is based on the amount of residents within a certain radius and the direct or indirect access of the DTWs with transportation modes. TARA also looks at the changes undergoing throughout the world and has impact towards the traveling patterns and motivations of tourists, specifically nature based DTWs. Sub-factors that are assessed includes but not limited to:

1. The growth of the amount of tourists
2. The views of tourists towards the image of the tourism destination country and the DTW that they will visit and have visited.
3. The distance between the DTW and the international/regional airports.
4. The population and the population density per km² (regency, cities, capital cities and provinces) closest to the DTW.
5. The population within a 75km radius from the DTW.

2.2.6 Management and Service

The management and service of a DTW is the image architect of the regional tourism that is related directly to the satisfaction of tourists. The management and service includes the availability of management documents such as

the plans for the development and management of regional tourism attractions, the effectiveness of the management organization, the quality of service and the completeness of supporting infrastructures and maintenance. TARA gives a weight of 3 for this factor. DTW that has a high value may find difficulties in achieving development success if the management and their service have low value. The management and service factor includes, but it is not limited to these sub factors :

1. The preparedness of the organization / management.
2. The quality of service.
3. The maintenance and service infrastructure (types and amount).

2.2.7 Relationships with similar DTWs

The success of the development is also determined by the competition between similar tourist attractions. In developing a tourism product that is able to compete needs to take into account the linkages with other DTW that is able to become a series within a tourism package that compliments one another. The assessment is done towards other DTW within a 75km radius. Due to this, the DTWs within the radius need to be identified and assessed. TARA gives a weight of 2 for this factor.

2.3 The Eco-tourism Concept and Principles

Taking into consideration the characteristics of eco-tourism as found and introduced from the discussion forums and studies, also in addition the understanding of sustainable tourism as outlined by the World Tourism Organization, eco-tourism in Indonesia is understood as a concept of developing and executing tourism based on the natural environment and the local community's culture with the principle of utilizing and executing which is directed at:

1. The protection of natural and cultural resources to secure a sustainable ecology and the preservation of the local culture.
2. The management in conducting activities with the minimalist negative impacts possible (enviro-management)
3. Involvement and the empowerment of the local culture as a part of the effort in making aware, enabling, dignifying, and instilling self-reliance of the people towards increasing the well-being and the quality of life, by resting on the vocational activities conducted by the people themselves, and the improvement of professional skills.
4. The development and presentation of tourist attractions in the form of programs interpreting the natural environment and the local culture that contains learning and recreation.

For the eco-tourist market, in the search for a true travelling experience, the limitations of services infrastructures generally is not much of a concern. This tendency opens opportunities for regions that are still isolated from tourism development. Meanwhile, for the management of the region destined for tourism, they are demanded of their abilities to raise the uniqueness and the distinctiveness of the region and package it into a product that is line with the trend of the market yet without disregarding the function of protecting the region. The management is also required to be able to develop a tourism area that is able to provide a sense of pride for their local community of their natural and cultural values, the opportunity to gain benefits and achieve welfare and the improvement of the quality of life through tourism.

There are limitations of eco-tourism that is used in this study as developed by Sekartjakrarini in her book *Kriteria dan Indikator Ekowisata Indonesia* (Criterias and Indicators of Eco-tourism in Indonesia) they are: “a concept of development and management of tourism based on the utilization of the landscape for protection

and conservation, centered in the participation of the community by providing products that encompasses education, learning and recreation, has minimal negative impact, provides a positive contribution towards the economic development of the area, which is intended for the protected areas, public areas, built-up natural areas, and also the cultural areas.”

This concept has given a much wider space for the developers of the region to administer it not only the forested areas but also in other natural and built-up areas. The types and activities of eco-tourism are very dependent on the result of the assessment towards the landscape that will be developed. Landscape as defined within eco-tourism is the appearance of a natural or artificial environment as a manifestation of the interplay between man and his environment in a period of time. This definition of landscape needs to be addressed within this study due to it being an important asset in developing a region for the purposes of tourism. Through this definition the development and the operation of tourism in the many types regions can be apply an eco-tourism concept.

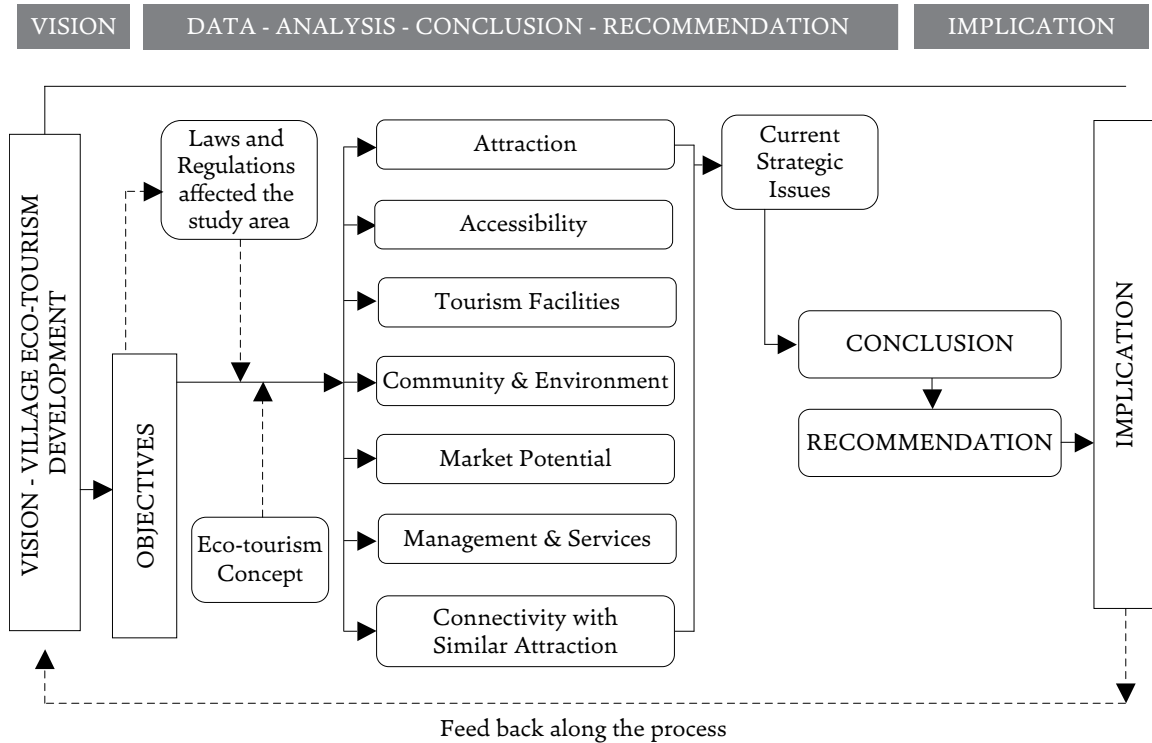
To facilitate understanding of eco-tourism, five ‘sufficient requirements’ or the following principles should be applied to an area or site that will be developed by using the concept of eco-tourism, namely:

1. **Conservation** - Protecting the landscape that is used for tourism activities
2. **Participation** - Engage actively with communities in tourism activities.
3. **Education and Recreation** - Presents a decent market product that is laden education, learning and recreation of local characteristic values (natural and cultural)
4. **Economy** - Providing a positive contribution to the economic development of the region
5. **Control** - Minimizing the smallest possible negative impact of a series of tourism activities.

In regards with the concepts and principles of eco-tourism that is used in this study, the consultant presents the development of eco-tourism conditions in Indonesia's national parks and its policies and challenges as a starting point to understand the challenges of eco-tourism development in the Tekelan site located in TNBK's utilization zone.

2.4 Flow Chart of the Study

A holistic and integrated flow chart in the study process is drawn into the following diagram:





CHAPTER 3
**The State of
Ecotourism
Development
in Indonesia's
National Parks**

3.1 The Policy

The policies in regards to the management of national parks have been set up for conservation. However the development of it has continually not been balanced between the protection of the region and the conservation of the biodiversity of the region with sustainable practice. After the convening of the 5th World National Park Congress in Durban in 2003, there has been a strong proclivity of the development of National Parks management towards sustainable practice. The result of the congress has produced an agreement that every conservation area must be able to provided benefits for the community and stakeholders.

The current utilization of National Parks for tourism is still similar to tourism in general within Indonesia. That is, it is still characterized by mass-resort tourism. Initiatives to set-forth eco-tourism have been relatively limited towards merely the usage of the term, it is minimally found to be practiced in the field. Even though since 1990 there has been formulated Law No. 5 Year 1990, which gives space for the development of tourism in National Parks, and also the Government Regulations No.18 Year 1994 in regards to the Natural Tourism Businesses in Utilization Zones within National Parks, Nature Tourism Parks and Forest Parks, the interests in investing in National Parks for tourism development, especially in applying an eco-tourism concept, is still minimal compared to the scale and potential of the area that can be utilized. Yet the interest in investing has begun to grow, especially in the field of nature-based tourism services after the renewed business regulations through Government Regulation No. 36 Year 2010 regarding the Business within Game Reserves, National Parks, Forest Parks and Nature tourism parks.

Government Regulation No. 36 Year 2010 has been followed up by the Ministry of Forestry by issuing a Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.48/Menhut-II/2010 regarding the Business

of Nature-based Tourism that consists of the procedures in applying permits for tourism business in those areas and the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Regulation No. P3/IV-SET/2011 regarding the Guidelines in Formulating Designs for the Management of Natural Tourism Sites of Game Reserves, National Parks, Forest Parks and Nature tourism parks. The Directorate General's regulation on Formulating Designs of Sites focuses on the allocation of nature-based tourism spaces that will be managed by the 'public' or the government and 'private', which is the space that will be given to other stakeholders in order to be utilized for business.

Aside from the development of tourism that is conducted through business permits and regulations on businesses within the conservation areas, a few National Park developers initiated the development of tourism activities together with the local community and facilitated through the technical assistance from donor countries or by International NGOs focused in eco-tourism. We can take for an example Mount Rinjani National Park that formed a council in development of trekking tourism and Mount Halimun Salak National Park that constructed lodging facilities for researchers, which can be used, for the lodging of visitors. The management of Mount Halimun Salak National Park also cooperated with the community in managing the camping grounds and visitor lodges. This cooperation that benefited both parties has also been done at Mount Gede Pangrango National Park by working together with the owner and the management of the camping grounds outside of the sight, which is situated only one kilometer from the boundaries of the sight.

Although the tourism activities of the National Park using the eco-tourism term as initiated by the forestry sector has not been carried well, the commitment of the government in supporting and intensifying the implementation of the eco-tourism concept

in the development of the national tourism is shown in sectors related through a number of operational policies. Amongst the operational policies are the Guidelines for Eco-tourism Development, Guidelines for Development of Special Interests Tourism and the Guidelines for Development of Tourism in Small Islands, which has been formulated by the Ministry of Culture, and Tourism. The Ministry of Environment has also initiated the forming of National Policies and Strategies in the Development of Natural Ecological Tourism and the Guidelines for the Development of Eco-tourism for the Management of Biodiversity Destruction in National Parks and Nature tourism parks. The Ministry of Interior Affairs has even issued a Government Circular to the all the Governors regarding the Guideline for the Development of Local Eco-tourism (SE No. 660.1/846/V/Bangda 28 April 2000) and Government Regulations No. 33 Year 2009 regarding the Guidelines of Eco-tourism Development in Local Regions. The Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries has supported the development of eco-tourism by launching the Guidelines for Developing Tourism in Maritime Conservation Areas, Technical Guidance, and Technical Guidance for the Development of Eco-tourism in Small Islands and the Interpretation Guidelines for Maritime Conservation Areas.

The support of the government in developing eco-tourism which is quite real is when the government launched the Presidential Instruction No. 16 Year 2005 (Inpres 16/2005) which assigned the Ministry of Forestry to: (1) Facilitate the utilization of conservation areas in the utilization zones of National Parks, Forest Parks, and Nature tourism parks for the development of the ecosystem and eco-tourism, and (2) Develop and prepare a data basis and information system that supports the efforts of utilizing forest areas and conservation areas for the usage of tourism activities.

These policies that has been initiated by the government agencies has showed that eco-tourism have become a concern and is believed by the government to able to explore the enormous natural and cultural wealth of Indonesia in the conservation areas through tourism and provide a sustainable economic contribution to the community.

The government's confidence has propelled the Ministry of Forestry to increase the prices of tickets for entering in to the conservation areas through Government Regulation No. 12 Year 2014 regarding the Types and Tariffs of Types of Non-Tax State Income applied to the Ministry of Forestry, as one of the efforts by the government to increase the state's income through non-tax sectors. The Ministry of Forestry ensures that the raise of fees for tourism activities in conservation areas will be filter for tourists and investors that will utilize the conservation areas. The implementation of regulations that must be carried out 30 days after being promulgated in 14 February 2014 has not been carried thoroughly well. Even in some National Parks, these regulations has put an end to tourism activities which initially went well with the parties involved as the Government Regulation No. 36 Year 2010 on Tourism Business came into force. The activities must be discontinued and altered of its cooperation scenario to refer to the Government Regulation No. 36 Year 2010 on Tourism Business in Game Reserves, National Parks, Forest Parks and Nature tourism parks.

3.2 The Management

Law No. 5 Year 1990 and other regulations that is referred by National Parks in Indonesia asserts that the zoning system and management plans are two most important matters in the management of these conservation areas. The division of zones in National Parks dictates the spaces for the development of tourism in the area

also the type of tourism that is allowed and not allowed to be conducted in those spaces. Due to this the availability of plans in the National Parks can be used to picture the readiness of the areas in regards to the development of ecotourism in Indonesia.

Currently National Parks in Indonesia has management plans. Out of 50 plans for the management of National Parks, 42 have been authorized and 8 have not yet. Zone planning has also been done in almost all sites except in 5 (five) land National Parks and 1 (one) maritime National Park sites. Of 44 National Parks that has been arranged of its zones, 35 areas have been authorized and 9 (nine) other areas are still waiting to be authorized.

Table 1 presents the statues of National Parks in Indonesia in regards to the forming of management plans and zoning arrangements.

In the table, it has also been presented National Parks that has design for sites related to the spaces that will manage by the 'public' and will be used for business by the 'private' as underlined in the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Regulation No. P3/IV-SET/2011 regarding the Guidelines in Formulating Designs for the Management of Natural Tourism Sites of Game Reserves, National Parks, Forest Parks and Nature tourism parks. The conducting of business, whether it is for services and facilities, is only presented in the table to be completed by the curiosity of the wider community with possibility of their participation in the development of National Parks in Indonesia.

Tabel 1. *The Availability of Plans and Permits in Indonesia's National Parks*

No.	National Park	Management Plans	Zonings	Site Designs	IUPJA	IUPSPA	Principal Agreements	Applications	Explanation
Sumatera Region									
1	Gunung Leuser	●	●						
2	Siberut	●	●						*
3	Kerinci Seblat	●	●						
4	Bukit Tigapuluh	●	●						*
5	Bukit Duabelas	●	○						
6	Berbak	●	●						*
7	Sembilang	●	●						*
8	Bukit Barisan Selatan	●	●	●	●	●		●	*
9	Way Kambas	●	●				●		*
10	Batang Gadis	●	●						

No.	National Park	Management Plans	Zonings	Site Designs	IUPJPA	IUPSPA	Principal Agreements	Applications	Explanation
11	Tesso Nilo	○	●						
Jawa Region									
12	Ujung Kulon	●	●	●			●		*
13	Kepulauan Seribu	●	●					●	
14	Gunung Halimun Salak	●	●	○				●	
15	Gunung Gede Pangrango	●	●	●				●	*
16	Karimunjawa	●	●						
17	Bromo Tengger Semeru	●	●			●			*
18	Meru Betiri	●	●				●		*
19	Baluran	●	●						*
20	Alas Purwo	●	●		●	●	●	●	*
21	Gunung Merapi	○	●						
22	Gunung Merbabu	●	●						
23	Gunung Ciremai	●	●	●	●			●	
Bali and Nusa Tenggara Region									
24	Bali Barat	●	●			●			
25	Gunung Rinjani	○	●					●	
26	Komodo	●	●	●	●	●		●	
27	Manupeu Tanah Daru	○	○						
28	Laiwangi Wanggameti	○	○						
29	Kelimutu	○	●						
Kalimantan Region									
30	Gunung Palung	●	●		●				
31	Danau Sentarum	●							
32	Betung Kerihun	●	●						
33	Bukit Baka-Bukit Raya	●							

No.	National Park	Management Plans	Zonings	Site Designs	IUPJPA	IUPSPA	Principal Agreements	Applications	Explanation
34	Tanjung Puting	○	○						
35	Kutai	●							
36	Kayan Mentarang	●							
37	Sebangau	●							
Sulawesi Region									
38	Bunaken	●	●						
39	Bogani Nani Wartabone	●	●						
40	Lore Lindu	●	●						
41	Taka Bonerate	●	●						
42	Rawa Aopa Watumohai	●	●						
43	Wakatobi	●	●	○					
44	Kepulauan Togean	○							
45	Bantimurung – Bulusaraung	●	●						
Maluku and Papua Region									
46	Manusela	●	○	○					
47	Aketajawe – Lolobata	●	●						
48	Teluk Cendrawasih	●	●						
49	Lorentz	●	●						
50	Wasur	●	●						*

Source: Direktorat Pemanfaatan Jasa Lingkungan Kawasan Konservasi dan Hutan Lindung, 2012

Explanation

IUPJPA : Izin Usaha Pengusahaan Jasa Pariwisata Alam (Business Permits of Nature-based Tourism Services)

IUPSPA : Izin Usaha Pengusahaan Sarana Pariwisata Alam (Business Permits of Nature-based Tourism Facilities)

* : Regions that have completed their technical documents and authorizations of managements plans and zonings

● : Has been authorized

○ : Still in process

By examining Tabel 1, we can see that there still lies a huge opportunity for the utilization of National Parks in Indonesia through Tourism. Permits for businesses of nature-based tourism have been given to entrepreneurs and the community and also the permit applications have only been conducted in 14 National Parks. The remaining 36 National Parks including Betung Kerihun National Park, have not received any attention from the community especially the entrepreneurs that are willing to participate in the development of tourism in National Parks. However this opportunity must be followed by the availability of plans from the National Parks, to ensure that the conducting of business will be able to avoid conflicts in the usage of site spaces and embodies the principals of eco-tourism, especially the participation and the benefits for the local community. Currently there only 8 (eight) National Parks that has Site Designs and from these 8 (eight) plans only 5 (five) plans have been authorized.

3.3 The Challenges

In its practice, the sustainable utilization as in how the nature of conservation which places eco-tourism as a concept in the development and practice of tourism in a National Park still faces numerous challenges. This is mainly due ever since tourism has been stated in Law No. 5 year 1990 in which it can be developed in a conservation area, until now there has not been any clear guidelines in the planning of its development. Only particular National Parks have a Tourism Master Plan. Although the government has given permit towards conducting nature-based tourism business in a few National Parks, not all the areas have plans in developing a tourism area that guides and bins developers with other stakeholders to realize the benefits sustainably.

The Tourism Master Plan is a policy and concept that reflects the balance between

the demand of tourism and the supply of the resources in an ideal state, that is by blending and matching a range of interests in order for it support each other. Inside it includes the aspiration and interest of local areas because the commitment of local governments is decisively necessary in dealing with the national conservation development and to support the infrastructure outside of the National Park so that it may support the development of tourism sites.

Other important challenges that are related with the policies and practices of the tourism development in Indonesia's National Parks are the spatial planning of the areas permitted to be utilized. Tourism is a series of activities and to realize these activities needs space. To minimalize conflict, spatial planning of utilization zones is very important in order for the interests of the government; community and the entrepreneurs can be accommodated evenly.

Currently not all National Parks, including Betung Kerihun National Park has a planning for utilization zone boundaries that is precise in the field although the zoning of the National Park has been set and authorized. These utilization zones or 'spaces' needs to be clear so that it may give assurance to the stakeholders that have diverse interests in tourism development and management. Regulations by the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation about the formulation of Site Designs as one the efforts of the government in sorting 'utilization zones' that will be managed by the government, community or entrepreneurs is worthy to be valued. Though in the field, the formulation of Site Designs still faces challenges mainly located in the vagueness in defining Site Designs itself and no maps are available with the appropriate scale needed for the planning.

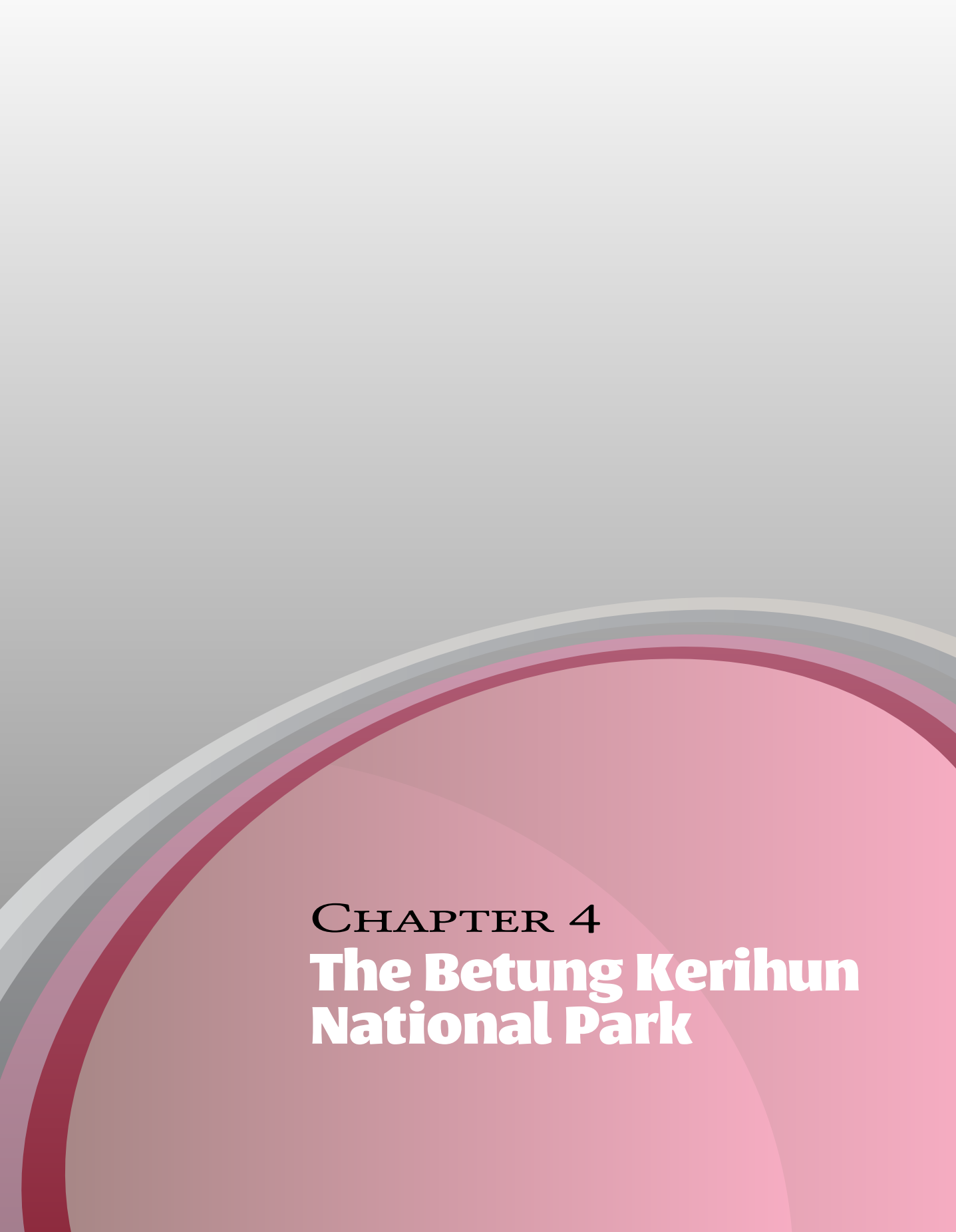
The issue of policies and its implementation has received attention since the issuing of Government Regulations No. 18 Year 1994 concerning the Business of Nature-based

Tourism within the Utilization Zones of National Park, Nature Tourism Parks and Forest Parks which covers the provision of facilities and infrastructure, and ultimately only likely to provide an opportunity for large investors. Business practices of interpreting natural and cultural resources which should have been developed as a prime National Park tourism commodity and communities with small capital including individuals, did not have any regulations until the issuing of Government Regulation No. 36 Year 2010 regarding the Business Practice of Nature-based Tourism in Game Reserves, National Parks, Forest Parks, Nature Tourist Parks. The implementation of the Government Regulations has met with much larger challenges when in 2014 the government issued Government Regulations no. 12 Year 2014 on Tariffs for Non-tax State Income which was applied for the Ministry of Forestry. This Government Regulation, although was the government's effort in increasing the value of the National Park's resources is seen by tourism stakeholders in National Parks as reducing their profits.

Other challenges are the practice of developing tourism in National Parks in relations to the implementation of the business practices permits of nature-based tourism through Government Regulations No. 18 Year 1994, which until today still continues, although this regulation has been renewed with the issuing of Government Regulation No. 36 Year 2010. In the regulations of tourism business practices within National Parks and Nature Tourist Parks, the Ministry of Forestry only allows the development of 10% from the area permitted to be developed. Furthermore this regulation is followed by the construction permits of tourism facilities that are permitted, which is 10% of the area intended for development or 1% of the area intended for business. Although the reality in the field has shown that a majority of entrepreneurs has only developed less than the area permitted to be built

of facilities. As an example, entrepreneurs who requested an area of 500 hectares within their site plan only developed 0.5 hectares. If their ability to develop is only 0.5 hectares, then the entrepreneurs required area is only 50 hectares. Other than being able to ease the responsibility of the entrepreneurs, this situation will remove the impression of 'control over the land' within the site.

Practices in national parks have given examples of the weakness of the understanding and consequently the management of developing tourism in a conservation site. Although the implementation of regulations in developing tourism has so far immensely related to the provision of facilities and the infrastructure of tourism, the exploration of characteristics and the implementation of using materials including the shape of the tourism infrastructure, including its management has been far from being eco-friendly. The clauses within the regulations which states '**in accordance with the local buildings and does not disrupt the landscape**' is still defined differently from one site to another, due to the lack of guidelines that explains explicitly of those clauses. Zoning regulations and design regulations has not been fully practiced, as there are still numerous buildings infringing on the boundaries of coastal borders, community and wildlife crossings. The Guideline in Formulating the Site Designs of Nature-based Tourism Management as regulated by the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation in 2011, other than not being fully understood by the management, the regulation itself only consist of the forming of technical teams and normative general technical guidelines in formulating site designs in a conservation area.



CHAPTER 4
**The Betung Kerihun
National Park**

4.1 The Landscape and the Tourism Potential

Landscape that is referred to in this study is the harmonious relationship between the land the people with their structures, activities and communities. The general outlook of the landscape in Betung Kerihun National Park is located in the Regency of Kapuas Hulu, West Kalimantan, it is marked and dominated by to distinct physical features: the hills and the rivers. On the section of the hills are the Muller Mountains that connects the Mount Betung and Mount Kerihun and is also the boundary between Indonesia and Sarawak, Malaysia. In all the areas of Betung Kerihun National Park, it has 179 mountains spread through three of five watersheds/river basins that is forced from the rivers from the foothills of Mount Muller which are the rivers of Kapuas, Sibau, Mendalam, Bungan and Embaloh.

The hydrological characteristic that is dominant in this area has a role in the water management for the province of West Kalimantan and other areas bordering the site. Betung Kerihun National Park is the headwater of the Kapuas River that becomes the main river in West Kalimantan and the longest river in Indonesia. In total the National Park contributes as much as 8,1% of the total river area of the Kapuas river in West Kalimantan that has a catchment area of 9.874.910 hectares. Not less than 60% of the water caught in this area is a water source for lakes and rivers flowing from it.

The hydrological systems in Betung Kerihun National Park consist of hundreds of river networks small and large, which stems from the Kapuas river basin. The length and condition of the river in Betung Kerihun National Park is incredibly varied, starting from the wide, to the narrow, to the murky, to the crystal clear, to the deep, to the shallow, to the muddy, to the rocky, to the calm currents, to the rapid, even to the high cascades. The hydrological conditions of the rivers in Betung Kerihun National Park has

made this site as one of the life support systems that is important for the community living on riverbanks of the longest river in Indonesia. In a few locations the rivers are littered with cascades fit for potential water sports such as river rafting with a difficulty level ranging from the lowest to the highest. Waterfalls, cliffs and karst caves found in the western park of the national parks also has potential for sports and tourism activities such as rock climbing and cave exploring.

The beauty of Betung Kerihun National Park is made not only forms its physical landscape features, but also its biodiversity and the diversity of its culture. Orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*) are the key species of this site. Inside this national park can be found also the birds from the relatives of Bucerotidae and the habitat of Semah Fish (*Tor* spp.). Arboreal animals can found in the flowering season up until the fruit season, which is the month of November until January, where during that time usually a number of primate species and fish are within their reproduction period.

Although dominated by the Dipterocarpaceae low land forest, the type of ecosystem at Betung Kerihun National Park varies deeply due to the alluvial rain, swamp forests, old secondary forests, dipterocarpaceae hill forests, calcareous forests, subtropical forests and mountain forests. The family of Shorea, Dipterocarpus and Hopea are included in some of the families commonly found within the Dipterocarpaceae forests. Generally the forest conditions of these types of ecosystems are still relatively well even in some locations they are still (pristine). With an area of about 800.000 hectares and a multitude of types of ecosystems that extends from the height of 150m to 2000m above the sea level, Betung Kerihun National Park is one of the last stronghold of biodiversity in Indonesia and even the world.

The vegetation condition in Betung Kerihun National Park is still relatively intact, affecting

the climate of the region that extremely wet. The precipitation level is very high. In 1995 it even reached 309 days of rain which means only 50 days in the year this region was not rained. The forest of Betung Kerihun National Park determines the climate stability of not only the Regency of Kapuas Hulu but also the wider climate of the Island of Kalimantan.

In the framework of the tourism development in a particular site or region, the natural resources refer to five underlying forms of nature; they are water, topography (with the changes being made), flora, fauna and climate. Table 2 shows the development of tourism that relates to the natural resources that is developed for the development of activities within the tourism sites.

The natural resource that has become the main attraction for many of the visitors as well as the cornerstone of Betung Kerihun National Park, as well as being offered as National Park Tourism Product is the natural landscape with

the elements as shown in Table 1, they are among others: valleys, waterfalls, caves, water sources, rivers with cascades, karst mountains, orchids, Pitcher plants (*Nepenthes* sp), Orangutans, the Rhinoceros hornbill, predator birds, forest birds and cultural heritage sites. Altogether this product is packaged in one trekking and hiking route.

The cultural landscape that is created within the national park and the surrounding areas cannot be separated from the physical character of its natural landscape. The character of a cultural landscape grows as an embodiment of the activities and interactions of natural factors and or human beings from time to time. The cultural landscape of Betung Kerihun National Park depicts this. The livelihood of the community living inside and around the Betung Kerihun National Park is very dependent on the presence of the rivers in the area.

Table 2. *The Development of Tourism in relations with the Natural Resources.*¹

No.	Sumber Daya	Typical Development
1.	Water	Resort, campgrounds, parks, fishing sites, marinas, boat cruises river float trips, picnic area, water scenic areas, shell collecting areas, water festival sites, waterfront areas, scuba diving sites, water photographic sites.
2.	Topografi	Mountain resorts, mountain climbing, hang glidings areas, parks, scenic sites, plains, ranch resorts, scenic drives, vista photography.
3.	Vegetation	Parks, campgrounds, wildflower sites, tropical foliage areas, scenic overlooks, scenic drives, vacation homes, scenic photography sites, habitat for wildlife.
4.	Wildlife	Nature centers, nature interpretive centers, wildlife observations, wildlife photographic sites, resorts.
5.	Climate	Sited suited to sunbathing, beach use, summer and rainy resorts, site with temperature and precipitation suited to specific activity development.

¹ Clare A. Gunn, 1994. *Tourism Planning: Basic, Concept and Practices*

The elongated traditional houses of the Dayak tribe called the 'rumah betang', which literally means long house, and also their livelihood and their activities are part of the cultural landscape that was built as a result of the interaction of the community and their natural landscape. Betung Kerihun National Park is surrounded by 7 (seven) Dayak tribes, namely the Dayak Iban, Tamambaloh, Taman Sibau, Kantu', Kayan Mendalam, Bukat Mendalam, Bukat Metelunai, dan Punan Hovongan. Only the the Dayak Punan Hovongan resides inside Betung Kerihun National Park and they are one of the Dayak tribes that represents the four typology of the Dayak tribe that is located within Kalimantan or Borneo. More than 1000 Dayak families live around Betung Kerihun National Park. They blend with the Malays, the Javanese and the Chinese.

The following table describes the cultural resources that can be extracted from a particular

are for the purpose of constructing that area from simply a destination area into a Cultural Tourism Destination area. In regards to the community around Betung Kerihun National Park, the resources of 'ethnicity, lore and education' are the main objects encountered and hoped to be the leading support in developing eco-tourism in the Tekelan site.

4.2 The Management

4.2.1 The Arrangement of Regional spaces and Managements Plans

The Ministry of Forestry designated Betung Kerihun National Park as a national park in the September 2, 1999 through the Decree of the Ministry of Forestry No. 467/Kpts-II/1995. The national park, which was initially, named as Bentuang Karimun covers an area of 800.000 hectares and is a result of a status change from

Tabel 3. *The Development of Tourism in relations with the Cultural Resources.*¹

No.	Resources	Typical Development
1.	Prehistory, Archeology	Interpretive centers, archeological digs, prehistory parks and preserves, nautical archeological sites, festival sites related to prehistory, exhibits and customs related to prehistory.
2.	History	Historic sites, historic architecture, historic shrines, museum depicting eras of human history, cultural centers, historic pageant, festivals, landmarks, historic parks.
3.	Ethnicity, Lore, Education	Places important to legends and lore, places of ethnic importance (customs, art, foods, dress, beliefs), ethnic and national cultural centers, pageants, festivals, gardens, elderhostels, universities.
4.	Industry, Trade, Professionalism	Manufacturing and processing plants, retail and wholesale businesses, conferences centers, educational and research institutions, convention centers, performing arts, museums, galleries.
5.	Entertainment, Health, Religion, Sports	Spas, health centers, fitness resorts, health specialty restaurants, religious meccas, shrines, sports arenas, theaters, museums (history, art, natural history, applied science, children's folk), art galleries.

¹ Clare A. Gunn, 1994. *Tourism Planning: Basic, Concept and Practices*

Bentuang Karimun Nature Reserve, designated by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1982 with an area that cover 600.000 hectares and ten years later it was expanded to 800.000 hectares.

The 25 years time span of the management plans of Betung Kerihun National Park (2000-2014) has been formulated and is a long-term plan in developing the area. The 5 year plan that is poured into the Five Year Management Plan of Betung Kerihun National Park has now entered its third periode (2010 -2014). The Management Plan of Betung Kerihun National Pak consists of three books; they are Book I, which comprises of the Management Plans, Book II that comprises of the Data, Projection and Analysis, and last Book III, which comprises the Site Plans. There regulations on the management of National Parks with zoning systems and the Ministry of Forestry Regulation No. P.56/Menhut-II/2006 concerning the Zonation Guidelines of National Parks, through the Decree of the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation No: SK.120/IV-KK/2009 dated 15 July 2009, Betung Kerihun National Park is divided into 6 (six) zones, they are the Core Zone, Wilderness Zone, Utilization Zone, Religious, Cultural and Historical Zone, and also the Special Use Zone (settlements).

1. **The Core Zone** (385.368 ha)

The Core Zone composes of the Embaloh watershed, which covers 120.343 ha, the Sibau watershed, which covers 61.291 ha, the Mendalam watershed, which covers 32.120 ha, and the Kapuas watershed, which covers 171.615 ha. The Core Zone is an area with five types of ecosystem that has high vulnerability due to the area being the main water catchment area with key species of the region, the Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*), birds from the Bucerotidae family and is the habitat for the Semah fish (*Tor spp.*).

2. **The Wilderness Zone** (231.529 ha)

The Wilderness Zone composes of the Embaloh watershed that covers 59.806 ha, the Sibau watershed that covers an area of 52.227 ha, the Mendalam watershed that covers 43.845 ha and the Kapuas watershed, which covers an area of 76.012 ha. The wilderness zone is a potential location of limited and special interests tourism. This zone is a stopover area for migratory birds.

3. **The Utilization Zone** (24.859 ha)

The Utilization Zone composes of the Embaloh that covers an area of 7.170 ha, the Sibau watershed that covers an area of 7.425 ha, the Mendalam watershed 2.160 ha the Kapuas watershed that covers an area 8.104 ha. Within this zone there lies potential objects to be developed for nature-based tourism, theses consists of caves, waterfalls, karst mountains, rivers with cascades and routes for hiking.

4. **The Traditional Zone** (143.894 ha)

The Traditional Zone consists of 4 (four) watersheds, they are the Embaloh watershed that covers an area of 28.250 ha, the Sibau watershed that covers an area of 6.369 ha, the Mendalam watershed that covers an area 16.394 ha and 92.876 ha from the Kapuas watershed. This zone is formed as a protein supply zone (fish and boars) and non-wood forest products (rattan, sap, *jelutung*, and wallet's nest) for the local community.

5. **The Religious, Cultural and Historical Zone** (10.196 ha)

This is only situated within the Embaloh and Kapuas watershed. It consists of 4.182 ha of the Embaloh watershed and 6.014 ha of the Kapuas watershed.

Within this zone their lies a variety of historical and cultural heritage sites within the form of ancestral Dayak caves known as 'tembawang'.

6. The Special Use Zone for Settlements (4.154 ha)

The Special Use Zone (Settlements) composes of the settlement areas of the local residents (the Tanjung Lokang village located within the Kapuas watershed) and also the farm fields near the river. This Special Use Zone is located in the Kapuas watershed with an area of 3.904 ha and the Mendalam watershed with an area of 249 ha that consists of the Dayak Bukat farm fields near the Mendalam river.

Although the Management Planning of Betung Kerihun National Park provides a Site Plan, however, it is not been written in detail of the sites of development areas intended for tourism specifically the utilization zones that is later designated. Among a few efforts of technical management activity plans that is linked with tourism and has been formulated the management of the area is the Procurement of the Development and Utilization of Services Models in a Nature-based Tourism Environment in the Embaloh Watershed and the Master Plan of the Village Model Developmen in the Sibau Watershed.

Until this study was conducted, the management of Betung Kerihun National Park have not yet formulated a site design consistent with the regulations from the Ministry of Forestry No: P.48/Menhut-II/2010 concerning the Entrepreneurship of Nature-based Tourism in Game Reserves, National Parks, Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks for every nature-based tourism business within the areas. Based on the Minister's regulation that has been further enacted through the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation Decree No. P.3/IV-SET/2011 concerning the Guidelines of Formulating a Design Site in the Management of Nature-based Tourism in Game Reserves, National Parks, Forest Parks and Nature Tourism Parks, the management of Betung Kerihun National Park should have

a Site Design for the Management of Nature-based Tourism in every Utilization Zones so that it may become a guideline in selecting tourism activities managed by the management and the partners and/or tourism entrepreneurs. In the Directorate General's Decree, the site design for the management of nature-based tourism is formulated by the head management of the sire and is authorized by the technical director.

On the national level, Betung Kerihun National Park has been designated as a model for national parks alongside 19 other national park models in Indonesia. As model national park, Betung Kerihun National Park acquired special attention from the government mainly in its relations to the efforts it has conducted in conservation.

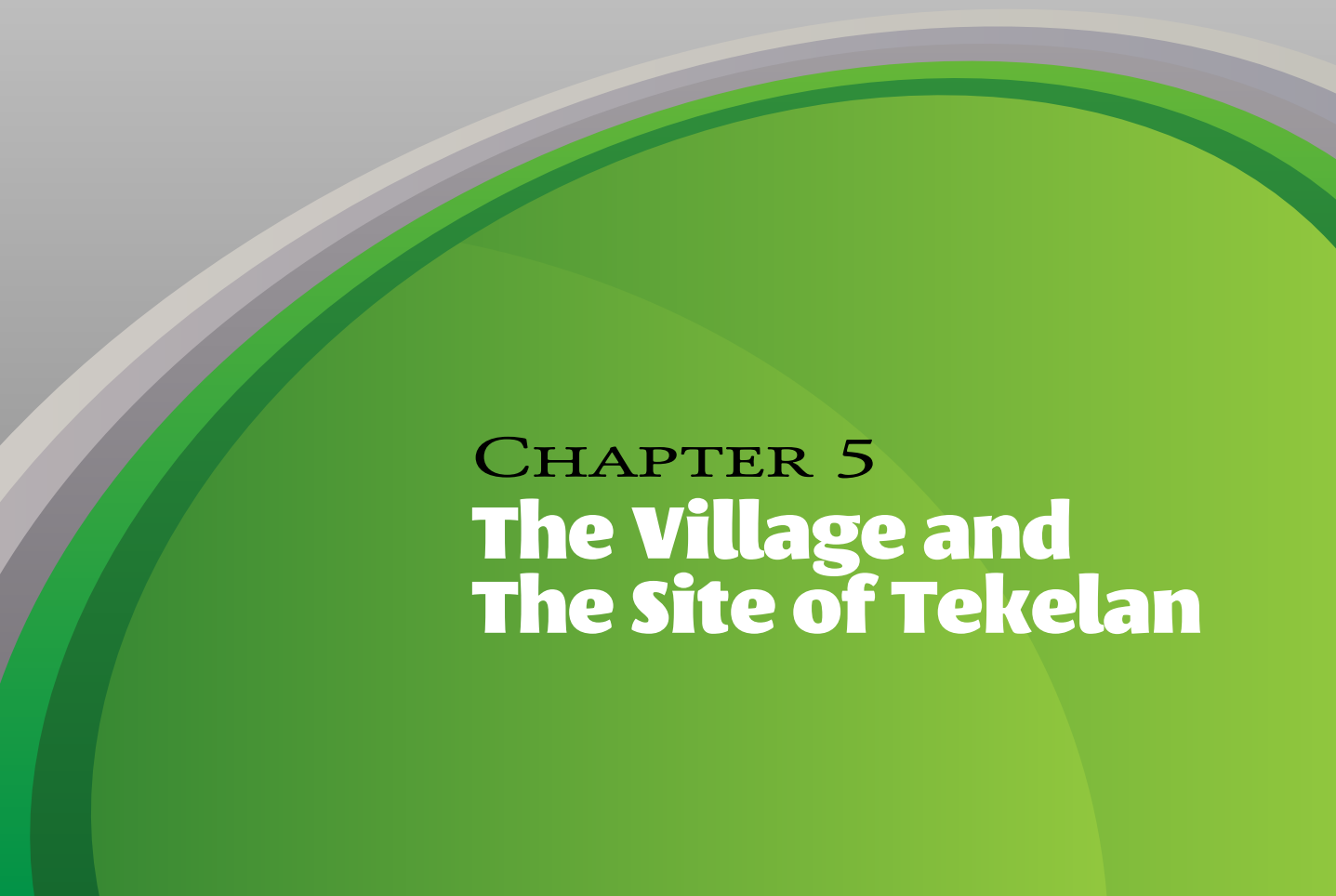
TNBK is also the first Transfrontier Reserve in Asia due to it having direct boundaries with the Lanjak Entimau Wildlife Sanctuary (LESW). The Betung Kerihun National Park area has also become an important center of attention in the activity of the Heart of Borneo (HoB) program, which involves three countries, Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam.

4.2.2 The Development of Organizational Management

Betung Kerihun National Park has experienced change in its organizational management structure as much as four times. From 1995-1997 Sub Office of the Conservation of Natural Resources of West Kalimantan which has its head office in Pontianak has a responsibility in the conservation areas within the whole of West Kalimantan including Betung Kerihun National Park. Together with the formation of the Technical Implementation Unit of other national parks throughout Indonesia, through the Ministry of Forestry Decree No. 185/Kpts-II/1997 dated 31 March 1997, the Bentuang Karimun Nasional Park Unit was formed on the level of echelon IVa.

In 2002, the management of Bentuang Karimun National Park was raised to the level of echelon III with the organizational structure that was led by an Office Head and assisted by a Head of Administration and two Section Head. The management structure of the Betung Kerihun National Park developed and in 2007 was designated by the Ministry of Forestry through the Ministry of Forestry Regulation No. P.03/Menhut-II/2007 dated 1 February 2007 to become a Main Office of Betung Kerihun National Park with a Head Office on the level

of an echelon IIB supported by the Head of Administration, the Head of Technical Affairs, two Section Head of the Technical Section, two Section Head of the National Park Management Section and four Section Head of the Regional Section. The Tekelan site is within the Sadap Resort led by the Head of Resort within the organizational structure of the Balai Besar Betung Kerihun National Park. The site is located within the National Park's Utilization Zone located in the area west of the Embaloh watershed.



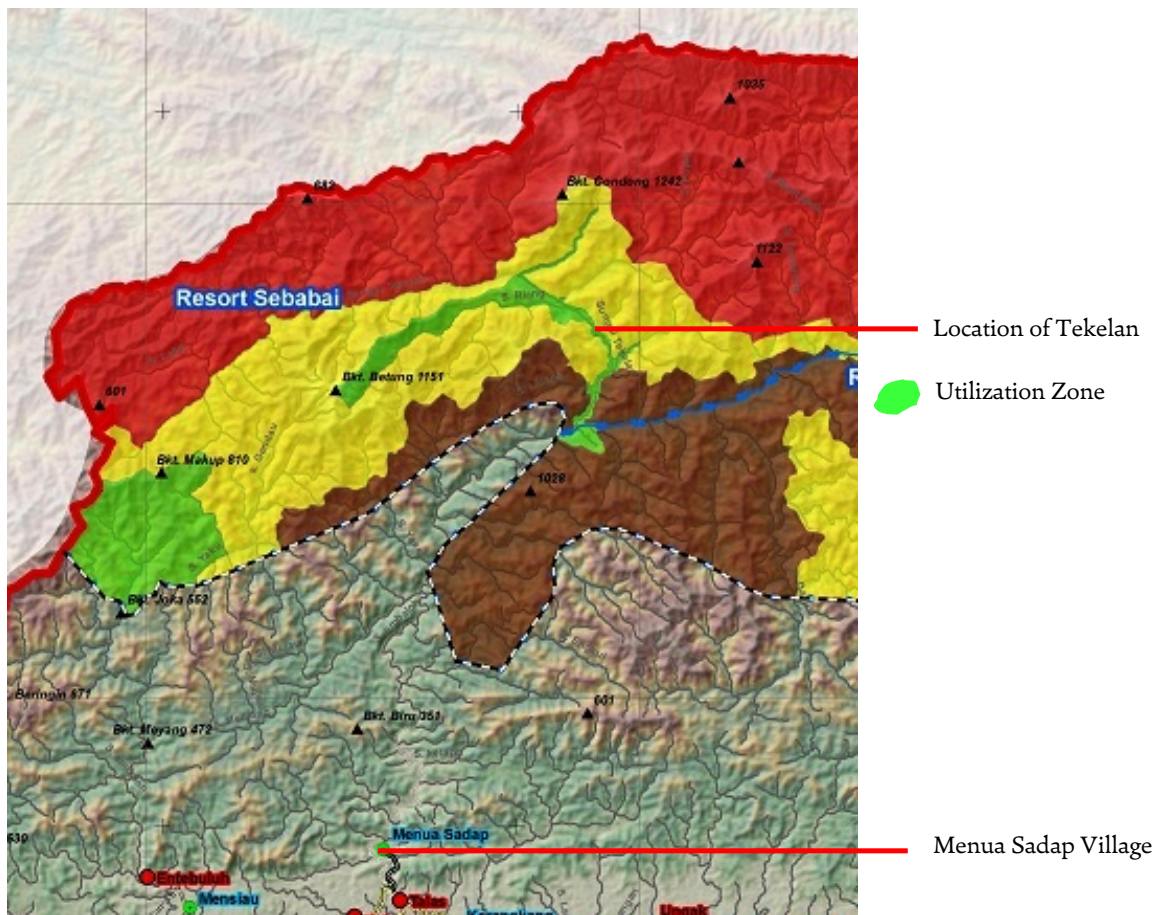
CHAPTER 5
**The Village and
The Site of Tekelan**

The closest village to the Tekelan site is the village of Menua Sadap located in the Embaloh Hulu Sub-district, Kapuas Hulu Regency, and the Province of West Kalimantan. The village of Menua Sadap consist of 3 (three) hamlets and the Sadap hamlet is one of three hamlets and is a hamlet nearest to head of the Embaloh river and the nearest to the Tekelan site. In order to visit the site of Tekelan, visitors must go through the Hamlet of Sadap.

The following is the result of the data collection around the Tekelan site and the Tekelan site with the Tourism Attraction Rapid Assessment towards seven important elements for the development of tourism.

5.1 The Tourism Attraction

The appointment of the Village of Menua Sadap as a Tourism Village by the government is tightly intertwined with the eco-tourism village development framework of Tekelan. The Village of Menua Sadap has a natural and cultural attraction, which has become an inseparable part of the attraction of the Tekelan site. The natural attractions are the hills and the mountains with little flatlands and with an elevation between 150-2.000 meters above the sea level. The landscape has often been offered by the village as a nature tourism destination through trekking activities and treading down the river.



Gambar 1. The Location of the Tourism Village of Menua Sadap

Whereas the cultural attraction is related with religion, settlements, traditional ceremonies, ethnic diversity, crafts and also the traditional dances.

The tourist attraction of the Menua Sadap Village is centered in the Hamlet of Sadap located in the most eastern part from the village. This hamlet located nearest to the head of the Embaloh River has an area of 380 hectares that consists of 240 hectares of land and 100 hectares of water. Physically this hamlet is situated in a landscape typology of rivers and hills with a variety of contours. In a number of locations, the hills are quite steep with a very deep crevice. The natural landscape along the Embaloh River is included within the Sadap Hamlet merged with Betung Kerihun National Park and the Tekelan River up until the Tekelan site.

Along the Embaloh River to the Tekelan River is filled with beautiful landscape sceneries and tropical rain forests. Navigating along the Embaloh River (and the Tekelan River) we can encounter huge canopies, which are the nests of the Orangutans and where they also eat and play. Aside from this we can also encounter a variety of birds and other animals. There is one beautiful and unique object that has been visited and has a potential to be developed, that is the Karangan Laboh. *Karangan* is a stretch of sedimentation on the edge of the river, often used by the local community to rest or even set up camp for the night as they journey through the river with their long-boats. At Karangan Laboh there are two trails, one headed to the Laboh waterfall (Laboh Besar and Laboh Kecil) and the other headed to the hills where on the hills is located the viewing tower and from the tower we can enjoy the scenery of Mount Betung. Along the river we will also encounter a number of unique and peculiar rocks.

Entering the Tekelan River, it is the Tekelan site that is the main purpose of the study to be developed. Although recently the Tekelan site has been mainly used as a camping site for

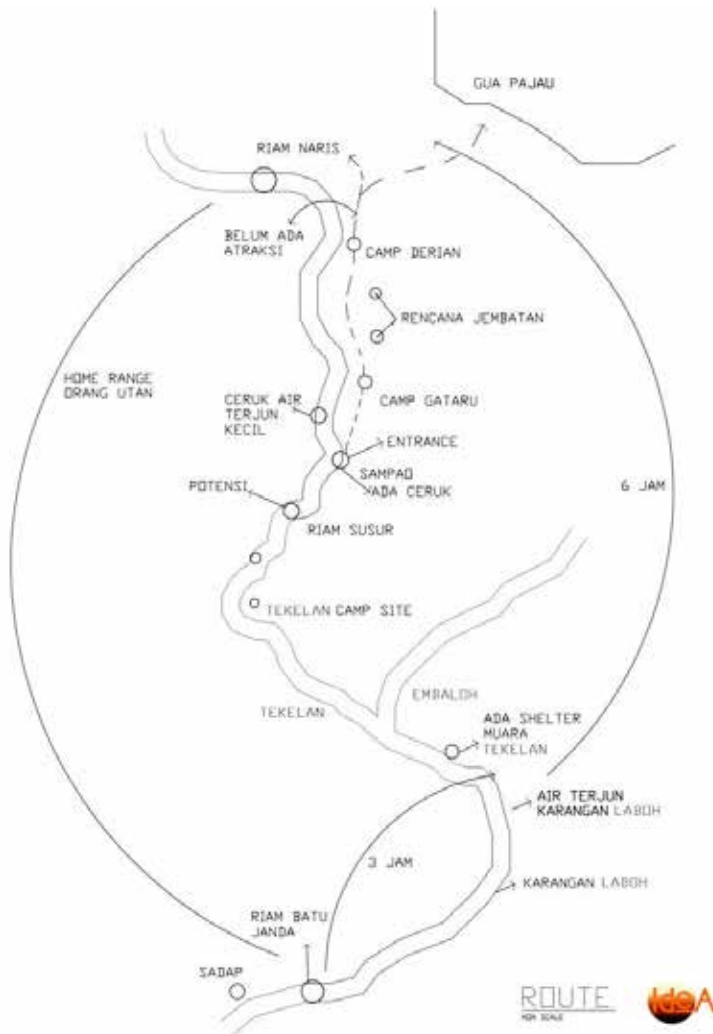
researchers, currently it has become a site that is on demand by the visitors. The Tekelan site has relatively steep contour with rocky cliffs on the side facing the river with its clear yet rocky waters. At this site there are a number of activities that can be done such as trekking, hiking, swimming, fishing, canoeing and camping.

From the Tekelan Site we can cruise along the Tekelan River to Camp Derian. The journey to Camp Derian passes through cascades on the side of the river thus forcing the visitors to get off and tug the boats themselves. Entering the Derian Camp, visitors are welcomed by the beautiful Ensurai tree formation on the left and right sides of the river. Camp Derian is located in the stopover location and in that location visitors can do a numerous activities, such as the trail heading to the Pajau Cave, flora and fauna observations, which if lucky, they can encounter the elusive and shy orangutan.

Heading down from the Pajau Cave, visitors can head to Riam Naris, the last place on the Tekelan River journey. The rapid cascades and the huge rocks has made Riam Naris difficult to navigate with a boat. Riam Naris has its own beauty and its branching with the Pajau river is known to be the habitat for the Semah Fish (*Tor* spp).

Other than the physical beauty of the natural landscapes along the Embaloh River and the Tekelan River heading to the Tekelan site, the other attraction that hasn't been fully developed is the biodiversity trekkings of a relatively intact tropical rain forest. There are at least 695 species of trees that is classified into 15 genus and 63 families. From that amount, 50 species are endemic species for Borneo, such as the *Amyxa pluricornis* a relative of the Gaharu tree (*Aquilaria* spp), newly found flora such as *Neo uvaria*, *Acuminatissima*, *Castanopsis inermis*, *Lithocarpus philipinensis*, *Chisocheton caulifloris*, *Eugenia spicata* dan *Shorea*.

They species of faunas that can be raised as a trekking attraction heading to and around



Gambar 2. An image layout of the location of tourism attractions within and around the Tekelan Site

the Tekelan sight includes birds, mammals, primates and fishes. There are known to be 301 species of birds classified into 151 genus and 36 families. From this amount, 15 species are migratory birds, 63 species are birds protected by the law including the West Kalimantan Province mascot, the Enggang Gading (*Buceros vigil*) and 24 species are endemic to Borneo. The Tekelan River has a key home-range species and

also the main attraction of the Betung Kerihun National Park, the orangutan.

From the mammalian group there has been identified 48 species of mammals, among others the Harimau Dahan (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Kucing Hutan (*Felis bengalensis*), Beruang Madu (*Helarctos malayanus*), Kijang (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Rusa sambar (*Cervus sp*) and the Kancil (*Tragulus napu*). From the primate group there has been found 8 (eight) species, they are : Orang utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), Klampiau (*Hilobates muelleri*), Hous (*Presbytis frontata*), Kelasi (*Presbytis rubicunda*), Kera (*Macaca fascicularis*), Kukang (*Nycticebus coucang*) and Tarsius (*Tarsius bancanus*). From the fish group there is one species of fish for consumption that has quite a high value and that is the Semah fish (*Tor tambroides*). In exploring the nature attractions to and around the Tekelan site is drawn in the following map (non-scaled).

The identification of the location of nature based tourism attractions heading to and around the Tekelan site is drawn on the following picture (none-scale).

Expeditions to the field by consultants have found that there are still confusions in the boundaries for the utilization zone in the Embaloh River. The community needs a clear definition on the area of the Tekelan site authorized for tourism activities and facilities construction, so that it may support proper activities that are in line the current regulations.



Gambar 3. Sceneries from the expedition throughout the Embaloh River, among others : Karang Laboh

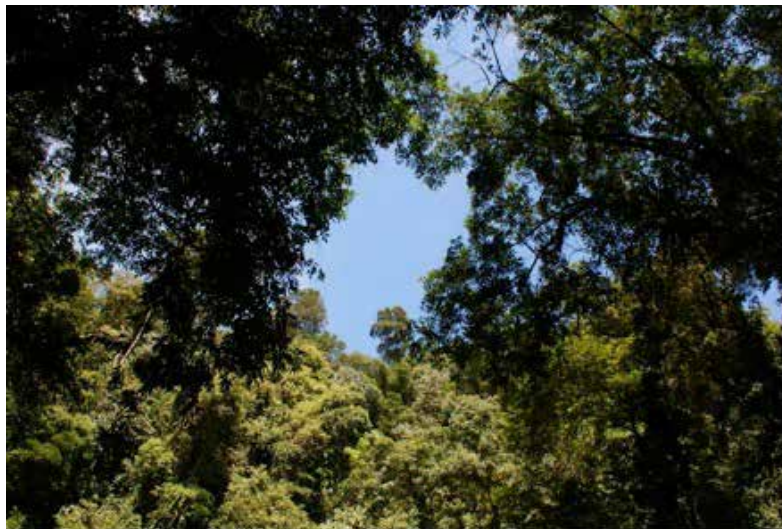


Photo: IdeA. 2010

Gambar 4. Dense tree canopies, nesting grounds for the orang utan



Photo: IdeA. 2010

Gambar 5. Unique rock formations beading and within the Tekelan site

The cultural attraction of the community around the Tekelan site is located within the everyday lives that is still traditional in many ways. They still cling to the traditional cultural ceremonies including religion based on their beliefs and many are still living the *Rumah Betang* (elongated house), which is an unique characteristic of the Dayak, both the Dayak Iban and the Dayak Tamambaloh. Although a part of the *Rumah Betang* have used cement and is not entirely constructed using wood.

The people within the Menua Sadap village are skillful knitters in traditional fabric and hand knit traditional shawls. They also craft beads for accessories, such as necklaces, bracelets, traditional clothes, handmade mats and also

carvings. Initially the artistic carvings were a handicraft passed down by the village's ancestors. The result of the knits and the crafting of beads are generally sold when there is a traditional ceremony occurring, although in some occasions it is bought or ordered by visitors. During the ceremony, they also showcase their traditional dancing and musical skills. The music that they are very much proud of is the traditional drums beating while others howl their traditional tunes.

The traditional handicraft of weaving mats is becoming rare due to the rarity of its basic material, *bemban*. The weaves of the *bemban* mat are very rich in motives; often these motives are based on the local animals and plants.



Photo: SS. 2014

Gambar 6. *Traditional motif band weaving*



Photo: Ben KCL. 2014

Gambar 7. *Accessories made from beads*



Photo: IdeA. 2010

Gambar 8. *Traditional Handmade Bemban Mats*

The cultural attraction of the Menua Sadap Village that is often presented and adapted into the 'tourism calendar' is the 'Gawai' traditional ceremony conducted one a year as a show of appreciation towards the hard work for the

year's good harvest. Other than traditional ceremonies involving the tribe chief and the village community, generally people who have been working away from their village in other cities (often to Sarawak, Malaysia) come home to attend the ceremony. The Gawai ceremony often includes the slaughtering of pigs or boars, traditional dances, percussion drumming and traditional Dayaknese food. The slaughtering of pigs is done by the tribe chief to 'examine' the pig's liver in order to forecast next year's harvest.

5.2 Accessibility

In addition to transportation, the accessibility to the site starts from the city of Pontianak. The journey from Pontianak to Putussibau (the capital of the Kapuas Hulu Regency) since 4 (four) years ago can be conducted through land and air. The trip from Pontianak to Putussibau (814 km), which takes about 10 hours on land can now be done in only one hour using a plane. The flights from Pontianak – Putussibau – Pontianak which initially only flew twice a week can be enjoyed everyday.

The next trip from Putussibau to the hamlet Sadap (95 km) through a well maintained road can be completed in 2 – 2,5 hours. Public transportations are routinely available, such as motorcycle taxis or small busses heading to Benua Martinus or Lanjak. Signposts along the road are clear. However it is not recommended



Photo: Ben KCL. 2014

Gambar 9. *A part of the 'Gawai' traditional ceremony*

to conduct the trip using a motorcycle during nighttime, as there are no road lights.

From the Hamlet of Sadap to the Tekelan site, the journey can only be done through the river, starting from the dock in Sadap. Navigating through the Embaloh River (a tributary of the Kapuas River), we arrive at the intersection of the Tekelan River and turn towards the Tekelan River. The trip takes about 3 (three) hours by a 40 PK speedboat. Although the Tekelan site has often been visited and has a few river intersections, signposts heading to Tekelan are not available.

River access is very dependant to the condition of the rainfall at the Embaloh River head and at Tekelan. During the wet season, the access can be closed off entirely due to the high rainfall at the riverhead that can cause flash floods and topple over trees or huge branches, which is extremely dangerous for speedboats. In 2010, when the consultants wanted to visit Tekelan, the high rainfall caused floods in the

Embaloh River and Tekelan submerging the site. A huge flood from the Kapuas River even drowned the City of Putussibau.

If the accessibility from Pontianak to the Hamlet of Sadap increases, the immediate challenges of developing tourism in Tekelan and Betung Kerihun National in general is the imigration access for foreign visitors to receive Visa on Arrival in the nearest border. For tourirts passing through Malaysia (Sarawak) they must first head to Jakarta before heading to Pontianak, Putussibau and Tekelan.



Gambar 10. *The road from Putussibau heading to the village of Menua Sadap and the Embaloh River heading to the Tekelan Site*



Photo: SS. 2014

Gambar 11. *Steigher or the speedboat at the Hamlet of Sadap*



Photo: Ben KCL. 2014

Gambar 12. *The docking area of the speedboat at the Tekelan site*

5.3 The Tourism Facilities

Within the Tekelan site there are toilet facilities, open air cooking facilities and hardened concrete for the camping grounds, which are currently covered in bushes and tall grass. The water pipes constructed to provide clean water from the cliff across the river, the docking area of the speedboat, is no longer functional. According to information the people of the Sadap Hamlet constructed these facilities. During its construction, the community also built a warehouse to store their tools if anyone is camping in this particular site.



Photo: Ben KCL. 2014

Gambar 13. *The camping grounds covered by overgrown wild bushes*



Photo: IdeA. 2010

Gambar 14. *The condition of the camping grounds taken in 2010*

In 2010, TNBK provided a few camps and life-vests in supporting community empowerment for those who wishes to accompany visitors to Tekelan. In that year Betung Kerihun National Park, together with IdeA and PT Reliance through their CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) helped the procurement of of three tourist boats to local community organization, Katayot, to be

managed. However only one of the three boats are available, one is being repaired and the other is unclear of its management.

Aktivitas lain di Karangan Laboh adalah camping, animal watching, fishing, dan canoing. In Karangan Laboh there are trekking tracks up the hill that currently is being neglected. On the



Gambar 15. *Toilet and cooking facilities*



Photo: SS. 2014

Gambar 16. *Home-stay that is managed by the Head of the Eco-tourism Organization in the Hamlet Sadap and a House of Souvenirs supported by WWF*

top of the hill there is viewing tower to view the Mount Betung.

The people of the village of Menua Sadap have businesses related to tourism, such as home-stay, transportation, small restaurants and food stalls, and handwoven handicrafts. One of the the home-stay managed by the Head of the Eco-tourism Organization in the

Hamlet Sadap has one of the rooms for rent owned in the Rumah Betang (elongated house) in the hamlet of Sadap. The tranportation that is used for business rentals are motrocycle and car taxis and speedboats. The Village of Menua Sadap records that there are 25 people having speedboat business rentals and 10 people have their source of income from handwoven

Dayaknese handicrafts. There are 10 restaurants or food stalls that can be seen in the Lanjak Market (Pasar Lanjak). 1 (one) souvenir shop, which was initiated by the local community and guided of its development by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

5.4 The Local Communities and their Environment

The population of the Sadap Hamlet (the hamlet closest to the Tekelan site) is 582 people with heads of families amounting to 192, most are farmers (369 people). The remaining, 10 are merchants, three civil servants and other occupations amounts to 89 people. In village records, we can still come across 180 people within the lower income category.

Within the hamlet of Sadap, schools only go as high as the 3rd grade. With only 2 (two) available teachers, the children who attend school are still very minimal. However this low amount of attendance is not due to the lack of teachers, but is also due the children's interest lacking in attending school. Even the child of the Hamlet Chief, when interviewed by the consultant and lived directly across the school

did not want to attend school. Very young girls often quit school due to having to be married.

The people of the village of Menua Sadap, specifically the Sadap hamlet, are very receptive towards the tourism development plans of Betung Kerihun National Park. The deep desire of the community to develop Tekelan can be seen from the facilities that they have constructed in Tekelan such as the toilets, clean water facilities, cooking facilities and hardened concrete bases for camping sites. The hardened bases for the campsites were built in 2010 by cutting down a few trees within the site (national park). The community believed that the trees were outside the National Park boundaries due to the lack of clarity of the boundaries.

According to the Village Chief, the relationship of the Menua Sadap Village with the villages around it is quite synergetic, especially in the services given to the visitors and the provision of transportation services. However the Head of the Sadap Hamlet has complained that currently the number of visitors visiting the Sadap Hamlet in order to use their speedboat services and purchasing traditional handicrafts has dwindled. Generally the visitors with their local escorts head straight to the Tekelan sight without visiting the *Rumah Betang* of the Sadap Hamlet, which has often been done in the past.



Gambar 17. *The damaged pumps received from GTZ, Germany*

The Head of the Sadap Hamlet admits that currently *Rumah Betang* of Sadap Hamlet is not maintained properly compared to three of four years ago. Especially since the hamlet has become a part of a Tourism Village, the general cleanliness around the *Rumah Betang* has not been given enough attention although the Head of the Hamlet has often alerted it.

The availability of clean water has also become one of the challenges in developing the Sadap Hamlet as Tourism Hamlet. Organizations such as the German GTZ have given assistance in the form of large water pumps for accessing clean water from the Embaloh River. However the rapidity of the river and the amount of debris from trees cannot be accommodated by the structure of the pump. Due to this the pumps have become unusable and is left unused in the Betung Kerihun National Park Sadap Resort Office.

In regards to the tourism in the area, the community has conducted a few programs, such as: courses for traditional dances, culinary classes and the development of the local waterfall as a tourism destination in collaboration with the private sector and the local government. In 2010, Betung Kerihun National Park in cooperation with IdeA conducted a short training course for the staff of Betung Kerihun National

Park and the community that often escorts the visitors. The training involves the swiftness and precision in erecting camps and providing hygienic meals services in the field with minimal waste as possible. The Head of the Sadap Hamlet Ecotourism Organization in his interview wishes that there are people that are able to prove training or understandings concerning eco-tourism. The reason being is that they wish to obtain information about the different eco-tourism and tourism and furthermore receive guidance in the development and management of eco-tourism in his hamlet.

During the field survey, there currently is an English language-training course that is being facilitated by ITTO for the staff of Betung Kerihun National Park and held at the Region I Office of Betung Kerihun National Park in Mataso. The English training course seems to attract the interests of children around the office and with diligence these kids have joined in the language training course.

Children and residents from the Sadap Hamlet can also read books from the library that has been provided by the Region I Office Betung Kerihun National Park in Mataso. The library has provided books in order to increase the knowledge of the National Park's staff and the residents around the National Park office.



Photo: SS. 2014

Gambar 18. *The learning atmosphere of the children learning English in the library*

The books in the library are intended to generate awareness of the residents of the Sadap Hamlet and around it, concerning the importance of TNBK for their environment and their livelihoods.

Not many of the villagers from Menua Sadap have been directly involved in the tourism business. Only a handful of people have understood the benefits of the tourism activities, among others the business of renting transportation specifically speedboats. However the residents of the Sadap Hamlet have begun to be aware that the visits from the tourists have given them additional income aside from their income of farming in their fields. They are now able to present traditional dances and welcoming ceremonies for visitors and also wear traditional Dayaknese clothes when asked.

The support from the local government towards tourism in the village of Menua Sadap has not been maximal. The availability of electricity, for instance, has not been reliable because it has not been fully operational. There is often no electricity in the daytime and during the night the electricity often dies out. Only lights in the National Park Region I office and the office of the Sadap Resort remains lit as they have solar panels. There are no working telephone networks and no banks with moneychangers. Although often there is no Internet connection but the community has been helped of their communication services through their cellphones. Being able to communicate through their cellphones has helped the National Park staff and rangers to send new and e-mails when

needed. The post office has also functioned as a telecommunication office at one of the sub-district capitals. Public facilities such as a community hall have not yet been constructed.

The Menua Sadap Village as a Tourism Village has a local community empowerment organization known as the Management Team of the PNPM (National Program on Community Empowerment) Tourism Activities in Menua Sadap. The organization was formed based on the Decree of Village Chief of Sadap dated 25 June 2013 (which was later reviewed on the 25 Mei 2014) and has an organizational structure to handle issues related to the development of tourism, such as the equipment, transportation, food, tourism, guides, security and art and culture.

With the vision of 'Transforming the Village of Menua Sadap towards a developed tourism village, supported by the conservation of its nature and culture to improve the welfare of its people' the community empowerment organization of the Village of Menua Sadap has a mission of:

1. To gain accessibility to the region to support the service and development from and to the regency and the preparation of basic infrastructure.
2. To encourage, support and guide small and medium businesses by creating people's economic organizations.
3. To open investment opportunities by utilizing and managing the natural resources potential.



CHAPTER 6
Conclusion

This study concludes that the Tekelan site and villages around it has the potential to be integrated in the effort to bring benefits for the community. The effort is to develop a ‘*village eco-tourism*’ in Tekelan. Eco-tourism is believed as an opportunity due to it being in line with its principles that are expeted from the potential of Tekelan and the closest communities, the Village of Menua Sadap especially the Hamlet of Sadap, that is to conserve the region that is used or for conservation, to actively involve the community around the region that is used or participates in and to develop the tourism products that contains educational issues in order to regard the characteristics of local natural and cultural values or education and recreation. The site evaluation using the *Tourism Attraction Rapid Assessment* (TARA) method and interviews the heads of the hamlet and village communities around Tekelan towards seven important elements in developing the attractions of Tekelan for village ecotourism are the following:

1. The **appeal** the Tekelan site and the nearby hamlet, the Hamlet Sadap, have values of distinctiveness, diversity, uniqueness, which is very large both in the natural and cultural landscape. Natural attractions includes, but is not limited to, the river landscapes and tropical rain forests, but also the diversity and distinctiveness of the flora and fauna. Typical for the Tekelan site as being the ‘home range’ of orang utans, other primates and bird species as well as fish. The cultural appeal is way of life of the Dayaks (Iban), including their relationship with the natural life of TNBK
2. **Accessibility** to the location is good and convenient, especially for visitors which aims to find the tourism values to gain experience and learn about the natural resources and cultural landscapes that they visit. Access by air, land and river are quite well. Flights from the capital city, Jakarta, to the district capital, the city closest to the Tekelan site which have airports, it’s been quite smooth. Although from the district capital the road conditions are good, the frequency of public transport to the last village towards the site, namely Sadap, is still inadequate. From the hamlet of Sadap, the Tekelan site can only be reached by water transportation that are limited by weather conditions. In the rainy season, it is restricted to visit the site. Whereas in the dry season at some point in the river water is not enough to carry the canoe upstream.
3. **Tourism facilities** within the Tekelan site and the nearest hamlet, Sadap, is inadequate both in quantity and quality, such as lodging, restaurants, tourist information centers, souvenir shops and other needs. The state of the facilities are still far from reflecting the ‘eco-tourism’ element either in the selection of design, materials and technology as well as the standards of cleanliness, safety and comfort.
4. **Environment and Society** of the nearest village, Menua Sadap, and in particular the hamlet of Sadap, welcomes the development of tourism in Tekelan. However, because of the social, economic and especially understanding of eco-tourism that is still lacking, the development of tourism in Tekelan still has many challenges. The benefits of tourism activities have not been felt by both the public and local governments.
5. **The market potential** is quite promising, especially we see attentovely of world’s population trends in their use of leisure time. The forces that drive the changes that occur at the global level and regulations at the local level have an impact on lifestyles and selecting tourist destination regions. Foreign tourists and domestic tourists showed similar tendencies although the tourists still tend to choose a mass and easy excursion.

6. **Management and services** in relation to tourism have been inadequate. Existing government regulations require that national park entrance fees of the site is not yet upheld by the management of TNBK nor the communities. Directing the utilization are for tourism in a plan has not been drawn up by the management of TNBK. Thus the public has not been able to identify the activities that are legal in the region. The TNBK layout and the Tekelan site borders with Malaysia actually allows the capture of foreign tourists from the entrance at the border. However, because there are no immigration services, foreign tourists must pass through the capital city of Jakarta to obtain a visa. Consequently a trip to the Tekelan site will be expensive and time consuming. Guides and interpreters who speak English fluently are not available.
7. **Relationship with similar attractions** namely Taman Nasional Danau Sentarum (TNDS) have the same elements of tourist attractions, such as water attractions and the life of the Dayaks. TNDS may be a competitor or a complementary towards TNBK, depending on the perspective TNBK towards TNDS.

The TARA results and interviews also reveal three main challenges to be faced by Tekelan to be developed into a 'village ecotourism', namely: (1) an understanding of eco-tourism, (2) its application in the conservation area, and (3) efforts to adjust to changes and influences at the global and local level towards the development of Indonesian tourism. The following are the three main challenges that are linked with the five criteria or principles of eco-tourism that is used in the study, namely conservation, participation, education and recreation, economy and control.

6.1 Conservation

The landscape of TNBK is the main attraction of the national park. The landscape has two functions as an attraction, namely first: to attract, allure and stimulate the interest towards tourism. Enthusiasts traveling generally seek, learn and decide the place to be visited by the most interesting things on the landscape tourist destination. The second function of the landscape is to give satisfaction to visitors and it is a 'reward' for visitors who have traveled. Therefore, the conservation of the landscape that is utilized for the development of tourism is a must.

In terms of tourism, an attraction is the natural resources and landscape or culture that has been managed. The tourism management system puts the attraction as the strongest reason an individual decides to visit a tourist destination. The richness, diversity and distinctiveness of the landscape resources owned by an area does not necessarily 'invite' visitors if these resources are not managed properly, especially for a region whose status is to be conserved. If the 'market' is 'the push' for the traveler to move towards a tourist destination, the 'attraction' becomes 'the pull'.

Future markets which has a tendency towards places that are still well conserved, is able to put Tekelan's eco-tourism village towards becoming a 'product' that is promising. Thus the main challenge for managers of TNBK with the communities in developing Tekelan as an eco-tourism village is to give people an understanding about TNBK concerning the importance of conservation of the resources landscape. Although people in Tekeland have known about the term 'conservation', understanding the principles of conservation in its application in the field still is still riddled with disagreements. Managers have also not been able to ascertain the limits of the landscape to be conserved and utilized for tourism in Tekelan. The Director must immediately translate it

into a more detailed plan. The plan can help ensure managers, community partners and other national parks to have a guide in applying the principles of eco-tourism that is important, particularly conservation.

6.2 Participation

As there is proclivity that suggests the strengthening of the development of national park management are moving towards sustainable use, the 5th national parks worldwide congress in Durban in 2003 agreed that conservation areas should be able to provide sustainable benefits for the community and the parties involved. One of the principles of eco-tourism that is used in this study is to actively involve the public in tourism activities. Indicators of community involvement in the development of eco-tourism village in Tekelan are indicated by engaging them in decision-making activities related to the tourism of the site.

Melibatkan masyarakat dalam kegiatan-kegiatan pariwisata tidak semudah dibandingkan dengan kegiatan-kegiatan pemberdayaan masyarakat lainnya. *Eco-tourism*, bahkan pariwisata, adalah istilah baru bagi masyarakat sekitar Tekelan termasuk bagi pemerintah daerah setempat. Tidak hanya pemahaman tentang istilah tersebut yang masih perlu diberikan, penerapannya di lapangan perlu pelatihan-pelatihan. Meskipun telah ditetapkan sebagai Desa Wisata, misalnya, Kepala Desa Menua Sadap masih mengeluhkan banyak kendala dalam pengembangannya. Di antara kendala-kendala tersebut adalah:

Involving local communities in tourism activities is not easy as compared with the activities of other community empowerment programs. Eco-tourism, even tourism, is a new term for the people around Tekelan including for the local government. Not only an understanding of the term, which still needs to be given, its application in the field needs further training. Although

it has been designated as a Tourism Village, for example, the village head complained that Menua Sadap still faces many obstacles in its development. Among these constraints are:

1. Lack of awareness and capacity;
2. Lack of infrastructure;
3. Lack of community empowerment programs of government; and
4. Limitations of venture capital assistance from the government.

The lack of understanding of the meaning and benefits of eco-tourism are feared by the Village Head as the cause of a lack of public awareness of conserving resources for the tourism landscape, which in turn will limit the participation or involvement of the community in the development of the eco-tourism village in Tekelan.

6.3 Education and Recreation

Environmental issues have led to a change in attitude and the demands of tourism products that are produced which are initially mass tourism products that are not environmentally and community friendly into the direction of the form of development of tourism products that more environmentally responsible and has a high appreciation to the communities in concerned destinations.

Creative economic growth also has led to a change in attitude of the market economy which was originally directed to buy towards becoming engaging in something and not merely to have. Changes in economic attitudes have changed the pattern of tourism from initially purchasing a product into buying an experience, from the initial passiveness towards becoming interactive with the community, and then by becoming creative and to position itself to become a prosumer (producers and consumers). The 'buyers' of these products go to 'sell' the products they buy.

Changes in the paradigm of the economy and tourism has changed the need of the original tourism products that rely more on quantity to now rely on or display the characteristic values of nature and local culture. The product is more (1) about the introduction and development of the natural environment and local culture, (2) interactive nature based on the human touch, and (3) may have a direct impact on the welfare of local communities.

In the development of the village ecotourism in the Tekelan site, this trend should be a reference for the development of tourism products. The management of TNBK together with the surrounding communities should have the same understanding that eco-tourism products are developed to be creative and innovative, feasible for the market, contain or provide an experience of the values of the local natural and cultural characteristics.

6.4 Economy

In relations to the economic principles in ecotourism, the study concludes that ecotourism in the area that is not developed can become an initial trigger of the related regional economy. The local government also places its hope of developing Tekelan's village ecotourism in the possibility of the regional economy to also grow.

Currently the local government has not yet felt the benefits of tourism in Tekelan. Aside for the community around Tekelan, the local government hopes that the development of Tekelan's village ecotourism is followed by the increase of the quantity and quality of the infrastructure for ease and comfort of the tourists. The availability of the infrastructure and other conveniences for tourists, such as transportation, telecommunication, banking, partnerships with

market institutions, promotion and investments both within and outside the country, allowing other economic activities to evolve, such as increased trade of agricultural products and fisheries. Activities in the sector will expand employment and encourage activities in other areas as well such as traditional arts crafts.

6.5 Control

The success indicators in tourism development can be measured from the ability to manage the elements that has the potential to cause negative impacts in a series of tourism activities. This study concludes that there is currently no plans or guidelines how far should the village ecotourism in Tekelan be developed and what activities that must be developed. Development plans and guidelines are important in order to cater the control efforts towards the destruction of the environment, especially the ecotourism resources, that is the area of TNBK, the local culture and customs of the Dayaknese including their social lives.

Restricting by formulating limits that can be accepted by every tourism activity must be done in concomitant with the development plans of the village ecotourism in Tekelan. The effort is done to ensure that the negative impacts from the changes in the national and international level towards the natural, social, cultural and economic environment can be suppressed in the conducting of tourism activities in Tekelan and around. The plans and guidelines will become tools to control the communities, the government and the people with interests that will have roles in the development of the village ecotourism in Tekelan. By doing so they will have a similar understanding that about ecotourism and can develop it accurately in a conservation area.

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