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# DEVELOPPING A TRANSBOUNDARY GREEN ECONOMY MANAGEMENT CONCEPT FOR THE PILOT REGION WITH-IN THE HOB CORRIDOR

AGROPOLITAN DISTRICT STRATEGIC AREA OF KAPUAS HULU, WEST KALIMANTAN

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Aerial view of Kapuas Hulu Landscape.

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Most of communities in Agropolitan area has been farming for long. They sell vegetables around neighborhood by bikes, carts, and simply on foot.

# AGROPOLITAN DISTRICT STRATEGIC AREA OF KAPUAS HULU, WEST KALIMANTAN

## Agropolitan District Strategic Area of Kapuas Hulu as part of HoB

Agropolitan KSK (Kawasan Strategis Kabupaten or District Strategic Area) of Kapuas is part of the HoB in Kalimantan Island which up till now still possesses vast expanse of tropical rainforest. The existence of tropical rainforest in Borneo island is extremely useful for life support of living creatures. This forest is a habitat for a variety of plants and animals. The tropical rainforest is also the lungs of the world. In its development, the tropical rainforests in Kalimantan Island tend to diminish. Many factors become its triggers. One of them is the utilization of forests that exceed its recovery capacity. Forests are increasingly depleted by illegal logging, which eventually resulted in reduced forest support.

Movement and awareness of the importance of forests for the sustainability of life is now emerging. In 2007, three countries in the island of Borneo, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam signed the declaration of the Heart of Borneo (HoB). The goal was to protect tropical forests in the highlands of Borneo island from exploitation and destruction. The forest in the Highlands is the starting water sources for rivers in Kalimantan.

In Heart of Borneo, there are at least 14 of the 20 large rivers in Kalimantan that find their sources in the Highlands. The river became the lifeblood of citizens of Kalimantan. Almost no citizen life which is not related to the river. Rivers become transport veins, sources of drinking water, economic, social, cultural and other aspect of living. If the plateau is damaged, the human life that occupies the lower part of it will suffer from variety of negative impacts.

The Heart of Borneo agreement covers 22 million hectares of land in three countries. To make it happen the green economy concept or green economy concept is used. Hopefully, the concept of green economy has a positive impact on three things. First, decreased greenhouse emissions. Second, enrichment of biodiversity and improved conservation quality. Third, sustainable economic growth.

In its implementation, the area of 22 million hectares posed a problem. The tropical rainforest stretching across three countries is too widespread and difficult to reach. Likewise, coordination between the three-country is not easy to accomplish. In fact, sustainable empowerment in the field is non-existent.

Learning from the initial problem, the handling of Heart of Borneo started with a pilot stage covering a territory only about 2 million hectares of land in two countries, namely Indonesia and Malaysia. Hopefully, the program would expand cross the space limit of the two countries. The forest corridor along the Heart of Borneo is the basis for working areas in two countries. Malaysia manages approximately 700,000 hectares of land. Indonesia manages approximately 400,000 hectares of area spread across seven sub-districts. Namely, District of Empanang, Semitau, Seberuang, Silat Hilir, Silat Hulu, Hulu Gurung, and Pengkadan.

Hills in Agropolitan area is water source for communities and farming activities.



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Furthermore, the Green Economy Management Concept or Transboundary Conservation Area Concept was adopted. Implementation of the green economic management concept applies two things. First, sustainable land use plan or sustainable land development. Second, green Economy action plan or Green Economic Action plan.

To run the Green Economy Management Concept needs involvement of many parties. Among them, government, private business, citizen, and international organization. The idea that WWF wanted to introduce, is not far from what other experts or international community have in mind.

In Indonesia, the concept of cross-border management is less effective, especially related to the biodiversity, natural resources and clean water or wild life. At the district level, the concept is not yet workable.

In Malaysia, a similar condition also prevails. As such, the cooperation of policy makers is weak. Similarly, participation and communication at various levels of government, private parties and local communities, as well as indigenous people groups are yet to be promoted. All of that makes the concept of green economy not running.

In the private sector, the concept of cross-border management is not seen as a profitable effort, either from manufacturing or trading stand point.

At local community level, there is a different attitude toward natural resource management. There is a room for promoting sustainable forest management and disciplined organizing, and protecting the sustainability of the natural resources owned. The residents utilize the growing ecotourism to sell various handicraft products. On the other hand, sometimes, there are land use conflicts between local community and corporations and the governments.

The consultant team of Spatial Planning were taking pictures with representatives of Regional Government of Kapuas Hulu, shortly before conducting field survey.



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## Legal Basis for Implementation

There are seven main regulations that must be considered in spatial planning for Agropolitan of Kapuas Hulu. These four regulations contain provisions that must be included in drafting the RTR (Spatial Plan) for Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu.

First, LAW No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning. The LAW regulates the KSK. That is, the region whose space is prioritized, because it has important functions in the district or city in term of economic, social, cultural and environmental values, where the use of the space is placed under the authority of the district or city government.

Second, Government Regulation No. 15 year 2010 on Implementation of Spatial Planning. The strategic area layout outlines the details of Provincial/District RTRW (Regional Spatial Plan). The strategic area of management is divided into Kawasan Strategis Nasional or KSN (National Strategic Area), Kawasan Strategis Provinsi or KSP (Provincial Strategic Area), and Kawasan Strategis Kabupaten or KSK (District Strategic Areas) which involve District as well as City territory.

Third, Perda Number 1 year 2014, about RTRWK (Spatial Plan for District Areas) of Kapuas Hulu Province 2014-2034. The Perda (Local Regulation) mandated the preparation of Spatial Plan for Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu in the first five-year period of implementation of the space utilization.

Fourth, Perda number 20 year 2014, on Establishment of Kapuas Hulu as Conservation District. This regulation adopts the principles of preservation of diversity of natural resources, protection of life-supporting systems, and sustainable utilization of natural resources.

Fifth, Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Plan (Agraria dan Tata Ruang or ATR) Number 37 year 2016, on Guidelines for Drafting Spatial Strategic Area of the Province and the District. The regulation contains steps that must be followed in the planning process, starting from preparation stage, drafting, to determination process, as well as technical provisions that must be considered to produce output in accordance with the legislation (covering the basis of the KSK typology considerations for the completeness of the study, distribution of core and buffer zones, and scale of the map)

Sixth, Regulation of the ATR Minister No. 8/2017 (enacted on 14 July 2017) on the Guidelines for Granting Substantial Approval for the Determination of Local Regulations on Provincial and District/City Spatial Plan. This regulation contains requirements that must be prepared to obtain the substantial approval from BIG and the Ministry of ATR as well as recommendation from the Governor of West Kalimantan.

Completeness of RTR substance for its designation as Perda, must refer to the Regulation of the ATR Minister No. 8 year 2017 mentioned earlier

Seventh, Regulation of the ATR No. 1/2018 (enacted March 20, 2018) on Guidelines for Drafting of Spatial Plan for Provincial, District and City Areas. This rule is the main reference for the most recent nomenclature.



Aerial view of Mentawit Village Landscape.



## Scope of Agropolitan KSK Planning

The area of Agropolitan KSK in Kapuas Hulu reaches 393,324 hectares encompassing delineation of a region which is included in seven sub districts, namely Empanang sub district, Semitau, Seberuang, Silat Hilir, Silat Hulu, Hulu Gurung, and Pengkadan.

According to on the Explanation of article 48 paragraph 4 of UUPR (Law on Spatial Planning), Agropolitan area is the embryo of urban area oriented to the development of agricultural activities, agricultural support activities, and processing activities of agricultural products. The development of Agropolitan area is intended to increase efficiency of infrastructure services and supporting facilities of agricultural activities, whether required before the production process, in the production process, or after the production process. This effort is done through setting of residential location, location of production activities, service center location, and network placement of infrastructure.

Based on the explanation given above, the Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu has four core areas, namely Nanga Tepuai, Semitau, Miau Merah and Nanga Kantuk.

According to article 1 paragraph 24 UUPR (LAW No. 26/2007 on Spatial Planning), Agropolitan area is an area consisted of one or more centers of activities in rural areas, as a system of agricultural production and management of certain natural resources that are demonstrated by the functional linkage and hierarchy of the spatial system of residential systems and agribusiness systems. Based on the Definition, Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu is divided into four sub regions. First, KSK sub-region of Nanga Tepuai, consisted of Hulu Gurung and Pengkadan sub districts. Second, KSK sub region of Semitau consisted of Semitau and Seberuang sub districts. Third, KSK sub region of Miau Merah consisted of sub districts of Silat Hilir and Silat Hulu. Fourth, KSK sub region Nanga Kantuk consisted of Empanang sub district.



Basic pool as a facility for rice field irrigation is also used for fish aquaculture.

## DRAFTING PROCESS OF THE SPATIAL PLAN (RTR) 2017

The Agropolitan KSK scheme focuses on sustainable economic practice as one of the development concepts that optimizes space utilization, promotes efficiency of natural resources utilization, and reduces ecological risk.

A meeting to prepare kick off meeting and MoM Signing between Head of Kapuas Hulu District, AM Nasir and West Kalimantan Program Manager WWF Indonesia, Albertus Tjiu, on April 19, 2016. This activity was an initial proses towards District Strategic Area Agropolitan Kapuas Hulu.



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The sustainable economic approach offers a new scheme in natural resources management. Among them, development of environmental services which is important in supporting welfare of the community. This scheme can be implemented while maintaining capacity of environmental support. Because good quality environment can facilitate smooth and sustainable flow of goods and services in support of the economy. It also contributes positively to the social system. Like, health improvements, clean air, and natural beauty. The development of Agropolitan areas with sustainable economic principles, is an alternative and solution for the development of integrated (rural) regions.

WWF Indonesia as implementer of the IKI Scheme is committed to encourage development of the Agropolitan KSK in Kapuas Hulu. Therefore, it is necessary to compile spatial plan for Agropolitan KSK in Kapuas Hulu and Green Economic Action plan for that region. The concept of sustainable economic based Agropolitan covers institutional, spatial, environmental sustainability, social, and economic aspects.

The process of drafting the Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu began with the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Bupati (Head) of Kapuas Hulu, AM Nasir with the Program manager of WWF Indonesia's West Kalimantan, Albertus Tjiu, on April 19, 2016. Such cooperation is contained in the Cooperation Document number 660/10/MoU/Bappeda/ FPT-B/2016.

It took nine months since the signing of the MoU until the document drafting process was rolling. Seven team members from WWF and 30 participants from the Regional Departments of Kapuas Hulu Government, met at the Office Hall of Bappeda Kapuas Hulu, on January 25, 2017. At the meeting, a work plan, harmonization of perception, formation of Coordination Team, and Technical Team were completed.



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The consultant team from LAPI ITB for spatial planning survey took picture in Silat Hilir Sub-District.

Subsequently, those teams that had been formed, held a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in the office of the WWF-Indonesia West Kalimantan Program on March 6-7, 2017. Afterward the whole group conducted introductory or field trip to visit the seven sub districts whose territories become part of the Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu.

To implement the concept of Agropolitan the teams must delve for aspirations from the citizens regarding their basic need. During the field trip, plenty of valuable information were gathered. Here are the conditions of the villages in the seven sub-districts, when the teams visited the areas.

In the northern part of the Agropolitan KSK, there is Empanang subdistrict. This sub district shares border with Borders Sub-district, which lies at the border between Indonesia and Malaysia. Most its citizens live on rice farming, rubber, palm and pepper plantation.

In this land, there are two kinds of plantation, although occupying similar land stretch, their condition differs. The palm oil company is well organized and fertile. In contrast, the independent oil palm owned by residents are sporadically planted and unorderedly patterned. In this area fishery sector has not been well managed. Fish farming is practiced by individual owners.



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Aerial view of Semitau Sub-District Landscape.

The people Empanang there were complaining about lack of basic infrastructure, such as water distribution pipes, roads and electricity. The existence of oil palm plantation companies does not provide good effect for the citizens. The citizens cannot easily get clean water. The closest source is 30 minutes away on foot.

In Semitau sub district, the condition is almost the same. Most of the lands are planted with oil palm. However, there have been efforts at the sub district level to promote the Agropolitan concept. For example, planting of ginger seeds have been tested.

The classic problem is still prevalent. There is not enough skilled human resource to manage the abundant natural resources. Also, still difficult to change citizen's mindset toward using more intensive and higher capital input in agriculture.

In the village of Marsedan Raya, for example, many lands in the village are neglected. those lands can be planted with beetle palm from Thailand which is marketable. The residents plant cassava, but not enough facilities for processing of the raw material.

Emperiang village has conducted participatory mapping. There are tourist areas in the protected forest. Therefore, there must be a village strategy to support the tourism program, so that the economy of the citizens can grow.

In Bati village, Seberuang sub district, the condition is different. Residents in this area have conducted participatory mapping. There is a location of rice fields, settlements, indigenous forests, and oil concessions. In Ranyai village, also in Seberuang sub district, the residents develop agricultural potentials.

In the sub district of Silat Hilir, most areas are planted by oil palm. There is no chance of developing Agropolitan. In Desa Baru village, also in Silat Hilir sub district, the residents also conducted participatory mapping. In fact, there is a potential for conducting research on biodiversity. The potential was addressed by the citizen through founding of a Bumdes (Village Business Enterprise).

In respect of the problem occurring around the oil issue, there are options that WWF try to offer. That is, by implementing integrating between cattle and palm oil called SISKKA (Sistem Integrasi Sapi dan Kelapa Sawit). Palm waste can be used as livestock feed. Palm land can also be planted with other commodities, such as watermelon, eggplant, or chili pepper.

The Perjuk village has issued rules prohibiting citizens from burning forests and land. But most farmers in Kapuas Hulu live on shifting cultivation and prepare agriculture land by burning. Another handicap that matters in Perjuk village is the absence of road infrastructure.

Nanga Luan Village, Kecamatan Silat Hulu remains faithful to keep its forest. In fact, until now the forest is maintained, because the citizens live from the forest. Only, the government is less concerned about community welfare. Including the help that comes, sometimes less precisely on target.

Riam Tapang village has conducted participatory mapping. From the mapping, it is revealed that some areas are overlapping with third party ownership. As a result, no spatial planning is made for dry land agriculture and paddy fields. From 20,292 hectares of total area of the village, 12,000 hectares are swallow breeding area. Riam Tapang village has a waterfall that can be used to build Hydroelectric Power Generator and source of clean water.

In Nanga Tepuai, Hulu Gurung sub district, the landscape of green hills rises high. The village named Bukit Biru marks the entrance to Nanga Tepuai and Hulu Gurung Sub-district. The surrounding hills supply the residents with abundant clean water.

Several village programs started popping up. There is tourism sector that has educational value. For example, agro tourism. Tourists who come are taught how to plant, plant seeds, and so on. In addition, the village presents multi-attractions, combined with potentials of the forest. The potential is in Batang Lupar sub district. In fact, the ecotourism villages are frequented by guests.

Residents around the forest want the economy to grow, especially in the agricultural sector. They need an increase in Human Resource capacity program. Especially in the sub district of Pengkadan, there are five companies that work in the area. The companies are engaged in mining, oil palm, and Industrial Forest Plantation (HTI) sectors.



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Lubuk Antuk Village is known as food producers of Hulu Gurung. The locals use the area for farming in rice fields.

Kelakar village needs to set up the village spatial plan. The village had just mapped out its land. But, this move will be invalidated since Spatial Plan for Kapuas Hulu District is yet to be produced.

Conditions in Bugang village, Hulu Gurung sub district worries the residents, because the Mining Company already begun to stake out citizen's lands. The village has good natural resource potential, such as yam and banana, but the price is low, so the citizens lack enthusiasm to plant them.

Tani Makmur village has commodities such as tubers, jackfruit, and others. The village is ready to build Bumdes, to supply the commodities needed by the factory. The residents hope, Agropolitan programs are not merely projects for the government. The Government must build factories, e.g. for tapioca flour made from sweet potato.

In the field trip to the seven sub districts, in general, the visitors found that residents' working spirit is quite high, but still short of fully developing economically. Therefore, the residents need assistance to achieve prosperity. To know their own potential, business insights, including choosing the right commodities that suit the natural conditions and market prospects. Agropolitan is expected to conduct technical assistance and provide other facilities.

Three things can be concluded from the field visit. Those are sustainable management of natural resources, spatial planning, and commodity selection.

In addition, there are village initiatives in conducting participatory mapping independently, which is in line with the framework of drafting detail spatial plan of Agropolitan KSK.

# INITIAL PRODUCT OF THE SPATIAL PLANNING

The products of the spatial planning activities of Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu in 2017 is compiled in the form of Empirical Research Document of The RTR of Agropolitan KSK Kapuas Hulu, Green Economy Concept and GAP analysis.



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The government's appropriate technology has supported a new tractor for farmers in Lubuk Antuk village for plowing.

## Empirical Study on Spatial Plan of The Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu

Agropolitan is a development approach which starts from the bottom. Agropolitan encourages participation of local actors in development process, interconnectedness of economic activities, as well as spatial hierarchy in the village and agribusiness structures.

Not only that, Agropolitan concept opens new opportunity for rural areas to fulfill the needs of its residents, increase added value, and access market for its competitive commodities.

For that reason, various challenges emerge in the development of Agropolitan. For example, how far local communities develop readiness in addressing the concept. Local communities should be prepared and able to develop innovations, particularly those related to the prioritized commodities in the region. Able to reach commodity market and develop local institutions. In addition, it must be able to manage the Agropolitan area.

In most villages in Indonesia, the quality of human resources is still low, to the point of inability to perform efficient farming activities. Another challenge is urban rural integration within a region to ensure substantial development of agropolitan areas. Local human resource must be able to integrate spatial development, inter or intra region.

These problems need to be answered, to ensure the sustainability of the agropolitan approach. It means, lasting harmony should be maintained between local community initiatives and interest of broader environment i.e. between regional units.

Agropolitan could not run without government's support and facilitation. Therefore, the government's commitment is important in agropolitan development. The governments should be able to facilitate the development of the areas, as well as improving the quality of community resources. In fact, solving these two problems alone will take plenty of energy and time.



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Agriculture is the main livelihood for communities in Mentawit Village and it is almost 100% of them. The sector requires more focus to develop the village.

## **Green Economy Concept in the RTR of Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu**

Throughout its history, human civilization cannot be separated from the environment in which they live. The environment creates human characters. In the next level, human must adapt, so that life continues.

At the level of adaptation, humans use the various resources that nature provides. Humans use those resources to fulfil the needs of their individual lives and group. As group sizes grow, people expand into territories that are thought to have abundant resources to sustain live.

The need to continue living makes humans constantly looking for resources and raw materials. Nature, flora and fauna are impacted by ever increasing needs of human beings. Advancing civilization, impacting ecosystems and the environment where humans live.



The need for new land and shelter also cause damage to natural resources. Therefore, people begin to plan sustainable development that is environmentally friendly. One of them, implementing the concept of green economics.

The green economic concept gained international attention, as one of the tools to overcome the 2008 economic crisis. It is also one of two themes in the United Nation Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 called Rio + 20.

Green Economics is an effort to improve human welfare and social equality, while reducing environmental risk. Green economy is also considered as an economic practice to suppress carbon dioxide emissions and environmental pollution, as such saving natural resources and social justice.

In addition, the green economy is expected to encourage reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, create jobs, and new economic opportunities. Through that way, economic growth is gained by utilizing technological innovations, pricing mechanisms, as well as disincentive incentive mechanisms.

Green economy does not merely drive change in economic activity toward becoming more environmental friendly. It also encourages the transformation of community's economic behavior, including consumption behavior, so that people become more environmentally concerned and able to efficiently use resources.

For Indonesia, green economy is certainly an important concept. Because, because in this approach process of development does not focus only on economic growth. Green economy is closely related to the efficiency in utilization resources in economic activities.

Green economy is related to community social development, as well as efforts to improve economic capacity and quality of biodiversity. Through this method, the incidence of conflict between economic growth and degradation of environmental quality, can be minimized.

The green economy has three dimensions; those are economic, social, and environmental. The economic dimension is oriented towards the development of environmental friendly economic sector and market. The social dimension is oriented towards equitable access and absorption of labor. The environmental dimension emphasizes rational use of environmental support potential, and minimization of waste.

Green economy is expected to balance between economic growth, improved public welfare, risk reduction to the environment and scarcity of resources.

Therefore, the green economy as a concept seeks to provide highest value to natural resources, as well as to maintain its sustainability to keep it sustainable to be utilized.

Green economy encourages increased efficiency of resource utilization. Such objective is achieved through avoiding wasteful use of resource, and encouraging the processing of residual production waste into another commodity with added value. Also, encouraging the market to function optimally.

In a wider context, the green economy encourages the development of products that are required by wider market in regional, national, and global contexts. Therefore, the most fundamental thing to do is applying innovations which have positive impact on the environment.



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Farming is an epitome of the Ibans. This is not only to fulfill the needs for food, but also an important tradition and culture for them.

## Social Dimension

In the dimension of social, green economy can encourage increased absorption of local labor, especially in agriculture. The functioning of local personnel in a production process, is expected to positively impact the economic development of citizens. The growth of employment in agriculture, not only in the production process, but also the process of industrialization of agricultural commodities.

Rising commodities, of course, affect the prosperity of citizens, so that community revenue increases. The condition, in the end, helped to lower the poverty level, especially in rural areas.

One of the advantages of other green economies, the development of human resources capacity. Both in improving the production process and processing. But, applying environmentally friendly principles, not only in economic activity. Also, social community activities.

Involving the community in the development of green economy, and followed by the increase of community capacity, in the long term will encourage society as the main perpetrator of economic activity in the region.

## Environmental Dimension

The main advantage of green economy compared to other economic concepts is the commitment to harmonize economic growth and protection of biodiversity in the ecosystems.

In addition, the green economy focuses on minimizing pollution and waste, whether because of direct or indirect economic activity. For example, about settlement waste.



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Some men in Laja Sandang Village also weave. Buckets they make usually for their daily use.

## Green Economy Development Challenge

The green economy as a concept, of course has a challenge in its application. For example, harmonization between economic development and improvement of environmental quality and ecosystems is the primary key in achieving sustainable development.

Similar process is also required in institutional capacity improvement. Green economy needs a good institutional structure as one of the prerequisites that determines whether the green economy can be optimally applied or the contrary.

Green economy is often faced with uneven forces, among stakeholders, and the lack of political support from state leaders.

The development of green economy, also create opening of new employment for local workforce. Therefore, green economy puts education and training as support sector to be develop.

To insure success applying the green economy as a concept, there must be consistency of commitment among stakeholders. That is, doing the transformation process in the long term using green economic instruments in the form of policy direction and implementation tools.

There are challenges regarding method or steps to ensure that green instruments can be adhered to and implemented by all stakeholders. Among them, consideration for enforcing restrictions on resource utilization.



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A palm oil plantation and forest area are side by side in Silat Hilir Sub-District.

## Gap Analysis and Implementation of Green Economy Concept in the Agropolitan KSK

Gap analysis or gap synthesis of is an effort to describe the real condition in the Green Agropolitan area as reported in the Empirical Study Document compared to theoretical or ideal conditions listed in the Green Economic Concept book.

Gap analysis in the physical environment dimension provides an overview of the things that need to be done, avoided and arranged for development. They need a RPPLH or Rencana Pemantauan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (Plan for Monitoring and Management of the Environmental). Also, to be avoided are aquaculture activities that occur or intersect with protected areas and those that can decrease environmental services.

In addition, there are many things that need correction and improvement. For examples, pollution control, strengthening of indigenous environmental protection, preventing sporadic disruption of forest areas which is caused by plantation, mining, and agriculture.

The gap analysis framework refers to the framework as stated in the Green Economic Concept book. This concept divides the green economy into five dimensions.

First, the space dimension. It consists of Agropolitan centers, Agropolitan sub-centers, cultivation areas, protected areas, and infrastructure and connectivity.

Second, the economic dimension. It comprises of local needs, market-oriented green agriculture, superior sector and commodity-based local biodiversity's which are integrated and environmental friendly, and development of sectors which are capable to adapt to change successfully. In addition, the process must apply resource efficiency, and environmental friendly innovation which increase added value of the product.

Third, the physical environmental dimension. This dimension has four elements. Those are management of environmental services, community involvement in environmental protection, local community in development in the conservation area, and Environmental support and biodiversity.

Fourth, social dimension. It consists of five elements. Namely, the participation of indigenous institutions. Local community knowledge and expertise. Equality of social access to resources. And, the welfare of local communities.

Fifth, institutional dimension. There are four main elements. Those are integrated and synergistic policy, local institution in resource management, Adaptive Institution in the management of Agropolitan areas. There is also integration among actors in development.

Gap analysis has two sides or parts. Those are the ideal condition of green Agropolitan application in Agropolitan KSK, and analysis or synthesis of GAP. GAP analysis is achieved by comparing the ideal conditions of the development of Agropolitan areas, with the surrounding conditions, through the method of Pseudo-Evaluation.

Exposure to ideal conditions is divided into five dimensions. Those are physical or environmental, space, economics, socio-cultural and population, as well as institutional.



Most of the Malays in Hulu Gurung Sub-District state their local values in every occasion, such as in marriage process.

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Children in Mentawit Village are playing in joy while people are struggling to cross the street due to overflow.

## Environmental Service Management

In the management of good environmental services, there is a mechanism of natural resources management. Unfortunately, there is sometimes no RPPLH and no environmental friendly regulations in operation.

Included in the good management practice is harmony between resource development and the quality of the surrounding ecosystem. Difficulty arises when cultivating activities are directly conducted in the protected areas or in contact with protected areas, so that the development of resources is not aligned with the surrounding ecosystem.

The activities directed toward improvement of environmental services in the region, helped to unravel many cases of declining environmental services in an area. Likewise, the environmental pollution control effort finds that only minimal effort has been done to control environmental pollution, both in the form of prevention, countermeasures, and restoration. This condition of course is not good for environmental continuity.

In the field of disaster management, effort has been in disaster mitigation and climate change adaptation. However, the fact is still pointing toward minimum environmental pollution control, either in prevention and countermeasures, or environmental recovery. In the end, disaster will occur and continue to repeat itself. When it happens, it is certainly detrimental to the lives of the residents.

The Ibans in Laja Sandang Village are still preserving their ancestors heritage, for example a traditional healing or *bemanang*.



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## Local Community Involvement in Protection of Environment

Now, environmental protection practices are undertaken, and they are initiated by the community themselves. In fact, there has been efforts by the community to use customary law in protection of the environment.

The residents create community-based that are protection mechanism for flora and fauna. There are certain flora and fauna which protected by adat law. In fact, there is a mechanism created by Adat Council, including application of fines to the perpetrators of wild hunting and collecting endemic and protected flora and fauna. There is also a restriction mechanism for forest resource retrieval by each citizen that is stipulated by a Customary Council.

The Good Practice Agriculture is also done in other regions. There is also replication of environmental protection of flora and fauna from those regions. Unfortunately, the form of protection that is done in Kapuas Hulu, has not been replicated in other regions.



One of water sources flowing from the hills to the settlement of Lubuk Antuk Village.

## Adjustment of Environmental Support Capacity

One of the important things in environmental governance is the regional level of resilience to receive interference from human activity. Resiliency is an adaptive capacity to remain intact in difficult situations.

Natural forest areas are vulnerable to interference, and have typical very long self-restoring capability. Disruption may take place in the opening of forest land for oil palm plantations, people plantations, sporadic wood harvesting, and illegal logging.

The development of the area minimizes damage to the cultivation area, and prevents development in conservation areas. However, there are gaps in area development, particularly in minimizing damage to the cultivation area, and avoiding development in conservation areas.

It is of not less important, to watch the land and water capacity to support cultivation activities. By present estimate, the land capacity to support development is good for the next 20 years. Surface water availability is sufficient, but the quality is not entirely good. The condition of land to be developed is well, and has minimal physical restrictions in most regions.





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Amorphophallus. Kalimantan is home to some important biodiversities. There are approximately 15,000 flora are found on this tropical island.

## Protection of Biodiversity

Protection of biodiversity in an area has created significant change in the number of endemic flora and fauna. Although certain endemic species of flora and fauna are sustained in an area, but their populations tend to decrease over time. Especially the types that in near extinct category, such as the *Agathis borneensis* tree species.

The level of resilience or adaptation of flora and fauna can be affected by disorders that occur in a changing environment, especially due to spontaneous human activity. That activity could result in significant environmental changes which is significantly different from the previous conditions.

It can have a serious impact on the resilience of certain flora or wildlife. In general, the types of flora and fauna are lost, due to extreme and drastic environmental changes.

## Agropolitan Center

Today, agropolitan centers for processing, innovation, and marketing of environmental friendly agricultural commodities have been established, although its operation is delayed pending formal instatement by the government.

## Agropolitan Sub center

Agropolitan sub center for processing, innovation and marketing of environmental friendly agricultural product which provide public service at sub center level, unfortunately, has not been created. However, this region has areas that have more facilities and infrastructures than facilities and infrastructures in other regions.

## Development of Ecosystem-based Protected Are

Development activities in protected and cultivation areas, can be done if it does not interfere with conservation function. But, there are still activities that develop in the protected areas, such as mining, community plantations in protected forests, and community settlements on the river sides.

Development of conservation corridor can be used to protect species diversity, especially in national parks. However, there is no conservation corridor yet in the agropoltan KSK. Ecosystems in protected and surrounding areas should not be fragmented. Moreover, the protected area has excellent ability to regenerate when environmental disturbance takes place in the surrounding area.



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Communities in Lubuk Antuk are working together to construct road facility for farming area.

## Infrastructure Improvement and Interregional Connectivity

Basic infrastructure is needed to meet the basic needs of the community. However, the infrastructure that is in place has not been able to support the community to achieve their basic needs. Insufficient infrastructure is found in management of waste and sanitation, road and transportation, electricity, clean water, education and health services.

Ideally, the Agropolitan Center and Sub-center is well connected with the commodity production site (internally), and connected with districts or cities outside the region (externally), either by land or river using comfortable and safe facilities. However, there are no centers and sub-centers yet in the Agropolitan KSK. Connectivity conditions, both internal and external is still low. The cause, bad road condition which is highly dependent on the weather condition. Moreover, there is no operating terminal to facilitate departure and arrival of vehicles. In many places, there are still locations that have not been equipped with permanent bridges for humans and vehicles.

However, there is use of environmental friendly materials in infrastructure development. Although there is no concept of environmental friendly infrastructure development adopted by both the government and the public. There are already some households that use environmental friendly materials, such as forest woods. But this case is possible only because the raw materials are available in the vicinity.

There are good practices that are worth a thumb up. That is, that infrastructure development does not interfere with the protected areas. Although, there are still growing settlements in the protected areas. With regards to gaps in infrastructure and connectivity dimensions, the infrastructure that need to be created are center, sub-centers, and conservation corridors, as well as other environmental friendly infrastructures.

The center, Sub center and conservation corridor can overlap with the structure of the local government, or cannot. Because, it depends on the focus of activities, prioritized commodities and location of the potential market. Apart from that, other elements must be continuously developed, to play positively and optimally.

## **Gap in Economic Dimension**

Food is a necessity that must be fulfilled, so that life continues. Fulfillment of food needs is done by planting.

There is strong intention among local government and communities to maintain food independence. However, local food production capacity still unable to fulfill food needs optimally. Therefore, improvement of planting technology and diversification of crops can be used as an alternative to increase productivity to fulfil the communities' food requirement.

People in this region still use chemical fertilizers in agriculture. The use of chemical fertilizers in the long term, certainly, will be harmful to agricultural products. Because, chemical fertilizers will make agricultural products vulnerable to various types of pests and diseases.

When we develop agriculture, we must use properly executed land management. For example, soil and erosion management is environmental friendly to the farmland. However, in these agropolitan areas, there is no environmental friendly soil and erosion management in place.

We know that agriculture must be developed, but the governments must be assertive in implementing the rules. For example, agricultural development should not be allowed in protected forest areas, similarly clearing of forest land must be avoided. Therefore, developing agriculture in protected forest and clearing of forest land should be prohibited.

Agricultural development needs to look for adaptive crops. There are certain flagship commodities, with the opportunity to be developed by local people under certain conditions. Some commodities show potential to be developed, although they are not yet utilized optimally.



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Modern farming tools to plow have been used to support the farming activities in Lubuk Antuk Village.

How do we improve agricultural products? One way is to diversify cultivation using prioritized agricultural commodities. There has been effort leading to such direction. Although, the practice of intercropping as a diversified agricultural cultivation is still yielding low quality which automatically become looser in competition. In the area, residents develop various agricultural products. But, unfortunately, the agricultural products that are cultivated, cannot be marketed widely.

Abundant water resources are one of the keys of success in agriculture. There are efforts to use water efficiently, and avoid overexploitation and damaging practice to water resources. Nevertheless, there is still an economic activity that exploits and destroys water resources.

In addition, there must be prevention of disturbance in protected areas, pollution in water resources, and the use of chemical fertilizers that are not environmental friendly. Agropolitan areas are suitable for agricultural areas.

Development of sectors and competitive agricultural commodities must be oriented to wider market. Unfortunately, development of the flagship sector is not yet market-oriented, but still at subsistence level. In fact, utilization of one commodity becomes input to development of another commodity. There is no commodity that triggers development of other commodities yet in this region.

Many things happen, when the residents carry out daily activities in their inherited environment. Energy becomes the base capital for running various activities. The production process cannot be separated from energy. The residents are not able to meet their energy needs independently. Energy from the government, say the National Power Company, cannot fully fulfilled the needs of the people.



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Aerial view of farming area in Lubuk Antuk Village.

Agriculture, certainly, requires innovation and increase of environmental friendly added value. Nowadays, there are efforts to increase the added value of competitive agricultural commodities, although no innovation is made in the processing of agricultural products. In the field of energy, no renewable energy is used, production process still relies in conventional energy such as gasoline and diesel oil.

So far, there is no effort to minimize the amount of waste let alone reprocess the waste produced by agricultural activities. In general, waste is burned, piled up, or thrown into the river.

We can conclude that gaps or inequalities detected in the economic dimension are related to the absence of various elements required in development of green Agropolitan, such as the utilization of renewable energy source, minimalization and reprocessing of waste treatment, increased value added, and environmentally friendly innovations.

True that today there are efforts to increase local biodiversity commodities that are integrated and environmental friendly. Unfortunately, development of some local commodities is polluting the environment, and compromise quality of local biodiversity resource.

Therefore, there is a need to apply green principles in every step of economy, commodity cultivation, and consumption. However, such requirement cannot be fully met yet. The application of green principles, is shown only in cultivation of commodities carried out in the traditional way.

The bride is welcoming the groom with the sound of tambourine. The Malay trasmditiln and culture are still part of the community of Hulu Gurung.



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## Gap in Sociocultural and Population Dimension

In Agropolitan KSK in Kapuas Hulu participation of indigenous institutions in resource management and environmental protection has shown its presence. The customary institutions are active and involved in resource management and environmental protection. In fact, other actors were also involved, such as local community and NGOs.

ADAT institutions have been involved in development of competitive sectors and commodities. But, there has been no involvement of ADAT institutions in application of environmental friendly concept.

In practices beside opening of rice fields, customary institutions have shown awareness in applying environmental friendly concepts, and practice are contained in the customary books of every tribe. In fact, there has been a role of customary institutions in encouraging collective action between communities. Unfortunately, the action is limited to the problems mentioned in the Adat book only.

Currently, application of local culture in environmental friendly agriculture has been recognized in limited circle.

However, the society in general have no knowledge about the environmental friendly approach.

Cultivation of agricultural products, certainly, needs market that is accessible to the community. Unfortunately, the community does not have the ability to access such market.

The residents already have ability to adapt to changing condition of the environment. They also have adaptability to changing market conditions. In fact, the residents have high level of resilience against various environmental problems, such as limited provision of facilities and infrastructure. However, they do not have the ability to adapt in matters related to belief and local wisdom.

In the Agropolitan area, residents do not have the skill in using environmental friendly technology in agriculture. In fact, only a few people who have made the transformation toward more environmental friendly attitude. Nevertheless, the community already has equal access to economic resources. Although, they do not yet have equality of access to information.

In economic activity in agricultural sector of the Agropolitan in Kapuas Hulu, to date has begun to show increase of capacity of local communities in the agriculture sector. But, there is no increase in welfare of the local communities who put their lives in the agriculture sector.

Several problems still arise in the sociocultural and population dimension, such as indigenous institutions that have not been instrumental in development of technical and practical matters in the process of community life.

This is understandable, because the focus of customary institutions, in general, is in moral, values, ritual and spirituality of community life.

There is another thing to be developed, that is how to utilize existing local knowledge and wisdom through environmental friendly innovations and the encouragement from the Agropolitan KSK. Such feat can be achieved by involving adat institution in implementation of environmental friendly innovations. Then the process will lead toward integration into social life and culture of the community.



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Fish harvesting is a tradition in Lubuk Antuk Village in which the agenda is decided in a discussion.



Socialization Spatial Planning  
District Strategic Area  
Agropolitan Development.

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## Gap in Institutional Dimension

One of the success key in the institutional dimension in Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu is the implementation of an integrated and synergistic policy. More specifically sectoral and regional policies that support the implementation of green agropolitan concepts.

There is one, currently, regional policy that contains spatial plan for agropolitan areas. However, the plan does not specifically talk about the concept of green agropolitan. There is no sectoral policy that specifically supports the implementation of agropolitan green concept.

Similarly, regarding functional divisions among actors and roles, as well as integration of authority and policies that do not overlap. There is no clear division between the functions and roles of actors, as well as authority in policy making.

Currently, adat institution has been in place in every traditional unit in the Agropolitan KSK, but its function has not led toward involvement in area management of the region. The customary institutions still dwell on traditional daily affairs, and in cooperation with other local or traditional institution and other actors. The customary institutions are still operating internally. It does not have yet the ability to represent the group against other groups or actors.

In term of market access, the local community as sellers has weak bargaining position in negotiation against a very strong bargaining position of the companies that buy the product.



Institutionally adat institution has not shown the ability to facilitate innovation. Likewise, the institution's ability to face a crisis and a dynamic situation. To deal with crisis the community still relies on the indigenous institutions, but the capacity of the institution is still low.

Agropolitan areas require the integration of stakeholders in development. From that side, there is no form of commitment among stakeholders in the development of Agropolitan areas. Communication between different section of the Agropolitan KSK has not been developed, but communication between actors is beginning to develop.

Therefore, the gap detected in the institutional dimension is related to integration and cooperation between government departments. In execution of activity, the gap will be handled by the Agropolitan KSK, including the roles of existing Adat councils.

In addition, the form of the institution that will manage the Agropolitan needs to be designed, including its association with government agencies. Which government agency it is attached and form cooperation in developing the Agropolitan area in Kapuas Hulu.

Broadly, it can be concluded that, Green Agropolitan concept is a development of environmental friendly agricultural sector which is integrated with development of the area of the region. Development which links agricultural and non-agricultural activities with adequate infrastructure.

There are five important points to note, in the application of Green Agropolitan in the region of Kapuas Hulu District.

Firstly, thriving agricultural activities must be environmental friendly, adaptive, and market-oriented.

Secondly, to successfully support agricultural activities, the community as the main perpetrator of development, need to increase its capacity to manage resources with environmental friendly principles.

Third, environment and biodiversity are maintained by encouraging local community-based management.

Fourth, institutional both formal and non-formal, should be integrated in supporting the development of Agropolitan areas.

Fifth, the created space must be hierarchical, having a central and sub-center integrated by infrastructure. However, always keep an eye on the ecosystem.

Today, the Agropolitan region has not demonstrated readiness, both in economy, human resources, institution, environmental condition, and availability of facilities and infrastructure.

Economically, Agropolitan areas have a diversity of commodities that can be developed. It is supported by land capacity and suitable support for development of various agricultural commodities, as well as willingness of the community to develop new commodities.

Unfortunately, these diverse commodities have not been fully able to provide welfare for the community. The reason, there have been no sales and added values from commodities. The problem lies on the lack of capacity of the community to cultivate and market the commodity. Other constraints are limited access and information needed by the community in managing environmental friendly and market-oriented agriculture.

From the environmental side, the community already has good social capital for resource management, for protection of the environment and flora or fauna.

It is governed by customary law. In fact, until now is still adhered to by the community. On the other hand, customary law does not contain rules regarding economic activity.

In consequence, today, many economic activities, especially large-scale economic activities contribute to decreased environmental services, decreased biodiversity, and environmental pollution.

These large-scale economic activities are conducted by migrants who do business in Agropolitan areas. Although it cannot be denied that, the accumulation of the domestic activities of the community, also plays a role in declining environmental quality.

Development of ideal Green Agropolitan area should not create environmental degradation. Implementation of activities in Agropolitan areas that are environmental friendly, can be realized when there is a clear division of authority and policy in managing Agropolitan areas.

Unfortunately, there is currently no institutional ability to regulate the implementation of activities in Agropolitan areas to avoid damage to the environment. In addition to inability to formally regulate implementation of activities, current institutional also has not been able to integrate the principles of environmental preservation in economic activity.

In addition, other evidence pointing toward institutional readiness is limited number of facilities and infrastructure. Especially facilities and infrastructures capable of supporting agricultural activities and plantations. As such, accessibility and electrification are still low. Current road network is not able to integrate activities both inside and outside the area.

Development of existing facilities and infrastructure has not considered the ecosystem in the region. Although there are things that can become constraints in the development of Green Agropolitan, there is potential in support of development of Agropolitan concepts, i.e. the presence of embung (water containment) and alternative energy, such as micro hydro developed in village environment.

# EVALUATION OF THE TECHNICAL MATERIAL

From the exposure of various aspects discussed in the previous chapters, we learn that spatial planning of Agropolitan KSK of Kapuas Hulu has not fully referred to Regulation of ATR Minister number 37/2016 on Guidelines for Drafting of RTR of Provincial Strategic Area (KSP) and District Strategic Area (KSK).



A group picture during socialization Spatial Planning District Strategic Area Agropolitan development.

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As mentioned in article 31 paragraph (6) the resulting Technical Material document consists of a Fact Book and Analysis, a Plan Book, and a Map Volume. However, these three things are not produced in the preparation of RTR KSK Agropolitan Kapuas Hulu, because the output only contain empirical studies on the preparation of Agropolitan KSK. Spatial Plan of the Agropolitan KSK Kapuas Hulu consists of Green Economic Concept book, Gap analysis which is the implementation of Green Agropolitan concept in the Agropolitan KSK, and an Academic Manuscript.

So, in such early drafting, some element is missing. Like Although a basic map has been created in September 2018, but the map is not fully complete. In fact, thematic maps, maps of plans and review of KLHS (Strategic Environmental Study) have not been undertaken. The analysis of the Skalogram is based on reality in the field. The same thing happens to the plans of activity centers, plans for road assignment and draft of Raperda, also has not been done.

In addition, data update is required, including the use of the latest village administration map, which is equipped with village office information, update of scalogram analysis for determination of activity centers according to the last condition in the planning area, as well as determination of function planning and road status based on prevailing regulations.

Therefore, there must be finalization and standard measures in resolving the problems that still occur.

Referring to appendix IV of the ATR Regulation No. 8/2017 (enacted 14 July 2017) on the Guidelines for Granting Substance Approval, Guidelines for Determination of Local Regulations on Provincial and District/City Spatial Plan. the administrative documents that must be included in submission of Raperda concerning District RTR are as follows:

Firstly, District Perda documents on RTRWK and its attachments in hardcopy and softcopy format (Map in SHP format).

Second, Letter of Determination of the KSK delineation.

Third, Minute of Statement regarding readiness of the Basic Map to be forwarded for the Substance Approval.

Fourth, the KLHS (Strategic Environmental Study) document with validation.

Fifth, technical material consisted of the Fact Book and Analysis and the Plan Book.

Sixth, Map Album (basic map, thematic map, and plan map).

Seventh, Academic Manuscript of the Raperda.

Eighth, Regional Regulation draft.

Ninth, public consultation Minutes.

Tenth, Minute of Discussion by District TKPRD (Coordinating Team for Regional Spatial Planning) of Kapuas Hulu.

Eleventh, Minute of meeting with Sintang District (neighboring district).

The twelve, the Recommendation Letter of the Governor of West Kalimantan and its attachments, includes:

Thirteenth, Minute of Agreement between the District Government and the District Legislative Body for the submission of Substance Approval.

Fourteenth, the Statement Letter that Head of the District Government is responsible for the quality of the Raperda.

Fifteenth, The Letter of Application for the Substance Approval from the District Head.

Out of the fifteen documents required above, currently only two documents are available i.e., first, District Perda document on RTRWK and its attachments. Second, Minute of FGD (2 times) discussing the concept and formulation of the plan.

The main constraint of the construction of the Agropolitan KSK RTR in 2017 was a delay in the provision of satellite imagery map, Basic Map creation, and the creation of Thematic Maps. This resulted in serial constraints affecting the completion of other principal work that is the creation of the Plan Map and the preparation of Technical Materials. The next effect is that there is no development of the KLHS (because there is no study related to RKP (Plans, Policies, and Programs) that will be implemented, Academic Manuscript (based on technical material), and draft the Raperda (compiled based on Technical Material and the Academic Manuscript).

Regarding this job completion acceleration is required, so that the 15 documents required in the process can be generated soon.

# THE FINALIZATION STEPS

There are still five important documents that must be completed to accelerate completion of the spatial planning of the Agropolitian KSK of Kapuas Hulu, namely:

First, completion of the Map Volume containing basic maps, thematic maps, and plan maps to get substance approval from BIG.

Second, completion of the KLHS (Strategic Environmental Study) document and its validation.

Third, repair and refinements of the Technical Material consisted of the Fact Book and Analysis and the Plan Book. The Technical Material that has been compiled does not fully comply with the Minister of ATR Regulation No. 37/2016 which is the drafting guideline of KSK RTR.

Fourth, repair and refinements of the Academic Manuscript which is required in drafting of the as the basis for preparing the Raperda.

Fifth, preparation of a draft for Raperda on the RTR of the Agropolitian KSK of Kapuas Hulu.

Sixth, the discussion with the adjoining district (Sintang Regency).

Seventh, the discussion with TKPRD (Work Team of the Legislative Body) of West Kalimantan Province, to obtain governor's recommendation.

Eighth, a cross-sectoral and regional discussion at the ATR Ministry to obtain the Substantial Approval from the Minister of ATR/Head of BPN.

The completion of the thematic map creation, drafting and Technical Material is the key toward acceleration of Spatial Planning of the Agropolitian KSK of Kapuas Hulu. However, the preparation of the KLHS work only begins in mid-August, the creation of thematic maps began in mid-September, while the update and finalization of technical materials and draft RAPERDA began in early October 2019.

If the improvement of the Plan Book and draft of the Raperda is to be carried out simultaneously, then it takes about 3 months to have the Technical Materials ready to be discussed with TKPRD of Kapuas Hulu. As such, discussion of the Agropolitian KSK RTR with TKPRD of West Kalimantan province is likely to be implemented in December 2019 or January 2020.

The spatial planning process (including drafting and determination) for the Agropolitian KSK is expected to be resolved in the year 2020. The final process will be implemented by the Pansus (Special Committee) for the Raperda of the Agropolitian KSK RTR and then concluded by the Plenary Session of DPRD (Legislative Body) of Kapuas Hulu District.



Palm wine is used by the Ibans for traditional drink in Sebangkang Sub-Village.

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To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which human live in harmony with nature.