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**Conservation International  
Grant No. 497-G-00-01-00057-00  
Conservation-oriented alternative economic  
activities by local community as a tool to  
strengthen the protection of Bornean Orangutan  
habitat in  
Tanjung Puting National Park, Central Kalimantan**

**FINAL REPORT**

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### Summary of the Project Activities and Impacts

#### **Better Park Protection**

- Protected approximately 30% of the Park (from Sekonyer River Basin into Buluh Kecil River Basin).
- Helped facilitate the Government of Indonesia to become more active in the protection of Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP).
- Involved the stakeholders in the Park's protection program: Local government allocated IDR 138m to combat illegal logging inside the Park. The Central government allocated more than IDR 2b on top of regular budget for the so-called Wanalaga Operation in the Park.
- Helped facilitate the large-scale enforcement operation (*Wanalaga*) started in January 2003, which successfully stopped the majority of illegal activities in the Park. This included the eviction of illegal loggers from the Park. As of September 2003, we have been able to keep the illegal loggers out of the northern portion of the Park. This required an additional patrolling operation in August 2003 in which ten *gaharu* collectors were apprehended and arrested.
- Maintained a sustained reduction in the number of illegal loggers and gold miners throughout the Park, as observed during the monitoring patrols. The nightly procession of small boats with log rafts leaving the northern part of the Park has been virtually eliminated.
- Clarified the roles and responsibilities among the stakeholders in Park protection program: An MOU between OFI and the Park management that elucidate the role and responsibility of each party on Park patrolling and monitoring programs has been signed.
- Conducted monitoring activities throughout the Park and integrated them with Park patrols.
- Trained Park rangers and staff newly hired from community members on patrolling and monitoring procedures.

### **Improved Awareness of the Orangutan, Tanjung Puting National Park, and Alternative Economic Activities**

- Engaged key decision makers in Kotawaringin Barat district, Central Forestry Department and others in a series of discussions, meetings, seminars and workshops on the orangutan and Tanjung Puting conservation.
- Engaged local partners and selected stakeholders in a variety of capacity building and facilitation activities to promote local involvement in conservation-related activities.
- Involved stakeholders actively in the Park protection program.
- Facilitated the ending of land dispute in Tanjung Harapan. Hired and trained over ten of the villagers to participate in conservation activities.
- Delivered monthly education programs to schools and facilitated village gatherings in the areas surrounding the Park.
- Created conservation constituencies in the villages and in the district of Kotawaringin Barat to become more supportive toward orangutans and the Park conservation activities.
- Reduced the number of villagers involved in illegal activities in the Park as a result of the promotion of more sustainable and legal alternative-income generating activities. There has been growing willingness of the villagers to re-intensify sustainable economic activities such as farming, fisheries and tourism, rather than continuing the dominant and unsustainable practices, such as illegal logging.
- Received positive responses from the relevant decision makers in the development of alternative economic activities for the people living around the Park. The Central Forestry Department has allocated funds for a social forestry program in the villages around the Park that will promote alternative economy for the communities. The local government also declared various alternative economic development programs including the commitment to allocate IDR 2b for a fishpond development project.

### **Overview of the Project**

Dramatic habitat loss is the primary cause of the unrelenting reduction of orangutan populations throughout Kalimantan. Indonesia's deforestation rate is among the highest on the planet. Between 1985 and 1997, the average annual habitat loss in Indonesia was about 10,000 km<sup>2</sup>, (Holmes 2000; FWI/GFW 2002). By the mid 1990s, the rate grew to around 12,640 km<sup>2</sup> / year (Holmes 2000) or 14,000 km<sup>2</sup> / year (FWI/GFW 2002).

Meijaard and Denis, in a soon-to-be-published report, used 30 meter Landsat imagery to assess the amount of remaining habitat for Bornean orangutans, based on 2002 forest cover data. They estimated that the total amount of breeding habitats for Bornean orangutans is 80,000± 4,000 km<sup>2</sup>, divided over 264 spatially distinct areas. This is a decrease from about 154,000 km<sup>2</sup> in the early 1990s (Rijksen & Meijaard 1999). Most of the 14 main orangutan habitats in

Indonesia have declined in size by over 50% through deforestation since 1990. The result of this habitat destruction is growing numbers of ex-captives in rehabilitation facilities, fragmenting wild populations and consequent genetic fragility, scarcity of appropriate release sites for rehabilitants, and reduced carrying capacity in remaining wild orangutan habitat.

The effects of rampant illegal logging and mining and the encroachment of palm oil plantations have seriously threatened Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP) one of the most important remaining sanctuaries for the Bornean orangutan. TPNP is one of only two parks in Kalimantan (the other is Kutai NP), which was specifically designed as an orangutan sanctuary. Although threats such as forest fires, illegal logging, poaching, and encroachment are common in many parks in Indonesia; the condition in Tanjung Puting was particularly dire. As an aftermath of forest-fire outbreak in 1997 and almost annually ever since, orangutan habitat in Central Kalimantan and Tanjung Puting in particular has continued to be degraded and reduced in size (Potter and Lee 1999). Illegal loggers that invaded the Park became more organized and better equipped.

The Park management as well as other law enforcement authorities seemed helpless to take action against this growing onslaught of illegal intruders. Trespassers burned down the Park headquarters buildings in 2000 and a number of guard posts in 2001. The UK-based Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) and Telapak Indonesia (Bogor-based NGO) thoroughly researched the evolving situation (Newman 1999). Their investigative work on organized illegal logging and mining activities pointed out the immediate need for further action to save TPNP.

The overall goal of this project was to increase the effectiveness of conserving the wild population of orangutans in TPNP and other remaining habitats in Central Kalimantan. We planned to implement two major components aimed at strengthening the protection system of the Park and creating incentives for conservation within the local economy by introducing alternative activities, *i.e.* a program which would facilitate the generation of more income by the locals who live in the surroundings of the Park. The end goal of the project was to secure suitable habitat for the remaining orangutans. The outputs planned included regular park patrolling and monitoring, initiation of income-generating activities and increased conservation awareness.

Due to the successes and challenges identified during the project's first year, the initial proposed activities were revised. The key changes were:

- For the patrolling activities (Park Protection Component), the project was adapted to take into consideration local constraints. In order to maximize efficiency of resource use, we combined the patrolling and monitoring activities that had initially been planned as separate activities
- The second component, Identifying Income Generating Alternatives to Empower Local Economy, was essentially deleted, with a few activities

already underway incorporated into the awareness activities under the Park Protection Component. These activities for "promotion" of sustainable activities were adjusted to increase the awareness and understanding of potential economic alternatives to logging. We did not seek specifically to raise local incomes, given the timeframe of the project and the considerable local-level constraints. However, within the context of the awareness component, Conservation International Indonesia (CII) continued to provide technical assistance (facilitation and capacity building) to local partners and commitments already established under this component. The awareness activities were focused on key decision-makers and adult members of the general public either directly involved in or impacted by illegal forestry activities.

The above activities enabled CII in tandem locally with Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) to play a leading role in assisting the Park authority to protect orangutan habitat in TPNP. Our partners, local NGOs, were heavily involved in the collaboration, particularly in campaigns, trainings, and Park patrolling and monitoring. Close working relationships with local authorities were developed, especially with the Park management, and other stakeholders. It has been done through an intensive and organized educational campaign, which enhanced the effectiveness of the work.

The project began with a series of activities to develop a better understanding of the problems; to identify the effective target groups for interventions; to familiarize with the working area; and to initiate collaboration with partners. We started by mapping the stakeholders in the area and threats to the Park in collaboration with Yayasan Betang Borneo. Consecutively, we collaborated with Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Indonesia to study the livelihood of the communities in the Park's surrounding. In the meantime, CI and OFI field staff conducted a survey of the Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior (KAB) of the communities surrounding the Park about TPNP and orangutan conservation. The survey was also designed to reveal their thoughts on possible alternative economic development activities.

The Park patrolling and monitoring activities have been conducted regularly during the course of the project within and around the Park with constant improvements. We systematically evaluated the implementation of the patrolling and monitoring activities and modified the methods accordingly. The evaluation took into consideration the overall condition of the Park to set the context in which the patrols were to operate. We identified the priority patrolling areas based on the biological importance of certain areas, the presence of a major river system as an access to the Park, and the level of threat. We also continuously examined the relevant agencies responsible for protecting the Park and tried to engage them as much as possible with regards to their capacity and the limits of their jurisdiction. We identified the strengths and weaknesses of the existing

patrolling and monitoring systems and made the necessary improvements accordingly.

Once the basic information had been gathered, we conducted a stakeholder consultation meeting in Pangkalan Bun. The meeting was intended to develop a better understanding of TPNP conservation issues, discuss our long-term commitment to the project, and develop a common agenda to be implemented collaboratively by the key stakeholders. The specific objectives of the meeting were to:

- Identify a common vision among the stakeholders regarding the long-term protection of the Park and the development aspirations of the communities surrounding the Park;
- Determine and reach agreement on the most important and most urgent issues of TPNP; and
- Develop a strategic action plan to tackle the threats to TPNP that would be implemented by the stakeholders.

We identified the common vision as well as the strategic issues. The common vision being: "Conserve the Park and improve the community's welfare". The urgent issues identified were:

1. The welfare of the local community: Identify alternative economic activities
2. Park boundary issues: Resolve NP boundary disputes
3. Threats to the Park's existence: Address illegal logging and mining

We conducted subsequent activities based on the urgent issues identified during the stakeholders' consultation meeting, taking into consideration the limited resources available.

### **Objective 1**

#### **Strengthening orangutan and habitat protection inside and outside of the protected area system**

Orangutan Foundation International, in collaboration with the Park management (Balai Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting) and CII, implemented this component.

This component of the project was completed satisfactorily. The objectives of reducing the number of trespassers and the amount illegal logging, gold mining, and illegal sawmills inside the Park were achieved.

One of the factors that contributed to the achievement of this objective was the large-scale anti-illegal logging operation, "Operation Wanalaga," that was hugely successful. The military and other law enforcement personnel cleared illegal activities from the Sekonyer and the Natai Lengkuas / Natai Tengah areas as well as further south into the Sungai Buluh Kecil. The effect of the military operation was immediate and effective. The Sekonyer River is much quieter and

no logs are coming out of the Park from February to October 2003. Since this work was finished in March 2003, we have been effective in keeping illegal loggers out of the northern portion of the Park. The continued effectiveness of OFI's patrols was proven by the swift and effective detection and apprehension of *gaharu* (aromatic wood from fungus-infected trees of *Aquilaria malaccensis*) collectors and Arowana/dragon fish (*Scleropages formosus*) poachers inside the Park in 2003.

OFI developed and expanded its patrolling system, and this substantially increased the level of protection afforded to the Park and the orangutan population. The monitoring patrols gave OFI a better understanding of the scope of illegal activity in the Park (this key information was shared with the commanders of Operation Wanalaga) and information on the areas most in need of protection. Furthermore, analysis of numbers of orangutan nests seen by the patrols, indicate that Tanjung Puting still contains one of the most significant populations of orangutans in Borneo. The estimated orangutan population in the Park was revised from approximately 2,500 to about 6,000 individuals.

OFI also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with TPNP management. This formalized the working relationship between the Park and OFI. The MOU elucidates the roles and responsibilities of each party in activities dedicated to conserve the Park including patrolling, community development, education, research, forest restoration, tourist management, and eco-tourism development.

### **Activity 1**

#### **Reviewing the existing patrol and monitoring system.**

OFI conducted an extensive review of the Park's existing patrol and monitoring system in 2002. Following is the summary.

The most successful patrols have been OFI's standing patrols/river blocks on the tributaries of the Sekonyer River. It is telling that these patrols are mounted by the only agency operating in the Park that has no direct legal powers. Clearly, local perception is important. It is the conclusion of this report that patrolling - in particular to stop illegal logging, which is one of the greatest threats to the Park - will only be made more effective if those conducting the patrols are respected, which implies better training and raised morale for the Forest Rangers, and that laws are strictly enforced. Patrols would ideally be continuous, but certainly need to be more frequent, and widespread. Controlling territory is critical to protecting the Park. Denying illegal loggers' access has thus far been the most effective strategy.

The following is also important to emphasize:

- Primarily illegal logging, but also gold mining, land occupation, and encroachment of palm oil plantations threaten the integrity of TPNP.
- There is a lack of resources devoted to protection of TPNP. The budget allocated is too small to properly train, equip, and deploy effective Forestry Ranger Patrols.
- There is the need for a "test case" prosecution of those involved in an illegal logging operation. This would help identify the weaknesses in the legal system and facilitate the removal of legal obstacles to future trials. Perhaps most importantly though, a test case would send out a very strong signal to the illegal loggers.
- Corruption is an ever-present problem. Illegal logging is a multi-million dollar a year industry. The sheer wealth of the logging operations has aided their avoidance of the law.
- Since its creation in 1982 until 1998, illegal logging in TPNP was relatively well controlled. The massive onslaught currently being suffered by the Park is relatively recent in origin. It is a trend that can be reversed.
- With a relatively small amount of funding, 18% of TPNP has been totally protected, representing approximately 180,000 acres of tropical rainforest.

These conclusions led to the following recommendations:

- 1) Expand the sphere of protection currently afforded to the Sekonyer River into neighboring river systems. This will entail:
  - a) Developing a list of priority areas for protection
  - b) Identifying the strategic points in those areas that will give territorial control
  - c) Securing greater resources for patrols and river posts
- 2) Continue to develop communication and co-operation between Forest Rangers, local communities, and the police.
- 3) Identify the role each group can play in protecting the Park
- 4) Conduct joint training programs
  - a) Provide continual training for the Forest Rangers
  - b) Concentrate on building Forest Ranger morale and enhancing their professionalism
- 5) Keep TPNP in the local people's and local government's consciousness through:
  - a) Public relations campaigns using public forums
  - b) Awareness raising activities using posters, radio shows, and educational materials

Of these recommendations, the following items were implemented within the period of this grant.

- 1) Two more guard posts were built and staffed which increased the sphere of protection. There are now six posts in the Park that include Sungai Buluh Kecil Hulu, Sungai Buluh Sekonyer, Sungai Ulu Sekonyer, Simpang Kacil, Simpang Sekonyer Kanan, and Hulu Beguruh
- 2) A plan was developed for the addition of ten more posts to the Park (Figure 1).
- 3) We continued to train current staff on patrolling and monitoring procedures along with the twenty new community members that were hired
- 4) Stakeholders worked together to define roles and OFI signed an MOU with the Park to further define its role in the Park.
- 5) Each month education and radio programs along with posters were delivered to the communities surrounding the Park.

# MAP OF TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

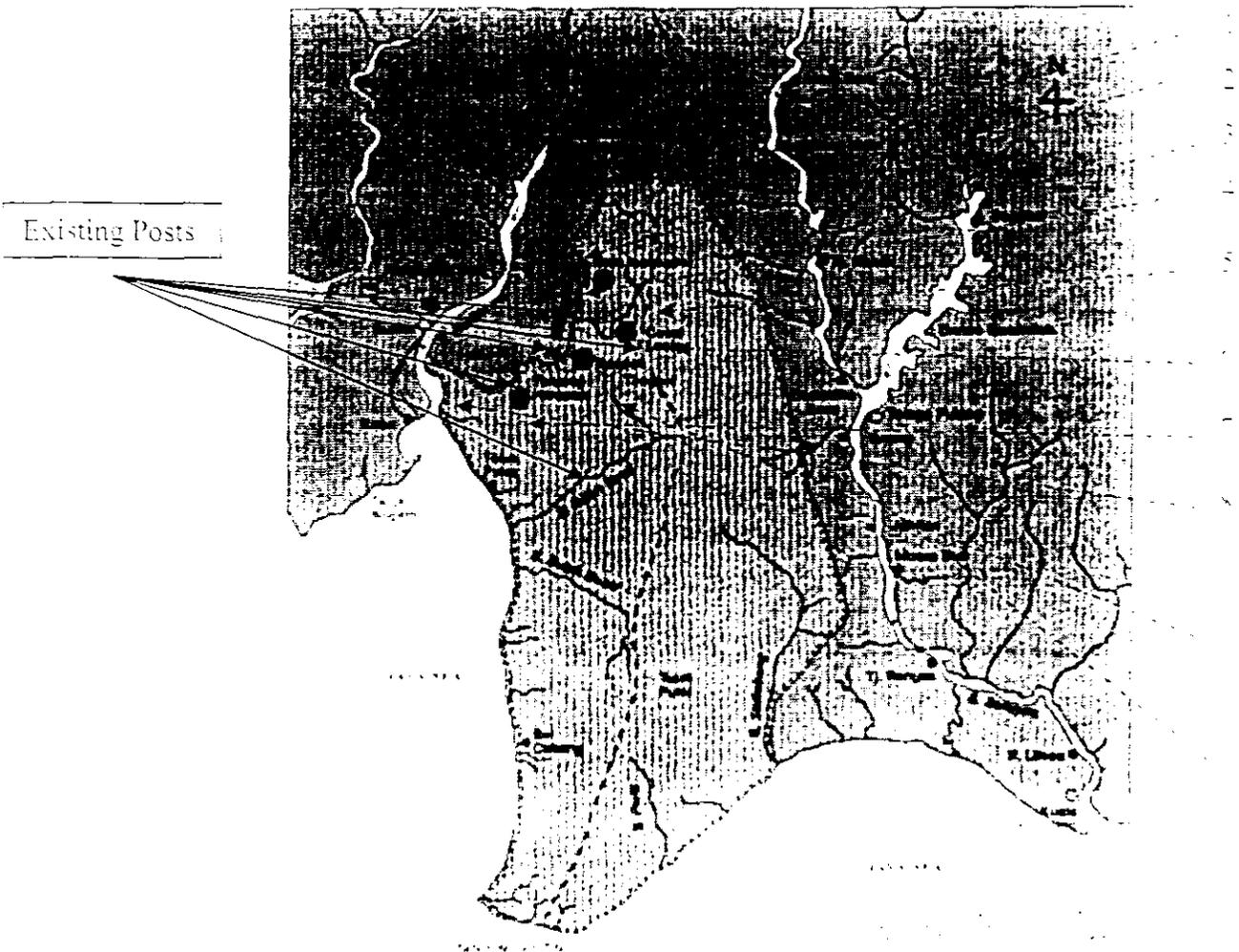


Figure 1. Proposed and Existing Guard Post and Standing Patrol Sites for Tanjung Puting National Park

## Proposed Guard Post Sites (Blue Dash Lines)

1. Pembuang Hulu (ground post)
2. Natal Tengah (ground post)
3. Tanjung Hanau (close river with kelotok and guard post)
4. Sekonyer Simpang Kiri On-river standing patrol post
5. Sungai Kulat (River Kulat) ground post
6. Pulau Ulin (ground post)
7. Beguruh Inland (ground post)
8. Sungai Lulut (Lulut River) (river mouth/standing patrol)
9. Sungai Benitis (River Benitis) Kelotok to close river and ground post
10. Sungai Baung (close river with kelotok and guard post)

**Activity 2**

**Develop a patrolling and monitoring strategy and obtain support from stakeholders.**

Following its review of the patrolling system, OFI in consultation with TPNP Managers and CII developed a list of priority areas, and an expanded patrol system, which included Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for patrols and a standardized reporting form. A summary of OFI's monitoring system is given below:

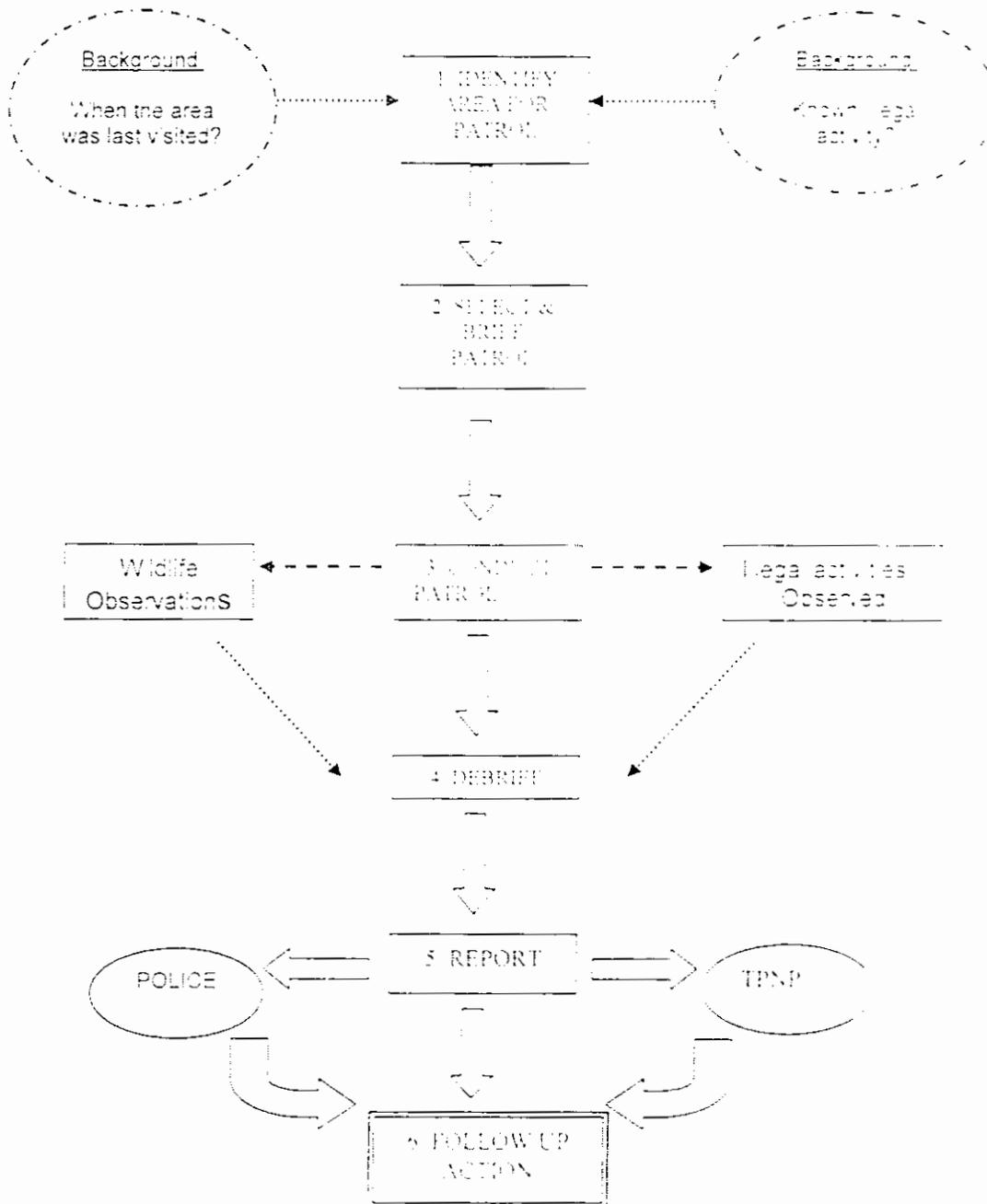


Figure 2. Schema of the Standardized Patrolling and Monitoring System

### Activity 3 and 4

#### Develop the patrol and monitoring system and train related personnel and Implement the patrol and monitoring activities

During the last three quarters, OFI implemented the expanded patrol system which resulted in increasing the area of the Park under effective, continuous protection from 18% to almost 30%. We trained Park rangers and staff newly hired from community members on patrolling and monitoring procedures. New guard posts were built in the vulnerable areas of Buguruh and on the Sungai Buluh Kecil. Monitoring patrols were deployed to representative areas throughout the Park and training for community members and Park rangers were also conducted.

### Objective 2:

#### Increasing public awareness by highlighting the importance of the Park's conservation for the benefit of human being, particularly local communities, and enhancing knowledge of alternative income sources, apart from logging, that not only are legal but also are more sustainable.

The goal of the awareness campaign programs was to increase public awareness of the importance of park's conservation as well as enhance the knowledge of the communities and related stakeholders on alternative income sources to logging. We have endeavoured to achieve these objectives through a series of campaign activities directed primarily towards adult community members and decision makers. Whenever possible, we also aimed at influencing the target audiences to take necessary actions that directly or indirectly support the Park conservation.

We designed different types of outreach activities according to the target audience. For decision makers, we conducted primarily meeting events, workshops, presentations, and media campaign activities, such as radio programs and journalist visits to expose orangutan conservation and related issues. In addition, we also designed and distributed other campaign materials such as documentary films, media clippings, posters, leaflets, information sheets, t-shirts, postcards, stickers, and other items. Together with the local NGOs, members of the community, and the park management team, we designed, produced, and placed large informational signs in strategic places within the Park.

We also occasionally organized meetings between selected community members to meet with relevant government officials or a Member of Parliament to get support for village development programs. For example, together with LP3ES and SDII, a national and local NGO respectively, we organized a meeting between local communities and Member of Parliament from national and district level.

We conducted regular visits to the villages to provide assistance and consultations, discussions, as well as learning sessions on various subjects related to the development in the villages. One of the results of the village assistance in Teluk Pulai was the creation of a village regulation to control animal husbandry. Prior to the regulation, the husbandry method was rather problematic as the animals had free range throughout the village. The previous condition had caused complaints and bad relationships among the villagers. As consequences of the new regulation, farmers are required to control their animals and are held responsible for any disturbance they cause on other people's premises.

As necessitated by local needs, most of our campaign program went beyond information dissemination. This was particularly relevant in the promotion of the adoption of sustainable income-generating activities. The first step of the campaign activities was to promote awareness on the importance of the Park and its relevance for the people. The next step was work to shift their actions from illegal to legal and sustainable economic activities. Once this has been achieved, we then needed to create an environment that enabled people to start changing the orientation of their activities. In many cases, we identified poor capacity as the first constraint. For this reason, we also conducted a variety of supporting activities such as workshops and trainings that facilitated improving the local capacity. These activities also promoted the involvement of local stakeholders in our campaign programs. This allowed us to build a greater alliance for conservation and also promote the program sustainability.

The details of the campaign activities conducted are as follow.

#### **Activity 1.**

#### **Review and evaluate existing knowledge, attitude and behavior of the local community on the Park and orangutan conservation.**

To assess the existing knowledge, attitude and behavior of the local community we conducted surveys in 14 villages around the Park. The surveys aimed to establish baseline data on the communities adjoining and inside Tanjung Puting National Park (TPNP). The surveyors used a questionnaire that asked for demographic, social, and economic data; information about alternative sources of income; and information about orangutans and TPNP. In total, 840 people over the age of 15 were interviewed, half of whom were women. This information was used to devise conservation strategies applicable and acceptable locally and to identify potential income-generating activities that support the promotion of sustainable livelihoods.

Surveys were conducted in nine villages to the north and west of TPNP. A further five villages, on the eastern side of the Park, were also visited. They were chosen on the basis of their proximity to the Park. All villages around the Park's boundaries were surveyed.

The major findings of the survey were:

- Most people had seen an orangutan, typically in the forest near their village but their first response was to say they thought of them as frightening
- Most people know TPNP exists and that logging damages the forest
- Few people thought of TPNP staff as having responsibility for protecting the Park or orangutans, rather there was a collective responsibility for this job
- Villages to the east, and/or further from the Park, were less dependent on its resources.
- TV and radio were the most popular forms of media

From these findings it was concluded that the following negative and positive perceptions existed:

- Orangutans were not regarded as *special*
- Park rangers could have been better respected
- Many people did not see illegal logging as a problem
- There was a sense of collective responsibility for protecting forests, the Park and orangutans
- Some villagers had already adopted environmentally sensitive behaviors

The result of the evaluation showed that levels of awareness about orangutans are generally high but that this knowledge is not reflected in behavior. Further, many of the communities expressed attitudes that were unsupportive of conservation goals, and there was a pervasive perception that orangutans' needs may be favored over people's needs. Strategies for reversing these negative perceptions were incorporated into the design of the education program.

If orangutans have an image problem, so too does the Park or at least its staff. Only ten percent of people surveyed felt that TPNP staffs alone were responsible for protecting the Park and orangutans. This is worrying because obviously it is TPNP Management staffs that have the direct legal responsibility for protecting the Park as a whole, and for protecting the orangutans inside it.

Perhaps the survey's most important finding was that local communities perceive there is a conflict between helping orangutans and supporting people's livelihoods. Awareness of orangutans and TPNP is high, but this knowledge does not equate to conservation-supporting behavior. Orangutans may be familiar animals, but it does not follow that it means they are regarded favorably. Similarly, though many people know about TPNP and the threats, they do not necessarily believe its protection is important.

From the analysis of the survey results, the awareness campaign activities were designed to address the negative perceptions and build upon the positive ones. It had been stressed that there has to be an obvious balance in helping people and helping wildlife. The communities had to become engaged in conservation-

supporting activities, and the most effective way of achieving this support was through a mechanism that also helps to promote their welfare.

### **Activity 2.**

#### **Map the threats to the Park and understand community livelihood practices**

Three main activities directly threaten the Park's integrity: illegal logging, illegal gold mining and agricultural encroachment. Among these, illegal logging was the most widely spread, hence most serious threat across the Park. A complicated network of players, involving local, national, and regional to international players usually control illegal logging. Within the Park, illegal logging was mostly targeting the commercially high value export timber such as ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*), meranti (*Shorea* spp.), and ulin/ironwood (*Eusideroxylon zwagerii*), as well as other less valued commercial timber trees used locally. In addition to the availability of high value timber, accessibility was another factor determining the intensity of illegal logging activities. River networks and man-made logging rails and ditches (see Figure 3) served as the means of timber transporting. According to EIA and Telapak investigation until 2000 only about one third of the Park remained untouched by the activities.

Another activity seriously threatening the Park's integrity is illegal mining. Alluvial gold deposits associated with a number of the major river systems are traditionally mined. Prominent traces of gold mining activities are found in the northern part of the Park. The Park manager through a personal communication, which is also quoted by the local media, predicted that logging and gold mining have affected more than 50% of the Park area.

Meanwhile, encroachment by large-scale oil palm plantations has been detected in the northeastern part of the Park. Approximately 400 ha of plantation currently exists within the National Park area. In addition to the land encroached oil palm plantations and the related industrial processes also potentially threaten the Park through the pollution they cause. Pollution caused by the oil palm processes had been reported from different places around the Park. These pollutants have killed thousands of fishes.

Other threats identified include encroachments from poorly managed fisheries and smaller-scale agricultures, uncontrolled non-timber forest product extractions as well as fishing and hunting. Fisheries and agricultural encroachments were mostly found in the western part of the Park with respective concentration in the south and north parts. Among the reasons for 'encroachment' was the dispute on Park boundaries, which results in different perceptions on what may and may not be done, particularly in the previously unprotected area of the current National Park. Mostly in the western part, the Park area was extended to cover the ex-Hezubazah timber concession without adequate consultation process with the communities.

The last three activities -- non-timber forest product extractions, fishing and hunting-- were discretely found all across the Park, mostly in the places where both resources and access were available. Hunting was reported to be widespread with some animal species particularly targeted, such as orangutans and certain bird species for the pet trade. Dragon fishes were collected intensively, during the appropriate season, for sale nationally and to other Asian countries.

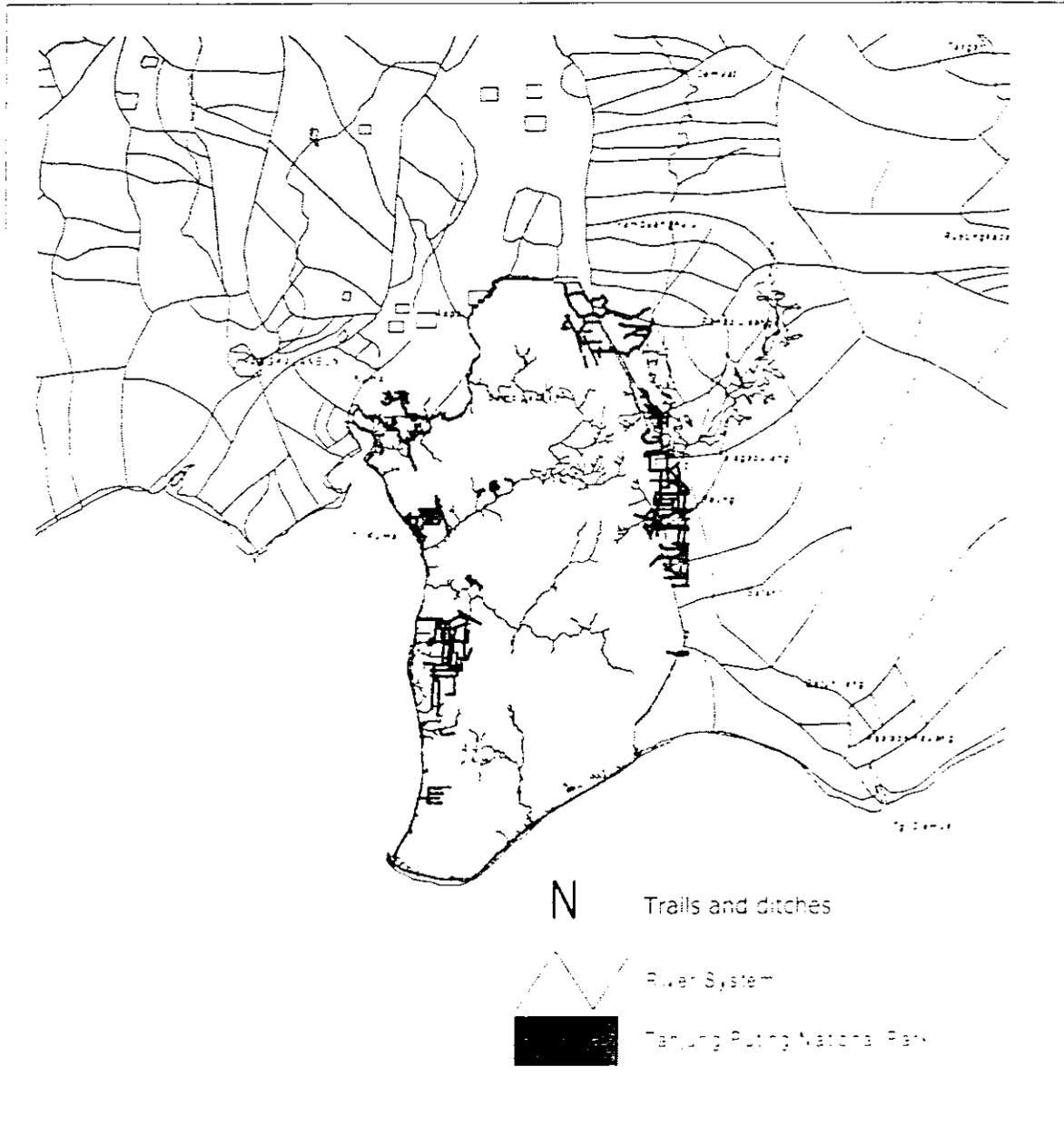


Figure 3. Networks of trails and ditches used by the illegal loggers in the Park

It was believed that the threats identified were triggered by accumulative and interconnected problems. In the wider scale, increased demand for timber and the need for instant cash, particularly during the economic crisis, was identified as the main the causes for the widespread illegal loggings. Locally, poor awareness among local community on the importance of the Park, particularly for their welfare, was identified as one of the supporting reasons. Mainly, this was due to the absence of effective management practices that might convince local communities of the importance of the Park's protection. The lack of support from some local communities to the Park existence has been attributed to their minimum involvement in the establishment and management of the Park. This has been worsened by the unresolved demand for relocation compensation inadequate involvement in the process of regulations development and park programs implementations, as well as ambiguous law enforcement.

Threat players often come from outside the local area and often are connected to elements in the armed forces, government, and law enforcement agencies. Thus, the removal of such threats required more power than was generated by local goodwill. Without increased understanding of the scale of forest loss and its implications for conservation as well as for social and economic welfare, any attempt at on-the-ground conservation action likely would receive little public support and fail.

Due to the complexity of the problems, we recommended a multi-dimensional approach to be applied in reducing the threats. In the long-term, public support, particularly from local communities and local governments should be raised. This could be initiated, for instance, by increasing their involvement in Park development and utilization. The benefit of the Park's existence for local communities should be highlighted and promoted. In the short term, patrol with integrated law enforcements and local community involvement should be increased. Considering the limitation in resources, it should apply selected and acceptable methodologies that focus on the critical areas where probability of success is high. In the meantime, alternative income-generating activities should be identified and offered to those having critical roles in reducing further threats. Although the stakeholders behind the threats were local people as well as outsiders, priority for awareness campaign as well as development of alternative-income generating activities should be first offered to the local communities. These people are not only those who will be there most of the time, but are also the key to determine the success or failure of the Park protection in the longer term.

### Community livelihood

In collaboration with Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Indonesia, we conducted a study on the livelihood strategies of the communities living within and around Tanjung Puting National Park. The study was designed to describe the current main source of income and identify potential alternative economic

activities that are ecologically friendly and sustainable. We also researched the current local government policies that potentially affect the economic activities of the communities. In addition, the study also sought to document the population dynamics, especially in relation to migration to areas around TPNP, and changes of land use pattern over time that reflected the social and economic changes. The study had 6 objectives:

1. To identify and describe livelihood system of local people in the vicinity of Tanjung Puting National Park.
2. To delineate population dynamics and analyze migration effect to changes of economic system.
3. To describe local people's source of income before the growth of illegal logging, and explain changes in economic activities and their social impact.
4. To describe local government policies and its trend relevant to the TPNP surrounding area and the vision for local community development.
5. To explore potential alternative economic activities to be promoted which are ecologically friendly and sustainable, and identify the necessary investment.
6. To design feasibility study for the development of the alternative economic system taking into accounts, among others, its suitability to local traditions, formal administrative locations and ecological aspects.

The research applied qualitative methods using in-depth interviews and observation in effort to study the dynamic of local economy around the TPNP. One month intensive fieldwork was done in selected villages bordering with TPNP. The villages were Sei Sekonyer village (Kumai sub-district, Kotawaringin Barat district) and Telaga Pulang village (Danau Sembuluh sub-district, Kotawaringin Timur district). Some short-visits to other villages were also made. They were: (1) Sei Sekonyer, Sungai Bedaun, Kumai Hulu, Candi (2) Teluk Pula and Sungai Cabang villages (3) Kubu, Sungai Bakau, Keraya and Teluk Bogam. All of which are located in the district of Kotawaringin Barat. While in the district of Kotawaringin Timur we visited the villages of Telaga Pulang, Baung, Muara Dua, and Tanjung Hanau.

Most of the villagers in the vicinity of TPNP are indigenous people of Dayak Mendawai and Malay. Some villagers belong to other ethnic groups such as Javanese, Madurese, and Bugenese who are also often regarded 'Indigenous' as they had lived in the area for several generations. There was no ethnic segregation in coastal settlements where the Malay and Mendawai tribes were the dominant inhabitants. The segregation was found in the inner land, such as in Candi and Sungai Bedaun villages, where the Madurese who had settled for over two or three generations were the dominant inhabitant.

The educational level of the villagers in general was low. District statistic showed that 65% of villagers completed elementary school, 20% of villagers finished junior high school, 10% of villagers graduated high schools, and only 5% of the

villagers had diploma or bachelor degrees. This was mainly due to the lack of educational facilities in the region.

Islam is the predominant religion in most villages. Villagers in coastal areas, who were mostly fisherman, held traditional belief other than Islam. An example of a religious tradition from this group is that before a boat sails for the first time a local witch conducts a ritual. Also, every year a sea ritual is performed to ask for safety and to give thanks for the resources of the sea. The non-Moslem villagers were found only in Kumai Hulu and Candi. Most of them were ethnic Chinese who work in the trading sector. Migrants were found working in government offices.

In most places, economic activities were highly dependent on the natural resources and the land on where they live. For that reason, Most of the villagers were *subsistence farmers*. Prior to the booming of timber industry – which has become the primary source of income for the local people who live around TPNP – people had made their living *on farming and fishing*. Shifting cultivation - with rice as the principal crop - had been their main activity. Harvesting time only happened once a year, which met community needs. While waiting for the harvesting season, they engaged in other activities such as fishing and producing handicrafts. Typically, they would leave unproductive dry fields for other productive dry fields by clearing the forest trees. They would then come back to the previous areas several years later.

The study in 14 villages identified 19 different activities as the main sources of income. It included collecting *gembor* wood skin bark, collecting *jelutung* resin, logging, dry-land cultivation, vegetables cultivation, coconut farming, palm oil industries, hard wood plantation, marine fisheries, freshwater fisheries, fishponds, *karamba*, animal husbandry, gold mining, handicrafts and tourism.

All the possible sources of income were scored and put in order based on certain criteria. It took into account three main aspects: production, ecology and social. The criteria used were: space availability, harvest impact, the lifetime of commodity, significance contribution to total income, suitability with socio-cultural condition, the level of absorbance of working forces, gender sensitivity, production capital, market potential, competition, marketing obstacles, profit margin, and the level of technology needed. After being scored, we grouped the activities, from those having the lowest total score to the highest ones. The highest score was for the category of 'water resource-based livelihood'. Subsequently, the scores decreased from 'agriculture-based livelihood', 'forestry-based livelihood', 'plantation-based livelihood', to 'handicraft and services'. Since this has only given a general recommendation across the villages around the Park's, further analyses were needed to take into account the specific resources, the uniqueness and the limitation in each village.

Before implementing any particular program for people in the vicinity of TPNP, we had to consider the dynamics of the relationship between local people and the Park management. As also found in the attitude survey, the research identified two main problems. The first problem related to how the people view of the Park's existence. Many perceived that the TPNP provided no benefits to them. Further, some people felt that the Park had marginalized them. The second problem arose from the boundary dispute between TPNP and the communities. TPNP management needed help to socialize the NP borders with the villagers. Developing a successful program that will benefit both the communities and the Park will require that such disputes be resolved. Then the economic development needs of the communities can be addressed within an agreed upon framework.

### **Activity 3.**

#### **Design awareness campaign and related programs**

We designed a variety of campaign programs focused on decision makers, adult members of the communities and the general public. As part of the campaign program, we also designed different types of programs to empower our local working partners to get involved in campaign activities. We also incorporated activities that will increase the likelihood that the campaign will continue after the project.

For decision makers, we designed the following programs: a series of meetings with the local and national decision makers; workshops on special issues such as eco-tourism development; assistance in the development of local regulations; informal discussions on urgent issues such as the pollution in Sekonyer River; media campaign involving a TV station, radio stations, newspapers, and magazines; and distribution and placement of printed/audio-visual materials.

For the communities we designed a series of village visits to conduct different types of activities taking into account the local needs and the results of the preliminary activities conducted in the villages. The work included community meetings and farmer/fisherman group meetings. In addition to facilitating this communication, we also designed a program to assist the villagers in development-related activities. This included: identifying village resources that could be developed sustainably for the welfare of the community; conducting a simple analysis to identify the strength, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT analysis) in pursuing different development options available; and conducting trainings to improve the level of knowledge and skills of the villagers that suited the local needs. We also designed facilitation processes that helped selected members of community to meet with decision makers within the local government and local parliament. Furthermore, we also linked the villagers with other related personnel and institutions such as the private sectors, banks or other NGOs that potentially play an important role in developing sustainable village economy activities.

We designed a variety of printed and audio-visual campaign materials to be disseminated in the target areas. These included: radio programs; television broadcast; presentation in meeting events; materials for those to be distributed to the Park visitors and villagers, local partners, and general public; materials to be placed in strategic places such as airports, hotels and decision makers' offices; and materials for use in the training programs.

For the radio program, the materials provided a guideline for the series of talk shows that included the subjects and the resource persons, and scripts for of radio spots or public service announcement (PSA). We designed the radio talk shows to focus on various conservation issues. Inviting local expert as the speakers, the talk show programs discussed a variety of issues ranging from park management to regional economic development. Meanwhile, the PSA was designed to present brief information about orangutans, Tanjung Puting National Park, as well as other related issues such as the importance of developing sustainable economic alternatives.

For television, we collaborated with MetroTV to design the "Expedition" program to highlight orangutan conservation in TPNP and the support needed from each element of the community.

For meeting events, we designed different types of PowerPoint presentations with content that was adjustable depending onto the subject being discussed and the type of audience. We also distributed the results of studies and other findings during implementation of the program in the related meetings

In collaboration with the Park management and local government agencies and other NGOs, we designed different types of printed information about the Park that targeted visitors, member of communities around the Park, decision makers as well as the general public. The materials consisted of two types of brochures about the Park; different types of posters about orangutans, the Park and alternative income activities; bulletins and other materials.

We also designed a variety of training syllabi on different subjects targeting different audiences. For example, to improve the quality of teaching on environmental related-issues and introduce conservation messages in the school education program, we designed training for teachers. To improve the quality of visitors' guidance we designed training for tour management, tour operators and guides. For selected members of the community we designed training on organizational and enterprise management. For the same target group, we also designed training on "green" product development. For the Park management staffs, we designed training for Park rangers to improve park protection, training on database development and information viewing system to improve the park's information management, and training on camera trapping to improve the documentation and monitoring of the park's fauna. To improve knowledge on

conservation activities and involvement among local NGOs, students and other youth groups, we collaborated with the Park management to design trainings for conservation cadre and conservation volunteers.

We believed that such trainings were not only important to improve the capacity of the trainees but also were good tools to build conservation constituents as well as to promote the involvement of the local partners in various conservation activities. By doing so, we believe we increased stakeholder interest, concern and support for the conservation of orangutan and Tanjung Puting National Park

To increase the impact and ensure the sustainability of the campaign program we made partner collaboration a priority in designing and implementing the campaign materials and programs. Therefore, we collaborated with different parties. For example, at the national level we closely collaborated with the CI-led World Bank/GEF Indonesia Forests and Media (INFORM) Project in designing and implementing campaign programs. We engaged MetroTV in the campaign by collaboratively designing the 'Expedition' program. We invited journalists, such as those from INTERNEWS and Sinar Harapan, to highlight the conservation issues in Tanjung Puting. At the local level, we collaborated with local NGOs and other institutions in designing the campaign programs. For instance, we worked closely with Yayasan Daun/Green Leaf Production in designing the production of a documentary film. We participated in local events such as regular festivities celebrating the regency's anniversary etc.

#### **Activity 4.**

#### **Implement awareness campaign and related programs**

We have implemented widely the awareness campaign and related programs. We targeted the community members living in the Park's vicinity, educational institutions, NGO activists, Park management, as well as key decision makers. Materials and programs delivered were customized to the target audience.

In targeting regional decision makers, we have arranged for stakeholder discussions on the radio, which publicized concerns regarding the Park, illegal logging, and economic development. This contributed to ensuring that natural resource management and Park issues are put on the agenda.

#### **Stakeholders meeting**

We conducted two national level events in Pangkalan Bun involving stakeholders of Tanjung Puting National Park. The events not only successfully raised the awareness of the participants on the importance of Tanjung Puting National Park but also contributed to problem solving in the process of creating development plans. The events were the stakeholders' consultations meeting conducted in November 2002 and the eco-tourism workshop conducted in September 2003.

To catalyse problem solving in TPNP, we identified the need to bring together the related stakeholders to encourage communication, define a strategy and formulate action plans that can be put into practice by each of the stakeholder group. A three-day consultation meeting was held 2 – 4 November 2002 in Pangkalan Bun, Central Kalimantan. The NGOs, the government institutions and other parties working under the umbrella of "Sekretariat Bersama Pengembangan Taman Nasional Tanjung Puting" organized the meeting collaboratively. One hundred and twenty participants from 80 institutions participated in the meeting. They were representing key stakeholders at the local, national and international level.

As mentioned in the early part of the report, this meeting identified the common vision as well as the strategic issues. The common vision identified was: "Conserving the Park and improving the community's welfare". The urgent issues identified were:

- The welfare of the local community: economic alternative activities in need
- Park boundary issues: the dispute to be resolved
- Threats to the Park existence: illegal logging and mining in waiting to mitigation

All of them served as a groundwork upon which the stakeholders will implement their programs in relation to the development of TPNP and community development.

*Eco-tourism has potential to be developed in Tanjung Puting. It could serve as an alternative activity to generate sustainable income for the communities. There are already initiatives underway by different parties to develop eco-tourism in Tanjung Puting. However, we identified the lack of integration and synergy between these initiatives as a problem. Lessons learned from many different places suggested that without careful planning and tight monitoring system tourism might become a new threat to the Park instead of supporting conservation*

The above situation motivated us to gather the related stakeholders to sit together to achieve a common vision on eco-tourism development in the region. In collaboration with Local Tourism Office, Tour Guides Association, and Park Management we conducted a three-day workshop on "Formulating A Strategy on the Development of Eco-tourism in Kotawaringin Barat". The workshop was conducted on 18-20 September 2003 in Pangkalan Bun.

The eco-tourism workshop achieved several goals including:

1. Disseminating and facilitating information exchange among the stakeholders on the prospect of eco-tourism in the area as an alternative sustainable income-generating activities
2. Disseminating the information on eco-tourism and related issues

3. Identifying a common vision among the stakeholders in the development of eco-tourism
4. Producing a recommendation to be followed up by the key stakeholders.
5. Developing a common agenda and action plan for guidelines in eco-tourism development in the region

The workshop identified top priority issues in developing eco-tourism in the region, which included: (1). The need to implement the common vision and build commitment among the stakeholders in developing eco-tourism; (2). The need to develop collaborative management of eco-tourism in key destinations such as Tanjung Puting National Park; (3). The need to identify and develop a strong image of eco-tourism in the region; (4). The need to improve the capacity of the (local) human resource in eco-tourism; and (5). The need to develop and improve the quality of the eco-tourism product in the region.

In general, the participants achieved a common vision and committed to developing Kotawaringin Barat as one of the main eco-tourism destinations in Indonesia, and as the main gate for tourism in Central Kalimantan. The participants also signed a declaration for this purpose.

#### Other events and facilitation for stakeholders

Other than organizing national level events, we also played a significant role in helping to organize smaller-scale events. These included a series of dialogues between local communities and members of the local and national parliament, which was conducted in the provincial capital city of Pangkalan Bun. CI was actively involved in the preparation of this important meeting by linking the working partners, providing necessary information and helping to identify critical issues to be discussed. During the dialogue, CI provided the necessary inputs and ensured the smooth running of the program.

We also conducted the information session to give input to the revision of the Kabupaten Development Plan. This session was to facilitate information exchange among the local planning agency, the Park Management and other related agencies. In the information session, we presented the results of the analysis on potential alternative economic development. We highlighted the support and interventions needed from the local government in order to help local communities to shift their economic activities to more sustainable activities. The information session was very useful as it provided an opportunity to get inputs from the grass-root level, which would otherwise have been overlooked in the local development planning process.

We also addressed national and international stakeholders to support conservation efforts in Tanjung Puting. At the national level, CI had been actively involved in a series of pertinent meetings organized by the Ministry of Forestry

and other programs such as USAID/NRM, LIPI-UNESCO/MAB, etc. At the local level, we jointly organized the meeting between the Social Forestry Program and the Bupati. At the international level we brought the Tanjung Puting conservation issues to the recent World Park Congress in Durban through distribution of info-sheets and presentations.

#### Campaign, capacity buildings and advocacy for the community

We addressed various local stakeholders, including the local communities, to develop and maintain support for the conservation of Tanjung Puting National Park. Following the preliminary studies and recognition visits to 14 villages around the Park, we actively visited five selected villages. These villages had been identified as the top priority villages to focus our campaign activities based on several criteria. The criteria include the proximity to the Park, the dependency of the villages to the Park's resources, and the logistical considerations. The villages were Kubu, Teluk Bogam, Sungai Cabang, Teluk Pulai, and Tanjung Harapan.

We conducted various types of assistances for local communities. These included accessing information related to village development, assisting in proposal development, helping in identifying village potential, assisting in the village regulation development etc. We also managed an information repository that can be accessed by the members of community and local NGOs as a means of supporting the campaign programs. We believe that improved capacity and involvement of local communities are important not only to enhance the current project impacts but also to ensure the program's sustainability.

We sought to empower community organizations in the villages to engage in more environmentally friendly development planning. For example, we supported farmer group development and its program implementation in Kubu Village. We facilitated the development of village regulations (e.g. on cattle ranching method) in Teluk Pulai. In Teluk Pulai, we facilitated a series of preparation works toward the development of spatial development planning for the village. We also ensured the involvement of the villagers' representative in the related meetings to discuss various issues on Tanjung Puting and the surrounding area.

To improve the capacity of the villagers to get involved in the natural resource management we delivered trainings relevant to the needs of the villagers. We invited relevant people from five villages and organizations to attend the training. The training was on "Organizational and Enterprise/Project Management" in Kubu village. This training targeted community members and local NGOs. The training was facilitated by Ni Putu Sarilani Wirawan, a CI staff with extensive experience working with NGOs and communities in Sulawesi. Several resource persons covered village economic development-related subjects, including a staff of a local bank that explained the mechanism for obtaining funding/credit. An

agronomist, Mr. M. Soleh, introduced the cultivation method of Jarak (*Jatropha curcas*), a plant considered suitable in Kotawaringin, with relatively high demand for medicinal purposes. Following the presentation, we discovered several villagers were conducting a cultivation test of the plant on their land.

We organised training on the development of "green" products using local resources in Teluk Pulai village. We invited Mr. Sony Rozali to share his experience from different places, including Environmental Education Center (EEC) from Situ Gunung, West Java, EEC Trawas, East Java and others. Although further assistance still needs to be provided, the training was a good eye-opener to the local community and allowed them to see some of the opportunities that are available. Besides such training, being the key stakeholders, the local communities from the villages around the Park also are involved in every gathering to discuss the Park conservation and area development, such as the eco-tourism workshop.

In December 2002 we received reports from communities on the Sekonyer River concerning water contamination that had killed thousands of fishes. This unanticipated issue temporarily distracted us from project activities. We investigated the root causes and determined that ~~most likely~~ the pollution was caused by upstream palm-oil industries. We visited the palm oil processing plants and met with their management team. Following a series of field investigations, we documented the case in a special report and distributed to the relevant parties. In support to local NGOs, community members, and the media we advocated that the company responsible for the pollution of the Sekonyer River to be held accountable for the damage. We presented the case to the local decision makers. A special meeting was arranged with the Bupati and we urged him to take the necessary actions to prevent further damages. The Bupati initially rejected the fact that the palm oil industries in the upstream were the cause. After lengthy advocacy process, including pressure from the media, he finally admitted that it was the industry that should be held responsible. However, no penalty has so far been imposed on the company. This pollution case, while somewhat incidental to the Project needs to be addressed. The water quality of the Sekonyer River, which borders the Park and some villages was important to the villagers for fisheries and domestic use.

We did not have sufficient resources, however, to adequately address the needs of community works in the eastern part of the Park as compared to those in the western part. We did indirectly support our partner working in those areas, such as Yayasan Tahanjungan Tarung (YTT) and Yayasan Daun. We maintained communication with these organizations to ensure close coordination and exchange information. We also involved these two groups as well as the head of the villages and the government officials from Seruyan Regency to participate in Eco-tourism Workshop.

### School activities

We conducted school activities delivering Education Programs. OFI and Yayasan (Yayasan Orangutan Indonesia) visited schools in Pangkalan Bun as well as in villages around TPNP. We addressed both the students and the teachers. We delivered presentations, distributed posters and leaflets, and held small games at each school in order to increase their interest in protecting Orangutans. The feedback indicated that they enjoyed the sessions. We also maintained our involvement with the Orangutan Conservation Communication Education Forum (OCCEF). It had been arranged that OCCEF and OFI would meet to discuss the establishment of a joint curriculum.

### Capacity buildings for partners

Our campaign programs addressed local partners, which include local NGOs, the Park management, and others that conduct conservation activities by their own. For the local NGO members, we integrated the campaign programs with capacity building activities.

Trainings to increase the capacity of local NGOs and community were "Organizational and Enterprise/Project Management", "Tour Management and Guiding" and "Conservation Campaign Initiation", "Training for Conservation Volunteers" and "Conservation Cadre". Other trainings conducted for our local partners were journalism training and conservation cadre training. The journalism training responded the local demand. The trainings targeted local NGOs, students, teachers and others. The journalism training was designed to encourage more, better quality publications on conservation for local writers. Among the resource persons were Edy Hendras, Irwanudin and Bayu Dwi Mardana. As CII's Environmental Education Specialist, Edy Hendras shared his experience in producing and publishing many types of publication including bulletins, radio programs, articles in the newspapers and magazines, guide books, story books, and others. Irwanudin is an active journalist from *Waja Magazine* Bayu is an active environmental and travel journalist from *Sinar Harapan* daily. Having Bayu on site was particularly beneficial as he did not only share his skills and experiences in journalism, but also offered assistance and space for the local writers to publish their writings in the newspaper where he works.

We followed up the series of trainings by continued assistance to promote and to enable local participation in Tanjung Puting conservation activities, particularly in awareness campaigns. For example, we collaborated with local partners to produce and distribute campaign materials such as t-shirts, posters, postcards and others. They were distributed to the target audience as well as to those who are going to carry on the campaign activities. We also collaborated with Yayasan Daun/Green Leaf Production to produce the documentary film for alternative income campaign that will be used in both Kotawaringin Barat and Seruyan

areas. Our intention is for this group of people to be able to continue conservation programs whether or not we are present in the area.

With support from the Park management, local tourism office and local government, we worked with local partners to place displays of information on Tanjung Puting National Park. The displays highlighted the importance of the Park, and were designed to target decision makers. The displays were set up at strategic places in Pangkalan Bun including the airport, major hotels and local government offices. However, we faced constraints in placing the display in the airport of Semarang, the main transit city to fly to/from Pangkalan Bun. Although we received informal support from some relevant personnel, we had to wait for formal consent before we could install the display in the airport.

Within the Park, in close collaboration with local NGOs and the Park management, we placed additional signboards in strategic places. Unlike regular signboards made by the government that look formal and unfriendly, we made several signboards developed in conjunction with local people. By doing so, we expect that the community will protect the signs as well as the Park from any destructive forces.

Together with the local NGOs, we prepared a display about TPNP, orangutans and related conservation issues. The display was exhibited at local events such as the celebration of the Kabupaten's anniversary, celebration of environmental day etc.

Furthermore, CI, OFI and Yayasan were also involved in the development of the Nature Conservation Alliance For Central Kalimantan (*AKAL-Kalteng. Aliansi Konservasi Alam - Kalimantan Tengah*). Comprising 14 institutional members from both NGOs and government institutions, the Alliance is intended to strengthen the coordination and cooperation among members in dealing with environmental issues in the region.

### Park management

We directly supported Park management through capacity building activities. To improve the database and information viewing system, we helped design and train the Park staff on how to use the database, update, and present the information. The trainings also covered the introduction to several computer applications, including Microsoft Access, Microsoft PowerPoint, and website development software. The database was built in coordination with the UNESCO-LIPI Man and Biosphere Program. To ensure the sustainability and internal support from Forestry Department, we also worked with Mr. Agus Sriyanto, the Director of The Centre for Conservation Information - *Pusat Informasi Konservasi Alam (PIKA)*. The PIKA agreed to include the Park database in the national level database and to provide further necessary training and assistance to the Park staff.

To support the Park management in documenting and monitoring the Park's biodiversity, in collaboration with Dr. James Sanderson from CI's Center for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS), we introduced the use of camera traps. The Park management staff as well as the member of local NGOs. attended training in use of the camera traps.

After the training, Dr. Sanderson distributed twelve sets of cameras trap to be used by the locals in the Park. As many species of fauna that are believed to occur in the Park remain undocumented, the camera trap method will offer an opportunity to confirm their presence. With this evidence, we will have stronger arguments to convince the stakeholders of the importance of the Park.

The capacity of the Park management team in organizing events had also been sharpened through *direct learning from organizing the series of events* jointly conducted between the Park management, CI and other partners. The events included the stakeholders meetings, conservation cadre training, training for the Park rangers, eco-tourism workshops, and others.

#### Media campaign

We successfully engaged local and national mass media to expose the importance of Tanjung Puting National Park as a conservation area, not only for international but also national and local communities. We used radio, newspaper as well as television in the media campaign which principally targeted decision makers, as well as general public.

For the radio program, we conducted a series of interactive radio talk shows discussing various issues pertinent to Tanjung Puting conservation and the community development. We also broadcasted the radio spots in two Radio stations, Radio Pakuba and Radio Primadona, to promote the conservation of *Tanjung Puting National Park*. The spots presented various aspects of TPNP including how to visit the Park, the rationale behind saving the Park, endangered species, and the conservation of orangutans. We engaged local partners, including members of local NGOs, a local production house, and local radio station in producing the material, which ensured locally attractive and relevant content.

We organized several journalist visits. We invited Bayu Dwi Mardana, a journalist from Sinar Harapan, and Yon Tayrun, a journalist from INTERNEWS to visit our project site. We provided the journalist with the necessary background information by handing out the related documents as well as through a series of discussions. We also assisted with fieldtrip arrangement (e.g. transport and accommodation) that allowed members of the media to see the field conditions as well as to meet with relevant people. In addition, we also provided photos and other illustrations to be used in the publication.

Among the results, 12 articles have been published in Sinar Harapan Daily. Most of them featured the eco-tourism development in Tanjung Puting and the surrounding area. The others discussed village problems in the Park vicinity, orangutan conservation issues, as well as the role of the community in the regional development and nature conservation.

We collaborated with MetroTV 'Expedition' crew by filming activities in the Park. The film documented the uniqueness of Tanjung Puting National Park, the orangutan conservation, the role of the community, and expected support from government for conservation. It featured orangutan conservation, including the complexity of the rehabilitation process. We anticipate that upon viewing the film, audiences will be more aware of the seriousness of the threats to the Park and to the orangutans. The 30-minutes film had been produced and was broadcasted in the station on Wednesday September 10, 21:05 PM, and we agreed to rerun the film in the villages and towns surrounding the Park.

The Orangutan Team closely collaborated with the CI-led World Bank/GEF Indonesia Forest and Media Campaign (INFORM) in the production as well as the dissemination of the campaign materials. We actively contributed to and participated in the development of media campaign materials organized by INFORM. Following the first video news release (VNR) that was produced, we were involved in the discussions to produce the second VNR. We contributed to the development of other materials such as posters, fact sheets. We also helped in designing and implementing campaign program, for instance the journalist training in Banjarmasin. We have used the INFORM campaign materials such as the video news release (VNR) and posters to enrich our campaign activities.

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