



## Briefing Paper No. 3: The Role of the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of Kayan Mentarang in the Collaborative Management of the Kayan Mentarang National Park

*Initiated by a meeting of the heads of customary councils in and around the Kayan Mentarang National Park (KMNP), the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of Kayan Mentarang (FoMMA) was founded on 7 October 2000. The customary councils represent the customary land areas of Hulu Babau, Pujungan, Mentarang, Lumbis, Tubu, Krayan Hulu, Krayan Hilir, Krayan Tengah, Krayan Darat, and Apo Kayan (now Kayan Hulu and Kayan Hilir). By accommodating indigenous people's aspirations while adhering to conservation principles, FoMMA targets to combine the goal of sustainable park management with the welfare of the indigenous people. FoMMA's position in the KMNP management model is confirmed by Minister of Forestry Decree No. 1214/2002. As a forum for customary people, FoMMA has gained competence to develop collaborations both internally (through human resource development activities and the work of the customary councils), and between all stakeholders in the KMNP. After 10 years, FoMMA still faces a number of internal and external challenges, including those related to its own capacity. To evaluate and increase its performance, FoMMA recently held a General Assembly Meeting. FoMMA's activities are co-supported by the FORCLIME-GTZ program (an Indonesian-German Collaboration on Climate Change and Forestry), Component 3, Sub-component Kayan Mentarang National Park, which is implemented by WWF Indonesia.*

### A. Background

The Kayan Mentarang National Park (KMNP) is very rich in natural resources and biodiversity. Its forest remains relatively intact, and this is proof of traditional wisdom of the Dayak people inhabiting and utilizing this area since hundreds of years. The Dayak people manage and use forest products through various systems under the control of their customary councils, which demonstrate the ability of the councils to manage natural resources in accordance with the principles of nature conservation.

Kayan Mentarang's designation as a Nature Reserve in 1980, and as a National Park in 1996, prompted the Dayak people's demand. They voiced their demand on several occasions and meetings with central and local governments, WWF and other parties related to the management of forests and other natural resources. Matters raised were i.e. the recognition and protection of their rights to their customary lands where they have lived for generations, and also the rights to manage and use the existing resources.

The indigenous people are eager to have full responsibility to manage KMNP sustainably and beneficially. This started at a meeting of the heads of customary land areas

in Kayan Mentarang in February 1999, resulting in several recommendations, one of which was the importance of having a forum where representatives of the customary land areas in KMNP can gather regularly to discuss issues on natural resource management in their respective customary areas. Local people's aspiration to participate in KMNP management was also expressed at this meeting. Finally, there was an agreement to establish a forum called *Forum Musyawarah Masyarakat Adat* (FoMMA), or the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of Kayan Mentarang. This forum is the realization of a series of discussions held by customary councils concerning natural resource matters in each customary land area. FoMMA was officially established by all customary chiefs of the Kayan Mentarang on 7 October 2000. 2 years later (4 February 2002) FoMMA became a legally recognized organization.

### B. FoMMA's Objectives

1. FoMMA was established with the following purposes:
  - a) To sit on the Multi-stakeholder Policy Board of the KMNP (DPK).
  - b) To provide a forum for the customary peoples in and around KMNP to discuss, analyze and make policies on matters related to the management



Figure 1: FOMMA Secretariat in the village of Data Dian District Kayan Hilir

and use of natural resources in each customary land area.

- c) To increase the sense of belonging among the customary people and their independence to develop and manage the KMNP for sustainable use of its natural resources and the people's welfare.
- d) To achieve harmonious collaboration between the customary communities in KMNP and to actively participate in conservation efforts and natural resource use with local governments, the Ministry of Forestry, and other partners.

2. FOMMA's main goal is:

To manage the KMNP by advocating customary people's aspirations based on conservation principles for sustainable management of the park, as well as the welfare of the local people today and in the future.

**C. FoMMA's Membership**

FoMMA is a community organization founded by the customary councils in and around KMNP, i.e. of Hulu Bahau, Pujungan, Mentarang, Lumbis, Tubu, Krayan Hulu, Krayan Hilir, Krayan Tengah, Krayan Darat, and Apo Kayan (now Kayan Hulu and Kayan Hilir) customary land areas. Each customary council is represented by at least 2 people and the related customary chief as an ex-officio member.

**D. FoMMA's Position and Role in the KMNP collaborative management**

The collaborative management model of the KMNP is based on a number of assumptions: (i) that the park cannot be protected and managed without customary people's consent and active participation, (ii) that sustainable

utilization of the park area should be allowed as it serves as cultural identity and a source of livelihood to local people, and (iii) that the development of conservation-based economic alternatives for local communities and the local government is required. The KMNP collaborative management is proof that FoMMA has received public recognition. Besides, the community-based collaborative management model is confirmed by Minister of Forestry Decrees No. 1213 Year 2002 concerning National Park Management Plan (RPTN), No. 1214 concerning KMNP Collaborative Management, and No. 1215 concerning the Establishment of the Park's Multi-stakeholder Policy Board (DPK). Based on Minister of Forestry Regulation Number 19/2004 on Collaboration in Conservation Areas, the DPK became the DP3K (the Park's Multi-stakeholder Supervisory Body) in 2007, with FoMMA as one of its permanent members (see briefing paper No. 2).

FoMMA also involves in the natural resource management in the customary land areas of its members. Through the DP3K, FoMMA became the voice of the customary people and tries to make sure that the people's rights are taken into consideration in the making of policies on natural resources use and management in and around KMNP.

**E. FoMMA's Capacity in Collaboration Development**

FoMMA as a means of campaigning customary people's aspirations in the collaborative management of the KMNP has both internal and external competence and capacities:

Internal

- Customary councils (customary land areas/communities/community laws) on which FoMMA is based: FoMMA represents all customary people in and around the KMNP.



Figure 2: Deliberation indigenous territories FoMMA in the village of Long Nawang in the framework of coordination and aspirations.

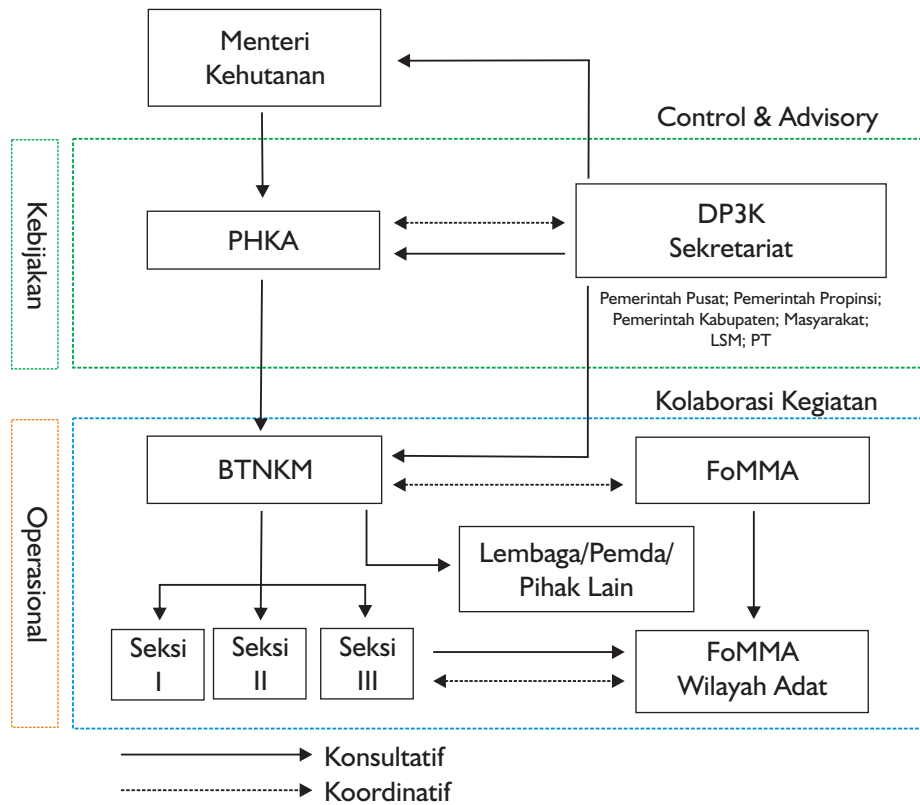


Figure 3: The position of FoMMA in the collaborative management of the KMNP (Minister of Forestry Decree No. 347/Menhut-II/2007)

- Human resources, and actions to develop/restructure FoMMA's own capacity; this is challenging, since it for example requires at least 2 executive secretaries to represent all relevant customary land areas (one in Malinau and one in Nunukan).
- Customary people sitting on its legislative body and at the same time working for the local government
- Capacity to conduct consolidation tasks at all levels, particularly on customary land area level; FoMMA holds a special mandated for this task.
- FoMMA's restructuring work at customary land area level; the customary chief as the local-level executive needs young and energetic supporters for this task.

#### External

- Ability to develop equal collaborations with the Park's Management Organization and other stakeholders, as well as donor institutions.
- Ability to network with relevant national/international NGOs such as AMAN, UN Human Rights Commission, etc.
- Ability to gain support from the local governments.

#### F. Obstacles

FoMMA still faces a number of challenges, among others:

#### Internal

- Limited quality and quantity of human resources in the customary land areas.
- Poor management quality of FoMMA's Secretariat; insufficient communication between FoMMA's HQ and the local areas/customary chiefs.
- Poor information exchange about FoMMA's agenda to the customary land area level.
- Poor performance of its management board; FoMMA needs some technical staff to support the heads of its management board.



Figure 4: Discussion with the master plan bufferzone in Tarakan.

- FoMMA's strong dependency on its head figure.
- Limited financial support for its operations.

#### External

- Central government (MoF/PHKA or the Park's Management Organization) has, in reality, often not fully regarded FoMMA as an equal partner in the management of the KMNP.
- Lacking support from the local governments.
- Insufficient coordination between all stakeholders of the KMNP, particularly in the planning/implementation of activities or programs related to the park.
- Insufficient support by some groups of local people, since not all customary people in the KMNP consider FoMMA as an adequate forum capable of protecting their interest.

### G. FoMMA's General Assembly Meetings

FoMMA's General Assembly Meeting is held every 4 years, targeting at selecting the members of its management board for the next period. Within the 10 years of its establishment, FoMMA has conducted 3 General Assemblies: in 2000, 2005 and 2010 respectively. Related to its capacity building role in the KMNP collaborative management, each meeting was also used to gather inputs and information, and to evaluate FoMMA's own performance and strategic planning. The last meeting was held in September 2010, resulting in the decision to maintain FoMMA's Head and first Deputy for their 3rd period of assignment, and actions to address above mentioned challenges and shortcomings.

### H. Lessons Learned

FoMMA is the only means of fair representation of the customary people in the 11 customary land areas in and around the KMNP. Over 10 years of its existence,

FoMMA has proven to be a key player in the collaborative management of the KMNP, i.e. by coordinating field activities in each customary land area and advocating local people's aspirations on all levels. However, there are some major challenges for this organization, concerning its capacity, funding and access to the customary land areas, partly due to the remote location of the KMNP. It is important that there is continuing support from the Government and donors, considering that FOMMA plays a significant role not only in the management of the KMNP, but also in any program relevant to the customary people in and around the KMNP, including activities related to REDD.

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Figure 5: Seminars and great deliberation FoMMA in Malinau