

## **SPATIAL POLICY AND STRATEGY OF KALIMANTAN – SARAWAK – SABAH BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT**

### **I. BACKGROUND**

Border area development priority, which follows decentralization and autonomy principle, is one of the regional development policies in accordance with Guidelines of State Policy (GBHN 1999-2004) mandate (TAP MPR No.IV/MPR/1999). It means the border areas that cover the ones on the land, the ocean, and the air with neighbor countries. Thus, the border region could be a jurisdiction cross-area of province (propinsi), or district (kabupaten), or city (kota) administrative territory.

The border area is also a strategic area. They nationally relate to living intention of many people, observed from the interests of politics, social, culture, environment, and security. Since they border directly and geographically with neighbor countries or other countries, also with the determination of Kalimantan-Sarawak-Sabah (KASABA) border area as a strategic area, so that its spatial structure becomes priority and its implementation is coordinated by the central government. The spatial structure of KASABA border region should be integrated into the concerned province (RTRWP) and district spatial planning (RTRWK).

Border areas have special function in which their territory formulation is carried out by considering the realization of border country functions that are “security” and “prosperity” functions and they also pay attention to the reality of area’s development and environmental sustainable principles. The harmonization of “security” and “prosperity” functions in border areas development is aimed at (i) supporting the endurance of community social

economic (ii) increasing opportunity and economic competitiveness of border community, and (iii) supporting border area control and security.

Because of that, spatial policy and strategy of KASABA Border Area development considers two factors:

1. Cooperation possibility in security and social economic sectors in order to support each other’s security of natural resource of the area and also to prevent criminality at the border areas between two countries.
2. Politics and security supports in behalf of implementing the certain points as the country gate and the economic growth center.

The spatial policy and strategy of KASABA Border Areas development generally provides principles of border area development according to area functional characteristics: to catch up the backwardness from surrounding areas which are more developed or adjusted with the development of the areas that border with neighbor country; to secure the border area from over exploitation efforts of natural resources by both, community and the other countries interests. The principle of the area development has a function to motivate economic activities (cultivation) so it can be more optimally and selectively done.

### **II. THE GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POSITIONS OF KASABA BORDER AREA SPATIAL USE MANAGEMENT**

The objectives of KASABA Border Area spatial use management are:

- a. To encourage the integrity of border area development to reduce the economic disparity and the border area realization as a country front line;

- b. To accelerate area development through the development efforts for economic growth center, also to open the isolated areas by keeping their environmental sustainability and local social culture values;
- c. To encourage the realization of sub-regional economic cooperation that is balanced and equal by following the harmony between security and prosperity approach.

The targets of KASABA Border Area spatial structure are:

- a. The development direction of economic growth center according to potential natural resources, market and access to neighbor countries with the consideration of community's interest and local values are identified and formulated;
- b. The management outlines of conservation forest and protected forest are identified and formulated;
- c. Shifting of country border pole is avoided
- d. The developing direction and regional infrastructures service network system of area to open the isolated border regions and to implement the regional infrastructures system with mutual synergy among the neighbor countries are identified;
- e. The cities system by economic, defense, security and environment systems, and also development direction cross border check point with the support of customs control facility, immigration, and quarantine (CIQ) are identified;
- f. Spatial policy direction for country's defense and security is formulated.

Spatial use management of the KASABA Border Area has the function to give a spatial direction in development acceleration in the border area that is equal and balanced for the efficiency of spatial utilization in order to keep environmental sustainable and country's defense and security improvement.

The spatial use management is binding to all development stakeholders who get involved directly or indirectly with KASABA Border Area development.

KASABA Border Area is a strategic area which has priority in spatial use management. The implementation of the spatial use management is coordinated by the central government together with the local government and involves community participation and private sector. Because of that the spatial use management of KASABA Border Area is in a united system of spatial structure with its position as:

- a. More detailed spelling out of space utilization structure (*struktur pemanfaatan ruang*) and space utilization pattern (*pola pemanfaatan ruang*) policy direction of Kalimantan island region.
- b. Management direction of space utilization structure and space utilization pattern of provinces and regencies located in this region.

### **III. THE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF KASABA BORDER AREA**

#### **3.1. Area coverage**

KASABA Border Area covers five **district** regions or 15 sub-district (kecamatan) areas in West Kalimantan Province and three **district** regions or 10 sub-district areas in East Kalimantan Province. Five Regencies in West Kalimantan Province are Sambas District, Bengkayang District, Sanggau District, Sintang District, and Kapuas Hulu District, and also three regencies in East Kalimantan covering West Kutai District, Malinau District, and Nunukan District.

There are 15 sub-district areas in KASABA Border Area in West Kalimantan Province, i.e. Paloh, Sajingan Besar, Jagoi Babang, Siding, Entikong,

Sekayam, Ketungau Hulu, Ketungau Tengah, Empanang, Puring Kencana, Badau, Batang Lupar, Embaloh Hulu, Putussibau, and Kedamin; and 10 sub-district in East Kalimantan Province, i.e.: Long Apari, Long Pahangai, Kayan Hulu, Kayan Hilir, Pujungan, Krayan, South Krayan, Lumbis, Nunukan, and Sebatik.

The area coverage as mentioned above presented in the Area Coverage Map of KASABA Border Area below.

### 3.2. Area Characteristics

#### Infrastructure and Physical Characteristics

- ⇒ Generally, it is a kind of remote area with lack of transportation infrastructure.
- ⇒ There hasn't been country border line uncertainty (it could be removed easily) whether in terms of law and physical shape in the field (considering the location is at forest area).
- ⇒ Information access is so minimal (unreachable) and the neighbor country's information access is relatively better.
- ⇒ As "the country gate" which gives direct access to foreign country.

#### People Characteristics (Social and Customs)

- ⇒ The people spread is not even and very low (the density is 4-10 people per km<sup>2</sup>)
- ⇒ Man quality is relatively low (the minimum facility of health and education) and mortality rate is high enough.
- ⇒ The labor mobility flow and people coming in and out is at high rate.
- ⇒ Ethnically, people at the border areas have family relationship with their relatives who live in the neighbor country.

#### Economic Characteristics

- ⇒ Economic regional disparity that is caused by the difference of selling product price in accordance with rupiah exchanged rate which is lower than Neighbor country currency. This factor gives a chance for the products and services coming out from Indonesia territory to neighbor country.
- ⇒ Manufacturing activities has not developed yet. Economic activity still depends on raw materials or takes straight from resources location (extractive).
- ⇒ Economic characteristic and production system are as follows :
  - a. Most of the community's economic is as nomadic farmers.
  - b. Trade transaction is directly carried out with the neighbors by selling and buying (barter trade) the crops. This is because the area is far from business center, whereas the distance and access among border cross area are near.
  - c. The crops yielded are consumed by family (marginal).
  - d. People depend on the exchange rates of neighbor countries currency that have a great demand.

#### Natural resource characteristics

- ⇒ The natural resources potentials at border areas cover mine resources potentials, forestry, plantation/agriculture, and fishery.
- ⇒ Natural resource management is relatively less control, especially forest exploitation and illegal conservation area.

#### Defense function characteristics

- ⇒ It is alarming as a hideaway of the security trouble maker group (GPK), smuggling, and criminology.
- ⇒ People are provoked easily by negative things.
- ⇒ It is alarming from outside direct threatens and influences.

#### IV. PROFILE OF KASABA BORDER AREA

##### Population and Administrative Area

Administrative Area	Area	Population	Density	Education Level	Social Culture
<b>West Kalimantan:</b> Sambas Distric, Bengkayang, Sanggau, Sintang, Kapuas Hulu <b>East Kalimantan :</b> West Kutai Distric, Malinau and Nunukan	368,156.1 km <sup>2</sup>	6,378,569 people (year 2001)	17 people /km <sup>2</sup>	Primary school	Dayak and Melayu tribe
<b>Sarawak State :</b> Kuching Division, Samarahan, Sri Aman, Kapit, Miri, and Limbang <b>Sabah State :</b> Pedalaman Division and Tawau	198,160 km <sup>2</sup>	4,462,005 people (year 2000)	23 people /km <sup>2</sup>	Intermediate school (Junior/Senior School)	Melayu tribe

Source: BPS Province East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan and Malaysian Department of Statistic

##### Economic

Administrative Area	GDP	Dominant Sector	Earnings	Export	Import
West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan	Year 2000 US\$ 91,427 Million 1US\$ =Rp. 6,000	Oil and gas	Agriculture & forestry	Product of agriculture and forestry	Agriculture processing
Sarawak State and Sabah State	Year 2000 US\$ 30,797 Million 1US\$ = RM. 3,80	Construction and Manufacturing	Industry	Petroleum and its product	Machine equipment and transportation

Source: BPS Province East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan and Malaysian Department of Statistic

##### Infrastructures & Natural Resources

Administrative Area	Accessibility (Road & Transportation)	Telecommunication	Protected Forest Area	Natural Resources
West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan	Poor internal access, Access to Malaysia is better	Very limited & only certain cities	2.36 million Ha Nature Preserve Sinjang Perinsen, National Park Betung Kerihun, Kayan Mentarang, and Sentarum Lake Wildlife Preserve.	Natural Resources is abundant & Manufacturing has not developed yet.
Sarawak State and Sabah State	Internal access is very good	Very good & everywhere	Totally protected area = 1.03 million Ha Forest area = 16.42 million hectare	Natural Resources is limited & Manufacturing has developed.

Source: BPS Province East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan and Malaysian Department of Statistic

#### V. THE VISION AND MISSION OF AREA DEVELOPMENT

Six issues and main problems of KASABA Border Area development cover:

1. Economic regional disparity with the neighbor country
2. Illegal Indonesian labor flow, especially at Nunukan and other border area towns.
3. The destruction of protected forest (at Indonesia area)
4. The shifting of country border pole
5. Facility and infrastructure of customs is weak (timber smuggling, illegal logging and motor vehicles)
6. The regional infrastructure service is weak, so that it causes the isolation of areas at the border.

In referring to the issues and problems above, the vision of KASABA Border Area developing is formulated, i.e.: “ Kalimantan – Sarawak - Sabah as an advanced, prosperous, secure, and everlasting country’s front line in sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.”

The developing missions to implement the vision are:

1. To do the acceleration of border area development and sub-district which is straightly bordering with country border line;
2. To improve the access among regions inside the area (including to open isolated district) and among areas with the region out of area, also area with the neighbor country;
3. To develop and process the natural resources optimally for the prosperity of local people, national and local income, by keeping on observing everlasting environment capacity;
4. To work out development cooperation and management of protected area, productive area, and the infrastructure among central government and local government (province and district/city), private sector, and also stakeholders among countries.

Two alternatives of development scenario to answer the six key issues and in accordance with the vision and mission of development are:

**Scenario I : Regional economic development**

**Scenario II: Outlet development**

The first scenario, regional economic development is aimed at optimizing exploitation of area economic opportunity in accordance with the existing natural resources in eight regencies through determine of economic growth center with its potential sector and building sub-regional economic cooperation with neighbor country which is, later on, supported by adequate infrastructure so as the economic activity can work out in such an optimal way whereas the environmental sustainability is still maintained.

The positive sides of this first scenario are: (a) the growth of economic regional activity, so that it can minimize economic disparity with neighbor country; (b) existing natural resource is used optimally; (c) regional

cooperation is built with neighbor country, moreover in developing the same kind potential sector; (d) vacant jobs provided and minimize local labor flow to foreign country (Malaysia); and (e) opening isolated area.

Meanwhile, the negative sides of this first scenario are: (a) threat of environment destruction caused by weak institution of spatial use management control; (b) it takes a large amount of investment; (c) threat of social conflict due to labor who come into the growth center; and (d) it requires sufficient market control (the condition of market network at this moment is still weak).

The second scenario, outlet development (international gate) is targeted to optimize opportunities of the existing market at this moment in eight regencies through the improvement of “status” Pos Lintas Batas/PLB (cross border post) to be “ Pos Pemeriksaan Lintas Batas (PPLB)” (cross border checking post/point) which is, later on, supported by enough infrastructure of communication so that trade activity can go absolutely optimal and minimize the damage of environment caused by illegal timber exploitation around conservation area.

The positive sides of this second scenario are: (a) requires small amount of investment, (b) environment damage (illegal logging) can be minimized, (c) it reduces the flow of illegal labor, (d) regional trade cooperation with neighbor countries is worked out, and (e) it doesn't take market domination for certain commodity.

The weaknesses of the scenario are: (a) the growing economic activity is limited on the trade which has contemporary market sections, (b) the existing natural resources can not be exploited optimally; (c) job opportunity is limited, and (d) it requires good customs control support.

The evaluation of both scenarios are carried out to predict how far they are able to answer the six issues and key problems consistently against vision and mission of border area developing, as mentioned on Table 1.

## VI. THE SPATIAL POLICY OF BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT

Border area is a specific and strategic area with some positive and negative impact dimensions from a policy that has been applied to. The KASABA border area development is supposed to accommodate area development acceleration efforts by opening isolation, creating production centers, making obvious marketing line, also solving several accumulated problems so far.

**Table 1.**  
**The Connection of The Two Scenarios against Issue and Problems, also Vision-Mission of Border Area Development**

Issue/Problems & Vision-Mission	Scenario I	Scenario II
Issue and Problems		
1. To reduce economic disparity with neighbor country	+	-
2. To reduce illegal Indonesian labor (TKI) flow on the border cities	+	+
3. To minimize the damage of protected forest (in Indonesia area)	-/+	+
4. To avoid the shifting of cross border pole	-/+	+
5. To improve facility and infrastructure of customs supervision	-	+/-
6. To open isolated areas on the border	+	-
Vision-Mission of Border Area Development	+	+

The development of KASABA Border Area is carried out with the harmony of prosperity development approach and security approach with the

consideration of environmental sustainability and several demands as follows:

- To reduce natural resource that inflicts Indonesia, especially in mining and forestry sectors.
- The need of increasing the Sub-Regional Economy Cooperation such as IMS-GT, AIDA and BIMP-EAGA, in infrastructure development sector and also in other sectors, including quite high foreign investors desire.
- The efforts which have been approved in accelerating the development border area among countries, especially KK Sosek Malindo, through cross sector and cross funding

Some of the following phenomena are important to be understood, i.e.:

- Cross border conflicts among countries are more influenced by weak access heading to outlet/market and economic activity in Indonesia territory. Thus, efforts are needed to boost the distribution of economic growth and to improve the access to economic activity in Indonesia territory, also to open the opportunity for local economic activity in order to raise local market which can be accessed easily by economic practitioners in Indonesia territory.
- To improve the level of cross border gate service does not always result in positive in supporting the region on border area, yet it will encourage and improve the interaction between the two countries in many sectors, not only in economic sector. The improvement of interaction relationship between two countries needed to be responded wisely by Indonesian government. The awkwardness in responding to synergize facility and infrastructure required in a spatial integrated structure at Indonesia region (with intention to enhance production activity which can fulfill local needs), will inflict Indonesia more, considering its backwardness on providing regional economic infrastructure.

- The Economic development in border area can not be done on one side only, but it must be done on both sides between the two bordering countries. The rural-city linkage on border area isn't only in Indonesian region, but it is necessary to consider the magnetic power of the cities in Malaysia. At this moment, the power of attraction of the cities in Malaysia is obviously able to attract the people at this border area. Rural-city linkage, among the growth centers, economic service center and people consumption are necessary to be formulated by building development cooperation comprehensively and coordinately among cities in Indonesian and Malaysian region. Therefore, in performing border area development, the development orientation isn't simply based on the consideration of national development but it also has to consider neighbor country's development to stimulate synergisms in creating competitive regional cooperation.

By considering the six key issues, development scenario and development vision and mission, then it is formulated that the spatial policy of KASABA Border Area development is as follows:

- a. To boost the development of border area as "front line" from Indonesia to Malaysia (Sarawak and Sabah), Brunei Darussalam, and surrounding other countries.
- b. To do the development of border area based on the harmonious principle of community welfare by applying security principle, and environmental sustainable principle.
- c. To boost mutual beneficial cooperation among countries, central-local, government-community/private sector.

In order to operate the policy, the spatial strategy of KASABA Border Area development is formulated to cover:

- a. The development of 10 growth center areas along the border area is urged as integrated trade center and manufacturer activity.

- b. The main city development in 10 growth centre as center of national activity (PKN = pusat kegiatan nasional) mainly provided with customs facility, immigration, quarantine, settlement, and good transportation/communication.
- c. The development of access among main cities with surrounding cities and cross country.
- d. The development and processing of natural resources, such as plantation, mining, and forestry, is maximally carried out by manufacturer process and with local people participation so that can give direct and bigger additional economic values.
- e. Protection improvement or world "tropical forest" conversation (Betung Kerihun National Park, Kayan Mentarang National Park. Both as "world heritage") and National Conservation area (Natural preserve of Sinjang Perinsen and Wildlife preserve of Sentarum Lake.
- f. Development of area from security function, especially along the parallel country border line which is synergic with the development and management of natural resources, conservation area, as well as access improvement.
- g. The increase of sub-regional economy cooperation (IMS-GT, BIMP-EAGA and AIDA), including infrastructure development such as Trans Borneo Highways and Railways; cooperation of conservation area management and cooperation of security among countries.

## **VII. SPATIAL PLANNING OF KASABA BORDER AREA**

The spatial policy and strategy, furthermore, are spelled out in KASABA Border Area spatial planning, which contained space utilization structure and space utilization pattern of KASABA Border Area. The space utilization structure is arrangement of components of biological environment, non-biological environment, man-made environment, and social environment which are hierarchically and functionally connected one to another to form

spatial structure. While, space utilization pattern is a form of relations among various aspects of human resource, natural resource, man-made resource, social, culture, economic, technology, information, administration, defense and security, conservation function, cultivation, and environmental esthetics, space and time dimensions which create spatial structure in an intact and qualified unity.

### 7.1. The space utilization structure of KASABA Border Area

KASABA Border Area space utilization structure is a part of the structure of Kalimantan Island, namely the structural form of KASABA Border Area function consisted of settlement center system, transportation system and utility network. The area space utilization structure is indicatively described in KASABA area space utilization structure on map below.

The settlement center system covers hierarchy of settlement center which consists of national activity center (PKN), region activity center (PKW), and local activity center (PKL) that support border area function that is determined based on determining criteria of national activity center, region activity center, and local activity center stipulated in National Spatial Planning (RTWN). The system of settlement center at KASABA Border Area is presented on Table 2.

**Table 2**  
**The Settlement Center System in KASABA Border Area**

DISTRICT	CITY FUNCTION			CITY IN SERAWAK/SA BAH
	PKN	PKW	PKL	
Sambas	Aruk.	Singkawang, Sambas, Temajok	Sajingan, Saparan, Liku, Sekura, Galing, Pemangkat, Sentebang,	Sematan, Biawak, Teluk Melano.

			Sejangkung, Kaliau.	
Bengkayang	Jagoi Babang.	Bengkayang.	Jagoi Sentabeng, Seluas, Siding, Sanggau Ledo, Ledo	Serikin, Padawan, Sitas, Gobang.
Sanggau	Entikong.	Sanggau, Ngabang.	Bantan, Balai Karang, Serimbu, Beduai, Kembayan, Noyan, Bonti, Sekadau	Tebedu, Bunan Gega.
Sintang	Jasa.	Sintang.	Nanga Bayan, Merakai Panjang, Semareh, Sungai Buaya, Sei Kelik, Nanga Merakai, Senaning, Nanga Ketungau	Kranggas Gayau, Balai Ringin.
Kapuas Hulu	Nanga Badau.	Putussibau.	Langau, Lanjak, Semitau, Nanga Kantuk, Nanga Silat, Puring Kencana, Banua Martinus	Lubok Antu, Batu Lintang
West Kutai	Long Pahangai.	Sendawar, Lasan Tuyan.	Tionghong, Long Boh, Ujoh Bilang, Long Hubung, Long Iram.	Kapit
Malinau	Malinau.	Long Nawang.	Long Busang, Sungai Peningang, Apau Ping, Loreh, Long Ayu, Long Alango, Long Pujungan, Pulau Sapi, Data Dian.	Tapak Mega, Long Pasia, Long Bangah
Nunukan	Nunukan - Sebatik, Long Midang.	Simanggaris, Long Bawan	Sei Pancang, Labang, Tau Lumbis, Lembudud, Pa' Betung, Atap, Mensalong.	Ba' Kelalan, Salilir, Sibua, Serudong, Tawau.

PKN=Pusat Kegiatan Nasional (National Activity Center)  
PKW=Pusat Kegiatan Wilayah (Region Activity Center)  
PKL = Pusat kegiatan Lokal (Local Activity Center)

Transportation system in space utilization structure of KASABA border area includes: the land transportation system, the sea transportation system, and the air transportation system which are coordinated referring to national transportation system. The land transportation system is a sort of road network (arterial road and collector road), river transportation and crossings (lake, coastal).

The primary arterial road in KASABA border area connects PKN city to other cities which include road joints of Singkawang – Sambas – Liku – Aruk – Jagoi Babang – Siding – Entikong – Jasa – Nanga Kantuk – Nanga Badau – Putussibau – Tiongohang – Long Pahangai – Long Boh – Long Nawang – Pulau Sapi – Malinau – Mensalong – Simanggaris – Nunukan; Temajok – Liku; Singkawang – Ledo – Jagoi Sentabeng; Entikong – Tanjung; Jasa – Sp. Merakai – Sintang; Nanga Badau – Sp. Merakai; Nanga Badau – Putussibau; Lasan Tuyan – Tiongohang; Long Boh – Ujoh Bilang – Long Hubung – Long Iram – Sendawar; Malinau – Long Bawan – Long Midang – Tau Lumbis – Labang – Siumanggaris; Tau Lumbis – Mensalong. As for the primary collector road, it is in accordance with what is regulated in Kalimantan Island spatial planning. Meanwhile, river transportation and crossings around KASABA border area cover the river harbors at Sintete and Pemangkat.

The sea transportation system in border area is an effective and efficient harbor order that supports area development, which covers Nunukan and Sekura national harbors.

The air transportation system is a kind of effective and efficient airport order that supports area development, covering the airport that is not a distribution

center of Entikong, Sintang Putussibau, Nanga Badau, Nunukan, Malinau, and Sendawar; also pioneering airstrip Long Midang.

Utility network In KASABA border area development is limited only on the effective and efficient basic water resources to support the development of growth center and cities in the area. The basic water resources include the rivers of Kapuas, Mempawah, Sambas, Sanggau Ledo, Pawan, Mahakam, Krayan, Berau Kelal, Kayan, and Sesayap, Sebuku, Sembakung and Mentarang.

## **7.2. The Space Utilization Pattern Of Kasaba Border Area**

The space utilization pattern of KASABA border area is based on area main function, covering utilization arrangements of conservation area and utilization management of cultivation area. The area utilization pattern is indicatively described in area utilization pattern on map below.

### **7.2.1. Conservation area**

The utilization management of conservation area is a kind of utilization management of protected forest area, conservation forest area, area around lake/reservoir, and catchments area in KASABA border area. While, other conservation areas such as river bank, coast border, area around water resource, mangrove forest coastal area, turf area, culture preserved area, and other areas are organized in the other more detailed plan and are implemented in accordance with the valid law or regulation.

In fulfilling the utilization management of conservation forest area, it is regulated a protection center as the area which covers several sub-districts that are tied up functionally for developing limited cultivation activity by

preserving protected area function which is regulated according to its condition and kind of conservations. The protection center, according to the regulated condition and kind of conservations, includes:

- a. Protection center area of Sinjang Perinsen nature preserve.  
Sinjang Perinsen nature preserve functions as protection of the ecosystem of the mountainous tropical rain forest with the abundance of flora and fauna at Bengkayang District.
- b. Protection center area of Betung Kerihun National Park.  
Betung Kerihun National Park functions as protection of the ecosystem of the mountainous tropical rain forest and the five river basin (DAS) including DAS Kapuas, DAS Sibau, DAS Embaloh, DAS Bungan and DAS Mendalam in Kapuas Hulu District.
- c. Protection center area of wildlife reserve of Lake Sentarum.  
The wildlife reserve of Lake Sentarum functions as protection of the ecosystem of swamp forest and kinds of wild animal. It also has the most complete fresh watered fish species around the world which is located in Semitau Sub-district, Embaloh Hilir Sub-district, Batang Lupar Sub-district, Badau Sub-district, Selimbau Sub-district, at Kapuas Hulu District.
- d. Protection center area of Kayan Mentarang National Park.  
Kayan Mentarang National Park functions as protection of the ecosystem of lowland tropical rain forest spreading until the mountain range which is rich of flora and fauna, located in Malinau District and parts of Nunukan District.

The development of the Long Midang area should be synchronized with the Kayan Mentarang National Park development. The determine of the

environment protection center area is meant to preserve the border area environment that has influences on supporting the economic growth centers around it.

The spread and width of the conservation forest in KASABA border area, as being mapped by Forestry Planologi Board (Badan Planologi Kehutanan), is regulated to be maintained. The conservation forest is in all of the sub-district borders except in Jagoi Babang sub-district. The conservation area which is a water absorption area in KASABA border area is located in Sambas District, Bengkayang District, Sanggau District, Sintang District, Kapuas Hulu District, West Kutai District, Malinau District and Nunukan District.

### **7.2.2. Cultivation Area**

The cultivation area utilization management is a kind of utilization management area of production forest, agriculture and plantation area, mining area, and sea fishery area. For other cultivation areas which aren't mentioned such as industry area, city and rural settlement area, tourism area, and energy resources area are carried out according to the effective regulations.

Productive forest area on KASABA border area located in 25 border sub-districts covers up limited productive forest area, fixed productive forest area and forest area that can be conversed. Furthermore, area potential identification is carried out based on land appropriate data, published by Ministry of Agriculture for 25 border sub-districts. Agriculture and plantation areas are potential areas to run the activities of wide scale agriculture and plantation. Mining area has potentials to run the activities of national scale, and sea fishery area is a coastal area with sea fishery potential which, in KASABA border area, is limited in waters territory of Sambas District and Nunukan District.

The management of cultivation area utilization as a result of the identification is embodied in regulation of potential economic sector for each economic growth center, which consists of several sub-districts connected functionally to develop potential economic sector in an integrated way, which covers:

- a. Temajok - Aruk economic growth center, with its potential sectors: Capture and cultivation fishery, plantation, industry, forestry, agriculture, and tourism.
- b. Jagoi Babang economic growth center, with its potential sectors: plantation, mining, and forestry.
- c. Entikong economic growth center, with its potential sectors: plantation, industry, and agriculture.
- d. Jasa economic growth center, with its potential sectors: plantation, forestry, and mining.
- e. Nanga Badau economic growth center, with its potential sectors: plantation, forestry, mining, agriculture, industrial plant forest based, swallow nest, tourism, capture and cultivation fishery.
- f. Long Apari – Long Pahangai economic growth center, with its potential sectors: plantation, tourism, agriculture, mining (gold) and swallow nest.
- g. Long Nawang economic growth center, with its potential sectors: forestry, industrial plant forest based, tourism.
- h. Long Midang economic growth center, with its potential sectors: agriculture, tourism.
- i. Simanggaris economic growth center, with its potential sectors: industrial plant forests, forestry, agriculture, tourism, capture and cultivation fishery.
- j. Nunukan - Sebatik economic growth center, with its potential sectors: capture and cultivation fishery, tourism and plantation.

Potential economic sector regulation for each area mentioned above (Table 3) is carried out by observing human resources condition, natural resources, man-made resources, social, culture, economy, technology, information, administration, defense security for 20 years long.

**Table 3.**  
**The Potential Sector of Economic Growth Center**

Growth Center	Potential Sector								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Temajok – Aruk	√			√	√	√		√	√
Jagoi Babang	√		√			√			
Entikong					√	√		√	
Jasa	√		√			√			
Nangau Badau	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
Long Apari – Long Pahangai			√		√	√	√		√
Long Nawang	√	√							
Long Midang					√				√
Simanggaris		√		√	√	√			√
Nunukan-Sebatik				√		√			√

Note :

A = Forestry

B = Industrial Plant Forest based

C = Mining

D = Sea fishery

E = Agriculture

F = Plantation

G = Swallow Nest

H = Industry

I = Tourism

In KASABA border area, it has been identified 10 (ten) growth center out of KAPET and reliable area (kawasan andalan). It is hoped to be able to develop as economic activity center while the other part of it has a potential as international gate with complete customs service (CIQ).

Basically, Nanga Badau area has potential to develop tourism by taking object of interests of the uniqueness of Sentarum Lake ecosystem and Betung Kerihun National Park, and Simanggaris and Nunukan-Sebatik areas also have potentials for maritime tourism development or river ecosystem uniqueness in that area. This economic potential sector regulation can be reviewed once for every five-year term according to existed area condition.

Generally, the existence of legal or illegal cross-border lines can be developed as cross-border outlets, yet not all lines have opportunity to be developed as cross-border outlet with complete customs facility (CIQ). It needs deeper evaluation referring to all parties readiness – government and local government, to be able to develop existed cross-border outlet to be Pos Pemeriksaan Lintas Batas (PPLB)/Cross Border Checking Point.

Of ten economic growth center which will be developed, all have opportunity to be developed as a cross border outlet. The legal Cross Border Checking Point are in Entikong and Nanga Badau, and for PPLB in a form of harbor is in Nunukan. As for other areas, which have chances to become cross border, are Temajok, Jagoi Sentabeng, Jasa, and Simangaris.

### VIII. PRESIDENTIAL DECREE DRAFT ON SPATIAL PLANNING OF KALIMANTAN – SARAWAK – SABAH (KASABA) BORDER AREA

Explanation of ch. 8 sub-ch. 2 and ch. 10 sub-ch. 3 and sub-ch. 4 of Law No. 24/1992 on Spatial Planning states:

“Border Area is a strategic area prioritized for national concern based on strategic criteria (national defense and security):

- Formulation of its spatial plan is coordinated by Minister
- Its management as a part of Provincial Spatial Plan is directed by Governor
- As a part of District Spatial Plan, it is managed by Bupati/Walikota

Concerning border area strategic function for strengthening *national integration* and improving *social welfare*, and its condition as **specific area**, there should be a legal aspect for KASABA Border Area spatial planning, formulated as **Presidential Decree (Keppres)**.

Law No. 24/1992 on Spatial Planning ch. 23 sub-ch. 2: Specific Area Spatial Plan in the context of national spatial planning is an integrated part of Provincial Spatial Plan and or District Spatial Plan, stated by Presidential Decree.

Principles for Border Area Management are:

1. PARLIAMENT DECREE No. IV/MPR/1999: Prioritizing development in border area by decentralization principles.
2. Draft of Presidential Decree on National Policy and Strategy of Small Islands Development
3. Executive Meeting, 22 August 2002: border area development policy:
  - a. as “country front line”
  - b. security, prosperity, and environment
  - c. management of conservation area
  - d. selective growth center
  - e. coordination with neighbor country
4. Draft of Law on Country Border
5. National Working Group Meeting of National Spatial Coordination Body 13 – 14 July 2003: Accelerating border area spatial planning synergized with neighbor country spatial plan, as basis for sectoral and local development.

#### 8.1. Chronology of Formulation of KASABA Border Area Spatial Plan

No	Activity	Date	Output
1	Visiting Nanga Badau Cross Border Checking Post (CBCP) by central government, local government and local representatives	July 2001	Preliminary assessment of Nanga Badau Border Area
2	Meeting of West Kalimantan Provincial Government – Sarawak State Government	2002	Agreement of Nanga Badau gate location, first stone for Nanga Badau custom building

3	Presentation of Bupati Nunukan at Dep. Kimpraswil: importance of Kab. Nunukan as its location directly facing neighbor country	October 2002	Proposing Integrated Economic Development Area of KASABA Border Area, supported by its spatial plan and sufficient infrastructure
4	Site visit and discussion with Ministry of Eastern Indonesia Development Acceleration and Governor of West Kalimantan	May 2003	Proposing Presidential Decree on Institution for KASABA Border Area Management
5	Working Group Meeting of National Spatial Coordination Body (NSCB) on Kalimantan Island Spatial Plan and Draft of Presidential Decree on KASABA Border Area, in Jakarta	16 June 2003	Input and correction for Draft of Presidential Decree on KASABA Border Area
6	Pre National Working Group Meeting of NSCB, at Dit. Gen. of Local Development	26 June 2003	Input and correction for Draft of Presidential Decree on KASABA Border Area
7	Site visit of Consolidation Team of SOSEKMALINDO	30 June 2003	Agreement Forum and Formulation of Action Plan
8	National Working Group Meeting on Spatial Planning as Basis for Strengthening National Integration, in Surabaya (NSCB)	14 July 2003	Commitment of Central Government and Local Government: Border Area Spatial Planning is a reference for developing border area
9	Working Group Meeting on Construction and Construction Materials BIMP-EAGA, in Balikpapan	24 – 25 July 2003	Plan for Indonesia – Malaysia specific meeting on Policy and Strategy of KASABA Border Area Development
10	Discussion on KASABA Border Area Spatial Plan, involved Dit. Gen. Spatial Planning and West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan Local Government, in Samarinda	4 September 2003	Input and correction for Draft of Presidential Decree on KASABA Border Area, and program indication
11	Meeting of BIMP-EAGA in Davao	10 September 2003	Working Group report on SOM Forum: Policy & Strategy of Border Area Development had been presented
12	Internal discussion of Dit. Gen. Spatial Planning	18 September 2003	Substance for Technical Team Meeting of NSCB
13	Discussion on KASABA Border Area Spatial Plan, involved Dit. Gen. Spatial Planning + Dit. Gen. Implementation, and West Kalimantan and East Kalimantan Local Government	19 September 2003	1. KASABA Border Area Spatial Plan as example for other border areas 2. Proposing decision of development area with priority

14	Technical Team Meeting of NSCB on National Spatial Plan, Island Spatial Plan, Spatial Policy and Strategy and Draft of Presidential Decree of KASABA Border Area	26 September 2003	1. Border Area Spatial Plan has to be approved by Governor 2. The map should refer to Government Regulation No. 10/2001 3. The spatial plan should adjust to Border Area Strategic Plan from Ministry of Forestry
15	Meeting on Pre-Meeting of the Republic of Indonesia with the States of Sarawak and Sabah, at Coordination Ministry of Economy	3 October 2003	Inter-department following meeting to give comment on paper draft from Malaysia to achieve the same perception
16	Discussion on National Spatial Plan, Island Spatial Plan, and Draft of Presidential Decree on KASABA Border Area	13 – 16 October 2003	Final draft as discussion substance for NSCB Meeting

## 8.2. Spatial Planning Approach for Kalimantan – Sarawak – Sabah Border Area

Considerations of KASABA Border Area Spatial Planning are:

- The Guidelines of State Policy (GBHN) 1999 – 2004
- National Development Program (Propenas) 1999 – 2004
- Law No. 24/1992
- Government Regulation No. 47/1997

Kalimantan Island Spatial Plan is proposed as a Presidential Decree for 20 years with 1 : 500.000 scale map contains spatial utilization and controlling, iterative with provincial spatial plan stated as Local Regulation with 1 : 250.000 scale map contains spatial structure and pattern plan of provinces for 15 years, which also guides specific area management.

Spatial Policy and Strategy of KASABA Border Area refer to:

1. Delineation of border area
2. 5 spatial policies and strategies

3. Determination of center of activities
4. Determination of priority programs

KASABA Border Area Spatial Plan is stated by Presidential Decree for 15 years, which contains spatial utilization and controlling of KASABA Border Area. KASABA Border Area is integrated with districts spatial plan stated by Local Regulation that contains spatial structure and pattern plan, includes spatial plan of growth centers (Entikong, Nanga Badau, Nunukan-Sebatik, Temajok-Arok, Jagoi Babang, Simanggaris, Long Midang, Jasa, Long Nawang, Long Apari-Long Pahangai) with 1 : 50.000 to 1 : 5.000 scale map (depend on area-wide) for 10 years, iterative with spatial detail plan of its center of activities with 1 : 2.500 to 1 : 5.000 scale map for 5 years.

Middle-term Program (5 years) is formulated based on border area spatial plan and spatial detail plan of its growth centers.

### **8.3. Outline of Draft of Presidential Decree on KASABA Border Area Spatial Planning**

#### **1. AREA COVERAGE**

West Kalimantan Province: District of Sambas, Bengkayang, Sanggau, Sintang and Kapuas Hulu; East Kalimantan Province: District of West Kutai, Malinau and Nunukan.

#### **2. PURPOSE**

As basis for border area development to achieve development synchronization and equity that encourages spatial utilization efficiency and maintains environmental sustainability.

#### **3. OBJECTIVES**

- To encourage border area integrated development in order to reduce economic disparity and bring border area as a country front line;
- To accelerate area development through economic growth center development and opening isolated areas by keeping their environmental preservation and local social-culture values;
- To encourage synergized sub-regional economic cooperation through harmonization of security and prosperity approach.

#### **4. PLANNING SYSTEM OF KASABA BORDER AREA MANAGEMENT**

- **Island Spatial Plan:**
  - Border area as specific area
  - Spatial pattern and structure of border area development (conservation area, system of cities, transportation system, etc.)
- **Spatial Policy and Strategy of Border Area Development:**
  - 5 policies of border area development
  - Spatial strategies (land and or sea)
  - Indication of area development center
- **Border Area Spatial Plan:**
  - Growth center and system of infrastructures
  - Development of productive area and management of conservation area
  - Mechanism of coordination
  - Investment opportunity
- **Growth Center Spatial Plan:**
  - Development of growth center urban infrastructures
  - Infrastructures of CIQ
  - Indication of prospective program and its stages
  - Management of investment opportunity
  - Institution and partnership

- Sub-District/City Spatial Detail Plan:
    - Distribution, density, intensity of spatial utilization
    - River edge, coast edge, etc.
    - Location of social facilities, economic facilities, public facilities (including transit and cross-border post)
    - Utility network
    - Development program
5. SPATIAL UTILIZATION MECHANISM
- Spatial utilization implies development program
  - Development program refer to Border Area Spatial Plan, Growth Center Spatial Plan and Sub-District/City Spatial Detail Plan
  - Development program is stated in Local Development Program Propeda)
  - Development of border area by cross fund
6. SPATIAL UTILIZATION CONTROLLING
- Governor/Bupati/Walikota SUPERVISES (monitoring, research, reporting and evaluating) development program based on current regulations.
  - PUBLIC and PRIVATE SECTOR involves in development program monitoring.
  - Local government coordinatively RULES spatial utilization that aims at rehabilitation of area function, improvement of national defense and security, or improvement of development efficiency, based on current regulations.
7. INSTITUTION
- Spatial planning coordination as stated in planning system refers to current regulations.

8. ASSISTANCE
- Local government gives assistance based on current regulations.
9. OUTLINE OF DRAFT OF PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON KASABA BORDER AREA
- Section I : General Rules
  - Section II : Scope of Regulation
  - Section III : Spatial Policy and Strategy of Border Area Development
  - Section IV : Border Area Spatial Plan
  - Section V : Border Area Spatial Utilization
  - Section VI : Border Area Spatial Utilization Controlling
  - Section VII : Institution and Public/Private Participation
  - Section VIII : Program Indication
  - Section IX : Other Rules
  - Section X : Altering Rules
  - Section XI : Closing Rules
10. STRUCTURE OF DRAFT OF PRESIDENTIAL DECREE ON KASABA BORDER AREA
- 10.01 Section I. GENERAL RULES (Chapter 1)
    - Part 1 : Objectives and Targets (Chapter 2 – 3)
    - Part 2 : Function and Position (Chapter 4 – 5)
  - 10.02 Section II. SCOPE OF REGULATION
    - Part 1 : Area Coverage (Chapter 6)
    - Part 2 : Substance (Chapter 7)
  - 10.03 Section III. SPATIAL POLICY AND STRATEGY OF BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT (Chapter 8 – 11)
  - 10.04 Section IV. BORDER AREA SPATIAL PLAN
    - Part 1 : Spatial Structure Plan (Chapter 12 –15)
    - Part 2 : Spatial Pattern Plan (Chapter 16)

- Paragraph 1:  
Conservation Area (Chapter 17 – 19)
- Paragraph 2:  
Productive Area (Chapter 20 – 21)
- 10.05 Section V. BORDER AREA SPATIAL UTILIZATION (Chapter 22)
- Part 1 : Spatial Utilization Structure (Chapter 23 – 26)
- Part 2 : Spatial Utilization Pattern (Chapter 27)
- Paragraph 1: Management of Conservation Area (Chapter 28 – 29)
- Paragraph 2: Development of Productive Area (Chapter 30 – 32)
- 10.06 Section VI. BORDER AREA SPATIAL UTILIZATION CONTROLLING (Chapter 33)
- 10.07 Section VII. INSTITUTION AND PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTICIPATION (Chapter 34)
- Part 1 : Institution (Chapter 35)
- Part 2 : Public/Private Participation (Chapter 36 – 37)
- 10.08 Section VIII. PROGRAM INDICATION (Chapter 38)
- 10.09 Section IX. OTHER RULES (Chapter 39 – 40)
- 10.10 Section X. ALTERING RULES (Chapter 41 – 43)
- 10.11 Section XI. CLOSING RULES (Chapter 44 – 45)

## IX. AREA DEVELOPMENT INDICATION PROGRAM

The acceleration of border area development presented by indication program in this section needs to be supported by these following three things:

1. The existences of *political will* from central government and local government, politic institution, private sector, and community to consider the border area as a whole entity emerges the authorities of

- planning, implementing and developing control against province or district/city government in a form of cooperation among areas or giving assignment for assistance.
2. In implementing border area development, the operational approach needed to make is: *comprehensive approach including production system approach, prosperity and security* as form of development synergy of whole cross sector in solving existed problems. These approaches are expected to reach targets to stimulate community production activity, to boost and improve environment quality, also to improve development distribution and government service.
  3. For development operational aspect, the approaches should be made are: *cross role approach* and *cross sector* covering:
    - o The roles, which are based on the function, separately, i.e. role in which each is carried out by government, private sector and community's participation.
    - o The roles, which are based on the cooperation between government and private sector (*public-private partnership*).
    - o Cooperation role between government and community.
    - o Cooperation role between private sector and community.

This border area development indication program is a program guidelines with its phase needed in order to implement target of border area development, which is regulated in spatial policy and strategy, also in spatial planning of KASABA border area. The indication program and its phase, which is divided into the first priority to the third priority, is presented in details on [Table 4](#).

**Table 4.**  
**Indication program of Kasaba Border Area Development**

Indication program	Priority I	Priority II	Priority III
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<p>1. Development of Growth Center                  ⇒ Growth Center Determination (5 areas in West Kalimantan and 3 areas East Kalimantan)                  ⇒ Growth Center Detailed Planning Arrangement</p>	<p>❖  Entikong, Nanga Badau, Nunukan - Sebatik</p>	<p>Temajok - Aruk, Simanggaris, Long Midang, Jagoi Sentabeng</p>	<p>Long Nawang Jasa, Long Apari – Long Pahangai</p>
<p>2. Conservation Function Improvement of Protected Area and Conservation Area                  ⇒ Regulation and Affirmation of Forest Area                  ⇒ Management Planning Arrangement of National Park and Wildlife Reserve</p>	<p>❖</p>	<p>TN Kayan Mentarang, SM D. Sentarum</p>	<p>TN Betung Kerihun CA Sinjang Perinsen</p>
<p>3. Facility Service and Supporting Infrastructure Improvement for Investment and Production System                  ⇒ Incentive and Disincentive Formulation                  ⇒ Investment Permission Structure</p>	<p>❖</p>	<p>❖</p>	

<p>4. Transportation System Arrangement of Traffic Smooth Flowing Among Countries                  ⇒ The Arrangement among cities which will be connected by Trans Borneo Highway                  ⇒ The Agreement among cities which will be connected by Trans Borneo Railways</p>		<p>❖</p>	<p>❖</p>
<p>5. Determination of Country Gates Agreed by the Two Countries</p>	<p>❖</p>		
<p>6. Service Quality Improvement, Customs Facility, and Immigration</p>	<p>Entikong, Nanga Badau, Nunukan - Sebatik</p>	<p>Temajok – Aruk, Simanggaris, Long Midang, Jagoi Sentabeng</p>	<p>Long Nawang, Jasa, Long Apari – Long Pahangai</p>
<p>7. Human Resource Quality Improvement                  ⇒ Free from Illiteracy                  ⇒ Accommodated and Primary School graduated                  ⇒ 9 years Compulsory Education is fulfilled</p>	<p>❖</p>	<p>❖</p>	<p>❖</p>
<p>8. Affirmation of Country Area Border Pole</p>	<p>❖</p>		
<p>9. Law Confirmation Support to Carry Out Development Activity</p>		<p>❖</p>	
<p>10. Increasing Fund Allocation for Border Area Development</p>		<p>❖</p>	

Note :

TN = Taman Nasional (National Park)

SM = Suaka Margasatwa (Wildlife Preserve)

CA = Cagar Alam (Nature Preserve)