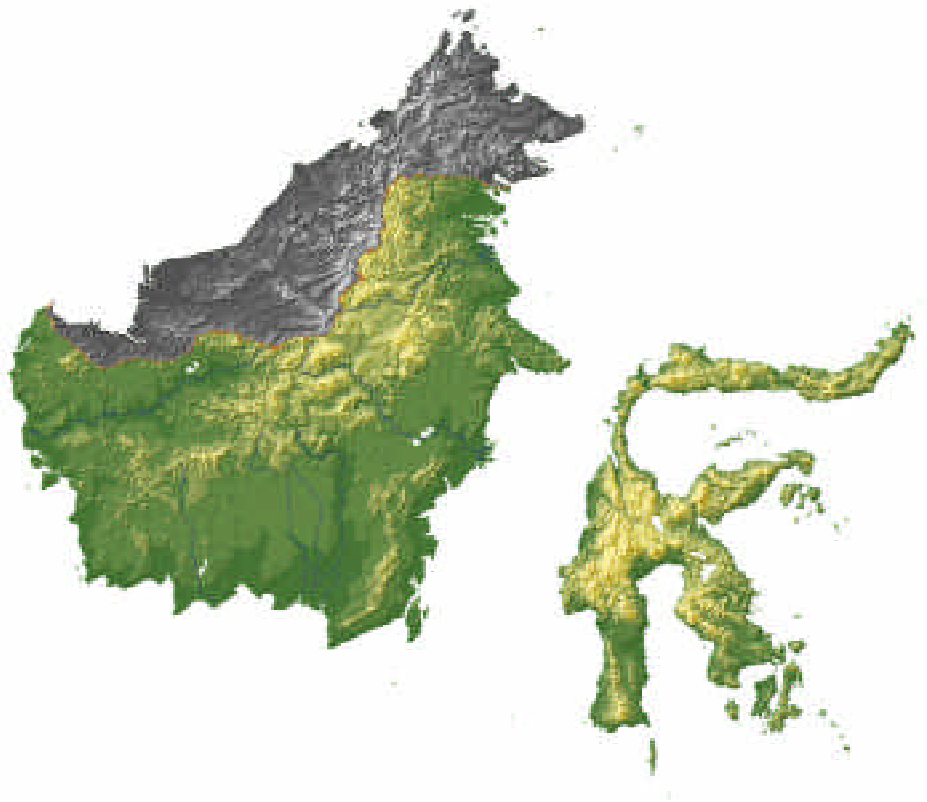


Natural Resources Management Program

A Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP)
on Natural Resources and their Use in Indonesia



KAP Survey Report

**North Sulawesi
and East Kalimantan**

May 2001

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES:
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
IN
NORTH SULAWESI
AND
EAST KALIMANTAN**



**NATURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

Survey Series

NRM/EPIQ is pleased to offer you the following reports, available in both English and Indonesian languages, in either hardcopy or CD format.

- KAP Survey Report : North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan (Composite)
- KAP Survey Report : East Kalimantan
- KAP Survey Report : North Sulawesi

To receive additional copies, please, simply contact the NRM Secretariat at Jakarta: Tel: 021-7209596, Fax: 021-7204546, or e-mail: secretariat@nrm.or.id, Samarinda: Tel: 0541-756027, Fax: 0541-203049, or e-mail: sugengr@smd.mega.net.id, Manado: Tel: 0431-842320, Fax: 0431-842321, or e-mail: NRM2-MDO@manado.wasantara.net.id.

About EPIQ

The Natural Resources Management Program supports the joint U.S. Indonesian governments cooperation in promoting democratic forms of decentralization-in particular, policy and planning processes related to natural resources utilization and management. The program aims to: 1) clarify the roles and responsibilities for natural resources decision-making and management among all stakeholders; 2) improve the capabilities of civil society to participate in their natural resources management responsibilities; and 3) support and promote decision-making processes regarding natural resources that are more transparent, accountable, inclusive and empirically based. This KAP survey series was produced as a part of the Project's Outreach and Education initiative, which promotes public awareness and participation in the management and governance of local natural resources. For more information about the project's outreach, education, or governance activities, please contact Kim DeRidder at kideridder@nrm.or.id.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
Foreword	ii
Acknowledgements	iii

SURVEY REPORT SUMMARY

Background	1
Methodology	2
Result Analysis & Discussion	2
Knowledge	3
Attitude	6
Practice	10
Conclusions & Programmatic Implications	12
Reference	17
Appendix	19

GENERAL PUBLIC SURVEY

INFLUENTIALS SURVEYS

Dear Colleagues,

“Good governance, local governance”—after 32 years of centralized, authoritarian rule, these new watch words speak to the future of Indonesia’s natural resources, and indeed, Indonesia itself.

Today, the authority to govern is shifting from Indonesia’s political center in Jakarta out to the country’s 31 provincial and 273 district governments. It is a new era for Indonesia, and each of these local governments must discover for themselves the meaning, the value, and the implications of good governance. As one *Bupati* put it, “How may I engage my people—our citizens—so that the decisions we make represent the will of all of us who live in this place?” Indeed, this is the challenge.

Here at the NRM/EPIQ Program of USAID we have been working closely with our partners in the provinces to help develop tools, mechanisms, and other resources to assist the development of good local governance, particularly for its role in managing natural resources. One such initiative is reflected in this survey series, which seeks to identify the knowledge, attitudes and practices of local peoples with respect to the natural resources of North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan.

Increasingly, local leadership must answer to its citizenry, as good governance demands. Understanding citizens’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding the use of forests, reefs, rivers, and more, is essential for representing their interests. But it is also essential for identifying information gaps, and opportunities to communicate critical information to the public on the management of these resources. Sharing information is necessary for an informed constituency. Engaging this constituency in discussions and decisions about the current and future use and management of these natural resources is good governance.

In addition to the surveys in this series, the NRM/EPIQ Program has conducted workshops in Samarinda and Manado on both the use and application of these findings, and has also developed a program component in our emerging policy course that provides insight and instruction on the use and application of surveys and survey methods, enabling partners to conduct surveys on their own.

The NRM Program is grateful for the opportunity to share these information resources with you.

Sincerely,

James Tarrant
Chief of Party

Acknowledgements

We would like to give special thanks to Government of Indonesia's Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS) as official host for USAID's NRM Project. We would also like to thank out many colleagues and partner agencies in North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan for their contribution to this work, including:

East Kalimantan Province

1. Pemerintah Propinsi (Pemprom) Kalimantan Timur
2. Bappeda Propinsi Kalimantan Timur
3. Bapedalda Propinsi Kalimantan Timur
4. Dinas Kehutanan, Propinsi Kalimantan Timur
5. Dinas Pariwisata, Propinsi Kalimantan Timur
6. Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal Daerah (BKPMMD), Propinsi Kalimantan Timur
7. Dinas Pertambangan, Propinsi Kalimantan Timur

Samarinda

1. Pemerintah Kota Samarinda
2. Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Samarinda
3. Bappeda Kota Samarinda
4. Kepolisian Resor Besar, Samarinda
5. Dinas Pariwisata, Samarinda
6. Komando Rayon Militer, Samarinda Ulu
7. Kamar Dagang dan Industri, Samarinda

Balikpapan

1. Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Balikpapan
2. Kepolisian Resor Kota, Balikpapan
3. Dinas Kehutanan, Balikpapan
4. Dinas Pariwisata, Balikpapan
5. Bapedalda, Balikpapan
6. Bappeda, Balikpapan
7. Dinas Perkebunan, Kota Balikpapan

Kutai Kertanegara District

1. Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, Kabupaten Kutai Kertanegara
2. Dinas Kehutanan, Kabupaten Kutai Kertanegara
3. Dinas Pariwisata, Kabupaten Kutai Kertanegara
4. Dinas Perkebunan, Kabupaten Kutai Kertanegara
5. Bappeda Kabupaten Kutai Kertanegara
6. Dinas Pertambangan, kabupaten Kutai Kertanegara
7. Kepolisian Resor Kabupaten Kutai Kertanegara

Kutai Timur District

1. Pemerintah Kabupaten Kutai Timur, Kalimantan Timur
2. Cabang Dinas Kehutanan Sangkulirang, Kabupaten Kutai Timur
3. Kepolisian Sektor Sangatta, Kabupaten Kutai Timur
4. Dinas Pertanian, Kabupaten Kutai Timur
5. Bappeda Kabupaten Kutai Timur
6. Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Kutai Timur
7. Dewan Perwakilan Daerah Partai Golongan Karya, Kabupaten Kutai Timur

Kutai Barat District

1. Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah, Kabupaten Kutai Barat
2. Kepolisian Sektor Melak, Kabupaten Kutai Barat
3. Dinas Kehutanan, Kabupaten Kutai Barat
4. Bappeda Kabupaten Kutai Barat
5. Komando Rayon Militer Melak, Kabupaten Kutai Barat
6. Dinas Perkebunan, Kabupaten Kutai Barat
7. Pemerintah Kabupaten Kutai Barat

North Sulawesi Province

1. Pemerintah Propinsi (Pemprom) Sulawesi Utara
2. Bappeda Propinsi Sulawesi Utara
3. Bapedalda Propinsi Sulawesi Utara
4. Dinas Pariwisata Sulawesi Utara
5. DPRD Propinsi Sulawesi Utara
6. Dinas Kehutanan Propinsi Sulawesi Utara
7. Dinas Perikanan dan Kelautan Sulawesi Utara
8. Unit KSDA Propinsi Sulawesi Utara
9. Polda Sulawesi Utara
10. SATPOLAIRUD Sulawesi Utara
11. Balai TN Bunaken.
12. Balai TN Bogani Nani Wartabone

Manado

1. Pemerintah Kota Manado
2. Bappeda Kota Manado
3. Bapedalda Kota Manado
4. Dinas Pariwisata Manado
5. Dinas Perikanan (Bahari) Kota Manado
6. Polresta Manado
7. DPRD Kota Manado

Bitung

1. Pemerintah Kota Bitung
2. Bappeda Kota Bitung
3. Bappedalda Kota Bitung
4. Dinas Pariwisata Bitung
5. Dinas Perikanan (Bahari) Kota Bitung
6. Polresta Bitung.
7. DPRD Kota Bitung

Minahasa District

1. Pemerintah Kabupaten Minahasa
2. Bappeda Kabupaten Minahasa
3. Bappedalda Kabupaten Minahasa
4. Dinas Pariwisata Kabupaten Minahasa
5. Dinas Perikanan (Bahari) Kabupaten Minahasa
6. Polresta Kabupaten Minahasa.
7. DPRD Kabupaten Minahasa

Survey Report Summary

Background

In keeping with Indonesia's Regional Autonomy policy, which took effect on 1 January 2001, regional government and their communities have the rights to establish their own policies concerning regional issues, including developing local potential. However, the new policy has yet to be welcomed in all quarters, in part because neither the foundations nor these structures that would enable application of this policy are yet set. Many fear that Indonesian local government lack the skills necessary to be autonomous. The greatest concern is that local government will err on the side of overexploitation of their local natural resources in their eagerness to generate regional income (*Pendapatan Asli Daerah*, or *PAD*), resulting in significant damage of these resources.

Nonetheless, Indonesia's Regional Autonomy Policy is being implemented. In this new era, the local government and their communities are expected to give greater attention to the management of their natural resources. Under the Suharto presidency, the central government played a major role in the management of the country's natural resources. The local government and communities saw themselves too often as simply bystanders in this process. They were relatively passive and powerless towards the central government's policies and regulations. Thus, in the current transitional era, there is an urgent need to better understand and develop the knowledge, attitudes and conducts of the stakeholders, as they are expected to play greater role in managing the decentralized natural resources.

The enclosed Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) surveys of two target provinces were developed as part of the work of NRM/EPIQ, and particularly to support the subsequent outreach and education program initiatives. Generally speaking, the goal of the survey is to obtain data and insight that can be used to promote constituency and community participation in the management of local natural resources.

The survey has three objectives: (1) Gathering data on stakeholder groups to participate in NRM/EPIQ's governance development initiatives. (2) Gather baseline data to measure NRM/EPIQ's performance. (3) Provide empirical data for stakeholder groups, either from the government or its community, to help plan and develop the natural resources management programs. In particular, as part of the second objective, the KAP surveys endeavor to obtain the mean score on constituency group development. This measure constitutes a baseline index of local knowledge, attitude, and practice towards the use and preservation of the local natural resources. After current program interventions have had an opportunity to take hold, it is recommended that this index should be measured again, to determine the impact of these programs.

Methodology

This study was conducted with two types of respondents: the general public and the influential formal leader (“influentials”). Sampling of the general public was conducted randomly based on a multi-stage design with the *Kisch Grid* respondent selection method., while the influentials were sampled purposively.

With such sampling and respondent selection methods, the final sample consists of 1000 respondents in North Sulawesi and 1000 respondents in East Kalimantan. In North Sulawesi the areas sampled cover Manado, Bitung, and Minahasa; in East Kalimantan the areas include Samarinda, Balikpapan, West Kutai, East Kutai, and Central Kutai. For influentials, the sample includes 42 officials representing various sectors in East Kalimantan and 29 in North Sulawesi.

The following analysis of the general public sample as well as the attached tables were based on weighted data sets.

Result Analysis and Discussion

Survey results in both regions reveal the various dimensions of local natural resources (NR) issues, and the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of local peoples associated with those concerns. The survey findings also suggest opportunities for programmatic interventions for further natural resource governance-related programs. Results of the research and analysis conducted in these two regions alone are not sufficient to represent Indonesia as a whole, nor are they intended to simplify the natural resource problems occurring nationwide. Likewise, this research does not seek to establish a dichotomy between the results of these two areas. Rather, it is sufficient to establish that multiple natural resource problems exists in North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan, and the manner in which they will be addressed must necessarily involve the emerging local autonomy processes.

This study is a snapshot of the relevant characteristics of the populations in both provinces. There has been no effort to determine the reasons of the differences between the two provinces reflected in the survey findings. Various cultural and historical interpretations may be put forward. However, the purpose of this report, analysis on the relationship among data is suggested.

Knowledge

From the survey results in both North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan, it was found that the main issues on local society's knowledge scheme regarding natural resources could vary in different regions in Indonesia. These differences could be traced and linked to local natural resources utilization and exploitation (including the differences between urban and rural areas), different sources of information, and the manner in which natural resources are regarded in public information sources (especially media). Further, many similarities also exist on respondent knowledge of NGO's, which is generally little to none.

North Sulawesi's respondents, upon being asked for examples of natural resources with which they are familiar, first named *water* and *forest*; respondents in East Kalimantan first named *wood* and *coals* (also oil). It should be noted that people of North Sulawesi also replied with gold nuggets, other mining ores, and farming crops, while people of East Kalimantan also listed water and forest.¹

The respondents' knowledge of examples of natural resources reflects their understanding of what environment and natural resource problems are. In both provinces, respondents identified problems like: lake – river - and drinking water pollution; forest fires; and irresponsible tree cutting that leave barren land. At the same time there were also a number of noticeable differences between the finding of North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan, especially in regard to main environmental issues, and their behaviors associated with those issues. While more comprehensive research is needed to discern full details, generally it is apparent that such difference covariate with the industrial differentials in the utilization of natural resource in these regions. East Kalimantan has a relative high degree of timber resource exploitation through the timber industry and forest concessions. There are more sawmill and plywood companies in East Kalimantan than in North Sulawesi research area. This could also be further linked to the respondents' behavior in both provinces, which, upon being asked about the benefit of natural resources, roughly viewed it from the economical value of natural resources.²

Cognitive differences between respondents in North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan may also be traced to differences in natural resources exploitation in each of the province's urban and rural areas. East Kalimantan rural areas' respondents described natural resources as "anything beneficial for mankind". In North Sulawesi, however, this perception is shared by the urban respondents (especially in major cities such as Manado), but not rural respondents. As such, a possible

¹ See Table Q9a Public

² See Table Q17 Public

interpretation may be that “anything that comes from nature” could be linked with products which have yet to be processed or exploited, especially by industries. It is also possible that various local advocates as well as media messages addressing local natural resource topics have formed unique knowledge schemes along the respondents.

Differences between knowledge patterns in urban and rural areas also could be observed in respondent’s knowledge of local NGOs. In North Sulawesi, urban respondents appear to know more about NGOs than their rural neighbors. In contrast, East Kalimantan rural respondents have better knowledge of these institutions. Yet, taken as a group (rural and urban), there were no specific differences between the provinces of this question. In North Sulawesi, 68% respondents indicated a knowledge of the existence of NGOs 64% in East Kalimantan, though few people could actually name these NGOs (6% in North Sulawesi, 15% in East Kalimantan).

Beyond this, 53% of respondents from North Sulawesi and 61% from East Kalimantan said that they did not know or had not heard of any NGOs specializing in natural resource management. Among those who claimed to know, the number of people who could actually name an NGO specializing in natural resource management is about the same (16% in North Sulawesi and 17% in East Kalimantan). Therefore, it could be said that in both provinces, the respondents’ knowledge about the existence of NGOs, either general or in natural resources management, is still limited. Specifically, for NGOs specializing in the natural resource field, urban respondents in both North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan claimed to know more than their rural neighbors. The differential in the survey results between rural and urban respondents may seem trivial, but it is still a phenomenon intriguing enough to try to comprehend in further survey or advocacy programs.³

Upon naming NGOs, respondents in both regions generally indicates difficulty in perceiving NGOs as an entities that grew from society, apart of any involvement from local or national government, and that these community organizations existed in the era previous to the New Order. The respondents are more likely to name local government offices previously linked to central government efforts such as *Lembaga Ketahanan Masyarakat Desa* (LKMD) to manage village level development; *Karang Taruna* to manage local youth activities, and *Program Kesejahteraan Keluarga* (PKK), to manage women’s activities. This reflects the ongoing transition efforts towards civil society, and the campaigns supporting these efforts.

³ For details see Table Q9c, Q9c(ii), and Q9c (iii) Public in each province

For non-natural resource issues, or those that are not directly natural resources-linked, another dissimilarity was found between respondents in both regions. Rural societies—as expected—know more about indigenous institution than urban respondents. Moreover, the percentage of people of East Kalimantan that claim to know about traditional institutions (77%) is higher than that of North Sulawesi (53%). Respondents’ knowledge about local government appears similar in both provinces, and is dependent on their vicinal area. To the respondents in the rural areas, local governments are comprised by the district head (*bupati*), sub-district head (*camat*), and village head (*kepala desa or lurah*), while urban areas, definitions of local government include governor, mayor, district head, and sub-district head.

Where did the respondents acquire the information for this knowledge? In North Sulawesi, such information generally comes via media, such as radio, newspaper, and television. Information obtained through interpersonal communication generally rate below these three media. Radio seems to be more significant in North Sulawesi, as respondents use it first to acquire knowledge about public and NRM matters. North Sulawesi’s respondents prefer newspaper for information regarding the government. The people of East Kalimantan share the similar patterns of getting information from these three sources. However, even though radio is still their first source, for information related to government and NRM, direct conversations with civil servants seem to play a significant role in East Kalimantan. For governing issues, respondents rely on consulting with civil servants third, after first consulting the radio, but before consulting newspaper.

In rural areas, the role of television is significantly greater than in urban areas. Specifically in East Kalimantan, rural societies also tend to place friends and traditional leaders as reliable sources of information, in contrast to their urban cousins. Still in East Kalimantan, for all those categories, NGO is a more significant source of information to urban societies than their rural neighbors (while in North Sulawesi those distinctions do not have a noticeable impact, except for public matters).

Both provinces share the same pattern for favoring radio and television programs. Programs considered highly informative such as “*Berita Nasional*” (National News) and “*Berita Daerah*” (Local News), either broadcast from Radio Republic of Indonesia (*RRI*) Program I or relayed from local radio stations, are on the people’s top list. Television’s national news receives the same level of appreciation. It is useful to note, though, that relatively emotive programs follow afterwards as the respondents’ favorites. Respondents in both provinces usually watch both news and emotive programs from other television stations than either Television Republic of Indonesia (*TVRI*) national or regional Programs.

With regard to reading the newspaper and attending live performance, locality and proximity appear to play an important role in the respondents' judgments. In the research, respondents answered with many names of local newspapers and traditional shows relating to the locals. Specifically in East Kalimantan, respondents also named a few traditional performances that reflect the migrant native, such as *ketoprak* and *wayang golek/orang*.

Among the influential individuals surveyed, it appears that similar knowledge pattern exists within the general respondents of both provinces. The significant difference is noticeable in their sources of information they depend on for information pertaining to governing issues. Influential respondents rely on direct conversation with the fellow civil servants or with other influential leaders. Almost all of these influentials are also aware of the existence of indigenous institutions (*lembaga adat*). It's interesting that in North Sulawesi, the influentials do not regard water issues as their highest concern as the general respondents do. They place the shore and coastal areas as their main concern. This is probably related to the coastal management programs promoted or operated by either other influentials, or the government. The fact that supports this connection lies in the influentials' behaviors toward environment/natural resource status in their neighborhood, shown by their answers (in the following order): pollution in general, forest, land, shores, coral reefs, and water.⁴

Attitude

Generally, it could be said that people of North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan have a positive attitude toward NRM, in the sense that they consider it relatively significant. This inference could be drawn from responses to the questions about attitude in the conducted survey, both for the general and influential respondents. However, compared with the general respondents' attitude toward their daily need and family welfare improvement, attitudes toward natural resources still rate lower. In this context one may begin to understand local attitudes with regard to benefits of NRM. Among the natural resources issues themselves, maritime issues appear to occupy a lower priority when compared to other issues.

General public and influential respondents appear to consider biodiversity issues as quite important. Both groups hope that the government will assume a greater role and responsibility in protecting biodiversity. Another important note about attitude is that no trace of significant gender bias in NRM efforts could be found either in North Sulawesi or East Kalimantan.

⁴ See Table Q4 Public in the provincial report

Research data in North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan perhaps offer a better indicator of Indonesian attitude as they relate to personal priorities. Common answers included: increasing personal/family income, guaranteeing their family's welfare for the future, and educating their children. When asked about the existing difficulties they face locally nowadays, respondents in both provinces consistently indicated that the poor state of health and other public facilities are the main problem. They also predicted that these problems would not be solved in the next few years, and that it would instead take the next six to ten years to get these facilities in proper working order. When relating these concerns to natural resource issues, it is important to note that perceptions about natural resources are frequently either a principal source of food, or a resource to be sold for money for the direct welfare of the family. Fairly strong opinions about the benefits of tourism and their economic value also appear in the survey results of both North Sulawesi (ranking 3rd) and East Kalimantan (ranking 4th).

Generally, economical needs or values seem to also encourage respondents to state that the presence of large companies is beneficial for the locals. Further study is needed though, as it remains unclear why the peoples of rural North Sulawesi and urban East Kalimantan would have more positive attitudes toward large companies than their urban/rural counterparts, respectively. For East Kalimantan, the answer probably lies in the rural people's awareness about exploitation, which may well have already created serious concerns in their local areas. Other possible sources of these attitudes might be found in various rural problems in East Kalimantan such as: unemployment; a belief that an imbalance exists between the local and outsider workforce; inadequate salaries; and the notion that big industry is getting all the profit that should have otherwise gone to the local people. These are in fact the types of problems that are likely to lead to conflicts.

When respondents were specifically asked about their attitude toward strictly natural resource problems, attitudes concerning the relationship between locality and natural resources exploitation appeared to be different between North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan. With regard to local concern over the seriousness of resource depletion, for instance, forest issues again rank highest in East Kalimantan, while in North Sulawesi the primary concern is pollution (non-specific). Regarding causes of pollution and destruction in their areas, East Kalimantan respondents yet again point to illegal tree cutting (i.e., forest issues) while North Sulawesi point to chemical waste dumping.

There are a few interesting similarities between these two provinces. For one, respondents in both North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan agree that forests rank highest as the natural resource that has suffered the worst damage because of local area exploitation. Likewise, water pollution ranks highest in both provinces as the most serious pollution problem. The degree and nature of attitudes

towards water issues among respondents in both locations were similar as well. In short, it could be said that respondents share serious attitudes toward all topics related to water—from drinking water to the water condition in lakes and rivers. With regard to all type of natural resources and the extent that local area activities affect them, respondents believe forests are suffering the most. Maritime issues appear to occupy a lower ranking in the respondents' attitudinal priorities with regard to natural resources, relative to forests, water, mines, and others. Biodiversity issues were found to be emerging as a topic of interest, and are reflected in the attitudes of respondents in both provinces surveyed.

The same behavioral pattern among the influential individuals was also found. In addition, influentials also consider complex issues, such as toxic release, as a major concern (ranks 2nd after water issues).

What do both the general public and influential respondents in both provinces believe to be the primary cause of all natural resource destruction or pollution? Industries and illegal activities⁵. The general public respondents cited that illegal activities are increasing because law enforcement is degenerating⁶. There are of course differences between most common illegal activities in North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan, namely, mining and tree cutting, respectively. These illegal practices are also associated with corruption, which in respondents' attitude consider to be acute. The influentials in East Kalimantan believe that corruption trends are on the increase, while those of North Sulawesi think that decentralization will not help prevent corruption.

On the contrary, the influentials interviewed seem to think that the damage and pollution in their area are due to illegal activities involving community members.⁷ Nevertheless, the influentials react more negatively toward the presence of large companies or industries in their local area as compared with general public respondents. Influentials also view pollution issues as the main cause of conflicts between large companies and the public.

As for attempting to solve these problems, general public and influential respondents agree that better laws and more strict law enforcement is the answer. The influentials respondents also mention the need for more and better public campaigns on these issues.

⁵ See Table Q18 Public

⁶ See Table Q12b Public

⁷ See Table Q13 Influential, compare with Table Q18 Public

Who is seen to be most trusted to carry out the aforementioned improvement efforts? Local North Sulawesi respondents seem to have more self-confidence in their ability to do this work themselves, as both the rural and urban respondents answered that local people are best suited for these tasks, followed by the local government. In rural areas, social leaders' involvement in improvement efforts is also considered important. In East Kalimantan's urban areas, the role of local government is more highly regarded than that of local people. In East Kalimantan's rural areas, however, the opposite is the case: the role of social leaders is considered more important. One could surmise that North Sulawesi respondents believe themselves to have greater power to effect decentralization and local autonomy, as compared with respondents in East Kalimantan. Generally, in both provinces, there is positive hope and support favoring NGOs and students, for their contributions, and as trusted servants of natural resources management and society.

Among the influentials, there is a common attitude that local government should play the leading role in addressing natural resource management issues, supported by local communities and their leaders. This is also supported by their demand that the central government's control on functional issues be redirected to the local government. The East Kalimantan influentials are more adamant in their demands for redirection than North Sulawesi respondents. The influentials in both provinces share positive attitudes toward NGOs, showing that NGOs are the institutions that contribute most to effective natural resources management, and are most trusted in these dealings. Viewed internally, these influentials' attitudes do not specifically differ among those with government, military, or department background. In addition, influentials suggest forming local community-based working groups to address natural resources issues.

With regard to responsibility for biodiversity protection, influential and general public respondents alike rate local government as most responsible; local people are ranked second. In North Sulawesi, influentials appear to be somewhat more satisfied with the local government's work in protecting biodiversity. However, general public respondents disagree. In East Kalimantan, 50% of the influentials are satisfied with the government's work, and 56% of the general respondents feel the same.

Apart from the above mentioned roles, North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan respondents see traditional institutions' as the place to settle internal conflicts (mainly in rural areas), as well as a place for discussion and information sharing (mainly in urban areas). Respondents in rural areas as a whole appear to have more hope for traditional institutions' role. Meanwhile there is still doubt in both North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan regarding what main role the newly founded and not yet implemented *Badan Pengurus Daerah* (BPD) (which replaces LKMD), should play. The question is

whether it is a place to settle conflicts or to accommodate the people's aspiration and represent the village outside its boundaries?

In many respects, the role of women in decision-making and natural resource management is positively accepted in both provinces. There is no sign of significant gender bias, as both men and women believe that they should be involved in natural resources management. However, respondents in North Sulawesi indicate stronger support for the involvement of women in decision making regarding natural resources management.⁸

Practice

Practices related to natural resource issues and local community could be categorized by: everyday NRM practices; traditional practices that protect natural resources; desire levels to participate in protecting natural resources, general political participation; and practices in anticipating complaints.

Respondents desire to protect natural resources in both provinces is relatively high.⁹ Even though current NRM practices in these locations is inadequate, the relatively high desire for sound natural resources management practices could encourage more positive and broader positive NRM practices in the future.

On the topic of political participation, there were found to be significant different levels of political participation between respondents in North Sulawesi (at 61%) and East Kalimantan (at 34%). For instance, in the case of Bitung (North Sulawesi), 95% of all respondents claim to have participated in political activities, which might range from: writing letters to public media, consulting village-level civil servants or the provincial-legislature, or confronting institutions directly or indirectly responsible for the issue at hand. Provincial legislatures are also believed to be the appropriate institution to consult to since they represent and serve the people. The perception among North Sulawesi respondents with respect to their own political participation could be seen in the tendency of the influential respondents from that province to give higher indicators of political activism than their counterparts in East Kalimantan.

On closer examinations, the respondents' own accounts of their practices to promote sustainable natural resources management appear to involve mostly discussion with friends, as well as

⁸ See Table Q63b&c Public

⁹ See Table Q14c Public

discussions with social organizations to which they already belong. Among current practices of respondents in both provinces, social works such as *gotong royong* (working together side-by-side) in making their local surrounding clean, saving money from unnecessary expenses, or utilizing reusable items, stand out. On a larger scale, inter-village collaboration is already commonly practiced by respondents. No less than 76% of North Sulawesi respondents and 71% of East Kalimantan respondents say that their respective villages have cooperated with others villages in environmental protection-type activities. This form of *gotong royong* cooperation consists of road construction works and other environmental improvements (e.g. trash removal). As such, it would also appear that rural societies are more active in these activities than urban societies.

In offering complaints about local problems, urban respondents of both provinces are most likely to first speak of their problems to friends, after which they would likely bring the matter up to the village chieftain. In rural East Kalimantan, respondents prefer to go to the chieftain first, then speak to friends, to convey complaints. In North Sulawesi, both options are used equally by rural respondents. With further consideration however, this tendency could reflect the situation that, in rural areas, the traditional leaders' role carries weight, whereas in urban areas, the religious leaders have the greater role.

In political participating, North Sulawesi respondents seem to prefer writing letters first to the related institution, and then report the issue to the media. Their third option is to go directly to the related institution. These practices happen both in rural and urban areas, and could be associated with the relatively high political participation that North Sulawesi respondents report for themselves. In East Kalimantan, the rural people prefer direct confrontation first with the related institution, and then write letters to that same institution; after this they report their concern to the media. Although East Kalimantan urban people first consider writing letters to the related institution, they still prefer going directly at that institution instead of reporting it through media.

When facing a problem, North Sulawesi respondents prefer to go to the *kepala desa* or *lurah* (village chieftain) to convey their concerns. In East Kalimantan, the *rukun tetangga* or "RT" (head of several families in the same neighborhood) plays a bigger role than the *lurah*. However, both North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan urban respondents appear to prefer reporting problems to the provincial legislature than to the *camat* (the head of the sub-district government, or *kecamatan*). Nonetheless, people living in both urban and rural areas agree that their preference for going straight to the provincial legislature is because the legislature represents people, and serves as the place which to accommodate the people's aspiration.

How do the influentials react to the political participation practices of their local people? Generally speaking, the survey shows that influentials regard issues raised by community members as important. In relation to the practices of people going straight to village head or provincial legislature, influentials believe that it is relatively easy for community members to gain access to these representatives. Although the methods may be effective, influentials also see demonstrations as a common tool for local peoples, with provincial legislature as the appropriate level for most demonstrations. It's also interesting to note the origin for the respondents' practices in political participation as mentioned above. Respondents in general state that they would go straight to provincial legislature because they perceive it to be the proper site for intervention. But there are a few respondents in urban areas that point out that, in fact, it was students who first introduced this practice. This suggests that an interaction exists between students or NGOs and society, particularly with respect to models for bringing problems to public representatives.

A small percentage of respondents' in both provinces are prepared to verbally confront people and institutions deemed responsible for their problems. This is perceived to be an effective method of advocacy, as long as it is still in compliance with traditions of interpersonal communication in those areas.

Conclusions and Programmatic Implications

The following conclusions and programmatic implications may be useful to those who seek to develop natural resources governance-related programmatic interventions for either East Kalimantan and North Sulawesi. While there may be value in these findings for application at a broader, conceivably even national scale, this is beyond the intended scope of this document.

In various development communication advocacy practices, an effort is made to observe different problems first between several provinces (at a macro level), then between rural and urban societies in each of those provinces (at a meso level), and afterwards at the level of individuals or smaller analysis groups (the micro level). Naturally, the results and analysis presented in previous text have their own implications for communication, be it the choice of communicators, channels, message contents, direct or indirect communication strategy, target audience of individuals or groups at certain size.

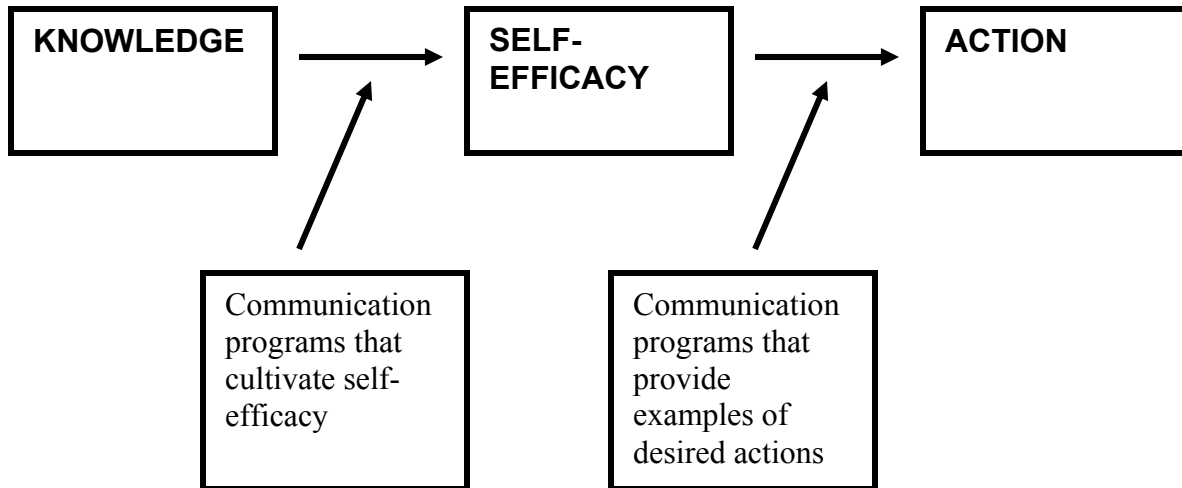
Indonesians' awareness of natural resource issues in both provinces North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan is very high. This is not very surprising if the data is compared to other research (Yin,

1999). Given the cognitive and attitudinal levels demonstrated, people tend to claim that they are highly concerned with the state of the environment. Further, it turns out that other advocating or educational efforts still have to emphasize the beneficial principles or positive consequences of people's participation in managing and protecting natural resources. More specifically, those things should be related by using indicators of economic values of these resources and practices. As a third-world country in the midst of social political crisis, problems of resource utilization to satisfy daily needs and ensuring family health and welfare are still the priority concerns. Therefore, advocacy efforts that emphasize natural resource preservation for the sake of preservation alone will not be effective in Indonesia at this time. These findings are also consistent with the findings championed in *Material Benefits, Personal Benefits, & Social Benefits* (Cohen & Uphoff, 1980), and *Theory of Reasoned Action* (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980).

Highlights:

1. Survey results in North Sulawesi and East Kalimantan indicate that there is variation in the readiness of local communities to position themselves as significant stakeholders in efforts to manage and protect natural resources. This is in line with the concept of “perceived self-efficacy” (Bandura, 1997).¹⁰ As such, there are different messages that need to be conveyed according to the level of self-efficacy of the community. In the current study, although respondents in both provinces have acquired relatively good knowledge about issues related to natural resources management, there is an indication that people in North Sulawesi have accomplished a higher level of self-efficacy in exercising their roles and responsibilities in natural resources management-related issues. The people of East Kalimantan, on the other hand, seem to need communication programs that cultivate confidence in their capabilities to manage natural resources. The following behavior change communication (BCC) model can thus be further evaluated based on current research to inform natural resources communication programming.

¹⁰ According to Bandura, “perceived self-efficacy” refers to beliefs in one’s capabilities to organize and execute the courses of action required to produce given attainments



2. Results of the research suggest a relationship between the perception of political participation, the frequency of practices, such as reporting issues to the media or to the provincial legislature, or physically confronting representatives of related institutions. The communication consequence of this is that NRM advocacy effort should consider the most commonly accepted forms of political participation.
3. As a whole, this survey shows that pattern of knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the influentials are pretty similar to those of the general public respondents. Even though the influentials support the implementation of decentralized policies in natural resources management, they appear to be more self-oriented, and tend to see themselves as the best arbiters for policy making and related discussions (which probably no longer reflect the main concern of the general respondents). Influentials also still believe in a larger role for local government role than local people with respect to natural resources management. Communication's consequence of this condition is that messages that emphasize on the need of more local people's participation in local government must be tailored to respective audiences. Alternatively, messages promoting civil society need to be socialized along with messages about natural resource protection and management.
4. The role of NGOs, especially those specializing in natural resource issue, appear to be better recognized among the urban population, and receive the endorsement of influentials. This suggests a communication strategy that encourages NGOs to review what they have done for the rural people. There could be a possibility that these NGOs have worked so hard with the society, but their image does not yet reach the rural people or other large groups.

5. Illegal activities involving harvesting, exploitation, and degradation of natural resources are expanding rapidly, a situation that worsens daily because of inadequate laws and degenerating law enforcement. These trends coincide with spreading corruption. The possibility that the decentralization of natural resources management will remedy this situation appears to be little or none. The immediate consequence of this is the need for dramatic advocacy programs that effect a “shock” awareness among stakeholders, and motivate them to engage in activities which will foment social pressures (Katzev, 1986) against corruption practices.
6. The content of communication message for NRM advocating programs should focus more on maritime issues and biodiversity, as these are not yet fully reflected in the public’s knowledge, attitudes, and practices found by this survey. However, messages on these issues should be used subject matter that is already a public concern, such as the shortage of drinking water, as an entry point.
7. According to both general public and influential respondents, better laws and more strict law enforcement are needed, including for biodiversity protection. The communicational message content for NRM advocates should be to place emphasis on laws, the legal system, and better law enforcement. Alternatively, messages should seek to improve both the peoples’ and influentials’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices toward increased law enforcement starting in their own neighborhoods.
8. The interaction between local peoples, influentials, and provincial legislatures on common issues appears to be adequate, and these parties seem to respect one another’s positions and roles. Communication messages regarding natural resources should therefore target all of these audiences simultaneously, such that everyone has a common vision of what needs to happen next, and the roles and actions that need to be taken by all parties to effect comprehensive natural resources management. The communication message regarding collaborative social work (e.g., for addressing environmental problems, village facility constructions, and so on), needs to be enriched with information about the variety of contributions each stakeholder could provide, as well as a clear vision of the eventual goal. This tradition of collaborative social work (or “*gotong royong*”) could be a good foundation for campaign-type initiatives for natural resources issues on a larger scale, such as involving several villages, district, or even provinces.

References

- Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes 50: 179-211.
- Ajzen, I., & M. Fishbein. (1980). Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Bandura, A. (1997). Self-Efficacy: The Exercise of Control. New York, NY: WH Freeman and Company.
- Cohen, J., & N. T. Uphoff. (1980). "Participant's Place in Rural Development: Seeking Clarity through Specificity," in World Development 8:3.
- Katzev, R.D. (1986). "The impact of commitment in promoting consumer energy conservation," in Monnier et al. (Eds.), Consumer Behavior and Energy Policy: An International Perspective. New York, NY: Praeger.
- Yin, J. (1999). "Elite Opinion and Media Diffusion: Exploring Environmental Attitudes," in Harvard International Journal of Press Politics 4:3.

Appendix

Constituency Group Development Index

A local individual measure of concern about natural resources issue and support of improving their management. This index is built upon nine components, each consisting several 10-point scale items. The components, which are based on previous research (cf. Yin, 1999), are as follow:

- (1) Level of concern on natural resources condition in the area
- (2) Perception about the seriousness of natural resource depletion
- (3) Perception about the seriousness of pollution
- (4) Perception about the seriousness of natural resource damage caused by human activities
- (5) Perception about the strictness of laws regarding the use of natural resources
- (6) Need of local community involvement in natural resources usage
- (7) Intention to get involve in natural resources protection
- (8) Involvement in discursive acts to address natural resources issues
- (9) Have done direct actions to address natural resources issues

The index is designed so that NRM programmers can have a reference number in assessing the development of natural resources constituency groups. In the following table the numbers in bold are the index scores, which is an average of the ratings provided by the respondents. The breadth of constituency group development is indicated by the percentage of respondents scoring above the average.

		National	Sulut	Kaltim
	Index Score (Total)	7,20 48%	7,51 46,5%	6,92 40,7%
1	Level of concern on natural resources condition in the area	8,26 46,5%	8,60 56,4%	7,91 46,5%
2	Perception about the seriousness of of natural resource depletion	7,75 46,15%	8,10 41,3%	7,38 47,4%
3	Perception about the seriousness of pollution	7,58 49%	8,14 43%	7,03 50,3%
4	Perception about the seriousness of natural resource damage caused by human activities	6,57 52,75%	7,02 47,9%	6,11 47,1%
5	Perception about the strictness of laws regarding the use of natural resources	4,95 73,8%	6,75 58,6%	5,36 46%
6	Need of local community involvement in natural resources usage	8,50 55,3%	8,64 57,4%	8,37 23,1%

7	Intention to get involve in NR protection	8,22 44%	8,28 44,9%	8,17 12,9%
8	Involvement in discursive acts to address NR issues	2,58 46,4%	3,50 36,7%	2,08 29,8%
9	Have done direct actions to address NR issues	3,83 61,05%	4,09 33,1%	3,55 54,4%

Internal consistency check of the overall index as well as each component of the index showed that the index possesses a high reliability characteristic with an overall Cronbach's alpha of .92.

General Public Survey

Introduction & Background To The Research

- ❑ The NRM Program aims to build a public vision of resources management, assist stakeholders to better understand their roles and responsibilities, improve the planning and policy process, link field initiatives to relevant policy reform and promote examples of successful decentralised natural resources management
- ❑ One of the tactics of the program is to build more informed constituencies at the local and national levels by developing people's capacity to more effectively participate in natural resources
- ❑ A survey was required to provide both information about local issues and practices that will inform an information campaign strategy. The aims of the study was to provide:
 - ❑ feedback on issues of concern to the NRM Program
 - ❑ reliable & robust baseline measurements for Program evaluation
 - ❑ making available a data resource for NRM & its various partners for the purposes of planning and decision-making

Research Objectives

- ❑ The need existed for reliable and robust baseline measurement on issues of concern to the NRM program. The following information areas were addressed to serve as a data resource for NRM and its various partners for planning and decision-making purposes
- ❑ The specific areas addressed are detailed on the following chart

Research Objectives

❑ **Knowledge & Definitions** - for selected terms (ie. check on general public understanding)

❑ **Overall Issues & Concern** - what issues of most concern and where are NR issues placed

❑ **Constituency Group Issues** - what are the NR issues in their area most relevant to NR management and protection

❑ **Issues & Community** - NR usage by community and causes of damage

❑ **Roles & Responsibility** - where does responsibility lie and what has been done

❑ **Concern & Changes Over Time** - what problems exist now and what has changed

❑ **Illegal Use & Natural Resources** - what activities are common

❑ **Conserving Bio-Diversity** - perceived value and its protection

❑ **Relationships-Industry** - perceptions of industry and relationship with community

❑ **Activities & Participation** - community & political activities relevant to NR

❑ **Indigenous Institutions & Tanah Adat** - incidence and relevant attitudes

❑ **Grievances & Resolutions** - problems facing community and local decision making

❑ **Information & Media** - sources of NR relevant information & media usage

❑ **Gender Issues** - Roles of the sexes & relevancy to NR

❑ **Protected Areas** - awareness of selected areas

Research Methodology

- ❑ Survey used a Quantitative methodology and a structured questionnaire
- ❑ The General Public Baseline sample was selected according to the criteria:
 - Both Males & Females
 - Aged 17+ (with no *a priori* upper age limit)
 - All social classes
 - Permanent residents of area (ie. 51%+ time live in community)
 - Only qualification was that they be able to understand and answer the questions
- ❑ **Random** household sampling based on agreed sampling frames and Kisch Grid **random** selection of respondent within household - up to 3 call-back visits before respondent replaced

The Sample & Sampling - N=2,000 survey interviews with General Public

Two (2) provinces surveyed:

North Sulawesi / Sulawesi Utara

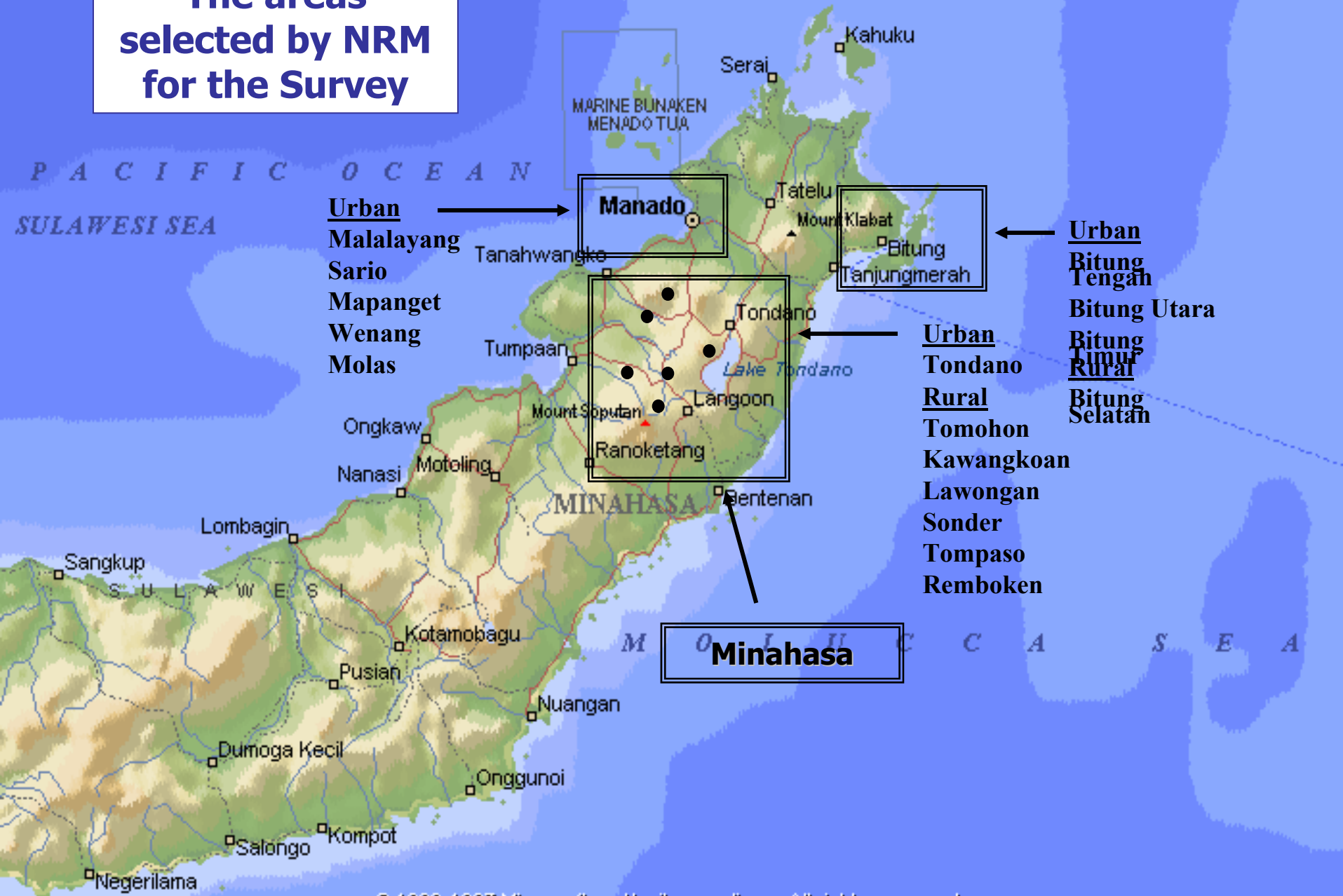
East Kalimantan / Kalimantan Timur

Level	Number	Interviews Per Level	Total Sample
Province	SulUt	1,000	1,000
Kabupaten	4	250	1,000
Kecamatan	8	125	1,000
Kelurahan/Desa	16	63	1,000
RW	25	40	1,000
RT	250	4	1,000



Level	Number	Interviews Per Level	Total Sample
Province	Kaltim	1,000	1,000
Kabupaten	5	200	1,000
Kecamatan	10	100	1,000
Kelurahan/Desa	20	50	1,000
RW	30	33	1,000
RT	250	4	1,000

The areas selected by NRM for the Survey



**The areas
selected by NRM
for the Survey**

Kutai Timur

Muara
Wahau

Sanggata

Bontang

Tenggarong

Samarinda

Samarinda
Seberang
Samarinda Ulu
Samarinda Ilir
Palaran

Kutai Induk

Balikpapan

Balikpapan Utara
Balikpapan Timur
Balikpapan Tengah
Balikpapan Barat
Balikpapan Selatan

Kutai Barat

Barong
Tongkok

Melak

Damai

Muara
Lawa

Kembang
Janggut

Kota
Bangun

Muara
Muntai

The Survey Sample & Coverage

The Sample - Baseline

Based on nominated two (2) provinces: Kalimantan Timur and Sulawesi Utara

Provinces	Kabupaten/Kotamadya	Sample Size	Kecamatan
Kalimantan Timur	Samarinda	200	Samarinda Seberang, Palaran, Samarinda Ilir, Samarinda Ulu
	Balikpapan	200	Balikpapan Selatan, Balikpapan Utara, Balikpapan Barat, Balikpapan Timur, Balikpapan Tengah
	Kutai Barat	200	Melak, Damai, Barong Tongkok, Muara Lawa
	Kutai Timur	200	Sangatta, Muara Wahaw, Bontang Selatan, Bontang Timur
	Kutai Induk	200	Tenggarong, Kembang Janggut, Kota Bangun, Muara Muntai
Sub-total		1000	
Sulawesi Utara	Manado	334	Malalayang, Sario, Mapanget, Wenang, Malas
	Bitung	333	Bitung Tengah, Bitung Utara, Bitung Timur, Bitung Selatan
	Minahasa	333	Tomohon, Tondano, Kawangkoan, Lawongan, Sonder, Tompaso, Remboken
Sub-total		1000	
TOTAL SAMPLE		2000	

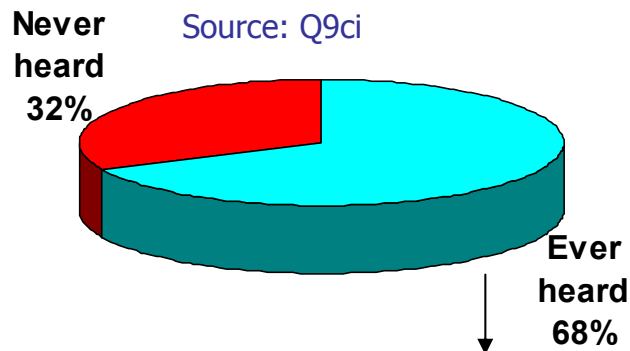
KAP Survey: North Sulawesi & East Kalimantan

Summary Of Fieldwork Experience

- ❑ Average length of interview per respondent was 60 minutes (but up to 90 minutes for some respondents).
- ❑ Compliance and agreement was high - as is usually the case for interesting surveys and in 'under-researched' areas.

Most Common Examples Of Natural Resources

<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>%</u>
Wood	41	Water	32
Coal	41	Forest	30
Oil	38	Gold	26
Water	26	Mining	26
Forest	26	Agric'l Produce	22



Names Of NGOs

Base: Claim Aware NGO	Total	Province	
Source: Q9c(ii)	Survey	Kaltim	Sulut
	Sample	1234	628
	Weighted	1363	765
	%	%	%
Don't Remember	47	49	44
LKMD*	17	16	19
Karang Taruna	7	7	8
PKK	6	7	4
WWF	4	6	*
LMD	4	6	*
Walhi	2	3	1
GMPLH	2	-	4
Koperasi	2	2	1
No other individual organisation > 1% mention			
Others (mentioned by < 1%)	21	23	19

Awareness Of Organisation In Natural Environment

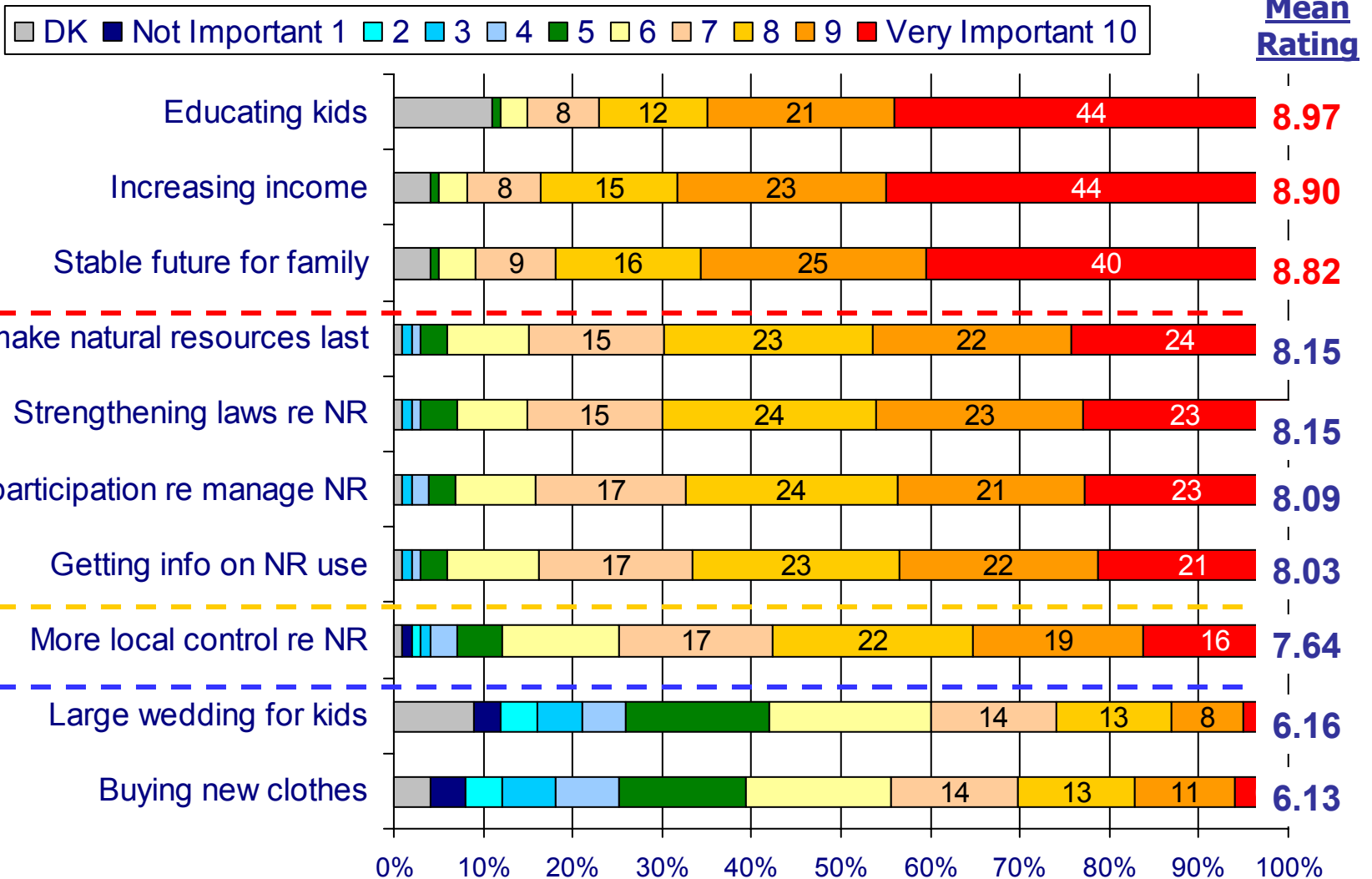
Base: All Respondents	Total	Province	
Source: Q9c(iii)	Survey	Kaltim	Sulut
	Sample	1000	1000
	Weighted	1194	806
	%	%	%
Don't Know	57	61	53
Karang Taruna	9	11	7
LKMD*	7	7	7
PKK	6	8	4
Mapala	5	9	1
WWF	3	4	2
Walhi	3	2	6
GMPLH	3	*	7
Pecinta Alam	2	2	*
No other individual organisation > 1% mention			
Others (mentioned by < 1%)	13	14	11

* now known as BPD but still referred by general as LKMD

What Is Most Important & Where Do Natural Resources Rate

Rating Of Importance - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q9d



<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Educating kids	9.06	Increasing income	8.99
Increasing income	8.85	Stable future for family	8.88
Stable future for family	8.79	Educating kids	8.79
Learn to make NR last	7.92	Community participation NR	8.61
Strengthening laws re NR	7.92	Getting info on re NR	8.60
Community participation NR	7.74	Learn to make NR last	8.50
Getting info on re NR	7.65	Strengthening laws re NR	8.48
More local control re NR	7.22	More local control re NR	8.27
Large wedding for kids	5.76	Buying new clothes	7.03
Buying new clothes	5.56	Large wedding for kids	6.90

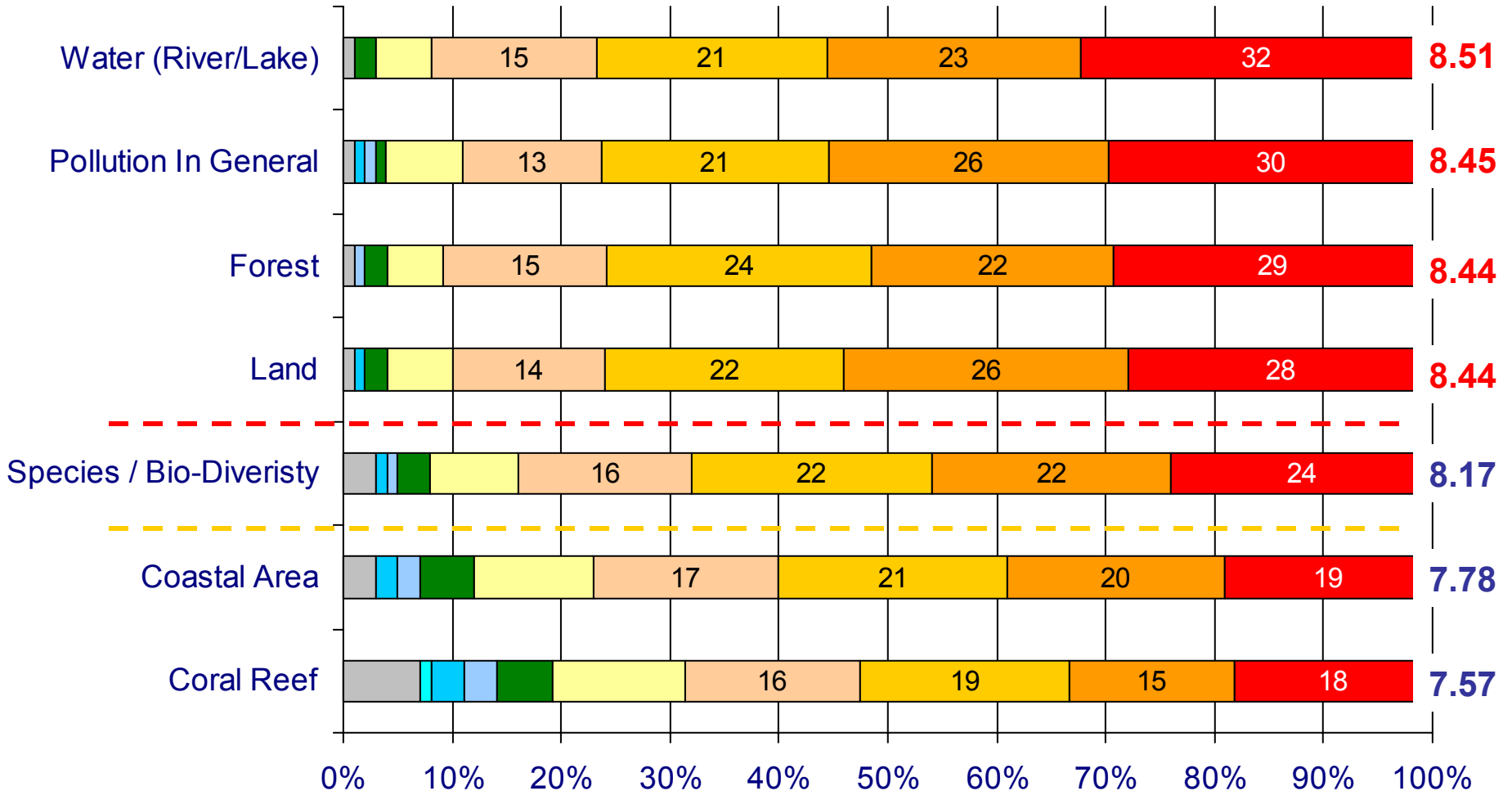
What Is The Status Of Environmental Condition / Natural Resources In Their Area

Rating Of Concern - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q10

Mean
Rating

DK Not Concerned 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Very Concerned 10



What Is The Status Of Environmental Condition / Natural Resources In Their Area - Level Of Concern

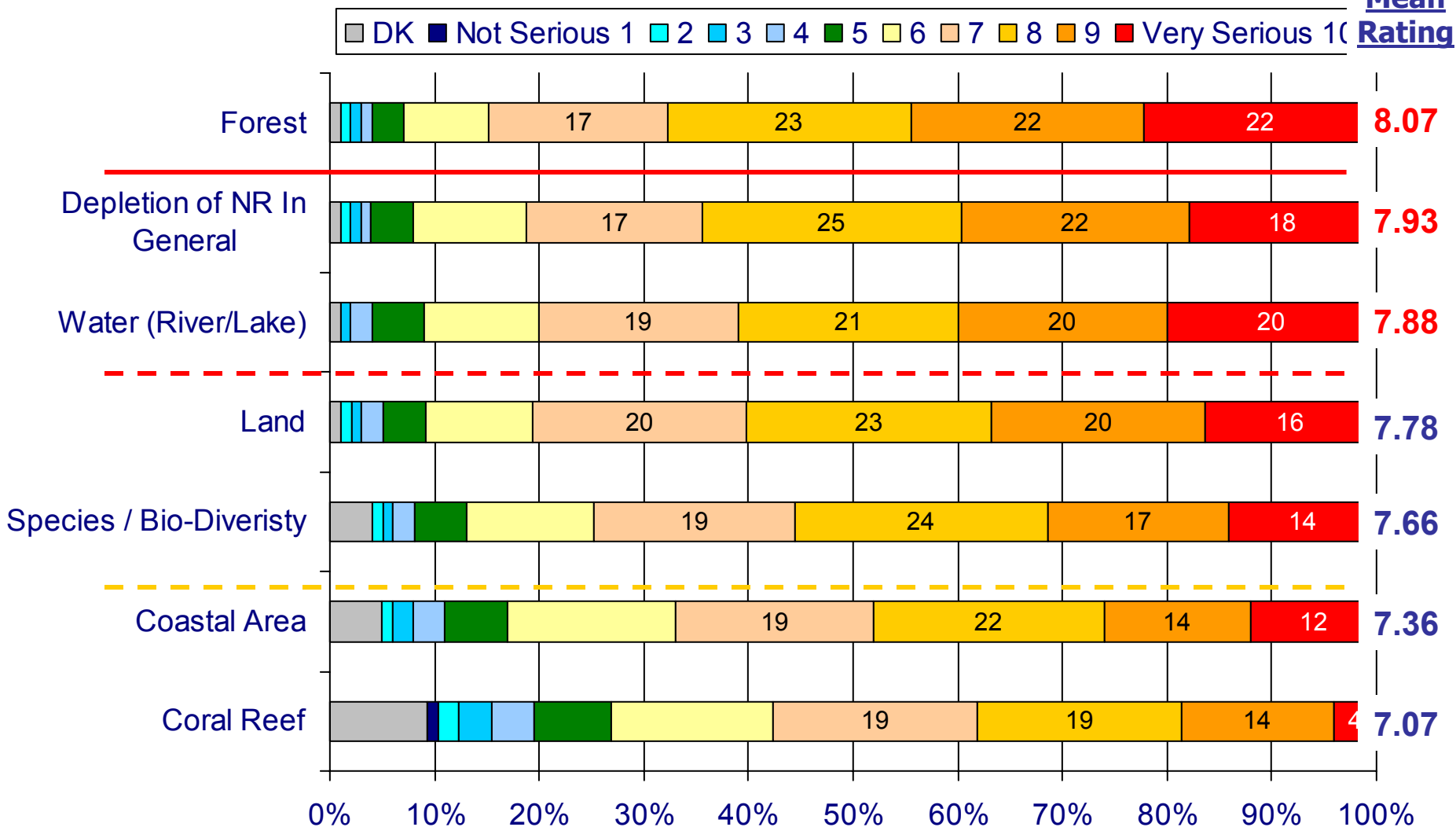
<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Water	8.36	Water	<u>8.72</u>
Forest	8.30	Pollution in general	<u>8.72</u>
Pollution in general	8.27	Land	<u>8.69</u>
Land	8.27	Forest	<u>8.64</u>
Species/biodiversity	7.88	Species/biodiversity	<u>8.59</u>
Coastal area	7.29	Coastal area	<u>8.48</u>
Coral reef	6.95	Coral reef	<u>8.45</u>

What Is The Seriousness Of Issue In Their Area

Rating Of Seriousness - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q11a

**Mean
Rating**



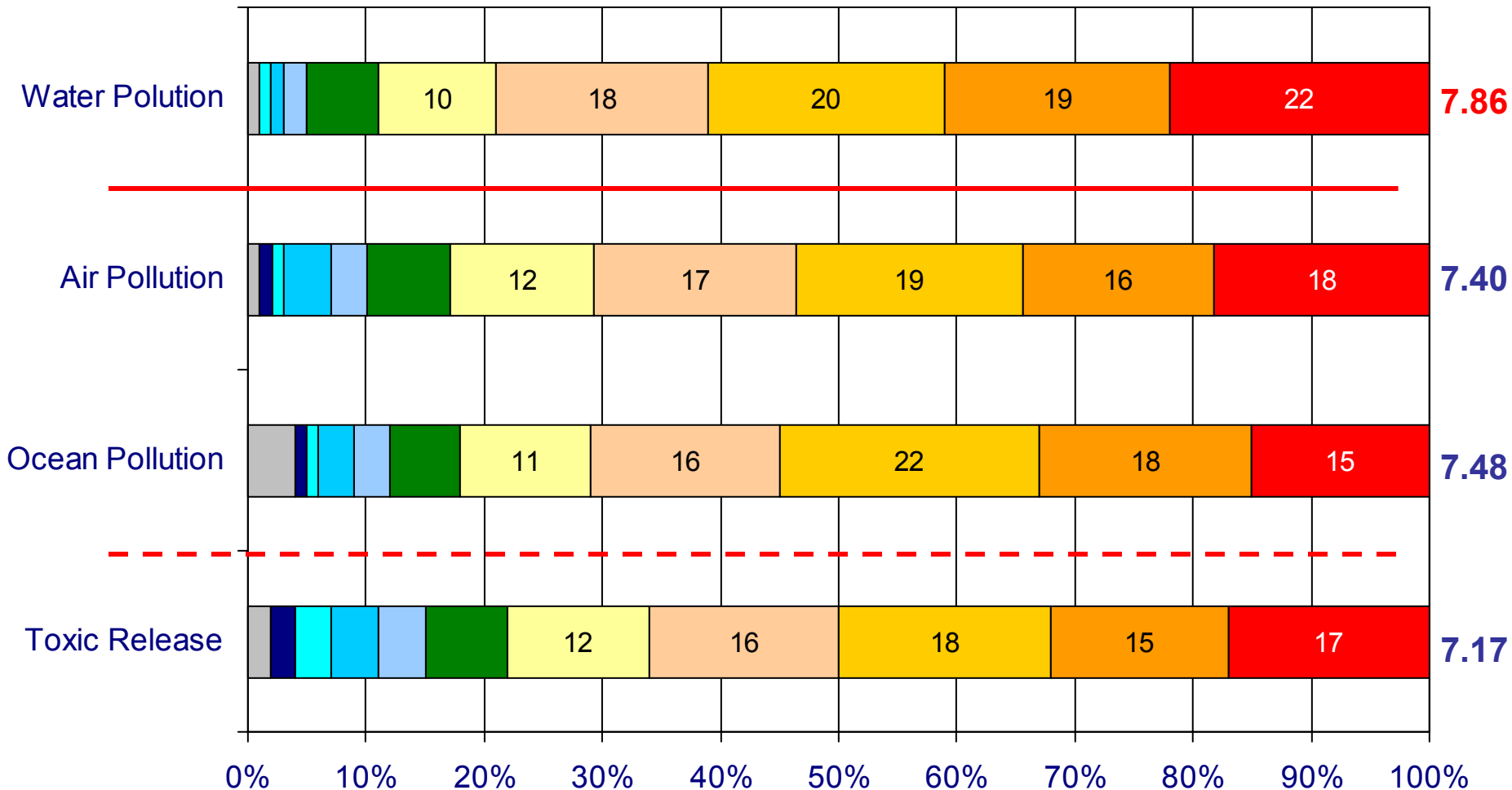
What Is The Seriousness Of Types Of Pollution

Rating Of Seriousness - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q11b

**Mean
Rating**

DK Not Serious 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Very Serious 10



KAP Survey: North Sulawesi & East Kalimantan

<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Water pollution	7.53	Water pollution	<u>8.36</u>
Ocean pollution	7.04	Ocean pollution	<u>8.11</u>
Air pollution	6.93	Air pollution	<u>8.11</u>
Toxic release	6.58	Toxic release	<u>8.05</u>

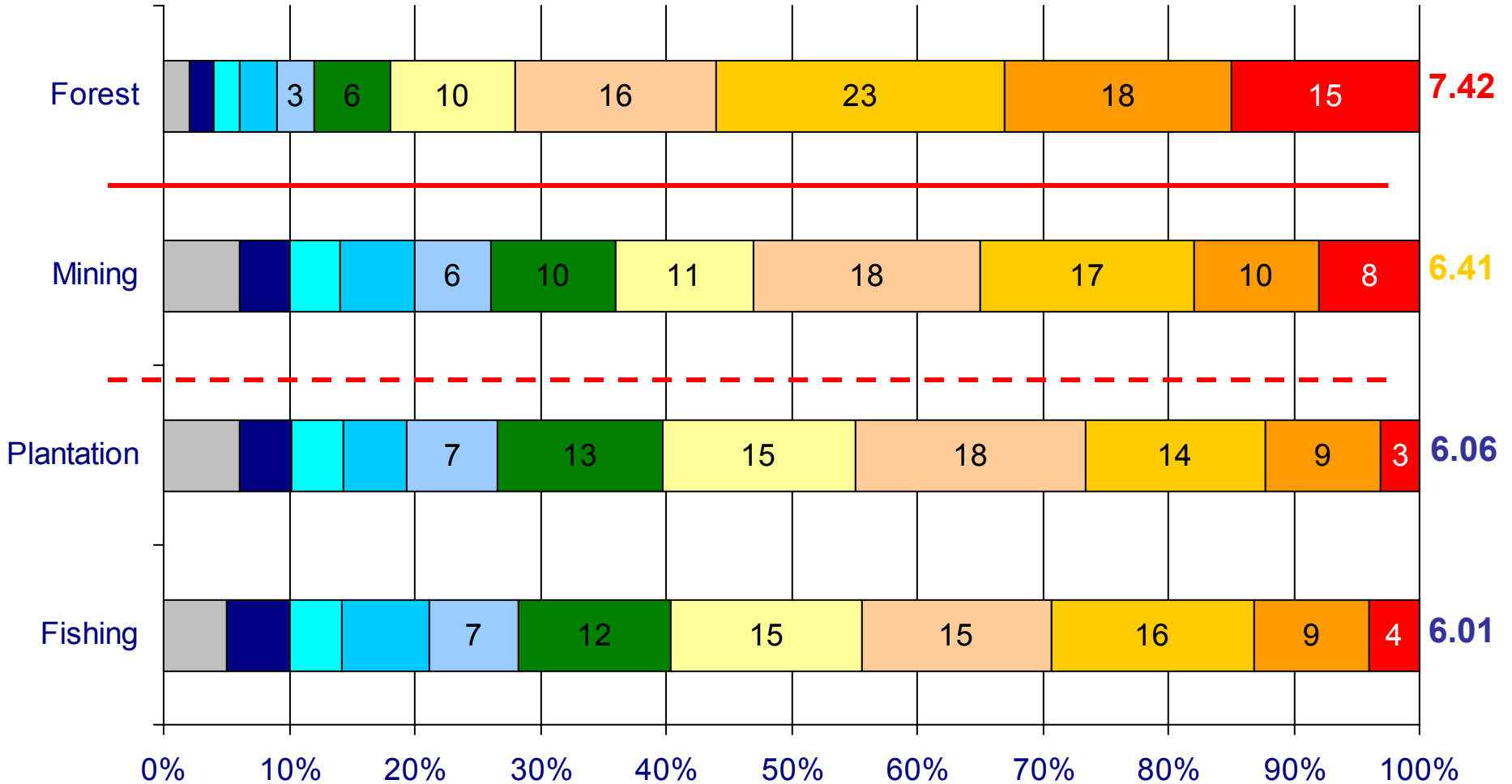
The Level Of Damage Related To Activities In Their Area

Rating Of Seriousness - Base: All Respondent

Source: Q11c

DK Very Little 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Great Deal 10

**Mean
Rating**



<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Forest-related damage	7.40	Forest-related damage	7.45
Mining-related damage	5.95	Mining-related damage	7.14
Plantation	5.53	Plantation	6.90
Fishing-related damage	5.50	Fishing-related damage	6.79

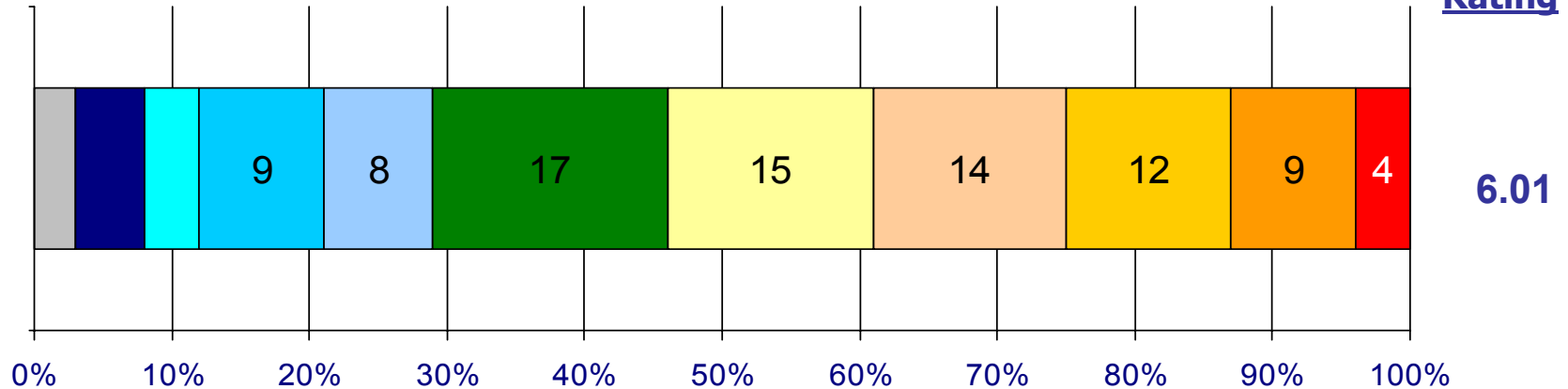
How Stringently NR Usage Laws Are Implemented & How Has This Changed Over Time

Rating Of Stringency - Base: All Respondent

Source: Q12a&b

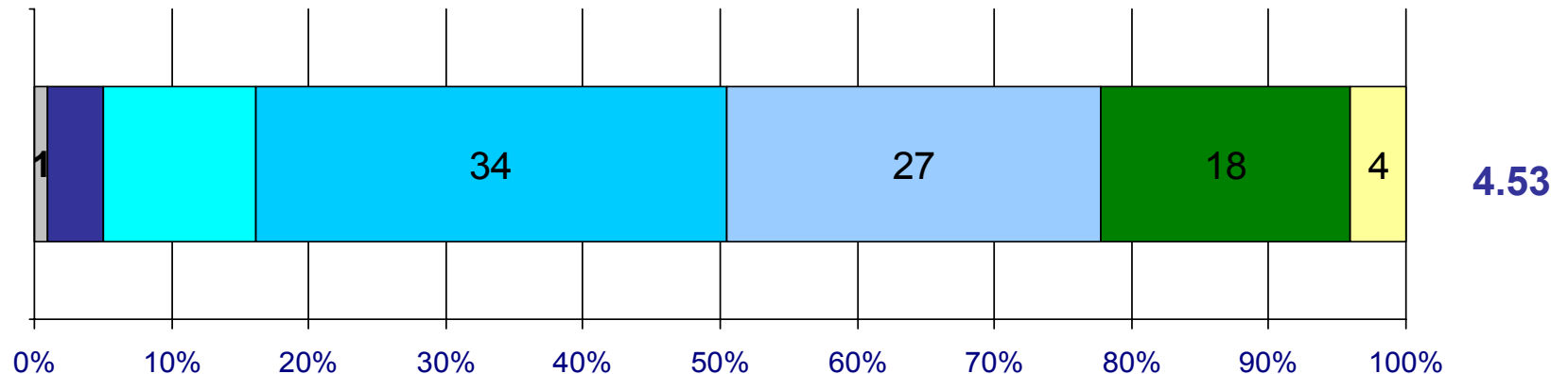
DK Very Little 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Great Deal 10

Mean
Rating



Rating Of Better/Worse Implementation - Base: All Respondent

Much worse 2 3 4 5 6 Much better



Constituency Group Issues

Participation In Activities Relating To NR Management & Protection & Willingness To Get Involved

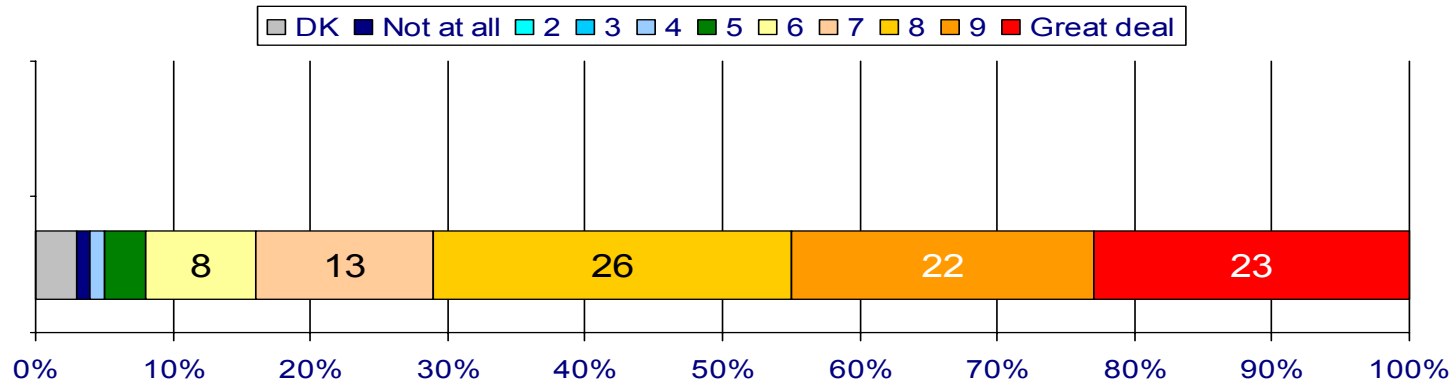
Activities ever done on Natural Resources Management

Base: All Respondents	Total	Province
Source: Q14a	Survey	Kaltim Sulut
	2000	1000 1000
Sample	2000	1194 806
Weighted	2000	1194 806
	%	% %
Never	25	34 13
Discussing with friends	60	51 74
Discussing within civic or com org	45	33 62
Raising issues with industry/private sector	7	25
Raising issues with (local) gov	13	7 23
No others definition > 2%		

Activities actually ever done on Natural Resources Protection

Base: All Respondents	Total	Province
Source: Q14b	Survey	Kaltim Sulut
	2000	1000 1000
Sample	2000	1194 806
Weighted	2000	1194 806
	%	% %
Cleaning the environment	88	91 85
Reduce usage	36	31 43
Re-use / recycle	34	28 42
Correct behaviour of others	27	24 32
Patrolling activities	4	2 8
Never	4	4 4
No others comment >1%		

Rating Of Intention on NR Protection - Base: All Respondent



Source: 14c

**Mean
Rating**

8.21

Uses of Natural Resources

Base: All Respondents

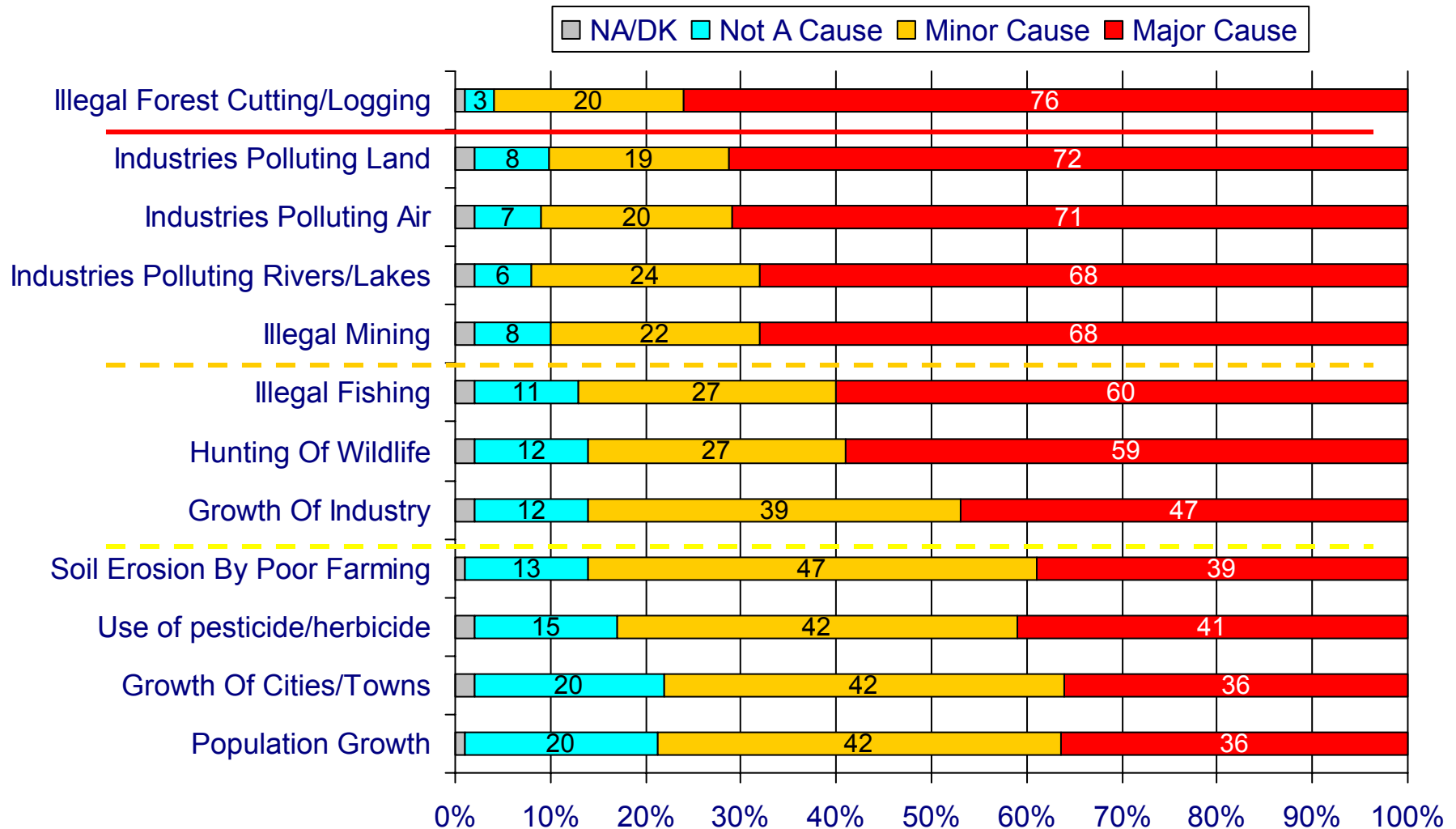
Source: Q17

	Total Survey	Province Kaltim	Province Sulut	Location Urban	Location Rural
Sample	2000	1000	1000	831	1169
Weighted	2000	1194	806	930	1070
	%	%	%	%	%
Food for personal use	85	86	83	85	86
Food for local sale	64	60	70	53	74
Tourist attraction	38	27	56	45	33
Other products for sale	27	31	22	30	25
Food for export	26	23	31	30	23
Other products for export	16	18	12	22	10
Others	2	1	3	2	2

What Is The Cause Of Pollution & Damage In Their Area

Rating Of Causes - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q18



<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>%</u>
Illegal forest cutting/logging	77	Industries polluting land	78
Industry pollute rivers/lakes	69	Industries polluting air	76
Industries polluting air	67	Illegal forest cutting/logging	75
Industry pollute land	67	Illegal mining	70
Illegal mining	66	Hunting of wildlife	67
Illegal fishing	57	Illegal fishing	66
Hunting of wildlife	54	Industry pollute rivers/lakes	66
Growth of industry	45	Use of pesticide/herbicide	54
Soil erosion by poor farming	35	Growth of industry	49
Use of pesticide/herbicide	32	Soil erosion by poor farming	46
Population Growth	31	Population Growth	44
Growth of cities/towns	31	Growth of cities/towns	43

NR Roles & Responsibility

Rank of Groups Role, Contribution and Responsibility

Who should be
MOST Responsible

Who MOST
Contributes

Who is MOST
Trusted

KALTIM

Local Government
Provincial Government
Local People

Local Government
Local People
Provincial Government

Local Government
Local People

SULUT

Local People
NGO
Local Government
Provincial Government
Local Leader
University/Students

NGO
Local People
Local Leader
University/Students

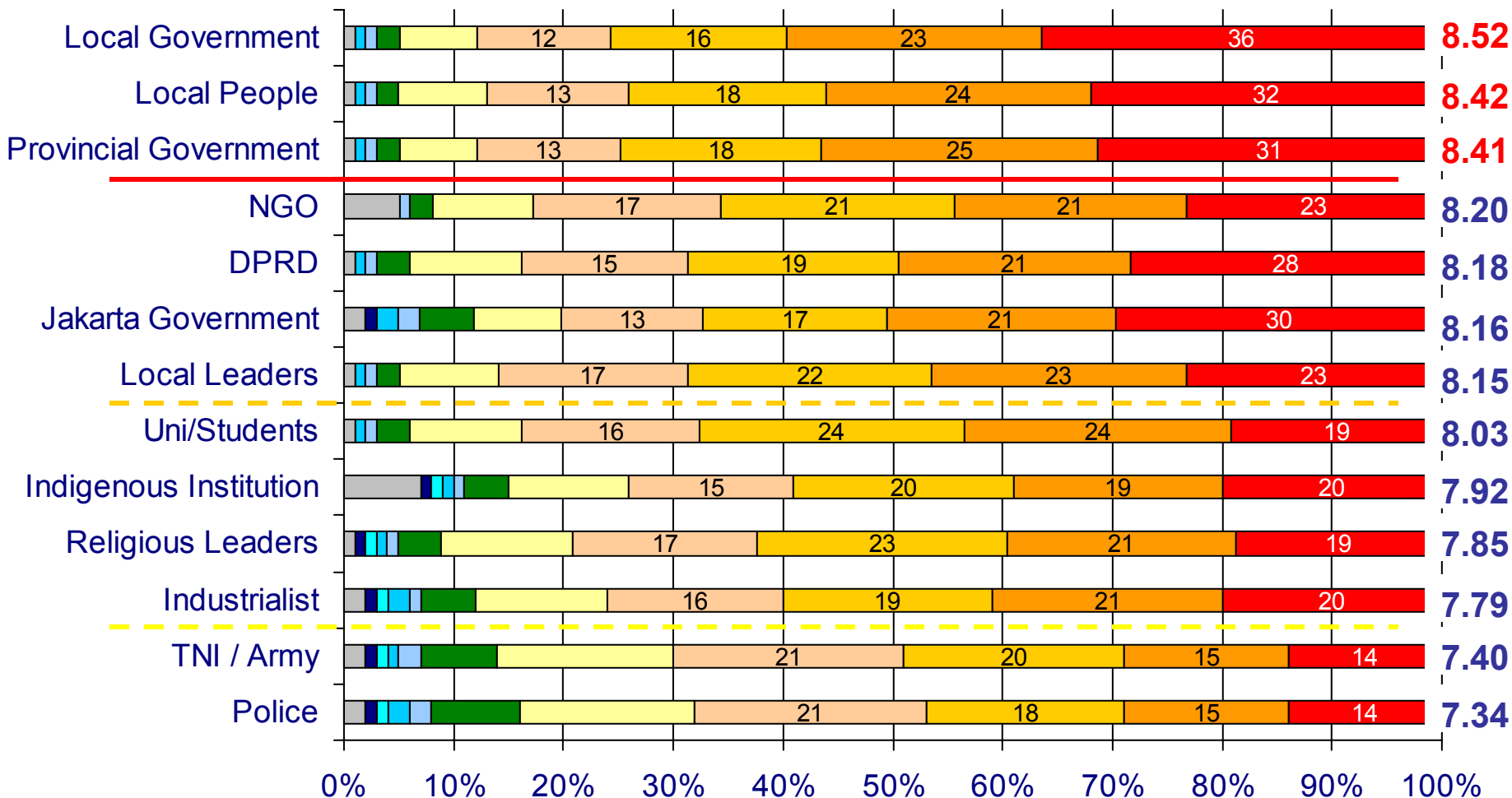
NGO
Local Leader
Religious Leader
Local People
University/Students
Indigenous Institution

Rating Of Responsibility - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q19

**Mean
Rating**

DK No Responsibility 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 High Responsibility 10



<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Local government	8.60	Local people	8.45
Provincial government	8.44	NGO	8.40
Local people	8.41	Local government	8.39
DPRD	8.25	Provincial government	8.36
Jakarta government	8.15	Local leader	8.36
NGO	8.06	University/students	8.31
Local leader	8.02	Indigenous institution	8.20
Industrialist	7.86	Jakarta government	8.17
University/students	7.84	Religious leader	8.15
Indigenous institution	7.74	DPRD	8.09
Religious leader	7.66	Industrialist	7.69
Army	7.42	Army	7.39
Police	7.36	Police	7.30

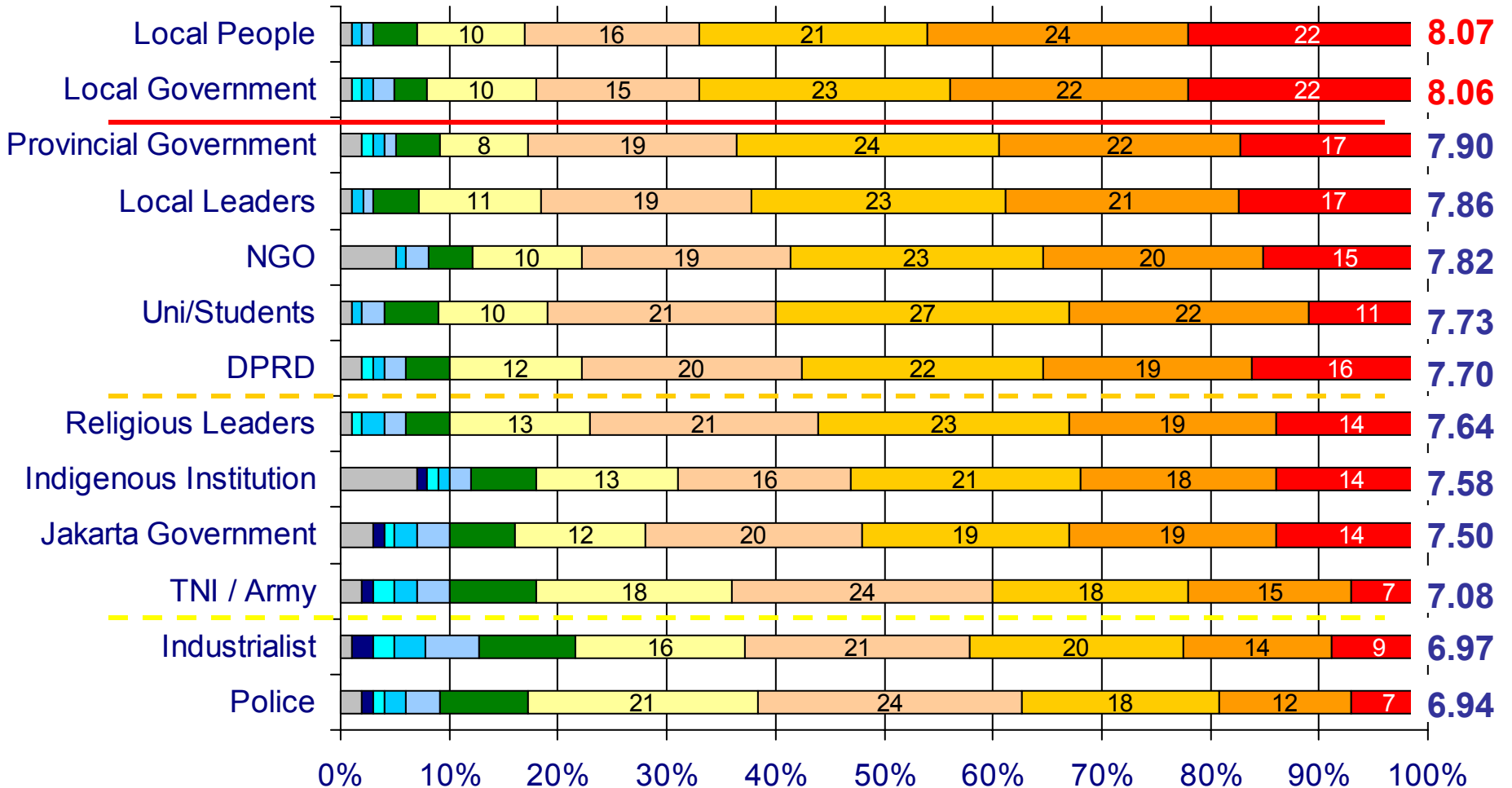
Contribution Made In Solving Environmental Problems

Rating Of Contribution - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q20

Mean Rating

DK None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 High Contribution 10



<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Local government	8.03	NGO	8.34
Local people	7.93	Local people	8.28
Provincial government	7.83	Local leader	8.22
DPRD	7.62	University/students	8.21
Local leader	7.62	Local government	8.11
NGO	7.45	Religious leader	8.11
University/students	7.41	Provincial government	8.02
Religious leader	7.32	Indigenous institution	8.02
Jakarta government	7.34	DPRD	7.81
Indigenous institution	7.30	Jakarta government	7.76
Army	7.00	Industrialist	7.33
Police	6.81	Army	7.21
Industrialist	6.73	Police	7.12

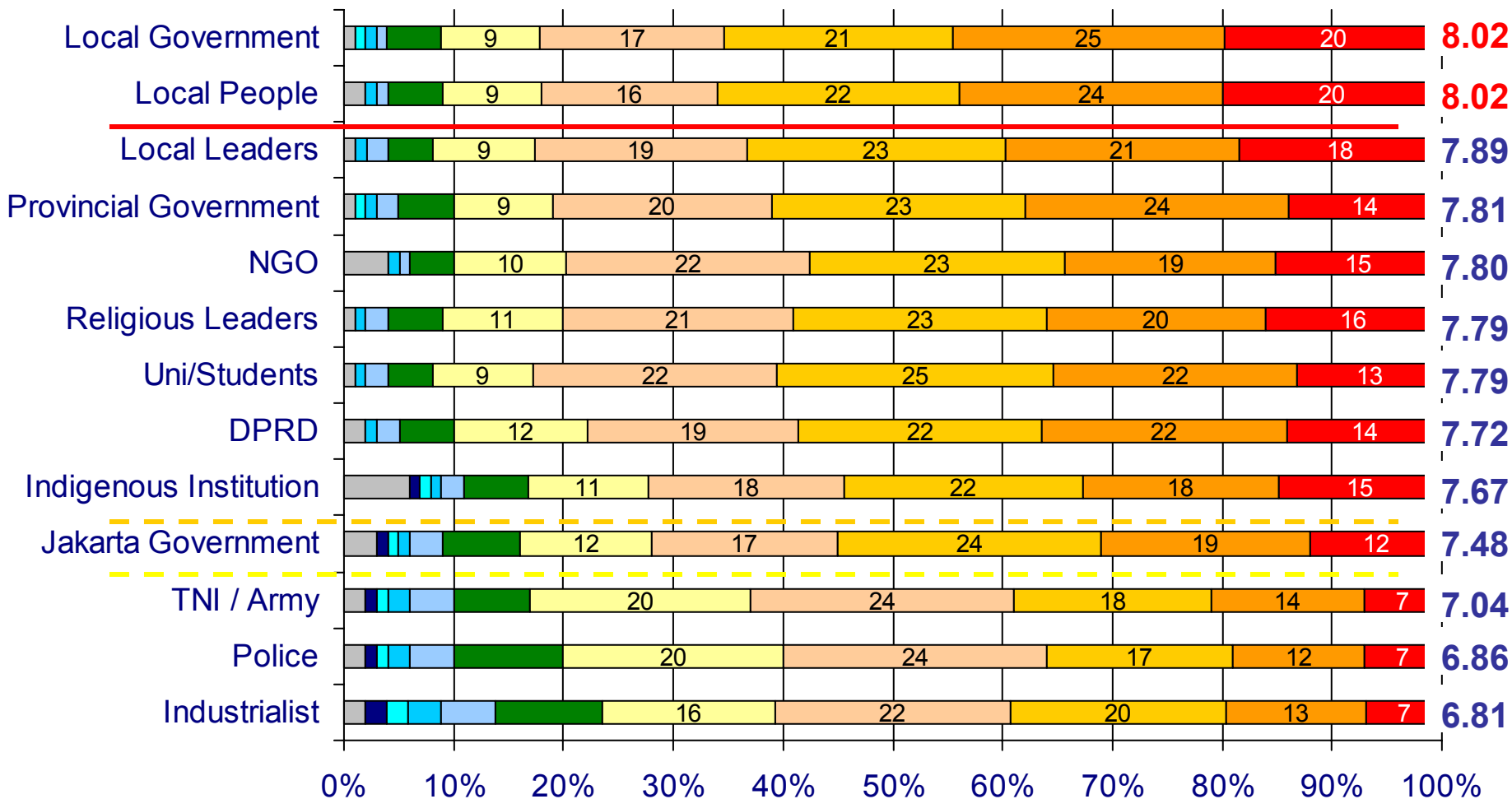
Degree Of Trust Placed On Groups Re Motivation To Protect Natural Resources

Rating Of Trust - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q21

Mean Rating

DK No Trust 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 High Trust 10



KAP Survey: North Sulawesi & East Kalimantan

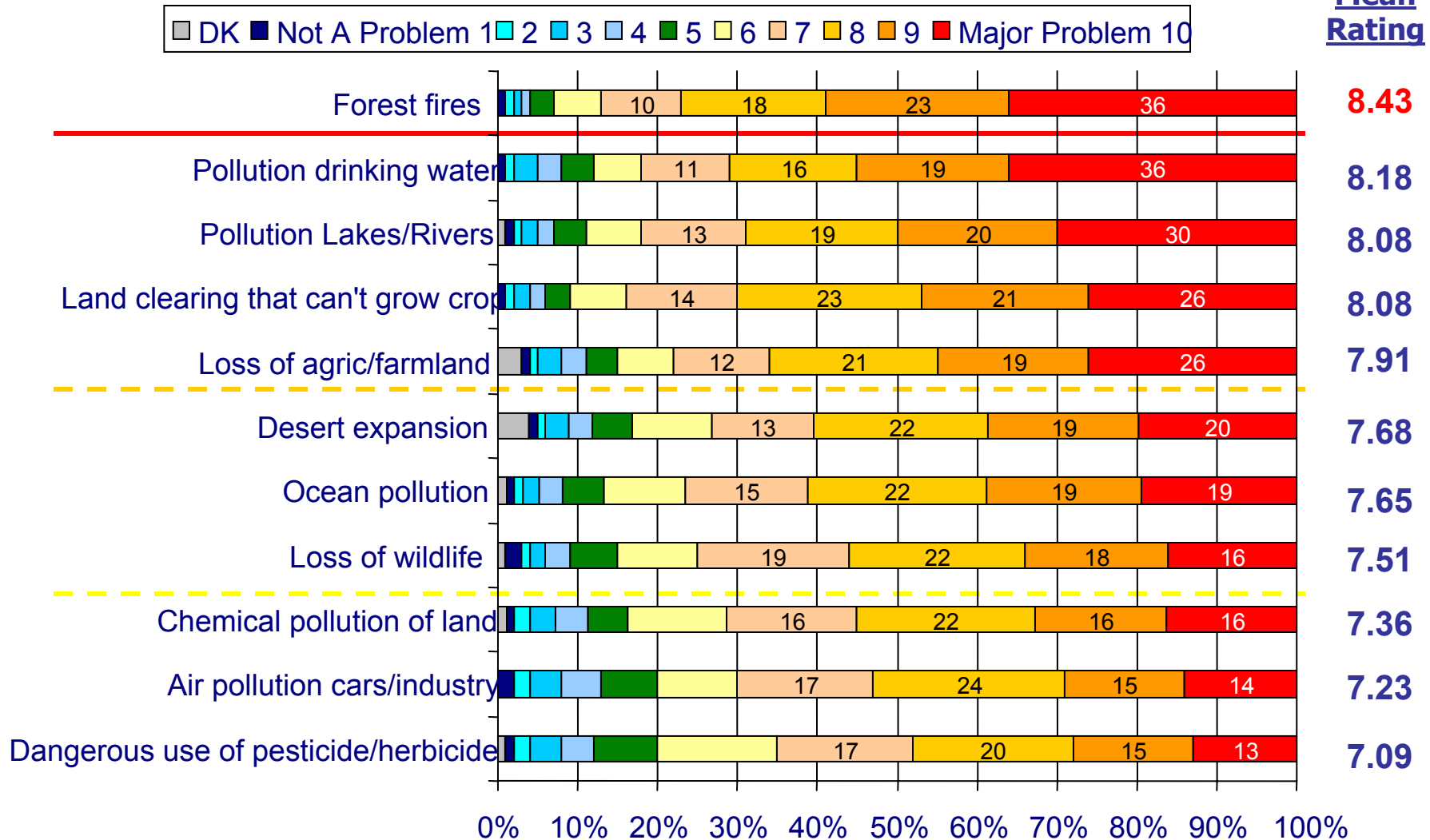
<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Local government	8.02	NGO	8.30
Local people	7.90	Local leader	8.28
Provincial government	7.77	Religious leader	8.24
DPRD	7.65	Local people	8.20
Local leader	7.63	University/students	8.18
University/students	7.53	Indigenous institution	8.18
Religious leader	7.49	Local government	8.01
NGO	7.45	Provincial government	7.87
Indigenous institution	7.35	DPRD	7.81
Jakarta government	7.34	Industrialist	7.30
Police	6.76	Jakarta government	7.69
Industrialist	6.49	Army	7.05
Army	7.03	Police	7.01

The Problems Perceived In Their Area

Rating Of Problem - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q23

Mean
Rating

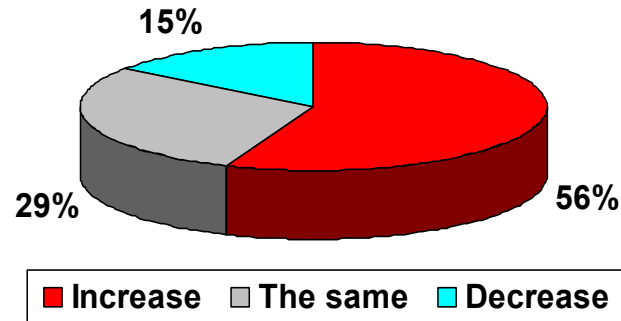


The Problems Perceived In Their Area

<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Forest fire	8.36	Pollution drinking water	8.60
Pollution drinking water	7.90	Pollution lakes/ rivers	8.55
Land clearing can't grow crops	7.84	Forest fire	8.52
Pollution lakes/ rivers	7.76	Land clearing can't grow crops	8.44
Loss of agric/farmland	7.60	Loss of agric/farmland	8.38
Deserts expansion	7.31	Oceans pollution	8.28
Oceans pollution	7.22	Deserts expansion	8.26
Loss of wildlife	7.18	Chemicals pollution of land	8.23
Chemicals pollution of land	6.78	Air pollution cars/industry	8.01
Air pollution cars/industry	6.71	Loss of wildlife	8.01
Danger of pesticide/herbicide	6.48	Danger of pesticide/herbicide	8.00

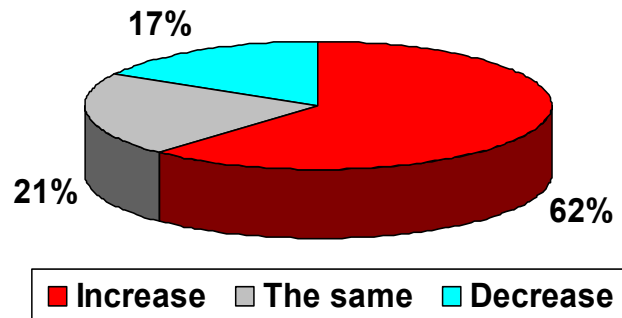
Natural Resource Damage & Changes Over Time

Total Sample

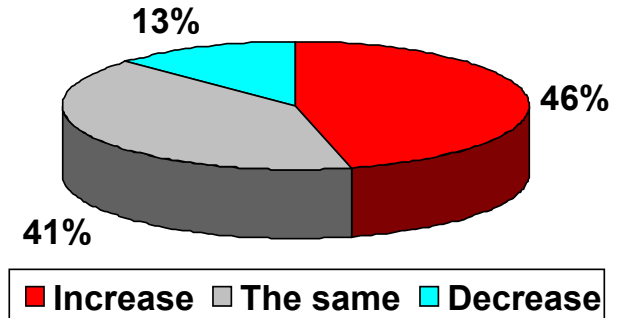


Source: Q25

Kaltim



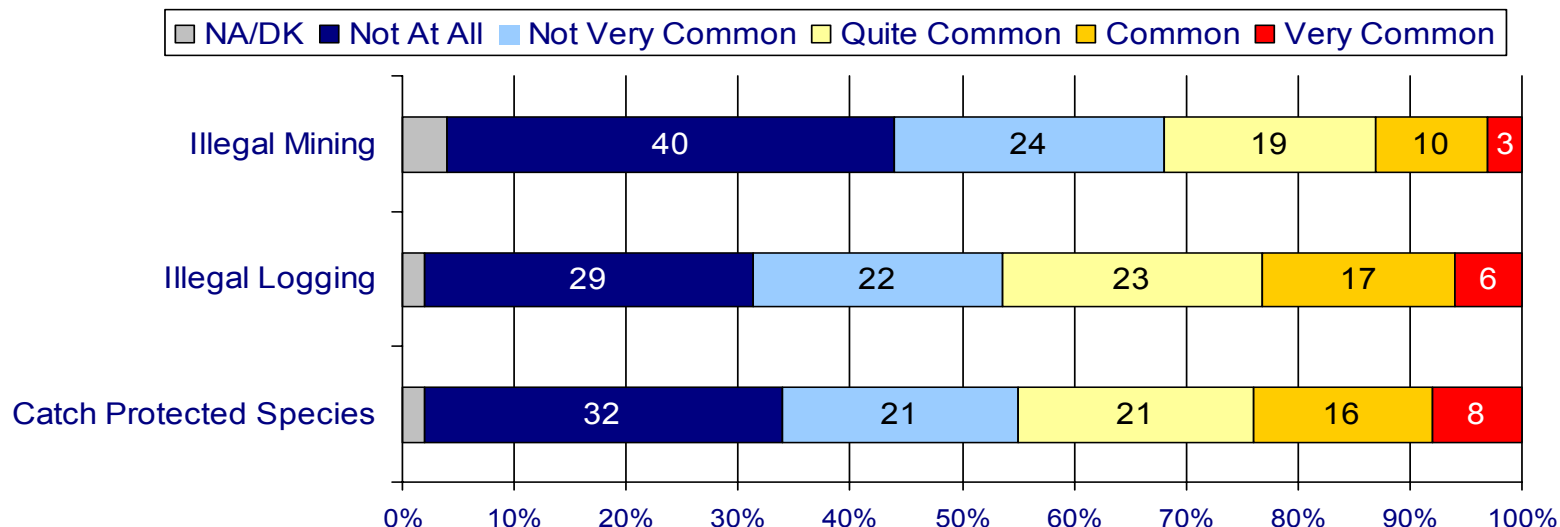
Sulut



Frequency & Usage Of Natural Resources

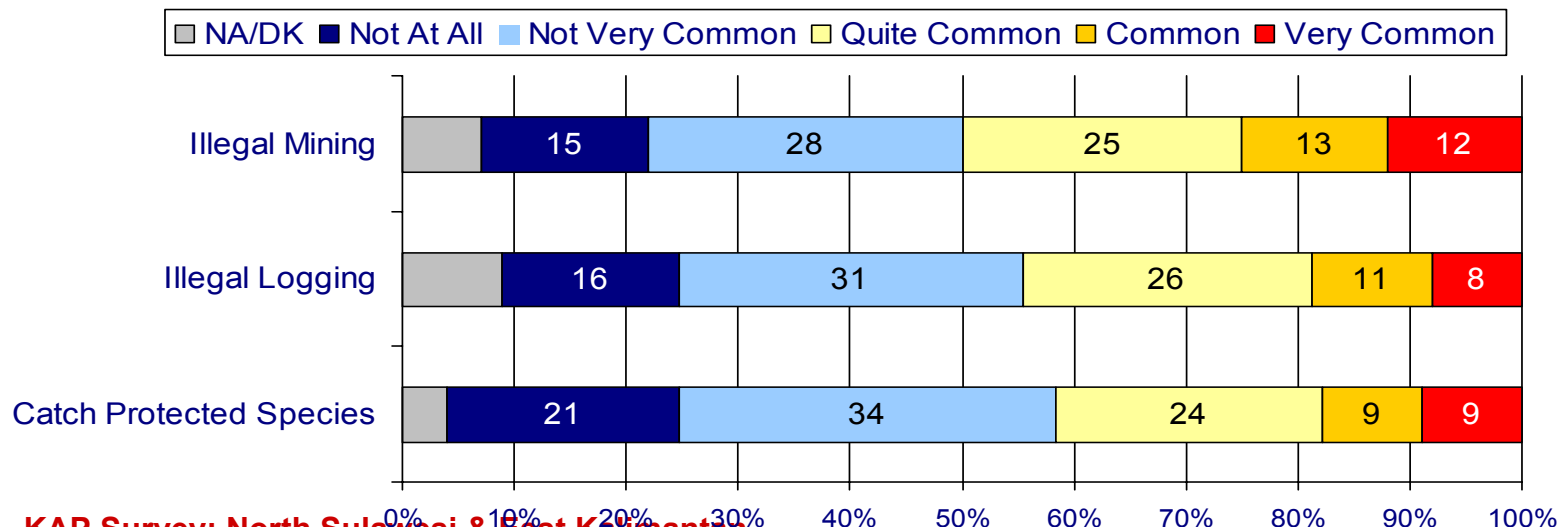
Rating Of Use Of Resources - Base: Kaltim

Source: Q29



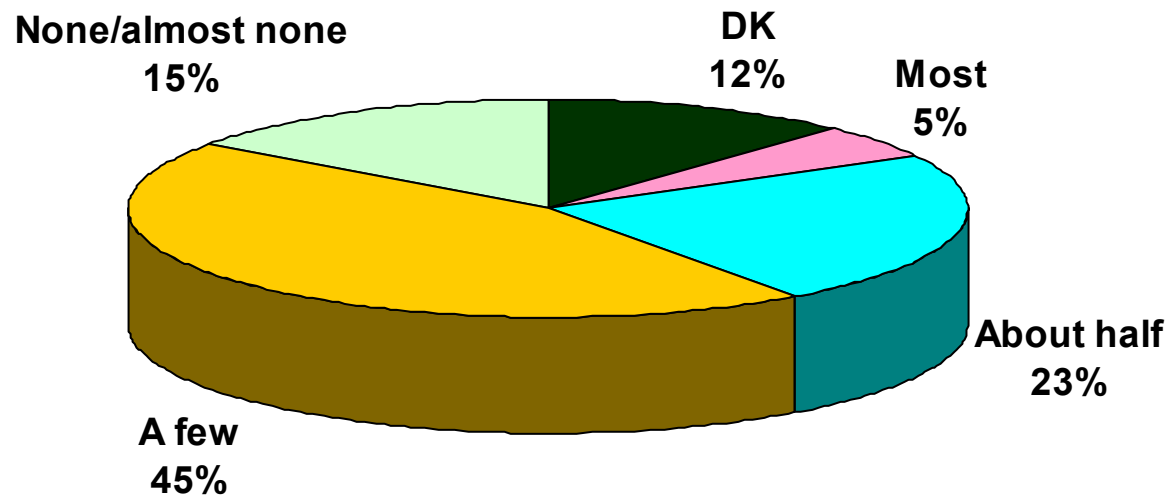
Rating Of Use Of Resources - Base: Sulut

Source: Q29



Concessionaires Use Best Practice of Logging, etc. - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q31

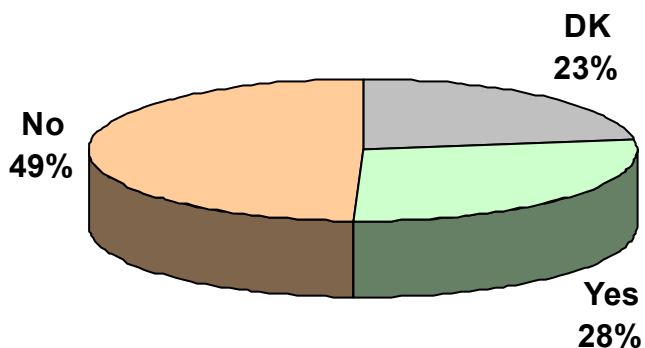


Incidence Of Indigenous Institutions

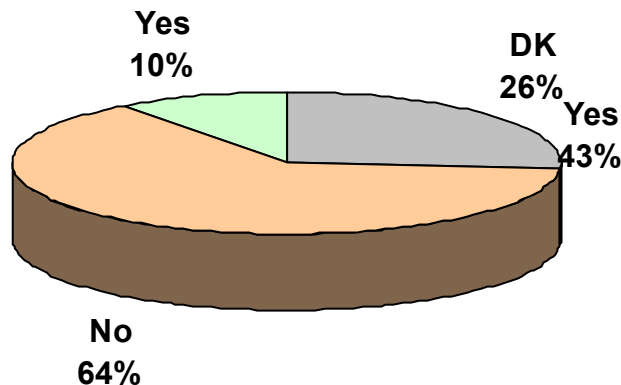
Incidence of Institution

Source: Q42

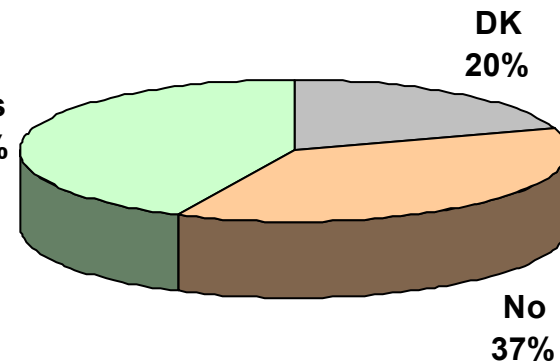
All Respondents



Urban



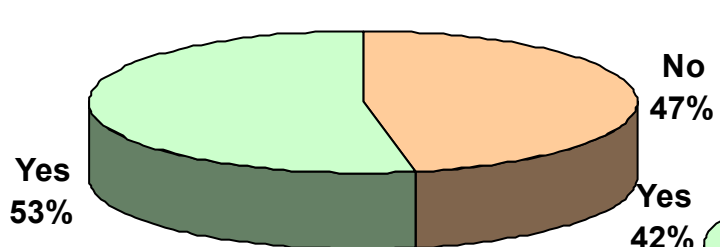
Rural



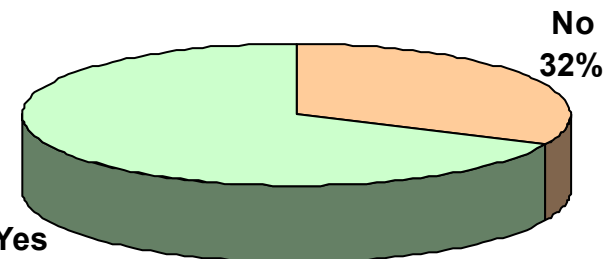
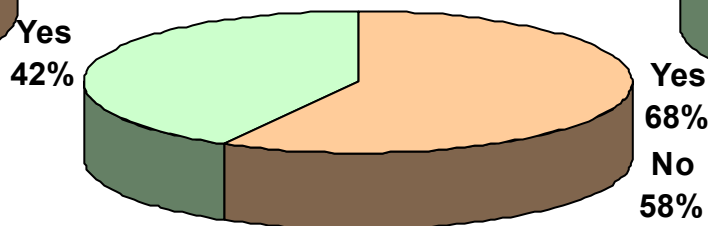
Want an Indigenous Institution - Base: Have no Indigenous Institution

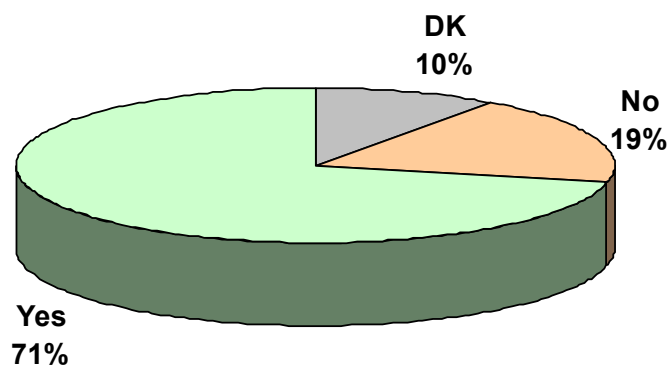
Source: Q44

Rural



Urban





Source: Q48a

Cooperate Activities Between Villagers

Base: All Respondents

Source: Q48b

	Total Survey	Province		Location	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Urban	Rural
Sample	1455	702	753	510	945
Weighted	1437	828	609	561	876
	%	%	%	%	%
Doing voluntary work (gotong-royong)	40	33	51	43	39
Cleaning up the environment in that particular area	40	57	17	54	31
Development of roads/fences, etc.	32	34	28	25	36
Organising events that involve neighbouring villages	11	15	5	12	10
Building houses of worship	7	8	6	9	6
Doing voluntary work (gotong-royong) in building general facilities	5	5	6	6	5
Keeping the security of the environment	5	1	10	3	6
Others	10	11	9	12	9

Reasons For Going Directly To DPRD At Provincial Level

Base: Go Direct To DPRD

Source: Q52e

	East Kalimantan		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Sample	117	86	31
Weighted	173	143	30
	%	%	%
The problems are handled right away	31	29	41
Is place for accommodating people's aspirations	30	31	29
DPRD represents the people	29	29	28
The problems are quickly addressed	10	11	4
Because the council is the most competent party	8	7	13
Able to solve people's difficulties	6	7	2
Others	7	8	5
None	2	3	-

Who Motivated To Go There

Base: East Kalimantan

Source: Q52f

	East Kalimantan		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Sample	1000	409	591
Weighted	1194	643	551
	%	%	%
Myself	89	87	93
Student	3	4	1
Village leader	2	2	2
Family	2	1	2
Dewan/DPRD	1	1	-
Friend	1	1	1
Local community	1	1	2
Others	1	1	1
No one	-	1	-

Reasons For Going Directly To DPRD At Provincial Level

Base: Go Direct To DPRD

Source: Q52e

	North Sulawesi		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Sample	170	134	36
Weighted	139	103	37
	%	%	%
Is place for accommodating people's aspirations	45	44	50
DPRD represents the people	32	30	39
Able to solve people's difficulties	12	9	20
The problems are handled right away	7	9	2
Because the council is the most competent party	6	8	-
The problems are quickly addressed	4	3	9
Others	11	15	3
None	1	2	-

Who Motivated To Go There

Base: North Sulawesi

Source: Q52f

	North Sulawesi		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Sample	1000	422	578
Weighted	806	287	519
	%	%	%
Myself	91	83	95
Student	3	8	-
Village leader	2	2	1
Family	1	1	-
Dewan/DPRD	-	1	-
Friend	1	-	1
Local community	1	1	1
Others	-	1	-
No one	1	2	1

Source for
more info
on Public
Issues

<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>%</u>
From radio	74	From radio	78
From newspaper	48	From newspaper	74
From TV	39	From TV	76
Friend	36	Friend	38
Magazine	16	Magazine	48
Talk to a local govern't official	22	Talk to a local govern't official	33
Traditional leader	22	Traditional leader	26
Subdistrict head	8	Subdistrict head	22
Talk to a religious leader	7	Talk to a religious leader	23
NGO	7	NGO	17

Source for
more info
on
Governance

<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>%</u>
From radio	70	From newspaper	66
From newspaper	44	From radio	62
Talk to a local govern't official	49	From TV	61
From TV	38	Talk to a local govern't official	53
Friend	34	Subdistrict head	40
Traditional leader	25	Friend	39
Subdistrict head	15	Traditional leader	33
Magazine	16	Magazine	32
		Talk to a religious leader	21

Summary

Source for
more info
on NRM
Use

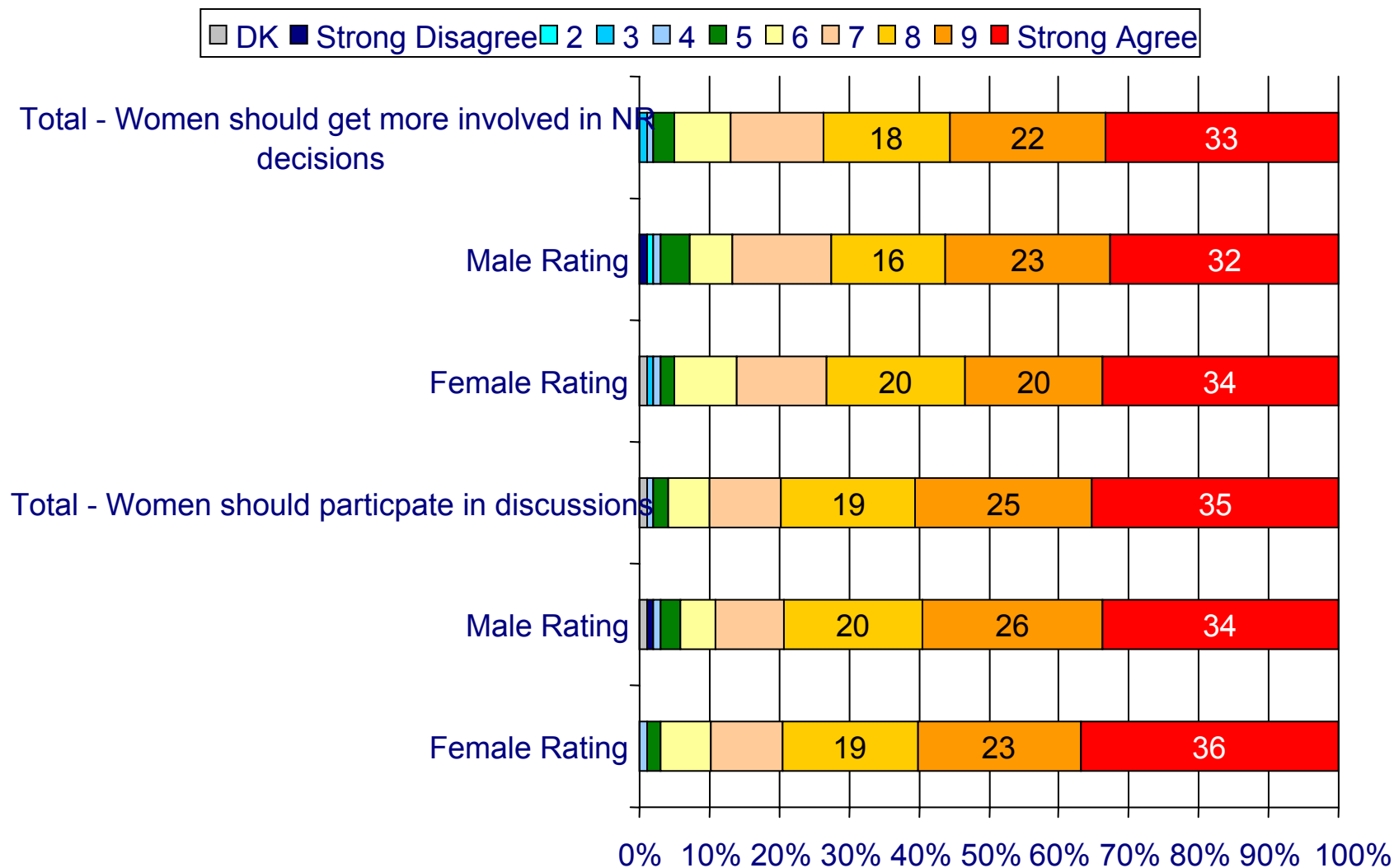
<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>%</u>
From radio	58	From radio	64
Talk to a local government official	36	From newspaper	61
From newspaper	30	From TV	61
From TV	27	Talk to a local government official	41
NGO	27	Magazine	40
Friend	23	NGO	39
Traditional leader	17	Subdistrict head	33
Magazine	13	Friend	22
Subdistrict head	10	Traditional leader	22
Talk to a religious leader	2	Talk to a religious leader	13

Source for
more info
on NRM
Issues

<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>%</u>
From radio	63	From radio	65
From newspaper	34	From newspaper	63
From TV	29	From TV	61
Friend	22	Friend	23
Magazine	14	Magazine	39
Talk to a local govern't official	33	Talk to a local govern't official	41
Traditional leader	19	Traditional leader	23
Subdistrict head	8	Subdistrict head	32
Talk to a religious leader	1	Talk to a religious leader	14
NGO	25	NGO	42

Rating Of Agreement - Base: All Respondents

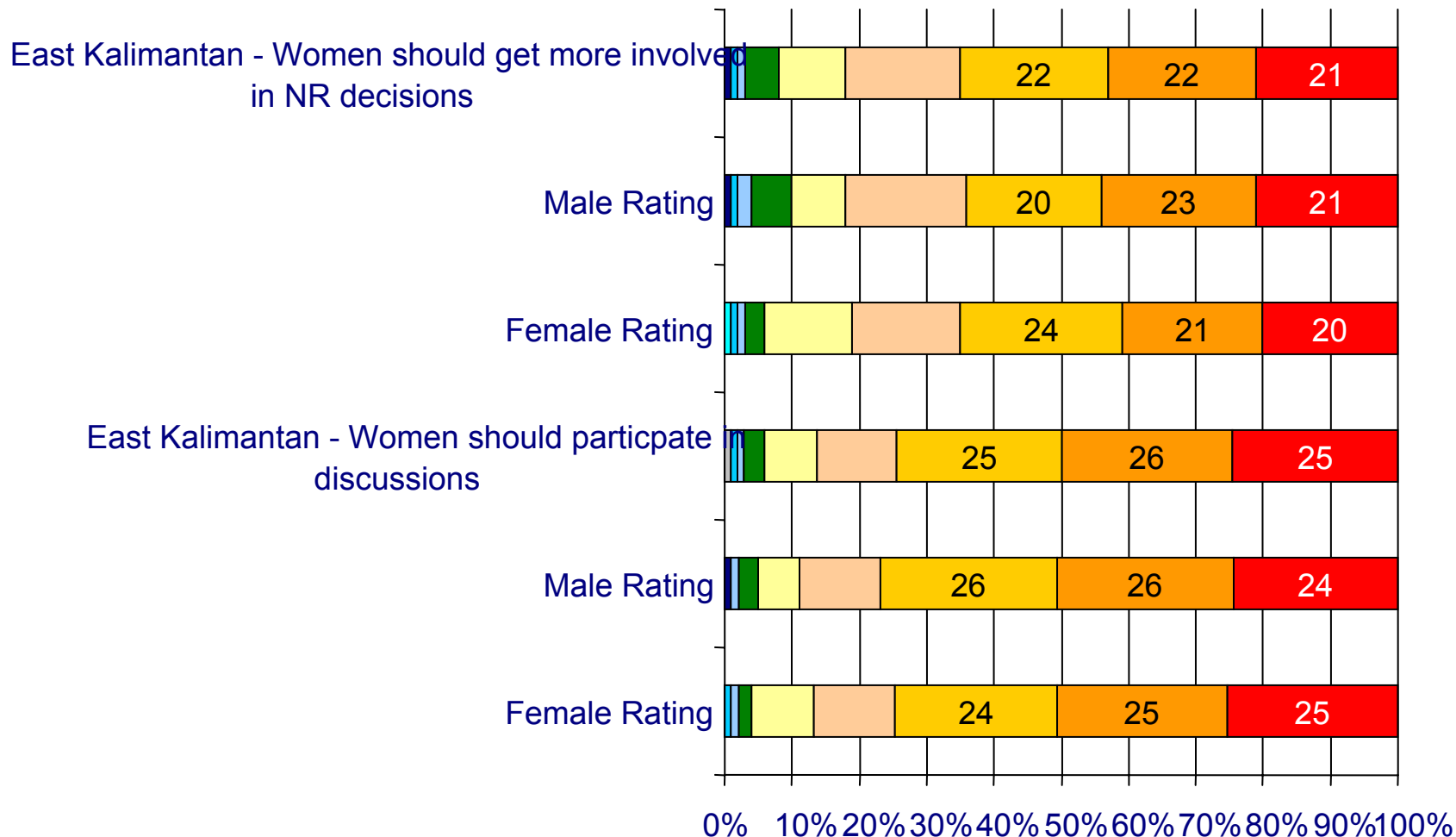
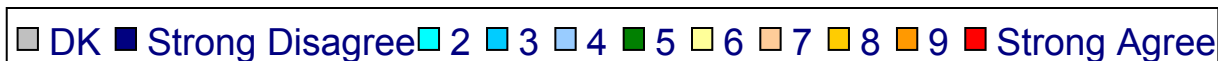
Source: Q63b&c



Women & Decision Making - Kaltim

Rating Of Agreement - Base: East Kalimantan

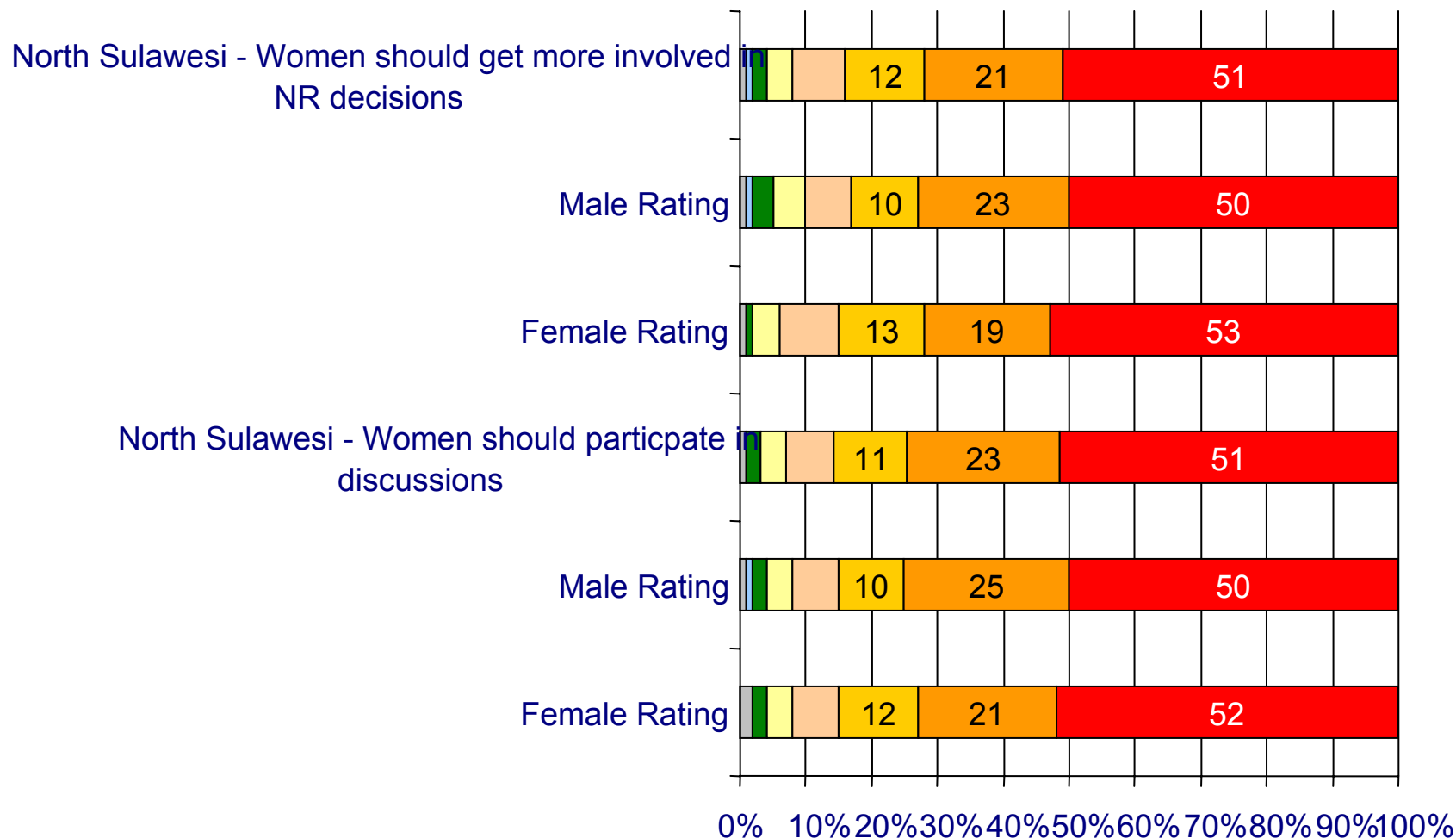
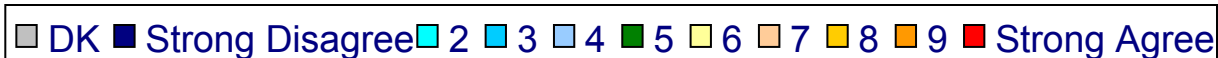
Source: Q63b&c



Women & Decision Making - Sulut

Rating Of Agreement - Base: North Sulawesi

Source: Q63b&c



Hutan Lindung Sungai Wain (Kaltim)	47% correct location 12% West Kalimantan 21% incorrect answer 20% don't know
Taman Nasional Kutai (Kaltim)	95% correct location 3% incorrect answer 2% don't know
Danau Tondano (Sulut)	99% correct
Taman Nasional Laut Bunaken (Sulut)	99% correct

Influentials Survey

Introduction & Background To The Research

- ❑ The NRM Program aims to build a public vision of resources management, assist stakeholders to better understand their roles and responsibilities, improve the planning and policy process, link field initiatives to relevant policy reform and promote examples of successful decentralised natural resources management
- ❑ One of the tactics of the program is to build more informed constituencies at the local and national levels by developing people's capacity to more effectively participate in natural resources
- ❑ A survey was required to provide both information about local issues and practices that will inform an information campaign strategy. The aims of the study was to provide:
 - ❑ feedback on issues of concern to the NRM Program
 - ❑ reliable & robust baseline measurements for Program evaluation
 - ❑ making available a data resource for NRM & its various partners for the purposes of planning and decision-making
- ❑ The KAP Survey covered a General Public Survey (reported separately) as well as a small scale survey of **Influentials** in the same provinces (ie. Kaltim & Sulut) and the findings of the **Influentials** are presented in this document

Research Objectives - Main Areas Covered

☐ **Constituency Group Issues** - what are the NR issues in their area most relevant to NR management and protection

☐ **Issues & Community** - NR usage by community and causes of damage

☐ **Roles & Responsibility** - where does responsibility lie and what has been done

☐ **Concern & Changes Over Time** - what problems exist now and what has changed

☐ **Illegal Use & Natural Resources** - what activities are common

☐ **Conserving Bio-Diversity** - perceived value and its protection

☐ **Relationships-Industry** - perceptions of industry and relationship with community

☐ **Activities & Participation** - community & political activities relevant to NR

☐ **Indigenous Institutions & Tanah Adat** - incidence and relevant attitudes

☐ **Information & Media** - sources of NR relevant information & media usage

☐ **Gender Issues** - Roles of the sexes & relevancy to NR

Research Methodology

- ❑ The Influential Survey used a Quantitative methodology with face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire
- ❑ Influential interviews were conducted over the same period as the General Public Baseline Survey
- ❑ The Influential sample was selected from lists of potential respondents provided by NRM and covered:
 - Relevant decision-makers & influencers regarding NRM issues
 - Influencers were drawn from a variety of organisations identified by NRM (see page 6)

The Sample & Sampling - **N=71** interviews with Influentials

Two (2) provinces surveyed:

•**N=42 in Kalimantan Timur ...**

•Balikpapan	n= 7
•Samarinda	n= 14
•Kutai Timur	n= 7
•Kutai Induk	n= 7
•Kutai Barat	n= 7

•**N= 29 in Sulut ...**

•Manado	n= 14
•Minahasa	n= 7
•Bitung	n= 8

The specific Influential respondents were agreed with NRM and the organisations and levels included in the survey are detailed on the following page (names have been omitted to preserve respondent confidentiality)

Given the relatively small samples sizes, for the presentation of findings, the main point of discussion at the provincial level (and for the references of NRM, the three (3) major organisation types [government, military and other 'departments/organisations'] have been split out in the data tables - and the original data base has been transferred to NRM)

The Survey Sample & Coverage

The Influential respondents - their organisation, position and location

Sulut

Position	Organisation	Location
Ka-Unit Polairub	Dansat Polairud	Bitung
Kabid Fisik	Bappeda	Bitung
Dan Ramil	Koramil	Bitung
Ka Unit Soa	Dinas Kehutanan	Bitung
Koord. Kabag Perencanaan	Dinas Pariwisata	Bitung
Sekwilda	Pemda Tk II	Bitung
Wa-Ka	Polresta	Bitung
Ketua Komisi C	DPRD Tk II	Bitung
Kabag TU	Kanwil Pariwisata Tk I	Manado
Danramil	Koramil	Manado
Ka Dis	Perikanan	Manado
Kasi LH	Bappeda Tk II	Manado
Kasi LH	Pemda	Manado
Kasi LH	Bappeda Tk II	Manado
Ka-Tu	Bang Dgs Tk II	Manado
Sekwilda	Pemda Tk I	Manado
Kadis	Dinas Pertanian	Manado
	Tanaman Pangan Tk I	
Kepala	Bappedalda Tk I	Manado
Ketua Komisi A	DPRD Tk I	Manado
Wa-Ka	Polresta	Manado
Kasi	P dan K Tk II	Manado
Kasubdis Cipta Karya	Dinas PU	Manado
Kasi	Koramil	Minahasa
Wa-Ka	Polresta	Minahasa
Ketua Komisi E	DPRD II	Minahasa
Kadis	Dinas Perikanan	Minahasa
Kasi Teknologi	Bang Des	Minahasa
Kasi Pertanian	Bappeda	Minahasa
Kadis	Dinas Pariwisata	Minahasa

Kaltim

Position	Organisation	Location
Ketua Komisi E	DPRD II	Balikpapan
Kapolresta	Polresta	Balikpapan
Plt Kadis	Dinas Kehutanan	Balikpapan
Kepala Tata Usaha	Dinas Pariwisata	Balikpapan
Wakil Ketua	Bappedalda	Balikpapan
Ketua	Bappeda	Balikpapan
Plt Kadis	Dinas Perkebunan	Balikpapan
Wakil Ketua	DPRD	Kutai Barat
Kapolsek	Polsek	Kutai Barat
Kabag Perencanaan	Dinas Kehutanan	Kutai barat
Sekretaris	Bapeda	Kutai Barat
Wakil Dan	Koramil	Kutai Barat
Kepala	Dinas Perkebunan	Kutai Barat
Kabag Keuangan	Pemda	Kutai Barat
Kadis	Dinas Kehutanan	Kutai Induk
Ketua	DPRD	Kutai Induk
Kepala	Dinas Pariwisata	Kutai Induk
Ketua	Bappeda	Kutai Induk
PLH Kadis	Dinas Perkebunan	Kutai Induk
Kaur BinOp Serse	Polres	Kutai Induk
Kadis	Dinas pertambangan	Kutai Induk
PLT Cok. Sangkuriang	Dinas kehutanan	Kutai Timur
Kapolsek	Polsek	Kutai Timur
Kasi Kehutanan	Dinas Pertanian	Kutai Timur
Bupati	Pemda Tk II	Kutai Timur
Sekretaris	Bappeda	Kutai Timur
Kasi Peredaran Hutan	Dinas Kehutanan	Kutai Timur
Fraksi Golkar	DPRD	Kutai Timur
Assisten IV	Pemda Tk. I	Samarinda
Staf Bidang Penelitian	Bappeda Tk. I	Samarinda
Kabag Bina Hutan	Dinas Kehutanan Tk I	Samarinda
KA Tata Usaha	Dinas Parawisata Tk I	Samarinda
Ketua	BPKMD Tk.	Samarinda
Kasi	Dinas Pertambangan Tk I	Samarinda
Kepala	Dinas Parawisata Tk I	Samarinda
WaKet	DPRD Tk II	Samarinda
DanRamil	Samarinda Ulu	Samarinda
Asisten II	Pemda Tk II	Samarinda
Sekretaris	Bappeda Tk II	Samarinda
Wakasat Serse	Polresta	Samarinda
Ketua	Bappedalda	Samarinda
Wakil ketua	Kadin	Samarinda

KAP Survey: North Sulawesi & East Kalimantan

Summary Of Fieldwork Experience

- ❑ Average length of interview per respondent was 60 minutes
- ❑ Compliance and agreement was high - as is usually the case for interesting surveys and in 'under-researched' areas
- ❑ In the few instances where respondents were unable to complete the full interview replacement interviews were conducted
- ❑ We thank you for the assistance and support provided in both Jakarta and in the provinces

What Is The Status Of Environmental Condition / Natural Resources In Their Area

- The relative rankings of issues differs across the two provinces:

Kaltim

Forest
Water (River/Lake)
Pollution In General
Species / Bio-Diversity
Land
Coastal Area
Coral Reef

Sulut

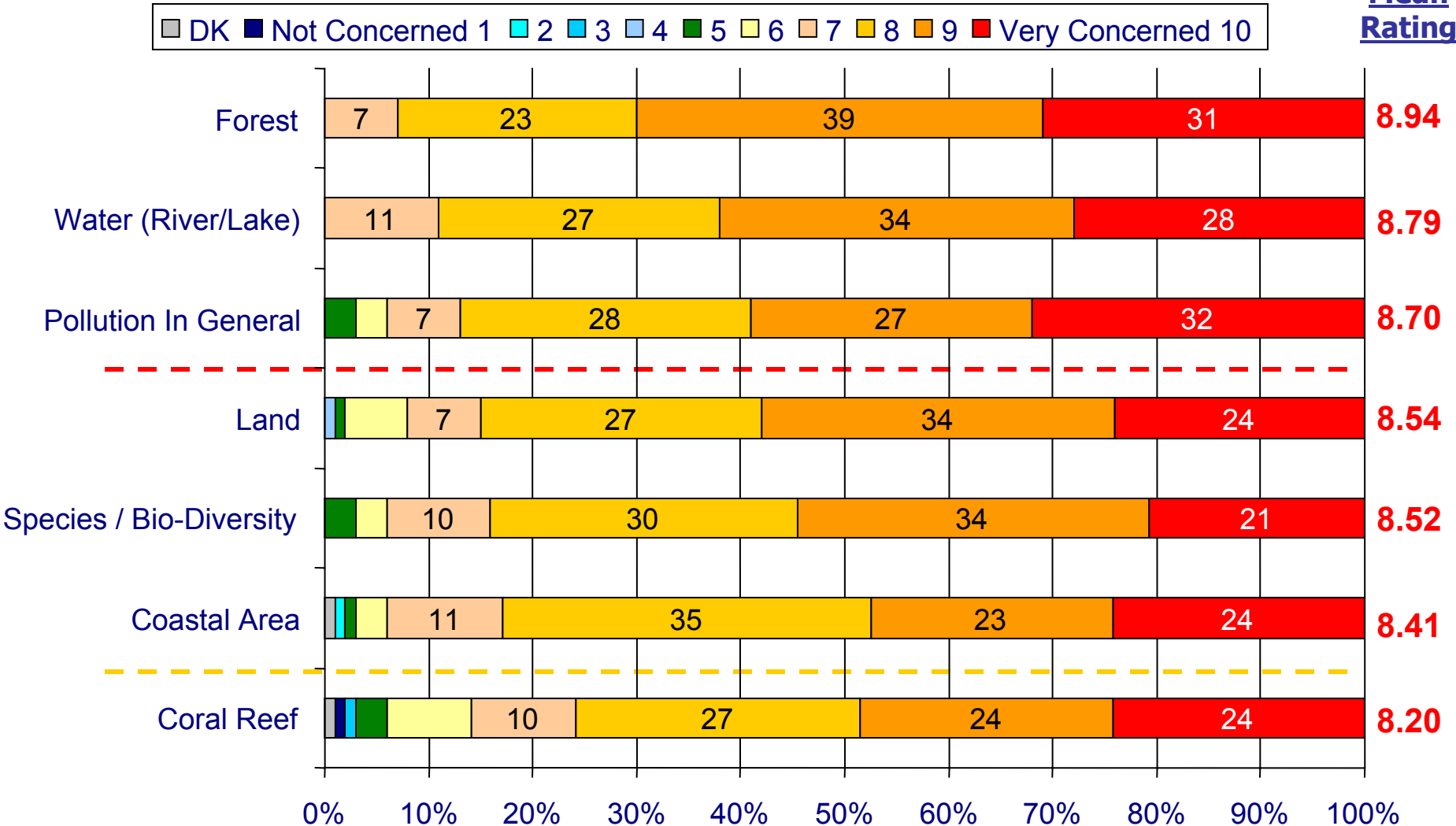
Pollution In General
Forest
Land
Coastal Area
Coral Reef
Water (River/Lake)
Species / Bio-Diversity

What Is The Status Of Environmental Condition / Natural Resources In Their Area

Rating Of Concern - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q4

Mean
Rating

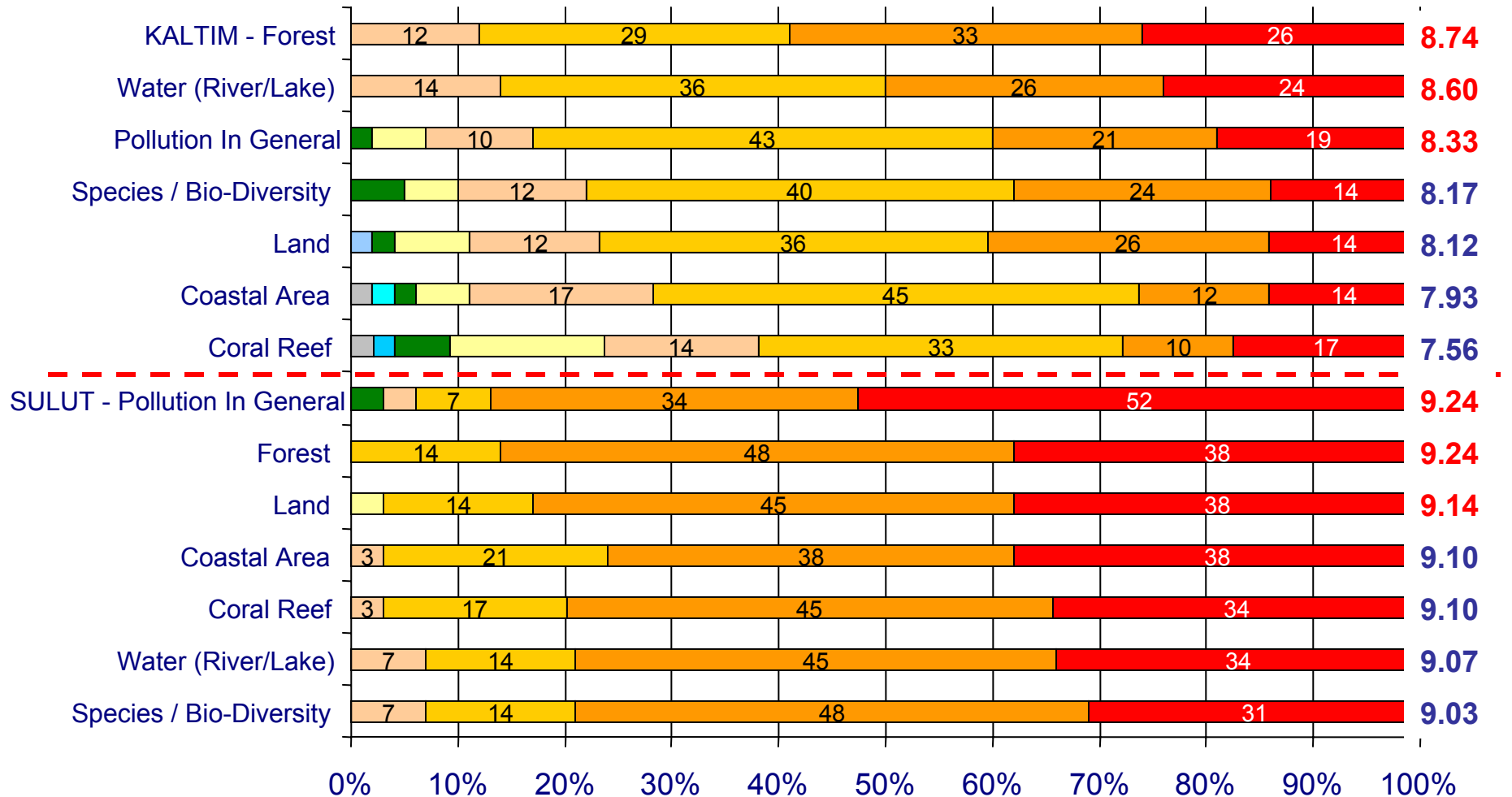


What Is The Status Of Environmental Condition / Natural Resources In Their Area

Rating Of Concern - Base: Provinces

Source: Q4

**Mean
Rating**



What Is The Status Of Environmental Condition / Natural Resources In Their Area - Level Of Concern

Ratings of Concern on Natural Resources Condition in the Area BASE: All Respondents Source: Q4	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
		42	29	31	26	14	39	32
Forest	8.94	8.74	9.24	9.00	8.96	8.79	8.85	9.06
Water	8.79	8.60	9.07	9.00	8.73	8.43	8.69	8.91
Pollution in general	8.70	8.33	9.24	8.81	8.58	8.71	8.49	8.97
Land	8.54	8.12	9.14	8.48	8.50	8.71	8.33	8.78
Species/biodiversity	8.52	8.17	9.03	8.52	8.58	8.43	8.36	8.72
Coastal area	8.41	7.93	9.10	8.60	8.31	8.21	8.21	8.66
Coral reef	8.20	7.56	9.10	8.26	8.28	7.93	7.95	8.52

- ❑ The main focus of concern in Sulut and kaltim

Kaltim

Forest

Water (River/Lake)

Species / Bio-Diversity

Land

NR Depletion (General)

Coastal Area

Coral Reef

Sulut

Coastal Area

Water (River/Lake)

NR Depletion (General)

Land

Species / Bio-Diversity

Forest

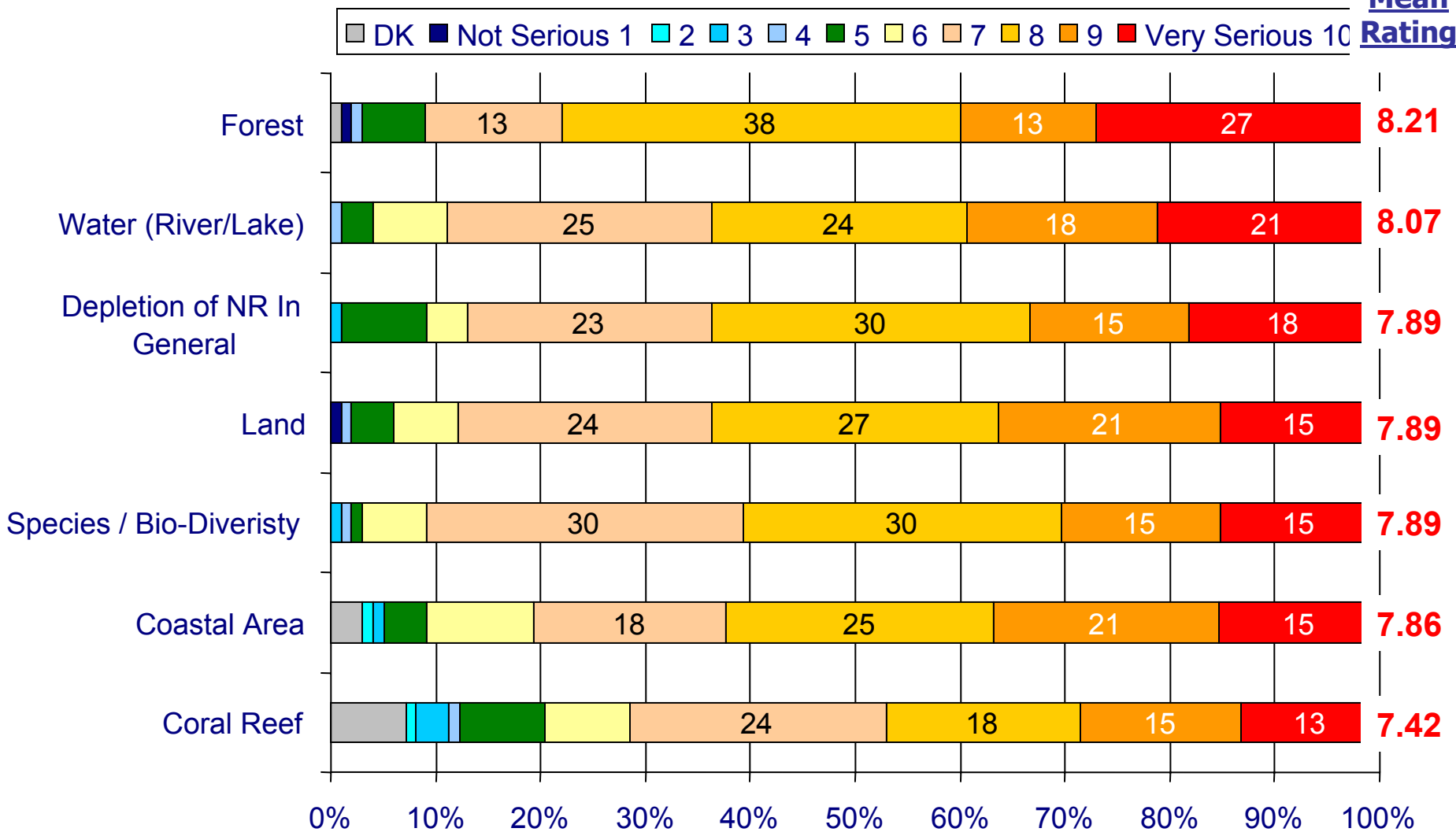
Coral Reef

What Is The Seriousness Of Issue In Their Area

Rating Of Seriousness - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q5a

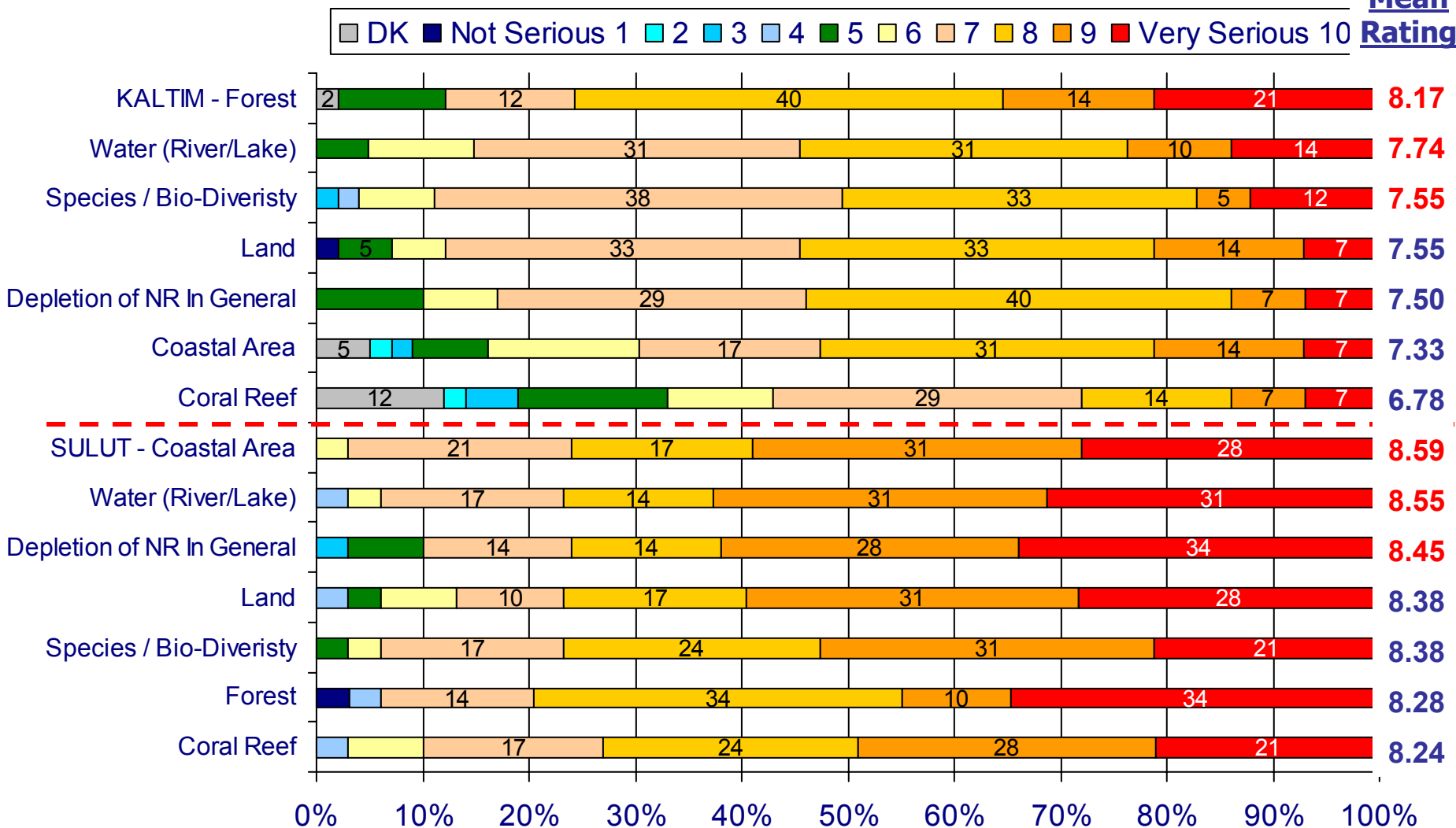
**Mean
Rating**



Rating Of Seriousness - Base: Provinces

Source: Q5a

**Mean
Rating**



Ratings of Natural Resource Depletion Base: All Respondents Source: Q5a	Total 71	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim 42	Sulut 29	Government 31	Department 26	Military 14	2m - 5y 39	5y + 32
Forest	8.21	8.17	8.28	8.39	7.92	8.36	8.18	8.26
Water	8.07	7.74	8.55	8.06	8.12	8.00	7.87	8.31
Land	7.89	7.55	8.38	7.94	7.69	8.14	7.77	8.03
Natural depletion in general	7.89	7.50	8.45	8.03	7.62	8.07	7.79	8.00
Species/biodiversity	7.89	7.55	8.38	7.87	8.00	7.71	7.69	8.13
Coastal area	7.86	7.33	8.59	7.97	7.76	7.79	7.95	7.73
Coral reef	7.42	6.78	8.24	7.17	7.54	7.77	7.32	7.57

Rating Of Seriousness

Kaltim

Water Pollution

Ocean Pollution

Air Pollution

Toxic Release

Sulut

Water Pollution

Toxic Release

Ocean Pollution

Air Pollution

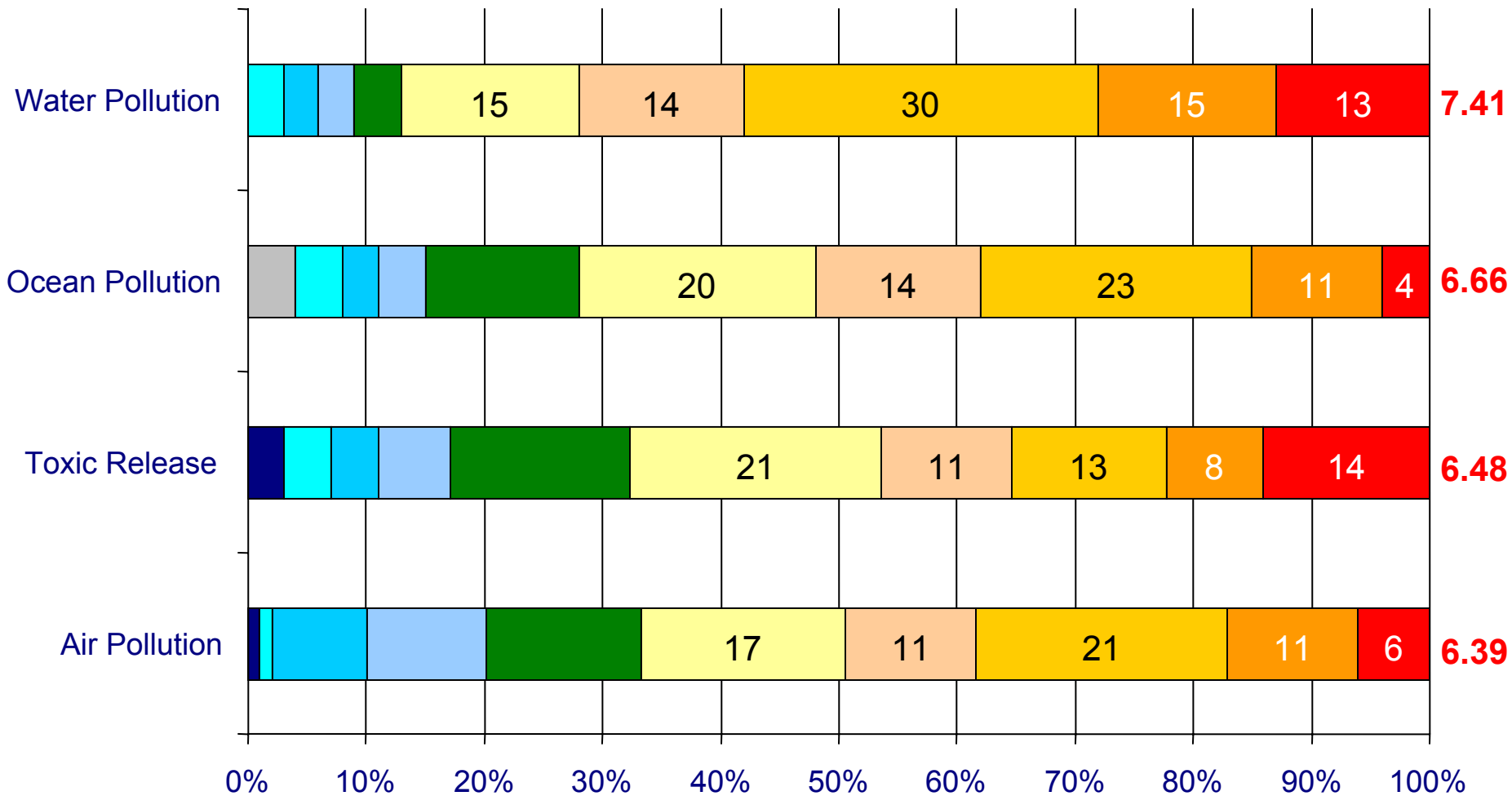
What Is The Seriousness Of Types Of Pollution

Rating Of Seriousness - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q5b

Mean
Rating

DK Not Serious 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Very Serious 10

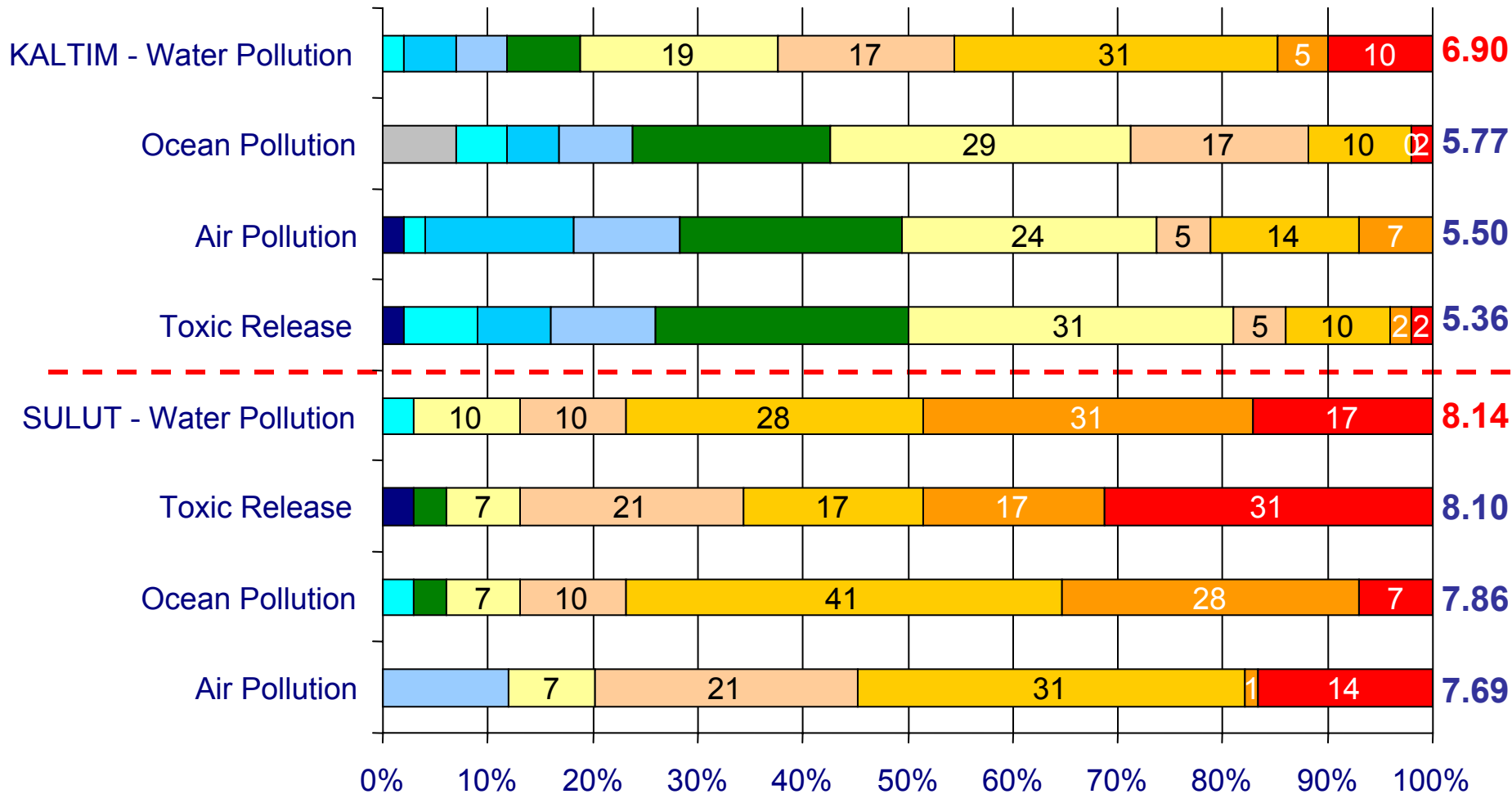


What Is The Seriousness Of Types Of Pollution

Rating Of Seriousness - Base: Provinces

Source: Q5b

Mean
Rating

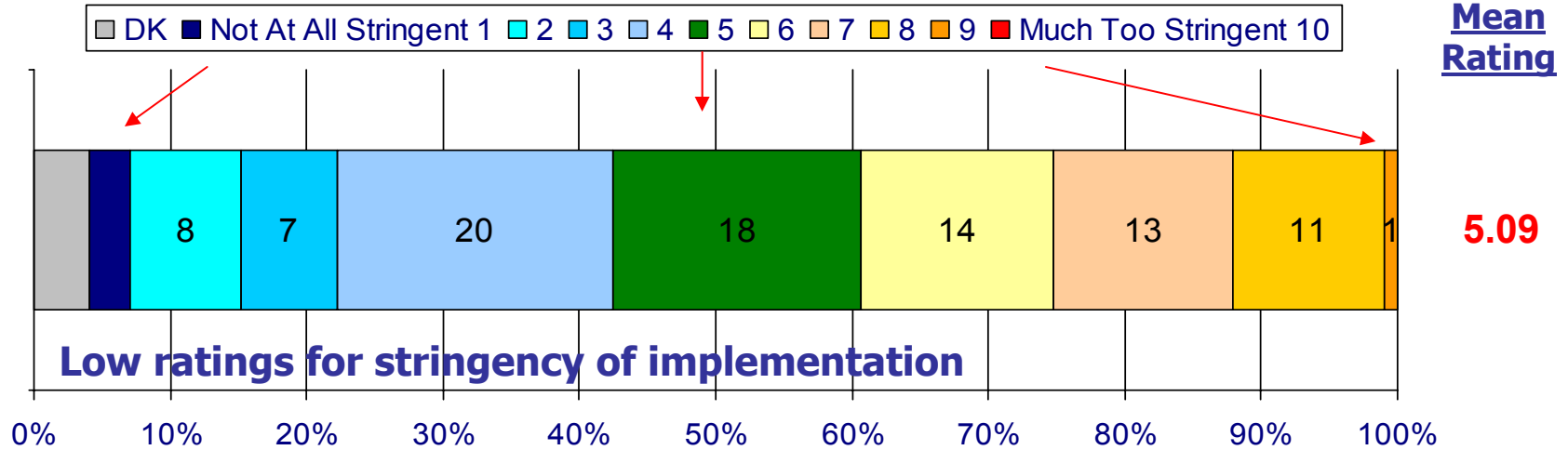


Ratings of Seriousness Of Pollution Base: All Respondents Source: Q5b	Total 71	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim 42	Sulut 29	Government 31	Department 26	Military 14	2m - 5y 39	5y + 32
Water pollution	7.41	6.90	8.14	7.42	7.42	7.36	7.21	7.66
Ocean pollution	6.66	5.77	7.86	6.50	6.56	7.23	6.63	6.70
Toxic Release	6.48	5.36	8.10	6.48	5.96	7.43	6.33	6.66
Air pollution	6.39	5.50	7.69	6.19	6.38	6.86	6.46	6.31

The Implementation Of Laws And Regulation On Natural Resources

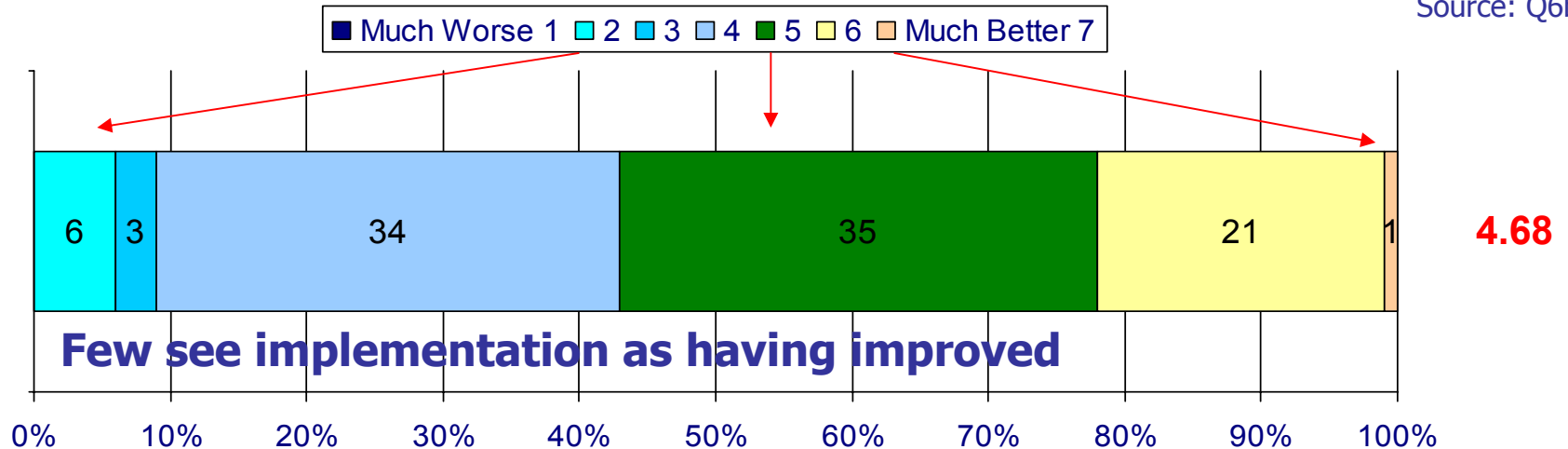
Rating Of Stringency - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q6a



Rating Of Better/Worse Implementation - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q6b

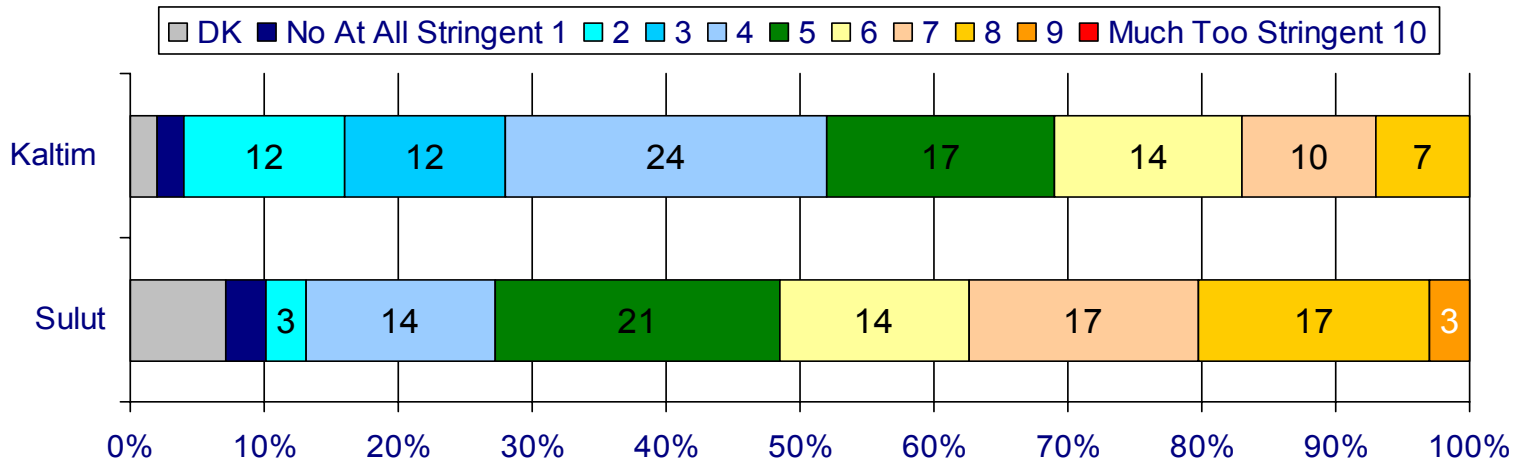


The Implementation Of Laws And Regulation On Natural Resources

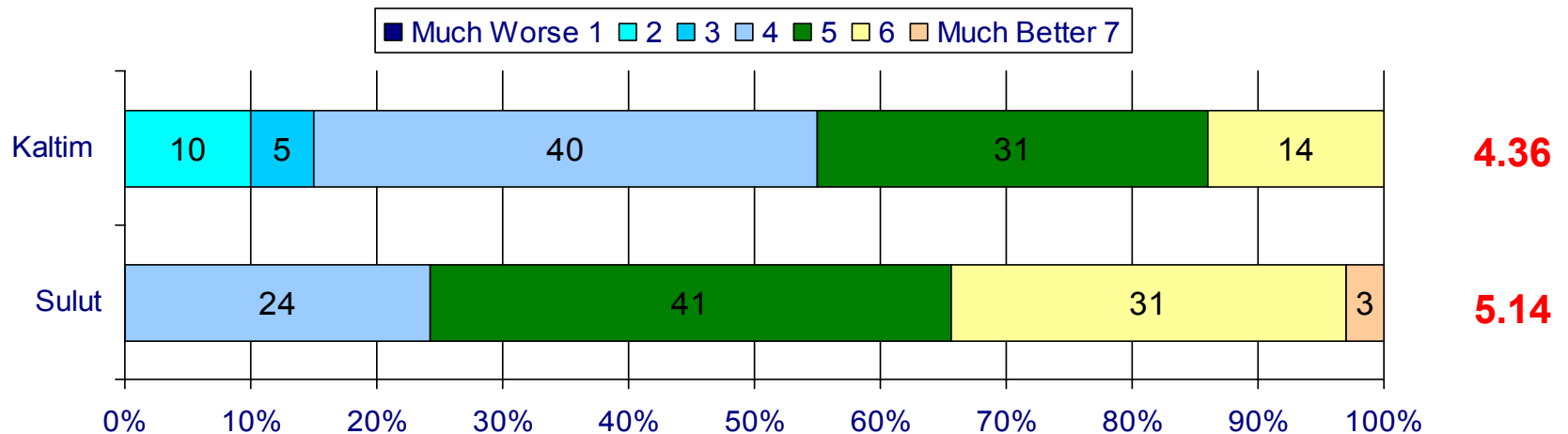
Rating Of Stringency - Base: Provinces

Source: Q6a

**Mean
Rating**



Rating Of Better/Worse Implementation - Base: Provinces



The Implementation Of Laws And Regulation On Natural Resources

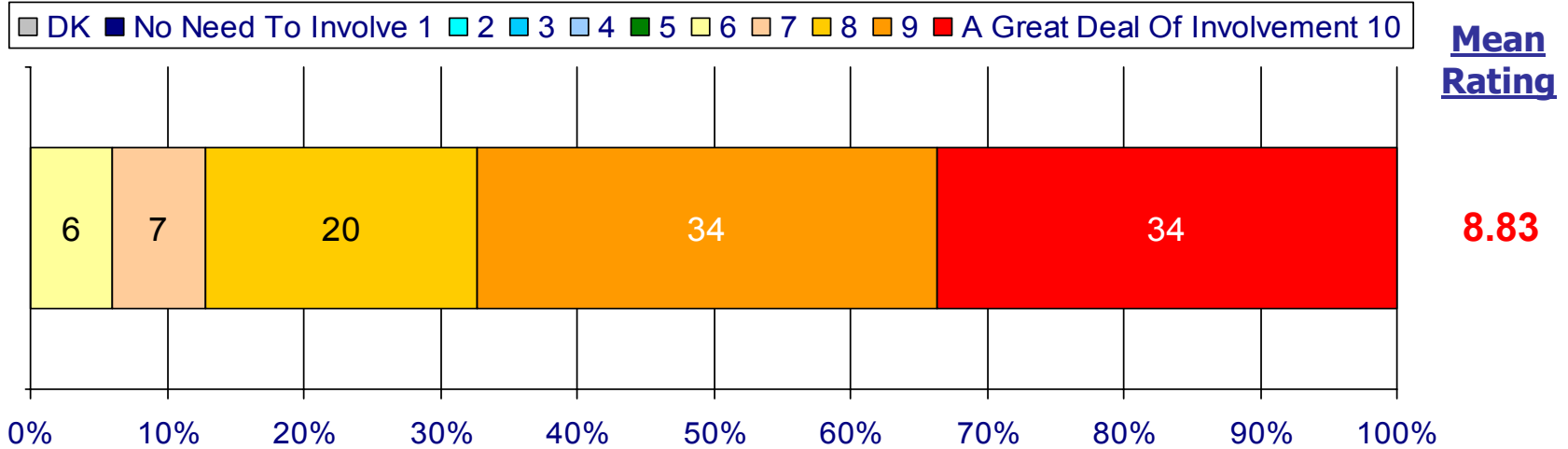
Ratings Of Law Implementation on Natural Resource Base: All Respondents Source:Q6a	Total 71	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim 42	Sulut 29	Government 31	Department 26	Military 14	2m - 5y 39	5y + 32
MEANS	5.09	4.61	5.81	4.80	5.00	6.00	5.11	5.06

Ratings of Better or Worse Implementation Base: All Respondents Source:Q6b	Total 71	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim 42	Sulut 29	Government 31	Department 26	Military 14	2m - 5y 39	5y + 32
MEANS	4.68	4.36	5.14	4.52	4.54	5.29	4.64	4.72

Need For Local Communities Involvement In Natural Resources Protection

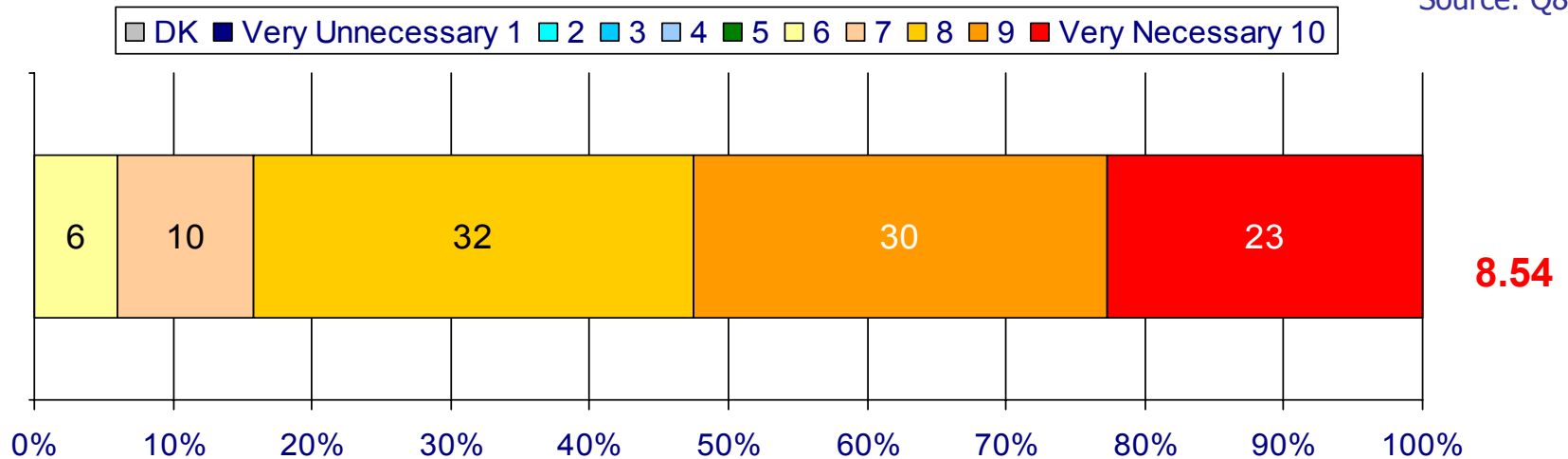
Rating Of Involvement Needs - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q7



Rating Of A Working Group Necessity - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q8

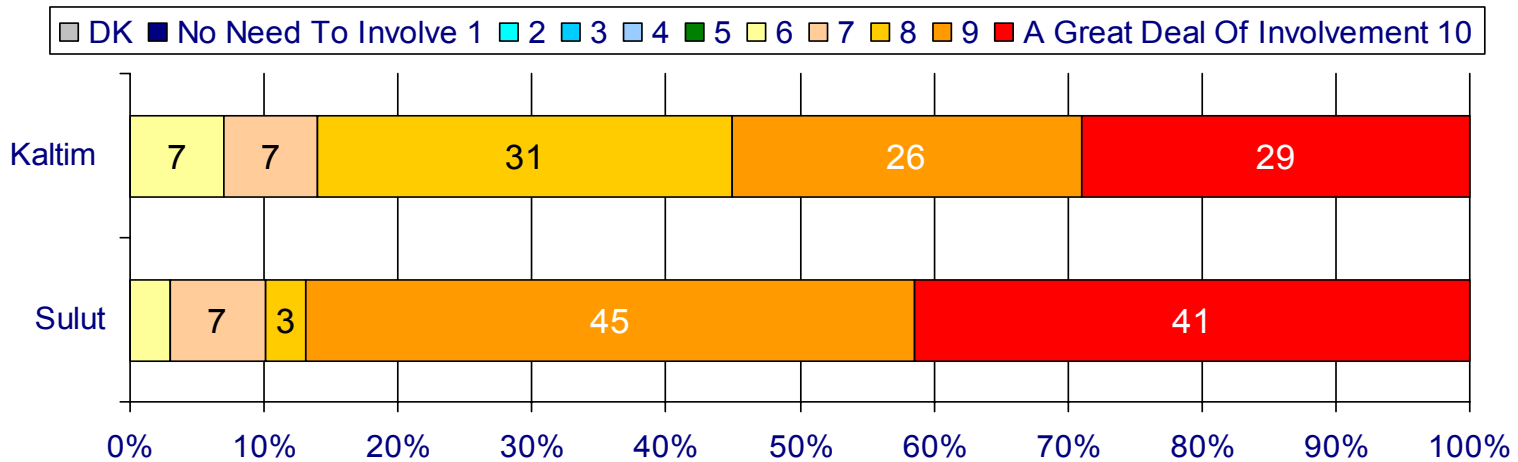


Need For Local Communities Involvement In Natural Resources Protection

Rating Of Involvement Needs - Base: Provinces

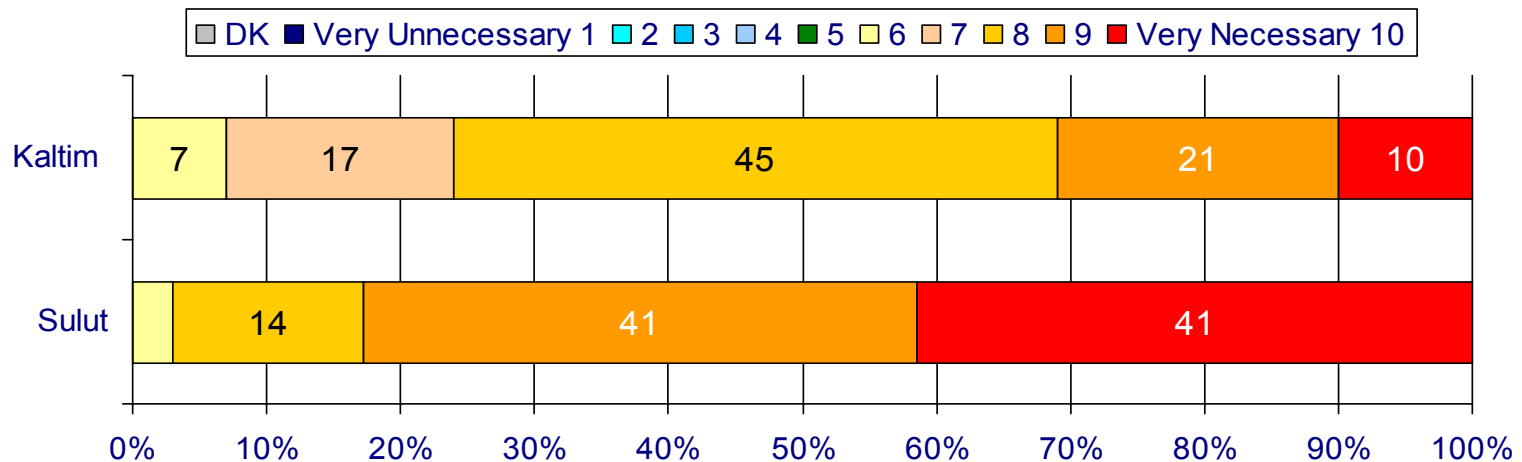
Source: Q7

**Mean
Rating**



Rating Of A Working Group Necessity - Base: Provinces

Source: Q8



Constituency Group Issues

Local Communities Involvement In Natural Resources Protection

Ratings Of Local Community Involvement Needs On Natural Resources Usage Base: All Respondents Source:Q7	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
MEANS	8.83	8.62	9.14	9.16	8.46	8.79	8.87	8.78

Ratings Of Necessarity Of A Working Group Base: All Respondents Source:Q8	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
MEANS	8.54	8.10	9.17	8.58	8.65	8.21	8.54	8.53

Why Local Community Should Be More Involved In Natural Resources Usage Base: All Respondents Source:Q20a	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Local communities have the greatest stake in the future	56	57	55	48	65	57	56	56
Right to protect their resources	23	17	31	29	15	21	21	25
Local communities are always present on enforcement issues	20	26	10	19	19	21	21	19
Local communities more trustworthy than government bodies	1	-	3	3	-	-	3	-

Activities Ever Done In Natural Resources Protection

Activities Ever Done In Natural Resources Protection Base: All Respondents Source: Q9	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Give extension/training to the working team	34	31	38	29	50	14	28	41
Guide/train the community about Natural Resources	20	17	24	23	4	43	21	19
Reforestation	17	26	3	19	19	7	15	19
Take action on people who damage the forest	13	21	-	10	4	36	10	16
Taking care of the pollution	10	7	14	16	8	-	15	3
Patrolling activities	8	2	17	3	12	14	8	9
Taking care of the existing forest	4	5	3	10	-	-	5	3
Make the community get used to protection, rehabilitation and reclamation	4	7	-	6	-	7	3	6
Discussing about conservation with the community leader	3	2	3	-	-	14	3	3
Anticipating illicit felling of forest	3	5	-	3	4	-	-	6
Others	32	36	28	39	31	21	38	25
None/Never	8	10	7	6	12	7	10	6

The Most Important Problems Faced By The Community

Source: Q10

Most Important Problems Faced By The Community Base: All Respondents Source:Q10	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
General Facilities	61	50	76	61	62	57	69	50
Rights to community land	55	60	48	58	50	57	54	56
Conflicts with industry	46	48	45	52	38	50	51	41
Land use by Industry (HGU)	39	29	55	45	35	36	41	38
Health facilities	28	21	38	32	35	7	41	13
Farming Facilities	21	21	21	23	27	7	28	13
Lost of Traditions (adat)	14	21	3	13	19	7	18	9
Indigeneous rights	14	19	7	10	15	21	18	9
Clean water supply	10	14	3	3	15	14	8	13
Election of village head	6	5	7	10	4	-	8	3
Other mention < 4%								
Net Others	45	62	21	39	54	43	41	50

Source: Q11

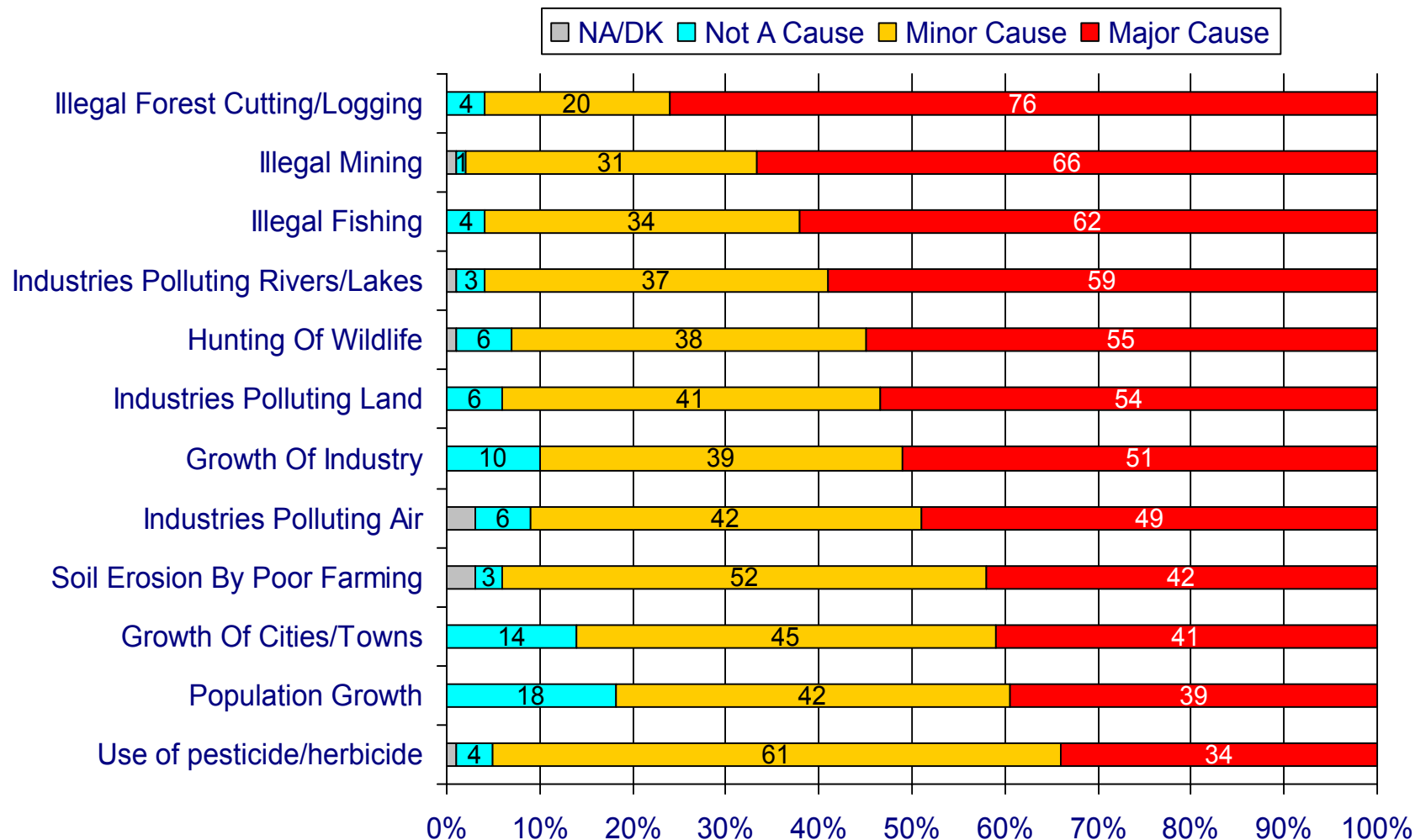
Solutions To NRM Problems Base: All Respondents Source:Q11	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Better law enforcement	77	64	97	77	77	79	79	75
Public information campaign	58	62	52	61	65	36	54	63
Stricter law	56	45	72	58	58	50	62	50
Fair and participative law enforcement	52	50	55	68	38	43	46	59
Alternative source of income	31	36	24	35	38	7	33	28
Other Mention < 4%								
Net Others	10	17	-	10	4	21	13	6

Uses Of Natural Resources Base: All Respondents Source:Q12	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Personal use of the community	85	76	97	87	81	86	85	84
Food for local sale	58	43	79	68	58	36	56	59
Tourist attraction	54	36	79	52	46	71	49	59
Food for export	35	40	28	42	35	21	33	38
Other products for export	25	40	3	23	23	36	26	25
Other products for sale	21	33	3	13	27	29	23	19
Other mention < 3%								

What Is The Cause Of Pollution & Damage In Their Area

Rating Of Causes - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q13



Source: Q13

<u>Kaltim</u>	%	<u>Sulut</u>	%
Illegal forest cutting/logging	79	Illegal mining	76
Illegal mining	60	Illegal forest cutting/logging	72
Illegal fishing	57	Illegal fishing	69
Industry pollute rivers/lakes	55	Industry pollute rivers/lakes	66
Hunting of wildlife	55	Industries polluting land	59
Industry pollute land	50	Industries polluting air	55
Growth of industry	50	Hunting of wildlife	55
Industries polluting air	48	Growth of industry	52
Soil erosion by poor farming	40	Population growth	48
Growth of cities/towns	36	Growth of cities/towns	48
Population growth	33	Soil erosion by poor farming	45
Use of pesticide/herbicide	29	Use of pesticide/herbicide	41

What Is The Cause Of Pollution & Damage In Their Area

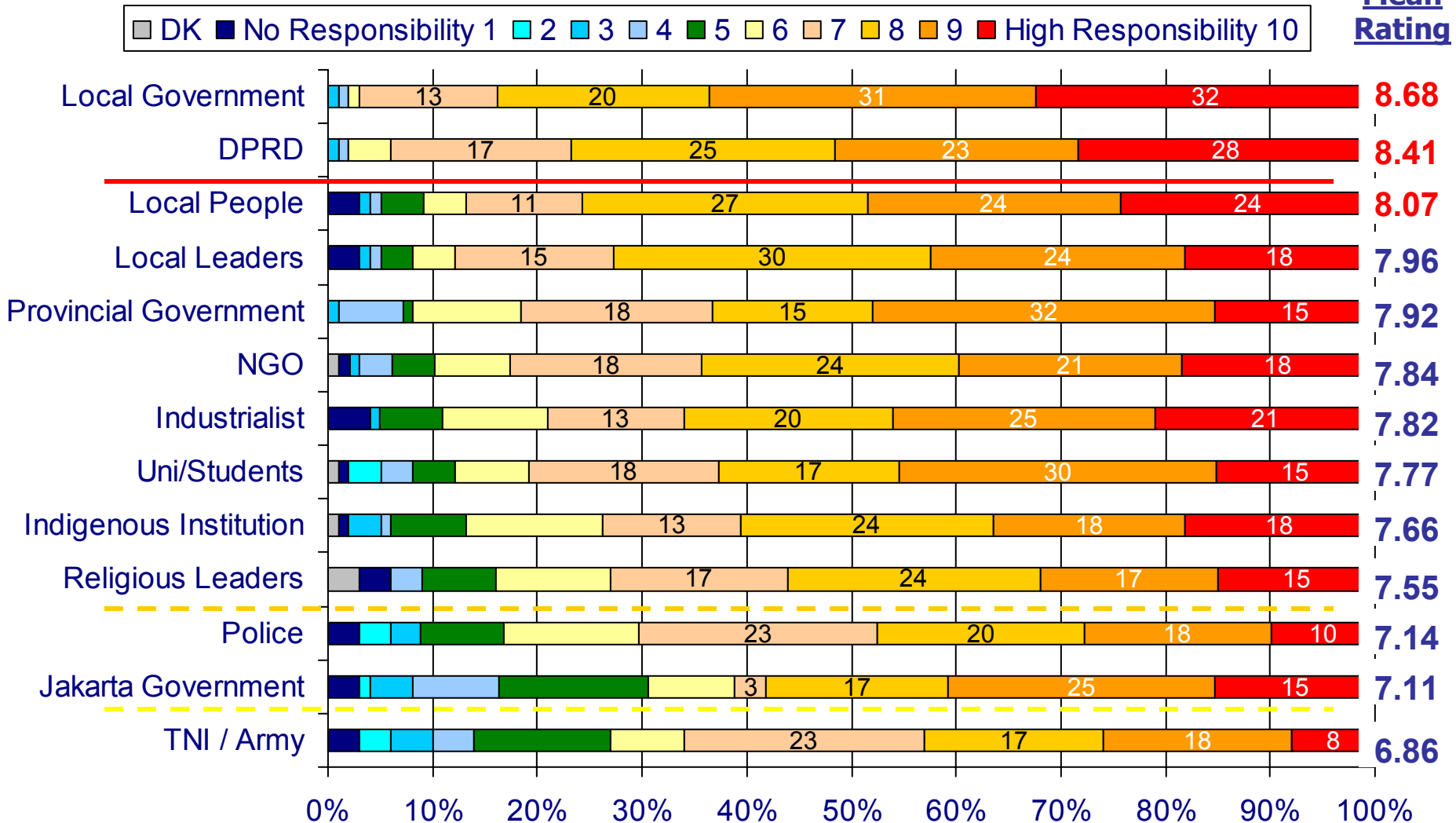
Major Cause of Damage to the Environment/ Natural Resources Base: All Respondents Source:Q14	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Illegal forest cutting/logging	76	79	72	68	81	86	82	69
Illegal mining	66	60	76	68	65	64	59	75
Illegal fishing	62	57	69	61	58	71	62	63
Industry pollute rivers/lakes	59	55	66	58	54	71	59	59
Hunting of wildlife	55	55	55	52	58	57	64	44
Industries polluting land	54	50	59	61	46	50	54	53
Growth of industry	51	50	52	55	54	36	49	53
Industries polluting air	49	45	55	48	46	57	49	50
Soil erosion by poor farming	42	40	45	45	42	36	44	41
Population growth	39	33	48	35	50	29	28	53
Use of pesticide/herbicide	34	29	41	35	35	29	28	41

	<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Sulut</u>
Who should be <u>MOST</u> Responsible	Local Government DPRD Local People Industry	Local Government DPRD Local Leader Religious Leader Provincial Government NGO
Who <u>MOST</u> Contributes	Local Government DPRD NGO Provincial Government	Local Government University/Students NGO Provincial Government Local Leader Religious Leader
Who is <u>MOST</u> Trusted	Local Government DPRD	University/Student

Rating Of Responsibility - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q15

**Mean
Rating**



Source: Q15

<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Local government	8.52	Local government	8.90
DPRD	8.14	DPRD	8.79
Local people	7.93	Local leader	8.52
Industrialist	7.93	Religious leader	8.46
Local leader	7.57	Provincial government	8.45
Provincial government	7.55	NGO	8.43
NGO	7.45	University/students	8.32
University/students	7.40	Local people	8.28
Indigenous institution	7.32	Indigenous institution	8.14
Religious leader	6.93	Army	7.79
Police	6.88	Jakarta government	7.76
Jakarta government	6.67	Industrialist	7.66
Army	6.21	Police	7.52

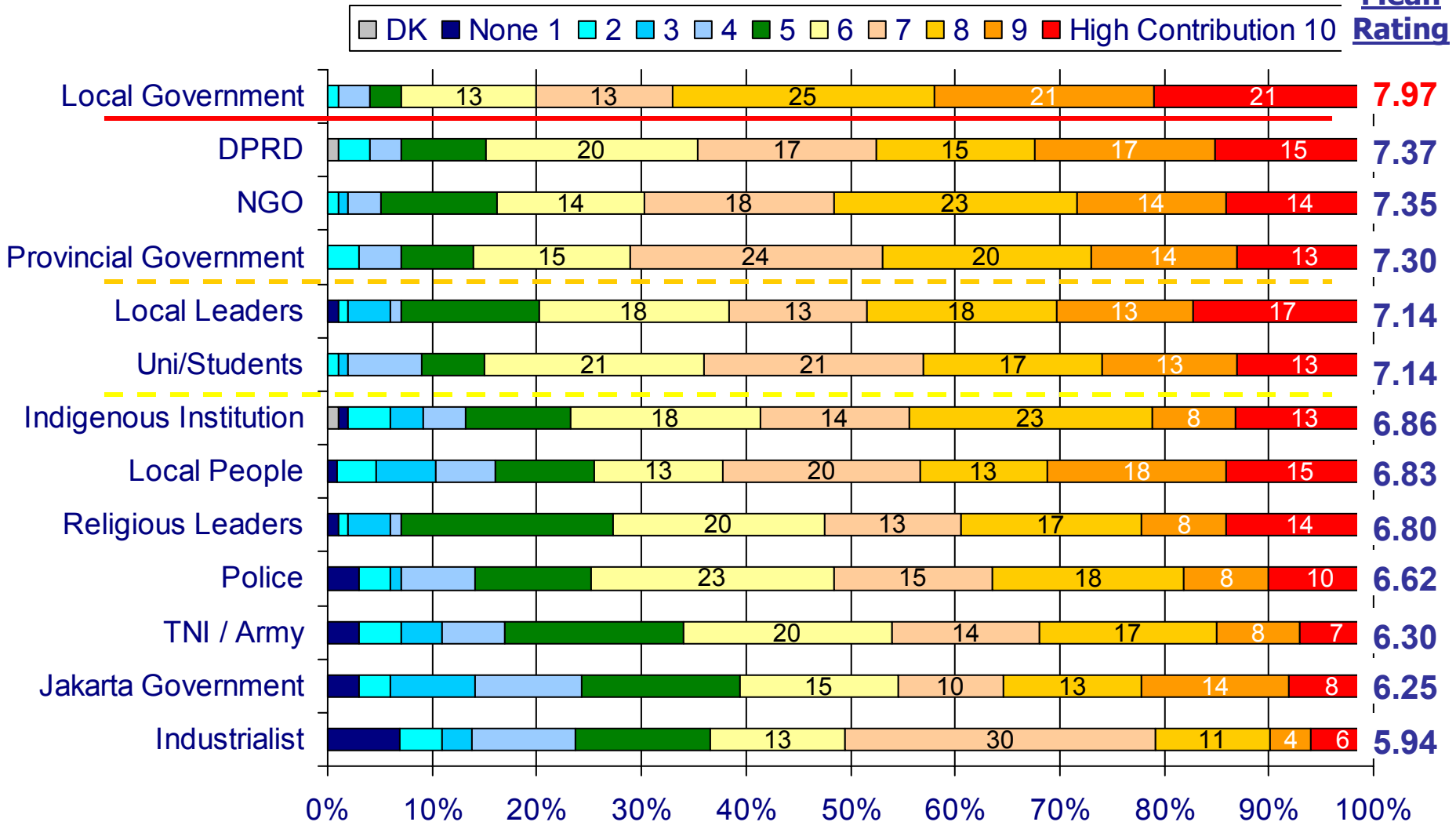
Functions/Organisation Responsibility On Managing Natural Resources Base: All Respondents Source:Q15	Total 71	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
		42	29	31	26	14	39	32
Local government	8.68	8.52	8.90	8.84	8.38	8.86	8.46	8.94
DPRD	8.41	8.14	8.79	8.58	8.15	8.50	8.28	8.56
Local people	8.07	7.93	8.28	8.42	7.81	7.79	7.74	8.47
Local leader	7.96	7.57	8.52	8.13	7.54	8.36	7.72	8.25
Provincial government	7.92	7.55	8.45	7.68	7.88	8.50	7.49	8.44
NGO	7.84	7.45	8.43	8.03	7.54	8.00	7.55	8.19
Industrialist	7.82	7.93	7.66	8.00	7.62	7.79	7.41	8.31
University/students	7.77	7.40	8.32	7.53	7.92	8.00	7.42	8.19
Indigenous institution	7.66	7.32	8.14	7.71	7.36	8.07	7.32	8.06
Religious leader	7.55	6.93	8.46	7.43	7.31	8.31	7.32	7.84
Police	7.14	6.88	7.52	6.84	7.23	7.64	6.82	7.53
Jakarta government	7.11	6.67	7.76	6.97	7.15	7.36	7.13	7.09
Army	6.86	6.21	7.79	6.68	6.92	7.14	6.56	7.22

Contribution Made In Solving Environmental Problems

Rating Of Contribution - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q16

Mean Rating



Source: Q16

<u>Kaltim</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Sulut</u>	<u>Mean</u>
Local government	7.71	Local government	8.34
DPRD	7.02	University/students	8.14
NGO	6.88	NGO	8.03
Provincial government	6.83	Provincial government	7.97
Local leader	6.57	Local leader	7.97
University/students	6.45	Religious leader	7.97
Indigenous institution	6.41	Jakarta government	7.79
Local people	6.38	DPRD	7.86
Religious leader	6.00	Police	7.66
Police	5.90	Local people	7.48
Industrialist	5.76	Indigenous institution	7.48
Army	5.57	Army	7.34
Jakarta government	5.19	Industrialist	6.21

Functions/Organisation Contribution On Solving Environmental Problems Source: Q16	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
Local government	7.97	7.71	8.34	7.87	8.12	7.93	7.64	8.38
DPRD	7.37	7.02	7.86	7.35	7.32	7.50	7.32	7.44
NGO	7.35	6.88	8.03	7.45	7.23	7.36	6.95	7.84
Provincial government	7.30	6.83	7.97	6.94	7.58	7.57	6.97	7.69
Local leader	7.14	6.57	7.97	7.03	6.96	7.71	6.85	7.50
University/students	7.14	6.45	8.14	6.94	7.19	7.50	6.95	7.38
Indigenous institution	6.86	6.41	7.48	6.84	6.68	7.21	6.61	7.16
Local people	6.83	6.38	7.48	6.65	6.58	7.71	6.54	7.19
Religious leader	6.80	6.00	7.97	6.68	6.58	7.50	6.62	7.03
Police	6.62	5.90	7.66	6.23	6.46	7.79	6.41	6.88
Army	6.30	5.57	7.34	6.03	6.38	6.71	5.85	6.84
Jakarta government	6.25	5.19	7.79	6.03	6.62	6.07	6.31	6.19
Industrialist	5.94	5.76	6.21	5.65	6.15	6.21	5.62	6.34

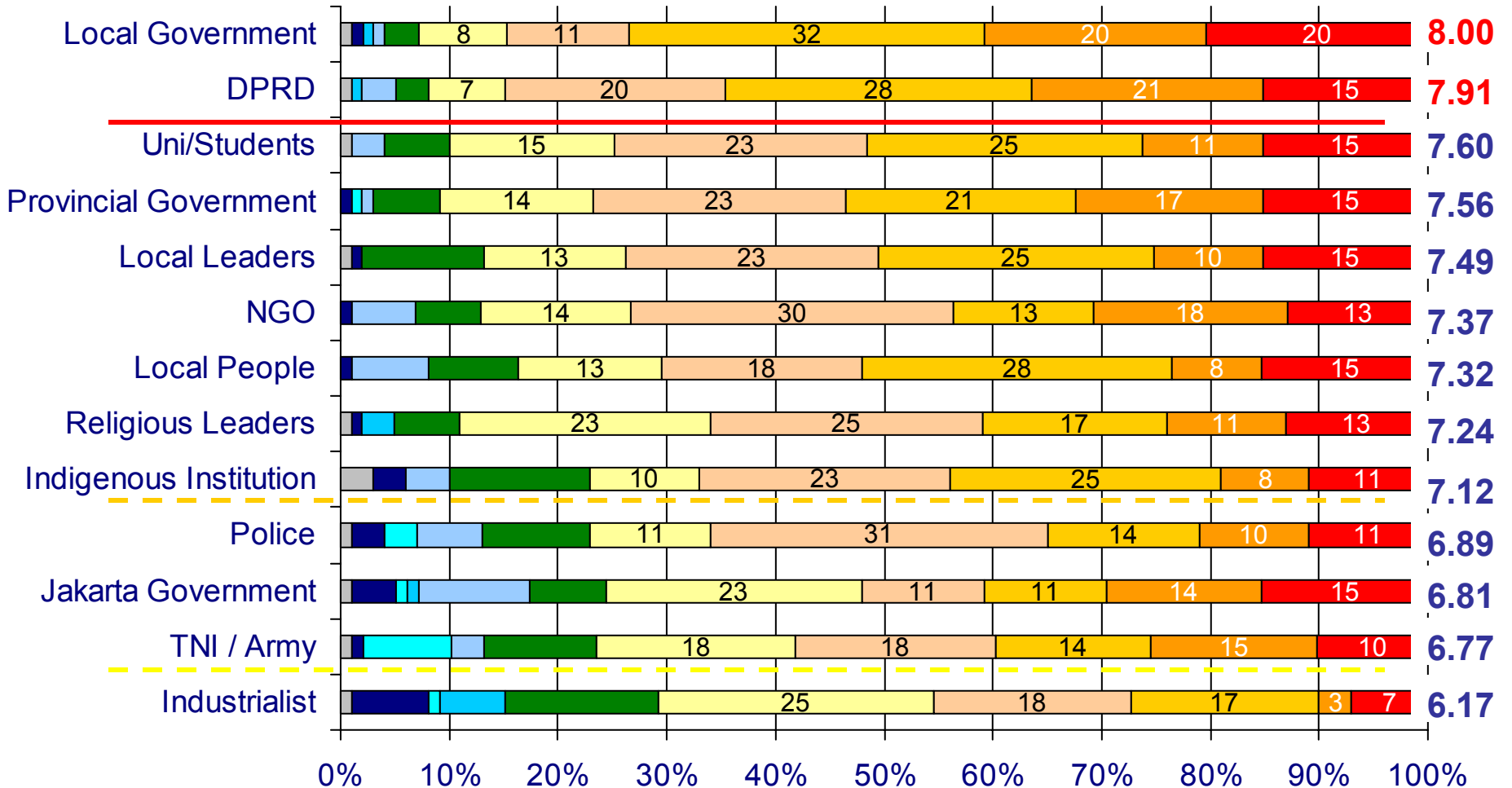
Degree Of Trust Placed On Groups Re Motivation To Protect Natural Resources

Rating Of Trust - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q17

Mean Rating

DK No Trust 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 High Trust 10



Source: Q17

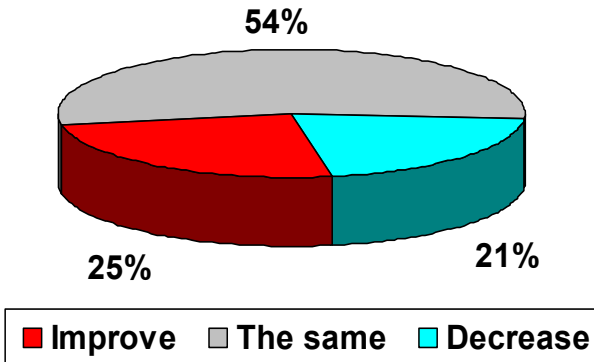
Kaltim	Mean	Sulut	Mean
Local government	7.88	University/students	8.55
DPRD	7.59	DPRD	8.38
Provincial government	7.19	Local government	8.17
NGO	7.07	Jakarta government	8.14
Local leader	6.93	Religious leader	8.14
Local people	6.93	Provincial government	8.10
University/students	6.93	Local leader	8.10
Indigenous institution	6.73	Police	7.97
Religious leader	6.61	Local people	7.90
Police	6.12	Army	7.86
Army	6.00	NGO	7.79
Industrialist	6.00	Indigenous institution	7.68
Jakarta Government	5.88	Industrialist	6.41

Functions/Organisation Motivation In Protecting NR Source: Q17	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
Local government	8.00	7.88	8.17	8.10	8.28	7.29	7.85	8.19
DPRD	7.91	7.59	8.38	7.94	7.88	7.93	7.82	8.03
University/students	7.60	6.93	8.55	7.61	7.64	7.50	7.50	7.72
Provincial government	7.56	7.19	8.10	7.39	8.12	6.93	7.28	7.91
Local leader	7.49	7.05	8.10	7.61	7.24	7.64	7.32	7.69
NGO	7.37	7.07	7.79	7.74	6.92	7.36	7.18	7.59
Local people	7.32	6.93	7.90	7.48	6.96	7.64	7.15	7.53
Religious leader	7.24	6.61	8.14	7.19	7.00	7.79	7.11	7.41
Indigenous institution	7.12	6.73	7.68	7.13	6.79	7.64	6.86	7.41
Police	6.89	6.12	7.97	6.65	6.72	7.71	6.61	7.22
Jakarta government	6.81	5.88	8.14	6.55	7.24	6.64	6.66	7.00
Army	6.77	6.00	7.86	6.71	6.80	6.86	6.32	7.31
Industrialist	6.17	6.00	6.41	6.00	6.44	6.07	5.74	6.69

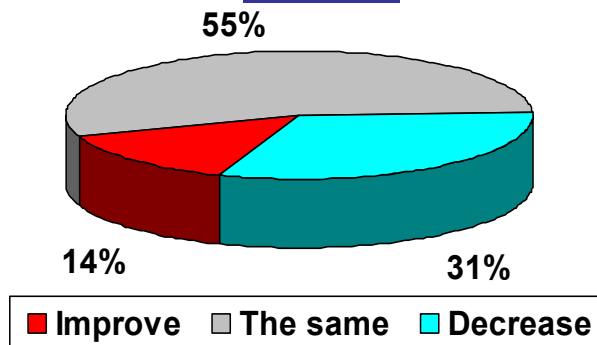
What Is Central Government Performance Relative To Pre 1998

Source: Q14

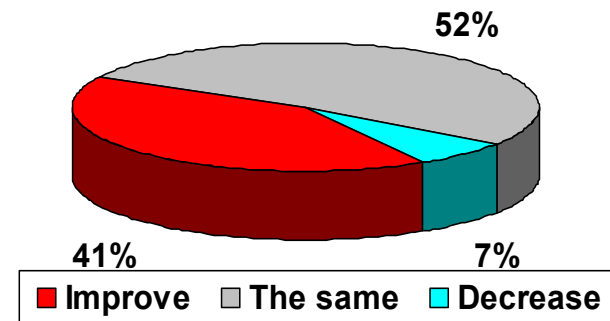
Total Sample



Kaltim



Sulut



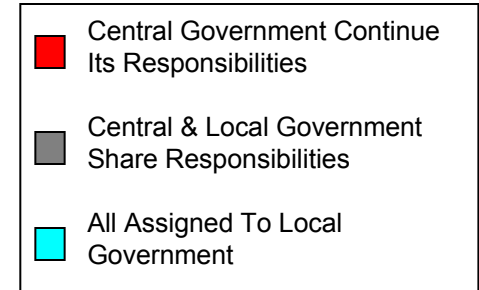
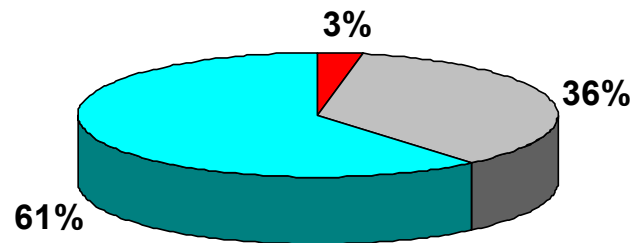
Central Government Performance In NRM Relative Pre 1998 Base: All Respondents Source: Q14	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Improved	25	14	41	32	15	29	18	34
The Same	54	55	52	42	73	43	62	44
Decrease	21	31	7	26	12	29	21	22

The Level Of Government Responsibilities

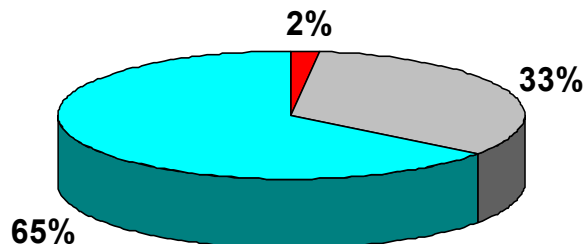
Negotiating Future Land Use When Concessions Expire

Source: Q18i

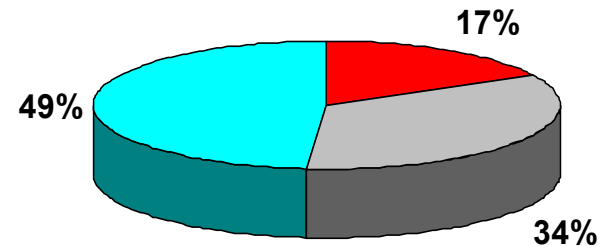
Total Sample



Kaltim



Sulut

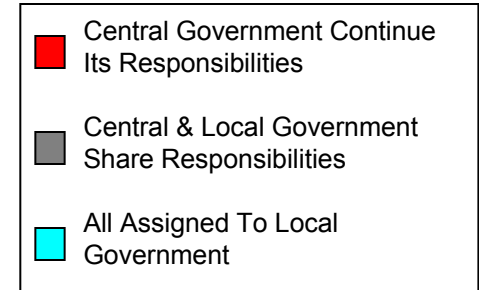
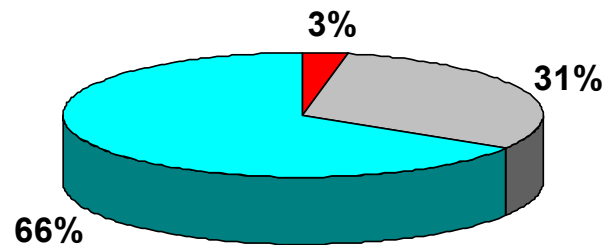


The Level Of Government Responsibilities

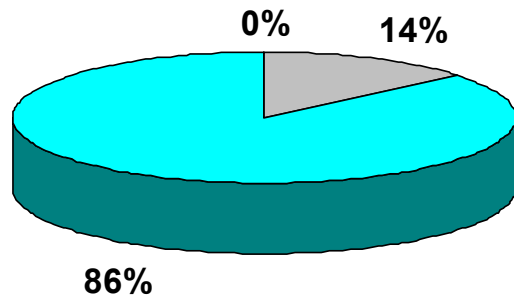
Collecting & Allocating Concession Revenues

Source: Q18ii

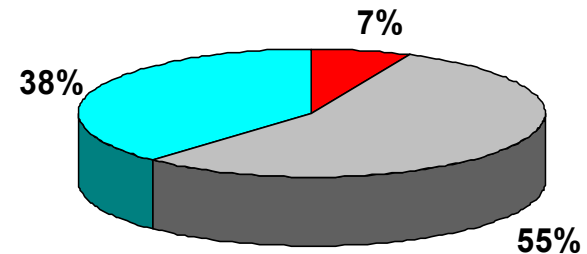
Total Sample



Kaltim



Sulut

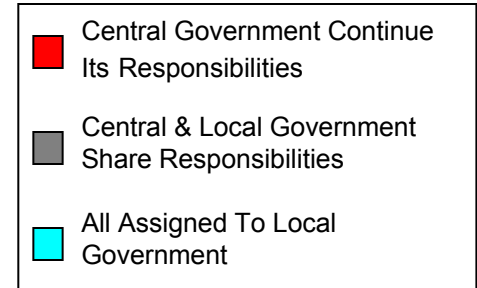
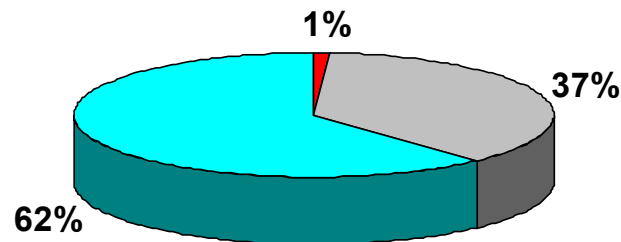


The Level Of Government Responsibilities

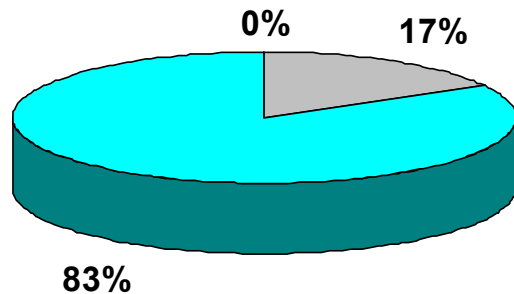
Receiving Concessionaires Reports On Products, Price & Operations

Source: Q18iii

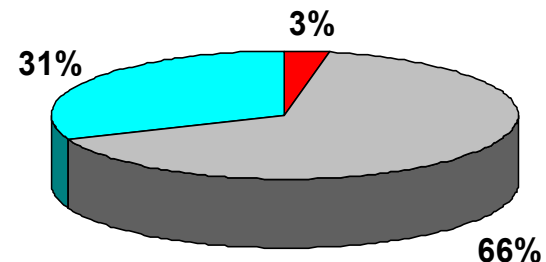
Total Sample



Kaltim



Sulut

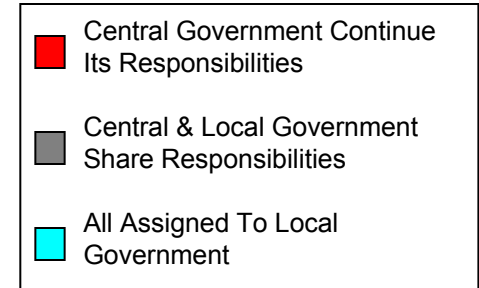
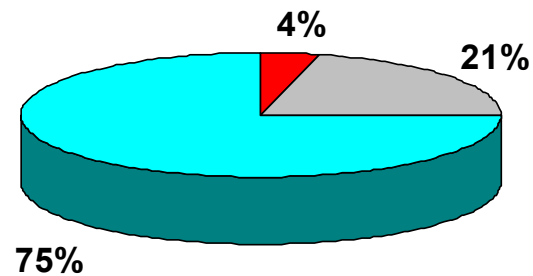


The Level Of Government Responsibilities

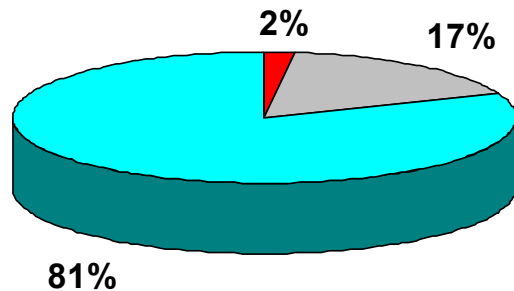
Monitoring, Inspection & Enforcement Term Of Concession Agreements

Source: Q18iv

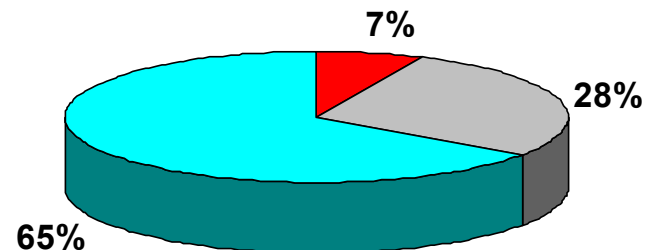
Total Sample



Kaltim



Sulut



The Level Of Government Responsibilities

The Level Of Government Responsibilities Base: All Respondents FILTERS: Negotiating future land use when concessions expire Source:Q18i	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Central government continue its responsibilities	8	2	17	6	4	21	8	9
Central government & local government share responsibilities	34	33	34	35	35	29	31	38
All responsibility assigned to local government	58	64	48	58	62	50	62	53

The Level Of Government Responsibilities Base: All Respondents FILTERS: Collecting & allocating concession revenues Source:Q18ii	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Central government continue its responsibilities	3	-	7	-	8	-	3	3
Central government & local government share responsibilities	31	14	55	29	15	64	28	34
All responsibility assigned to local government	66	86	38	71	77	36	69	63

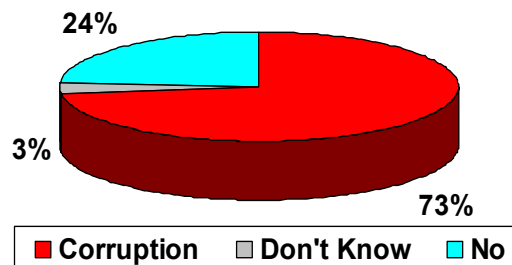
The Level Of Government Responsibilities

The Level Of Government Responsibilities Base: All Respondents FILTERS: Receiving concessionaires' reports on products, prices & operations Source:Q18iii	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Central government continue its responsibilities	1	-	3	-	4	-	3	-
Central government & local government share responsibilities	37	17	66	32	27	64	26	50
All responsibility assigned to local government	62	83	31	68	69	36	72	50

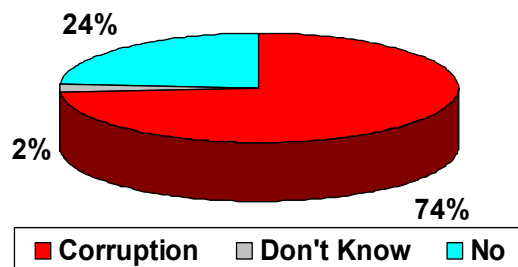
The Level Of Government Responsibilities Base: All Respondents FILTERS: Monitoring, inspection & enforcement of concession agreements Source:Q18iv	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Central government continue its responsibilities	4	2	7	6	4	-	5	3
Central government & local government share responsibilities	21	17	28	16	12	50	18	25
All responsibility assigned to local government	75	81	66	77	85	50	77	72

Source: Q21

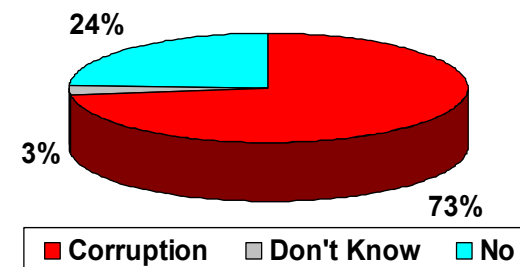
Total Sample



Kaltim



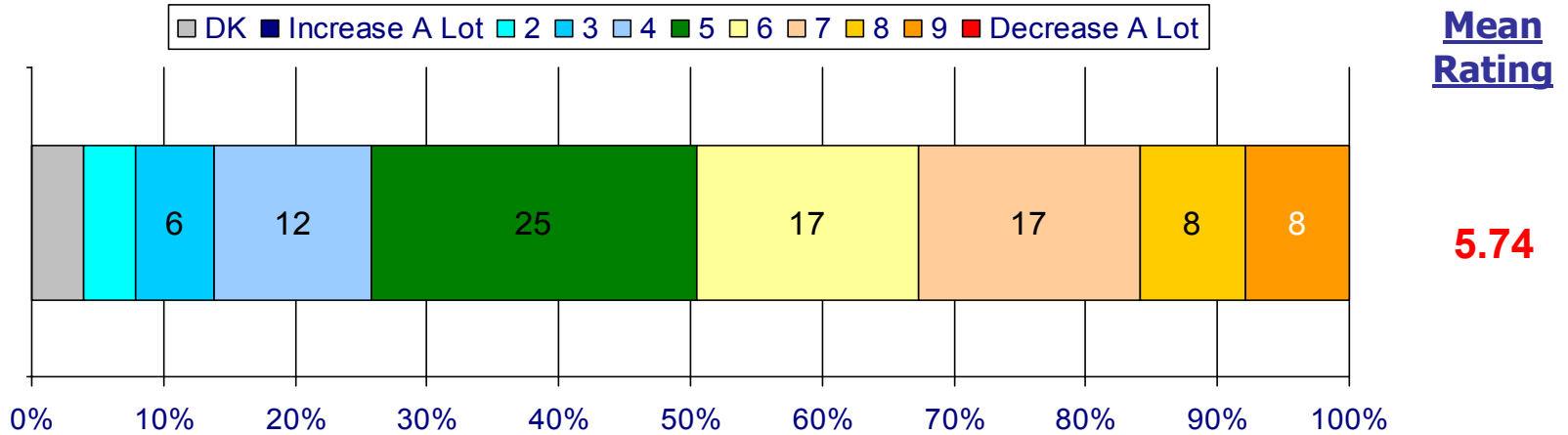
Sulut



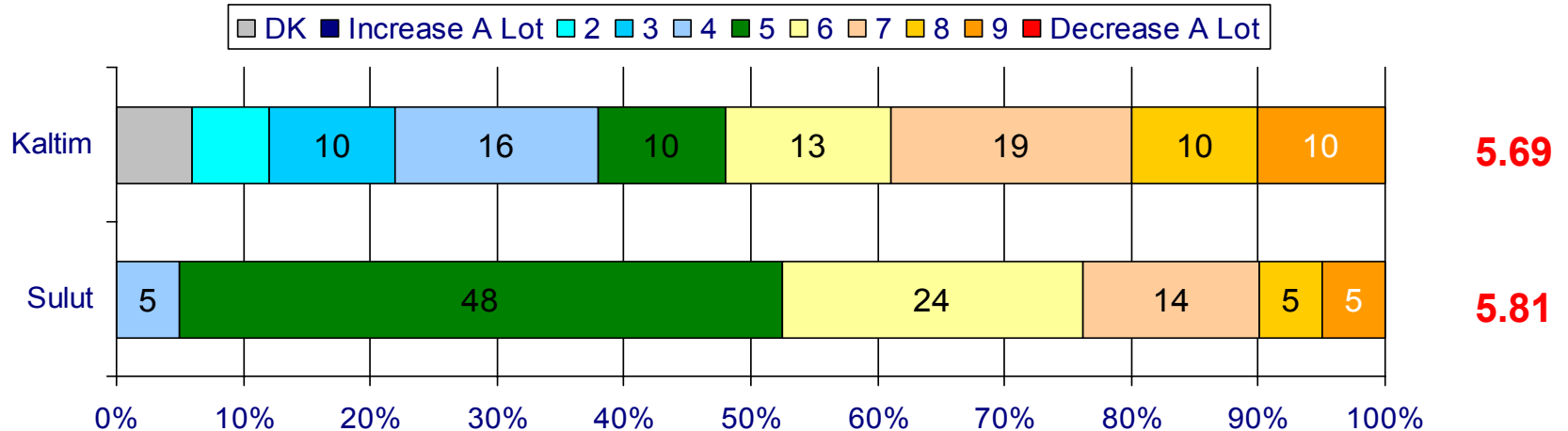
Corruption Problem Happens Base: All Respondents Source:Q21	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Yes	73	74	72	77	77	57	79	66
No	24	24	24	23	19	36	21	28
Do not know	3	2	3	-	4	7	-	6

Corruption Changes Related To Decentralization (To Provincial Level)

Rating Of Corruption Change - Base: See Corruption As A Problem

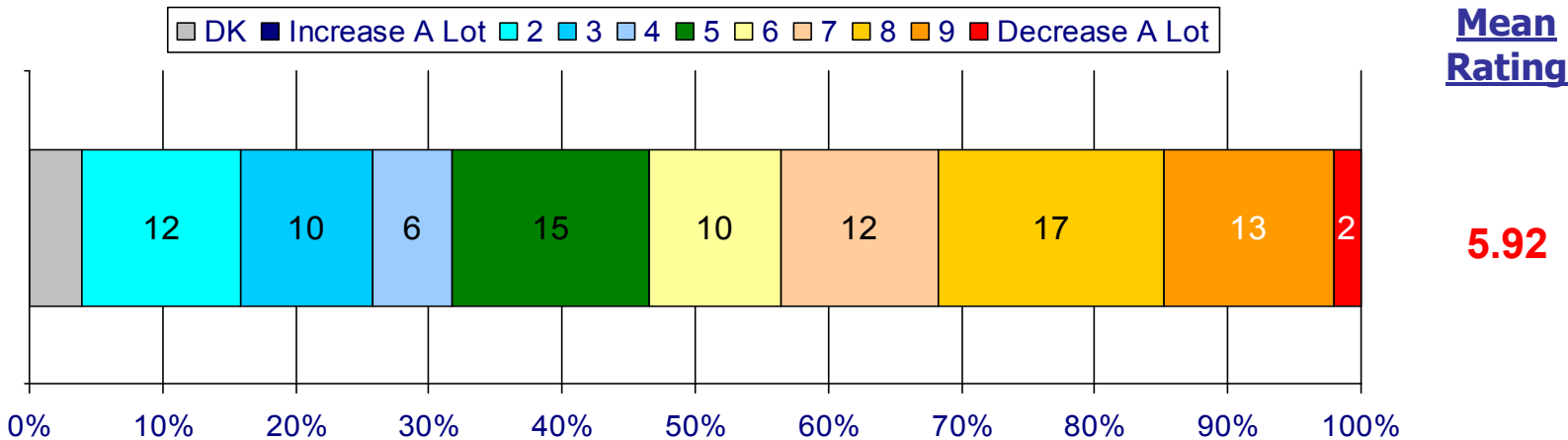


Rating Of Corruption Change - Base: Provinces

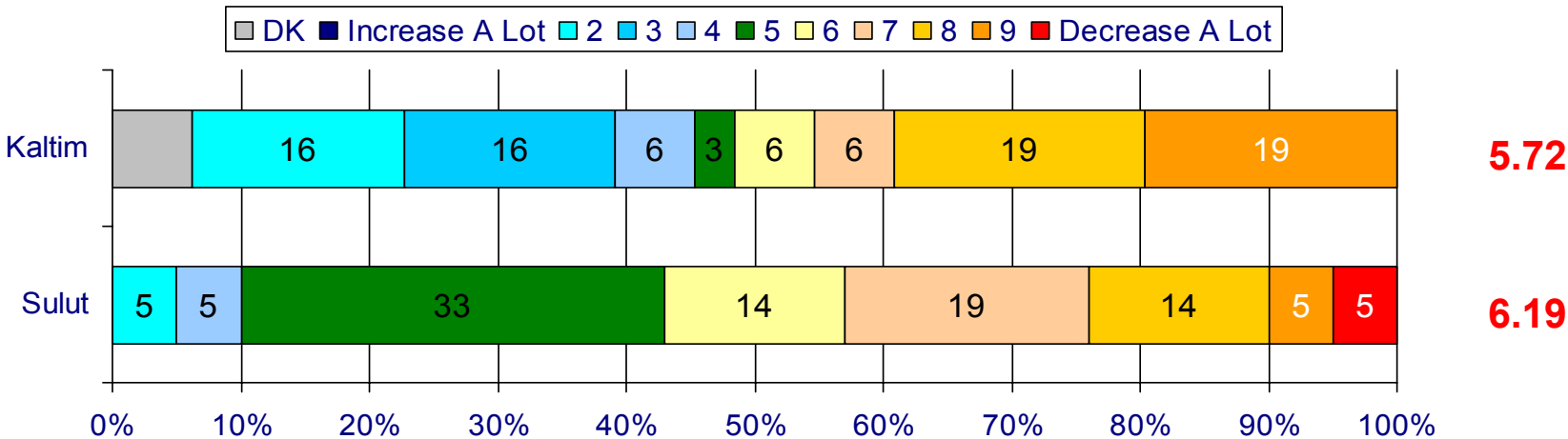


Corruption Changes Related To Decentralization (To District Level)

Rating Of Corruption Change - Base: Q21 (Yes) All Respondents



Rating Of Corruption Change - Base: Q21 (Yes) Provinces



Suggestion For Local People About Natural Resources Protection Base: Q23a (Yes) Source:Q23b	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
		42 %	28 %	31 %	25 %	14 %	38 %	32 %
Give responsibility to the community	54	62	43	55	60	43	47	63
Guide/train the community	27	36	14	29	28	21	26	28
Report directly the spotting activities	11	12	11	16	4	14	13	9
Using the Natural Resources with best practices	9	12	4	10	8	7	13	3
Works with government	9	7	11	6	-	29	11	6
Give attention to the welfare of community	6	2	11	6	4	7	11	-
Active in conservation activities	6	7	4	3	8	7	8	3
Others	14	14	14	16	16	7	18	9
None	1	-	4	3	-	-	-	3

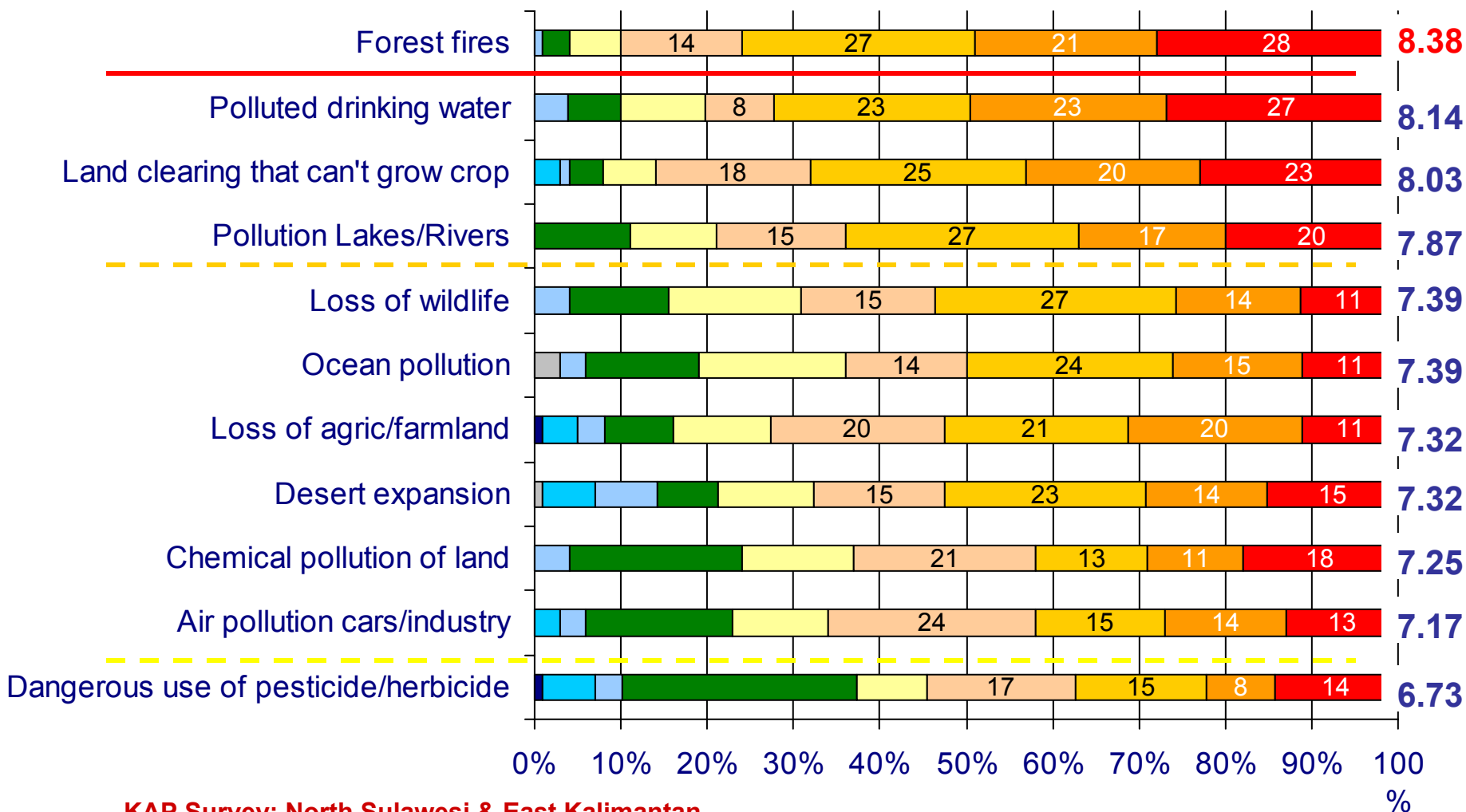
The Problems Perceived In Their Area

Source: Q24

Rating Of Problem - Base: All Respondents

**Mean
Rating**

DK Not A Problem At All 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Major Problem 10



The Problems Perceived In Their Area

Source: Q24

Kaltim	Mean	Sulut	Mean
Forest fire	8.40	Ocean pollution	8.57
Land clearing can't grow crops	7.86	Polluted drinking water	8.55
Pollution drinking water	7.86	Air pollution cars/industry	8.41
Pollution lakes/ rivers	7.60	Loss of wildlife	8.36
Loss of agric/farmland	6.86	Forest fire	8.34
Loss of wildlife	6.74	Chemical pollution of land	8.34
Desert expansion	6.71	Land clearing can't grow crops	8.28
Ocean pollution	6.59	Pollution lakes/ rivers	8.28
Chemical pollution of land	6.50	Danger of pesticide/herbicide	8.21
Air pollution cars/industry	6.31	Desert expansion	8.10
Danger of pesticide/herbicide	5.71	Loss of agric/farmland	8.03

The Problems Perceived In Their Area

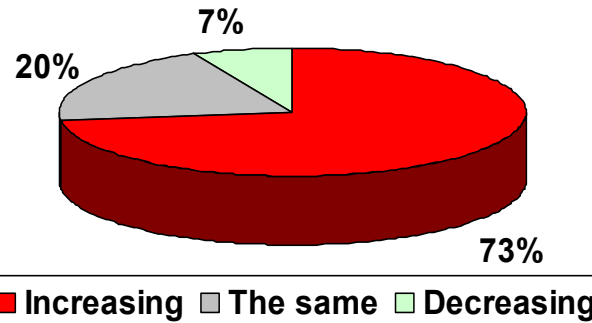
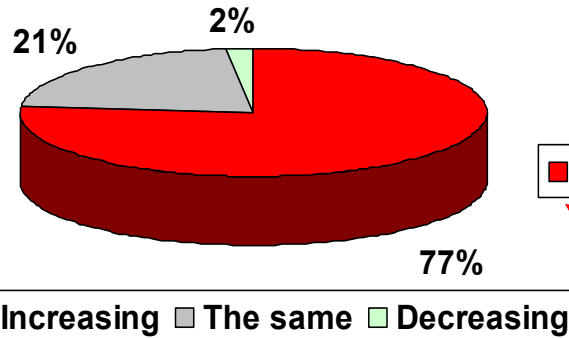
Perception Of Prominence Environmental Problems Base: All Respondents Source: Q24	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
Forest fire	8.38	8.40	8.34	8.48	8.12	8.64	8.03	8.81
Polluted drinking water	8.14	7.86	8.55	8.23	7.85	8.5	7.77	8.59
Land clearing can't grow crops	8.03	7.86	8.28	8.13	7.81	8.21	7.74	8.38
Pollution lakes/ rivers	7.87	7.60	8.28	7.87	7.65	8.29	7.56	8.25
Loss of wildlife	7.39	6.74	8.36	7.39	7.38	7.38	7.28	7.52
Ocean pollution	7.39	6.59	8.57	7.55	7.40	7.00	7.21	7.63
The loss of agric/farmland	7.32	6.83	8.03	7.32	7.00	7.93	6.95	7.78
Desert expansion	7.29	6.71	8.10	7.52	6.96	7.36	6.82	7.87
Chemical pollution on land	7.25	6.50	8.34	7.29	7.12	7.43	7.03	7.53
Air pollution cars/industry	7.17	6.31	8.41	7.45	6.85	7.14	7.08	7.28
Danger of pesticide/herbicide	6.73	5.71	8.21	6.58	6.65	7.21	6.44	7.09

Natural Resource Damage & Changes

Total Sample

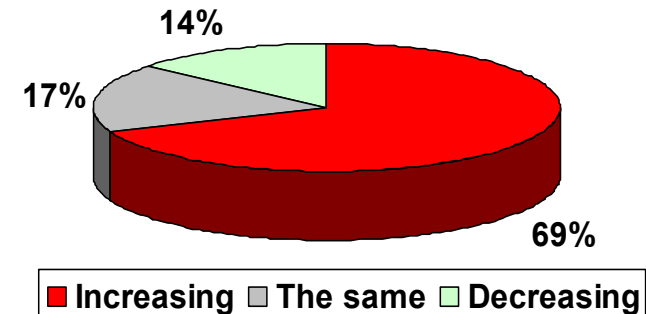
Source: Q26

Kaltim



**Increasing damage
i.e.. getting worse**

Sulut

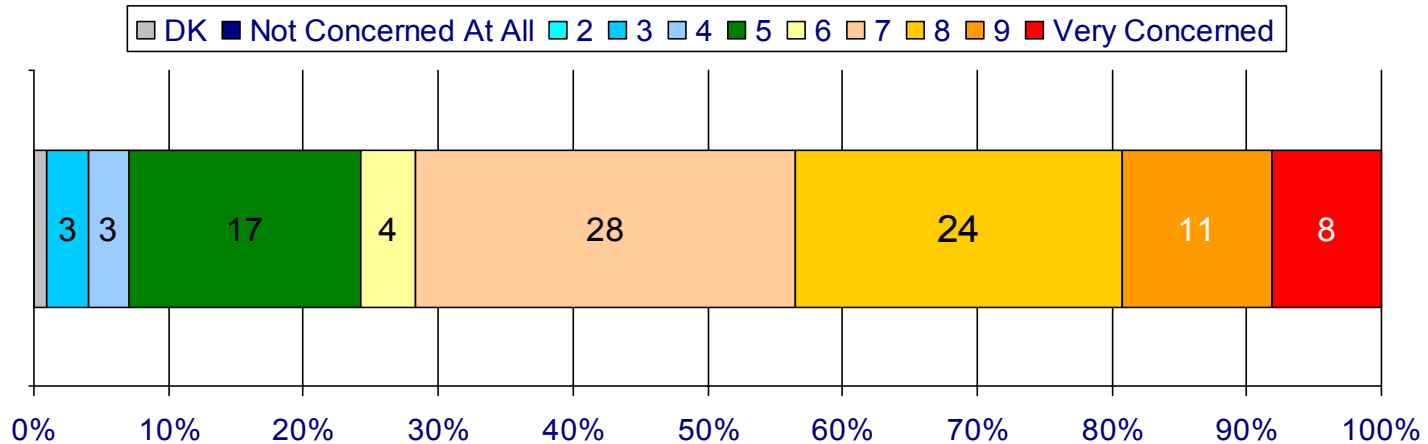


Ratings of Natural Resources Damage Changes								
Base: All Respondents								
Source:Q26								
	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Increasing	73	76	69	71	77	71	77	69
The same	20	21	17	23	19	14	18	22
Decreasing	7	2	14	6	4	14	5	9

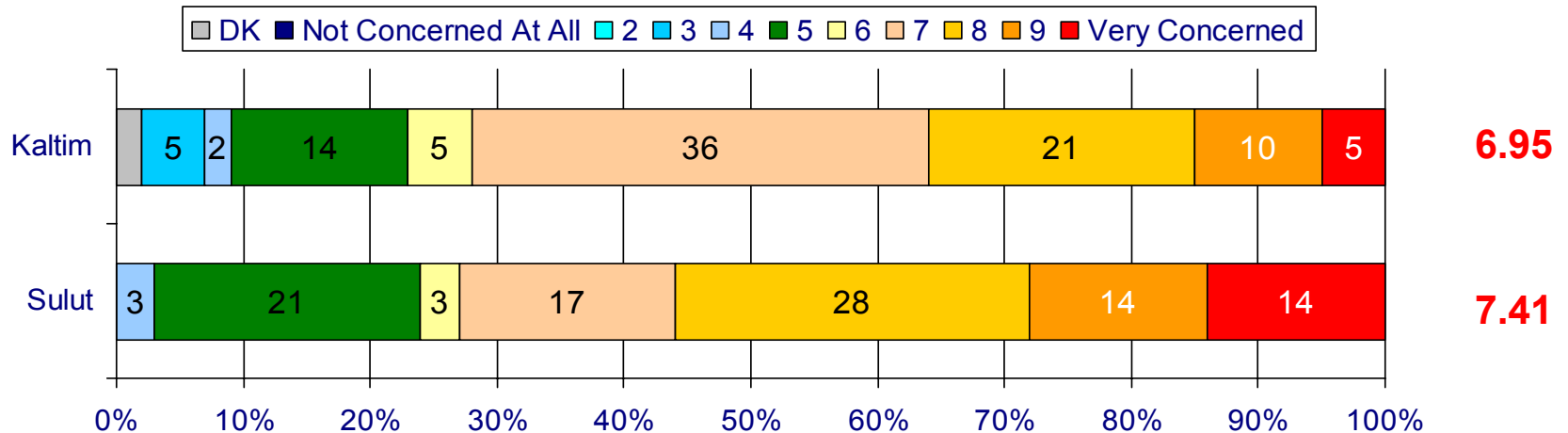
Community Concern On Local Natural Resources

Rating Of Use Of Resources - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q29



Rating Of Use Of Resources - Base: Provinces

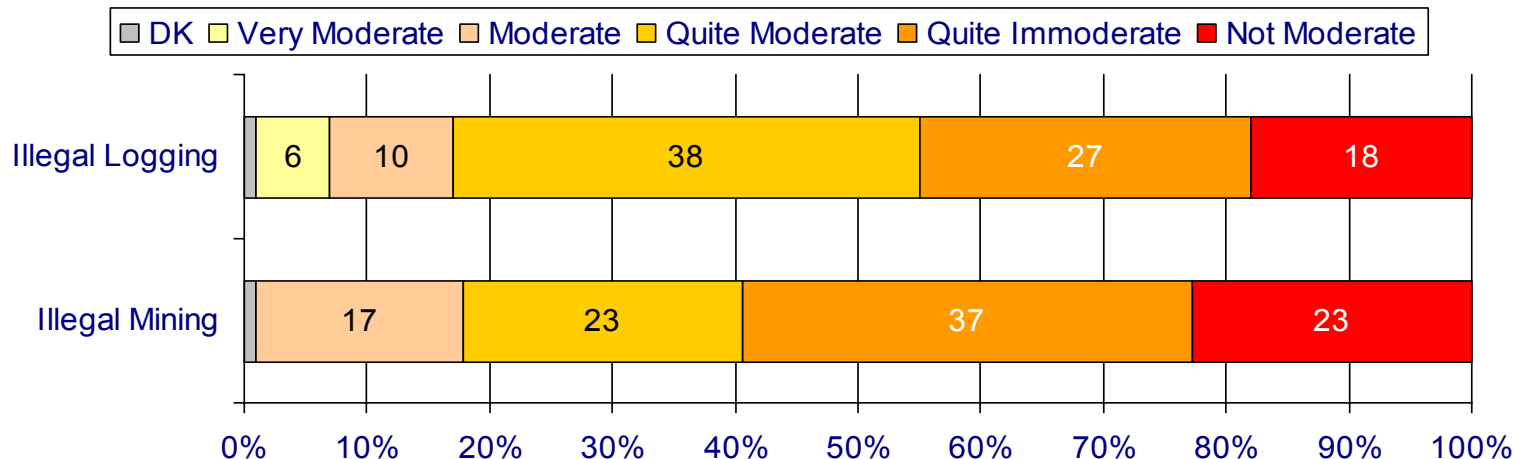


Peoples' Concern On Local Natural Resources Source: Q29	Total 71	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim 42	Sulut 29	Government 31	Department 26	Military 14	2m - 5y 39	5y + 32
MEANS	7.14	6.95	7.41	7.26	7.23	6.69	7.39	6.84

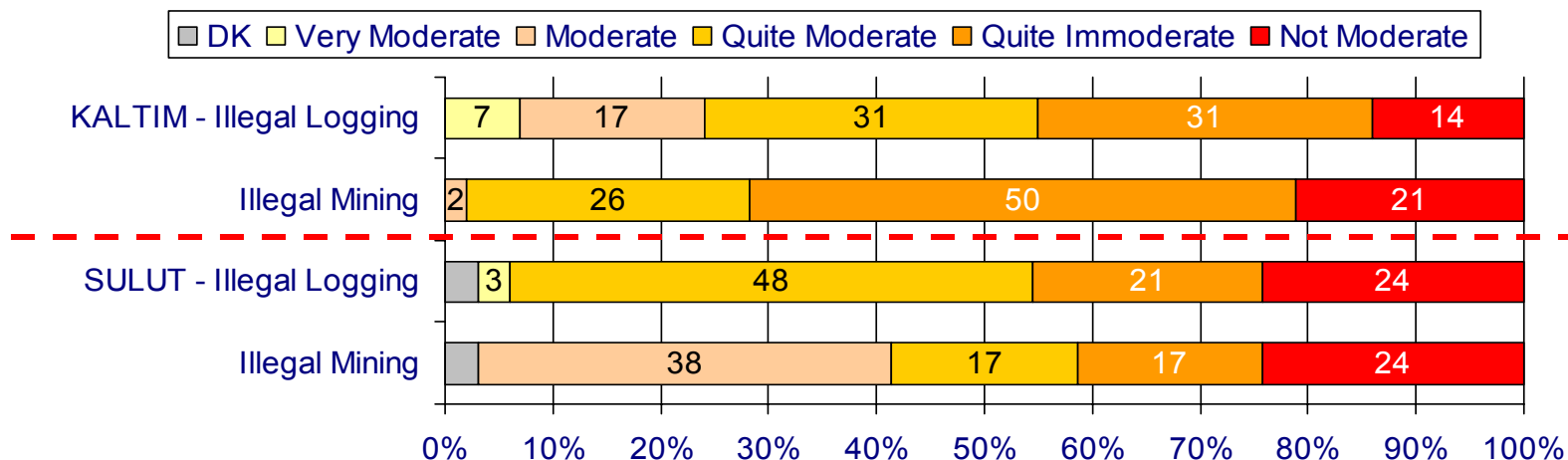
Frequency/Incidence Of Illegal Activities

Rating Of Commonness - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q32



Rating Of Commonness - Base: Provinces



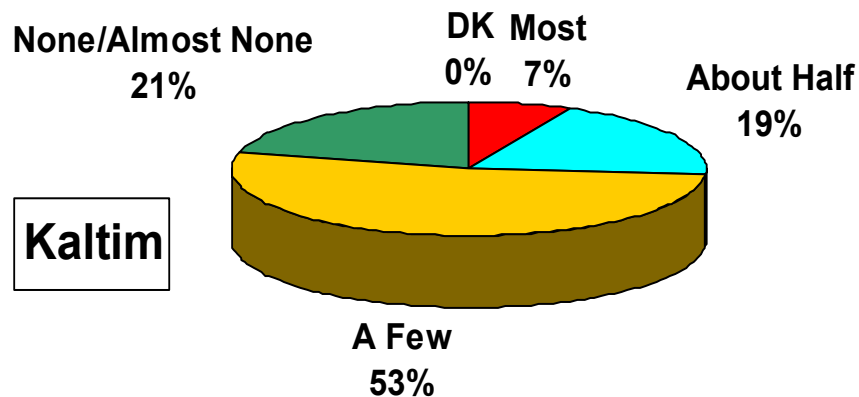
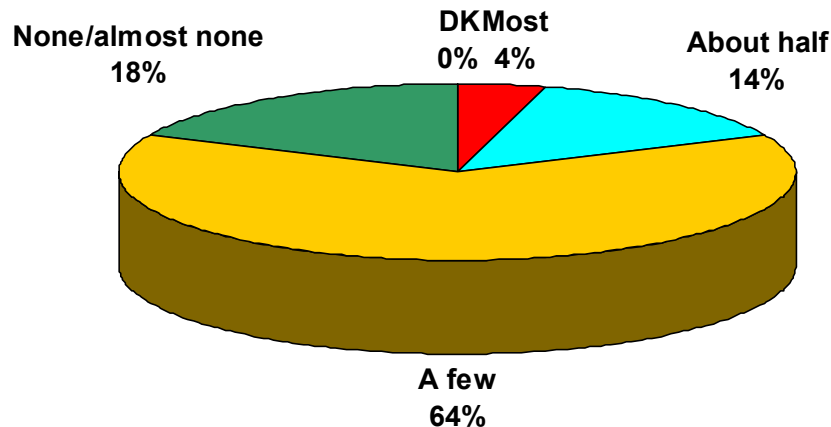
Frequency/Incidence Of Illegal Activities

Ratings of Commonness To Do Illegal Activities Base: All Respondents FILTERS: a. Illegal logging Source:Q32	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Very moderate	6	7	3	6	8	-	10	-
Moderate	10	17	-	16	4	7	15	3
Quite moderate	38	31	48	39	46	21	26	53
Quite immoderate	27	31	21	19	27	43	23	31
Not moderate	18	14	24	19	15	21	23	13
Don't Know	1	-	3	-	-	7	3	-

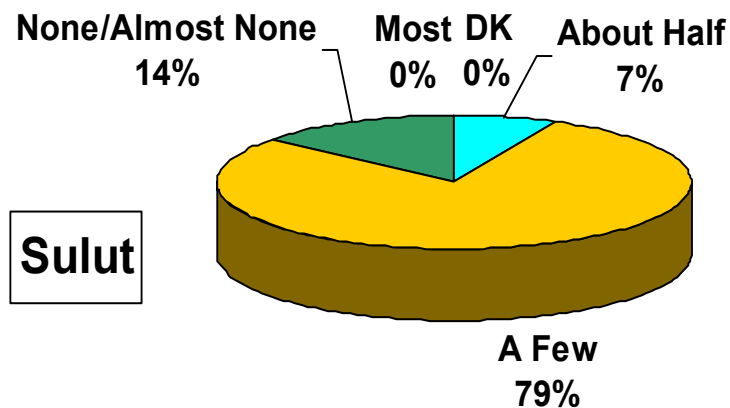
Ratings of Commonness To Do Illegal Activities Base: All Respondents FILTERS: b. Illegal mining Source:Q32	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Very moderate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moderate	17	2	38	23	12	14	8	28
Quite moderate	23	26	17	32	12	21	21	25
Quite immoderate	37	50	17	26	46	43	38	34
Not moderate	23	21	24	19	31	14	31	13
Don't Know	1	-	3	-	-	7	3	-

Concessionaires Use Best Practice of Logging, etc. - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q34



Kaltim



Sulut

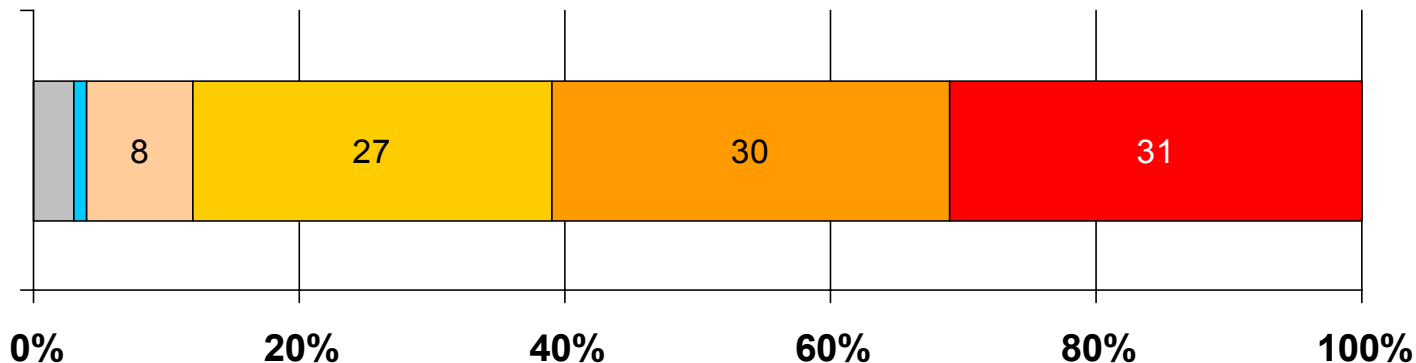
Ratings of Forest Concessionaires Who Use Best Practices Of Logging, Etc. Base: All Respondents Source:Q34	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
None or almost none	18	21	14	16	19	21	13	25
A few	63	52	79	74	54	57	69	56
About half	14	19	7	10	19	14	13	16
Most	4	7	-	-	8	7	5	3
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rating Of Value - Base: All Respondents

Source: Q35

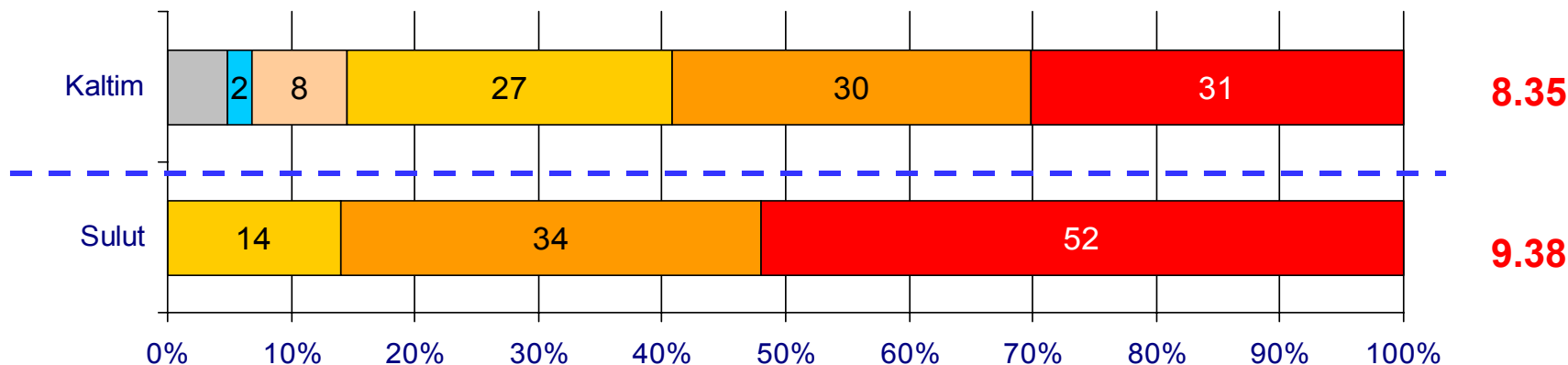
DK
Not Valuable At All
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
Very Valuable

Mean
Rating



Rating Of Value - Base: Provinces

DK
Not Valuable
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
Very Valuable



Ratings of Value Of Bio-diversity Source: Q35	Total 71	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim 42	Sulut 29	Government 31	Department 26	Military 14	2m - 5y 39	5y + 32
MEANS	8.78	8.35	9.38	8.84	8.60	9.00	8.95	8.58

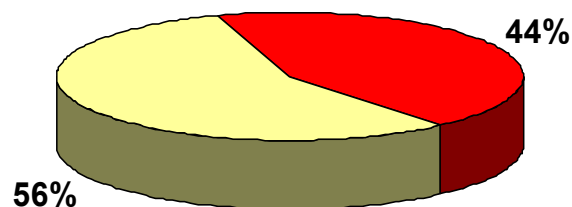
Reasons For Protecting Bio-Diversity

The Principle Of Protecting Bio-diversity Base: All Respondents Source:Q36	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
For the sake of survival	66	52	86	61	62	86	59	75
Ecosystem	66	57	79	68	73	50	77	53
Obey our state law	28	21	38	26	35	21	23	34
Obey the international agreement	1	-	3	3	-	-	3	-
Others	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	3

Laws Of Bio-diversity Protection Base: All Respondents Source:Q37	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
More strict	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less strict	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As strict as they are now	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

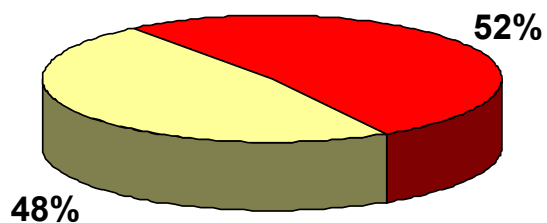
Total Sample

Source: Q38



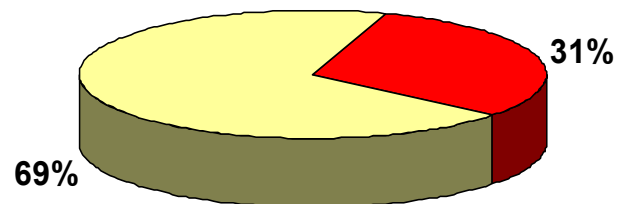
■ Done A Good Job ■ Not A Good Job

Kaltim



■ Done A Good Job
■ Not A Good Job

Sulut



■ Done A Good Job ■ Not A Good Job

Local Government Performance In Protecting Bio-diversity Base: All Respondents Source:Q38	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Has done a good job	56	48	69	52	65	50	62	50
Not a good job	44	52	31	48	35	50	38	50

Functions/Organisation Most Responsible In Protecting Bio-diversity Base: All Respondents Source:Q39	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local government	42	43	41	39	46	43	49	34
Local people	38	36	41	45	27	43	31	47
Provincial government	13	10	17	10	19	7	13	13
Jakarta government	6	10	-	6	8	-	5	6
Police	1	2	-	-	-	7	3	-

Relationship Industries

Presence Of Big Business In Area Base: All Respondents Source: Q40	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Yes	94	98	90	97	92	93	100	88
No	6	2	10	3	8	7	-	13

Source Of Big Business Investment Base: Q40 (yes) Source: Q41	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	67 %	41 %	26 %	30 %	24 %	13 %	39 %	28 %
From outside the province	55	56	54	53	67	38	56	54
Foreign investment	40	39	42	43	33	46	38	43
From outside the sub-district	3	5	-	3	-	8	3	4
From outside the district	1	-	4	-	-	8	3	-

Relationship Industries

Who Benefits Most From The Business Base: Q21 (yes) Source: Q42	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	67 %	41 %	26 %	30 %	24 %	13 %	39 %	28 %
Jakarta government	42	59	15	27	54	54	38	46
No one gets benefits from the business except the businessmen themselves	25	27	23	37	25	-	28	21
The local community around the industry	13	10	19	10	8	31	13	14
Provincial government	6	2	12	7	8	-	3	11
Local government	6	-	15	3	4	15	8	4
No other mention > 4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Type Of Business Base: Q40 (yes) Source: Q43	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	67 %	41 %	26 %	30 %	24 %	13 %	39 %	28 %
Tourism	31	24	42	40	29	15	33	29
Plywood	18	22	12	10	25	23	15	21
Gold mining	13	10	19	13	8	23	10	18
HPH	9	15	-	-	21	8	5	14
Sawmill	7	12	-	10	4	8	10	4
Fish canning	6	-	15	7	4	8	8	4
No other mention > 4%								
None	1	2	-	3	-	-	3	-

Relationship Industries

Issues of Conflict Between Community & Industry Base: All Respondents Source: Q45a	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
The wage/salary doesn't meet the minimum regional wage requirement	42	33	55	35	38	64	51	31
Conflict about the indigenous land ownership	37	50	17	39	42	21	41	31
Pollution to the environment caused by the industrial waste	34	24	48	32	35	36	38	28
Social jealousy/social gap	23	26	17	29	27	-	13	34
The dispute on community's land selling compensation	13	19	3	6	12	29	8	19
Not employed people from the community, many are recruited from outside the area	7	12	-	13	4	-	10	3
Others	4	2	7	10	-	-	5	3

Relationship Industries

The Expectation Of Industry Base: All Respondents Source: Q45b	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Absorbed labour force from people around the industry	37	52	14	42	35	29	38	34
Provide facilities such as road, school, Puskesmas, etc	23	38	-	19	31	14	26	19
Manage the industrial waste well	23	7	45	26	19	21	23	22
Increase the family income (by giving good wage/salary)	20	10	34	23	8	36	26	13
Appropriate land selling compensation/price	17	21	10	16	12	29	13	22
Pay attention to the employees welfare	8	2	17	3	15	7	13	3
Should have take and give between the industry and the community	8	7	10	10	12	-	3	16
Others	7	10	3	13	4	-	8	6
None	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	3

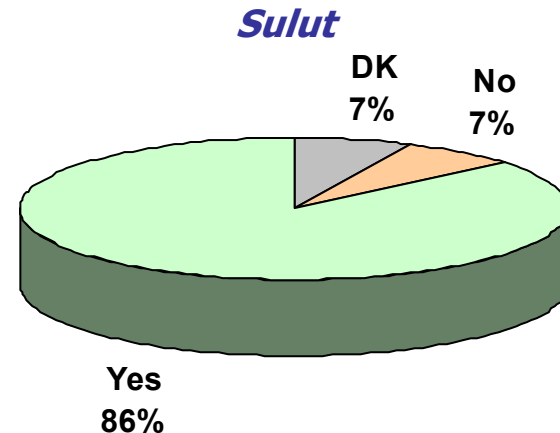
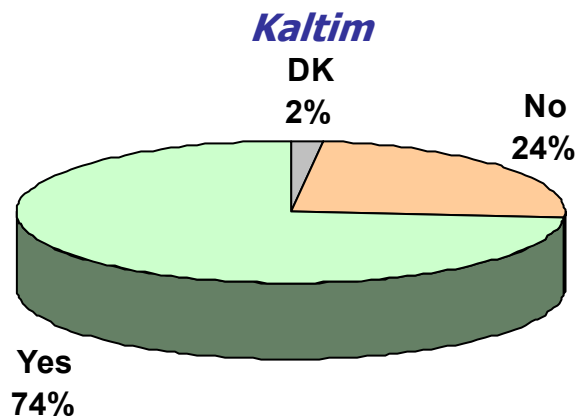
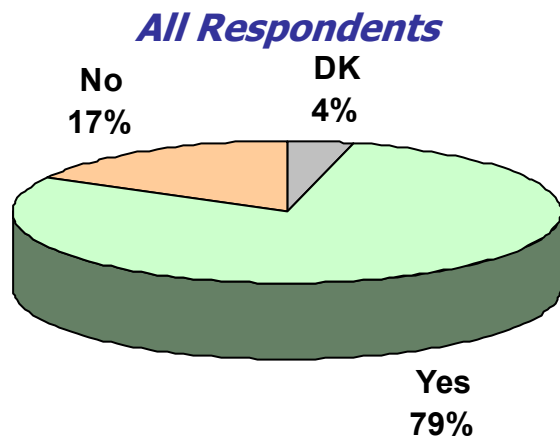
Relationship Industries

Party Playing Biggest Role In Setting Disputes Base: All Respondents Source: Q45c	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
		42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Local government	85	86	83	81	92	79	87	81
Local people	52	50	55	45	54	64	38	69
Local leader	41	48	31	45	38	36	41	41
Police	37	38	34	29	42	43	33	41
Industry	34	31	38	35	35	29	26	44
Provincial government	20	12	31	13	27	21	21	19
Indigenous law	18	21	14	16	19	21	10	28
NGO	15	14	17	16	15	14	18	13
Religious leader	14	14	14	19	8	14	13	16
Jakarta government	8	7	10	6	12	7	8	9
Army	3	2	3	-	4	7	-	6
No other mention > 3%								

Incidence Of Indigenous Institutions

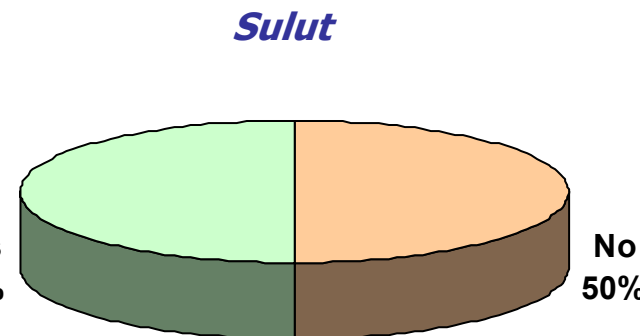
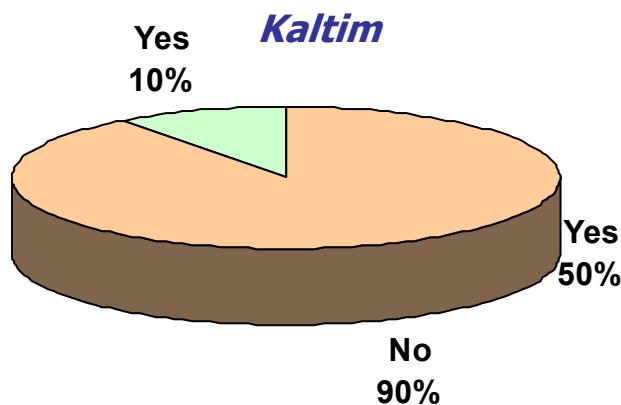
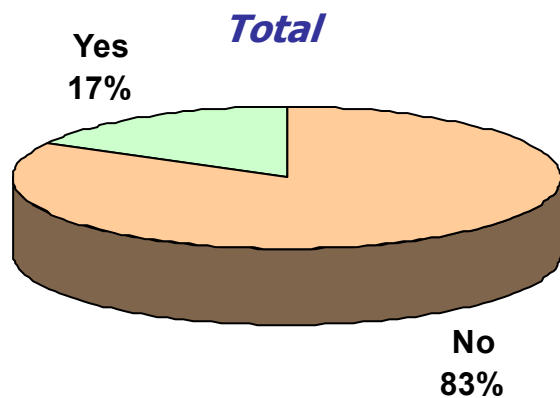
Incidence of Institution

Source: Q46



Needed an Indigenous Institution - Base: Have no Indigenous Institution

Source: Q48



Indigenous Institutions

Few Influentials report not having indigenous institutions

Reasons For Not Having Indigenous Institution BASE: Q46 (no) Source: Q47	Total 12 %	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim 10 %	Sulut 2 %	Government 6 %	Department 5 %	Military 1 %	2m - 5y 6 %	5y + 6 %
The population consists of more than one ethnic group	67	80	-	67	60	100	67	67
There is a village governing institution, no need for an indigenous institution	42	40	50	50	40	-	33	50
Indigenous institutions are out-dated and are not suitable for today's community	8	-	50		20	-	17	-
Indigenous institutions cause conflicts with village institutions	8	10	-	17	-	-	17	-

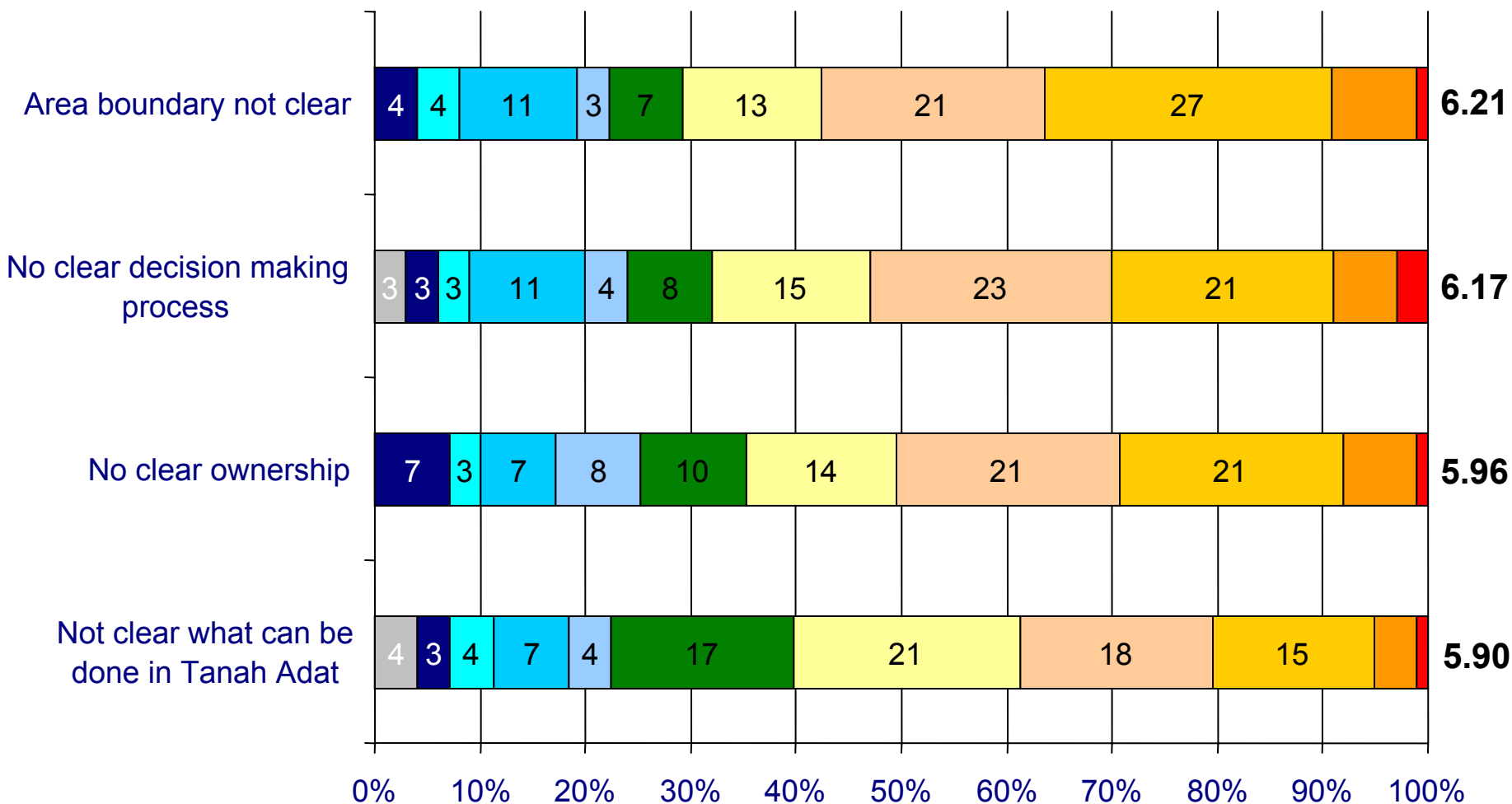
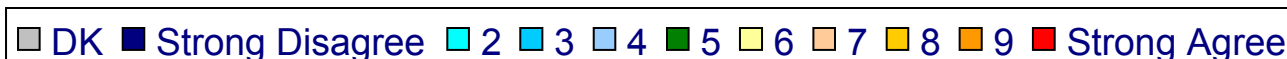
Reasons For Wanting An Indigenous Institution BASE: Q48 (yes or no) Source: Q49	Total 12 %	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim 10 %	Sulut 2 %	Government 6 %	Department 5 %	Military 1 %	2m - 5y 6 %	5y + 6 %
So that the village can be better unified	63	62	66	68	54	71	64	63
We can withstand the negative external influence with indigenous institutions	48	38	62	48	46	50	49	47
Because the laws of Indigenous institution are better obeyed	45	40	52	42	54	36	44	47
The community is in a better order under indigeneous laws	15	19	10	16	15	14	8	25
Before there was a village, Indigenous institutions performed better than village institutions	8	7	10	13	4	7	10	6
Solving the problems with family approach	6	10	-	6	4	7	5	6
No other mention > 3%								

Indigenous Institutions

Potential Drawbacks Of Having 'Lembaga Adat' Base: All Respondents Source:Q50	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
People tend to see indigenous institution as more reliable to solve indigenous problems rather than the government	25	33	14	23	27	29	28	22
Indigenous institution is available only in certain areas/certain ethnic groups	8	5	14	10	12	-	10	6
The people's thought / knowledge is very different / limited compared to the government	8	5	14	10	4	14	10	6
There is no certain boundary of the area	7	2	14	3	15	-	8	6
Other parties will easily exploit/take advantage of it	6	10	-	3	4	14	10	-
No other mention > 4%								
Others	8	10	7	6	12	7	13	3
None	31	26	38	35	31	21	15	50

Rating Of Condition Now - Base: All Respondents

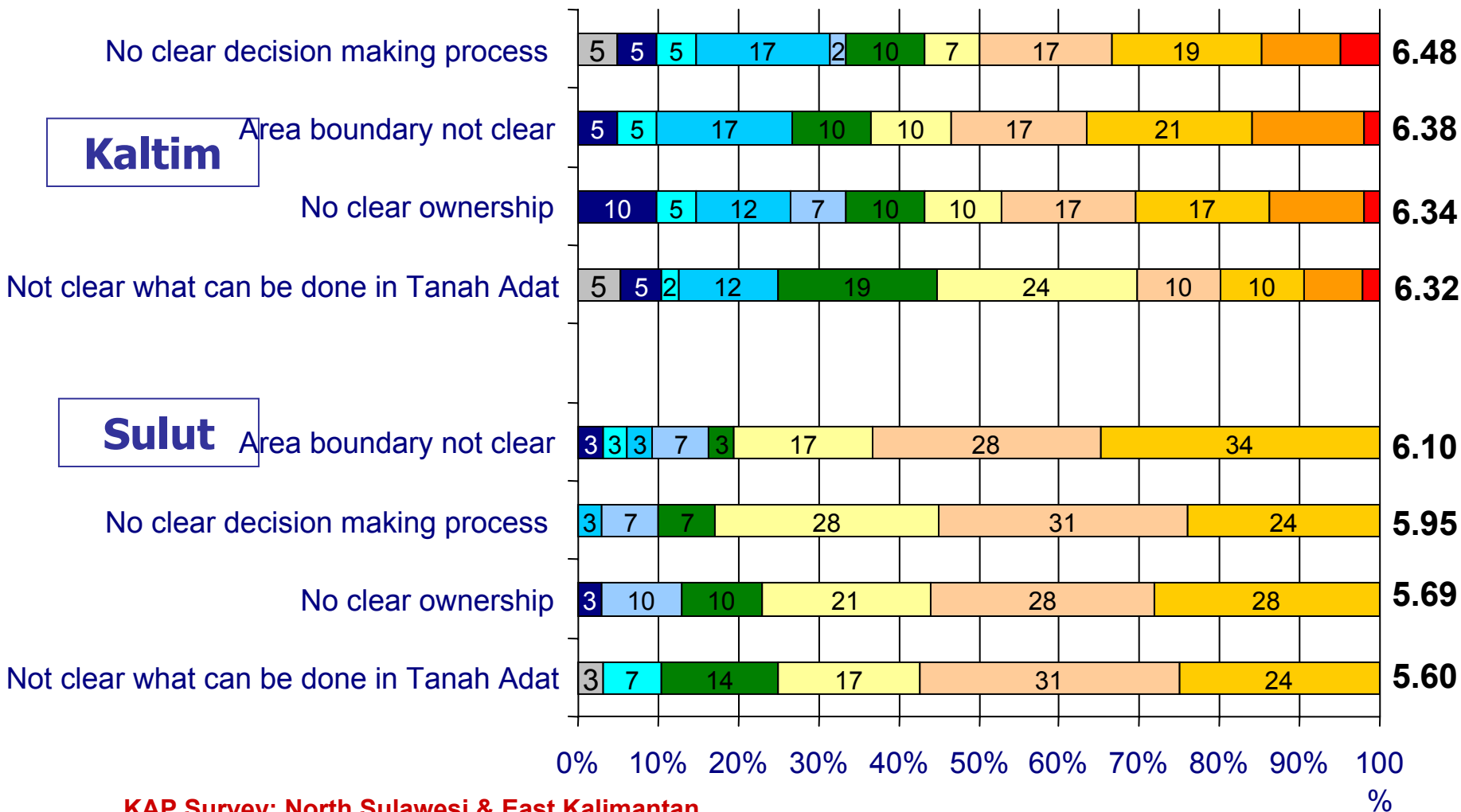
Source: Q51a

Mean
Rating

Rating Of Condition Now - Base: Province Respondents

Source: Q51a

**Mean
Rating**



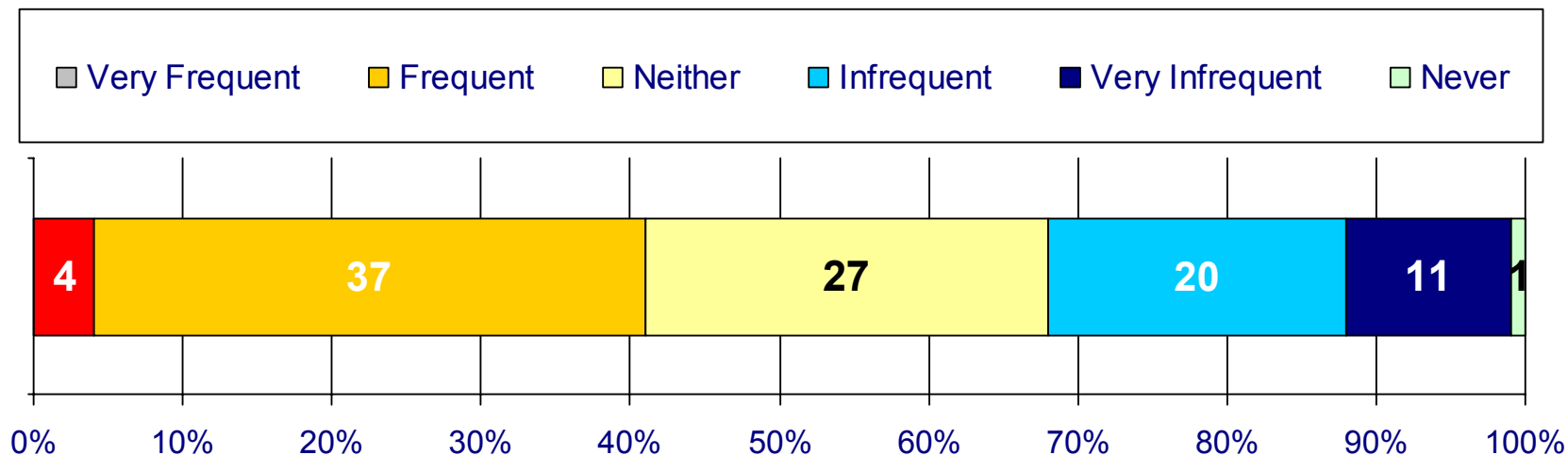
The main problems associated with how Tanah Adat is defined

Problem In Defining Tanah Adat BASE: All Respondents Source: Q51b	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Yes	76	81	69	77	77	71	74	78
No	24	19	31	23	23	29	26	22

Reasons For The Problems Base: Q51b (yes) Source:Q51c	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	54 %	34 %	20 %	24 %	20 %	10 %	29 %	25 %
Unclear boundary	43	50	30	50	40	30	52	32
Unclear who own the indigenous land	39	56	10	38	40	40	34	44
They think they have rights from the ancestors, even if it's a forest	15	9	25	17	15	10	24	4
The clearer indigenous land rights that relates to the responsibilities of the owner	7	6	10	13	5		3	12
Perceptions differ about indigenous land	6	-	15	4	5	10	-	12
No other mention > 4%								
Others	15	3	35	17	10	20	17	12

Source: Q52

Frequency Of Demonstration At DPRD Provincial Level - Base: All Respondents

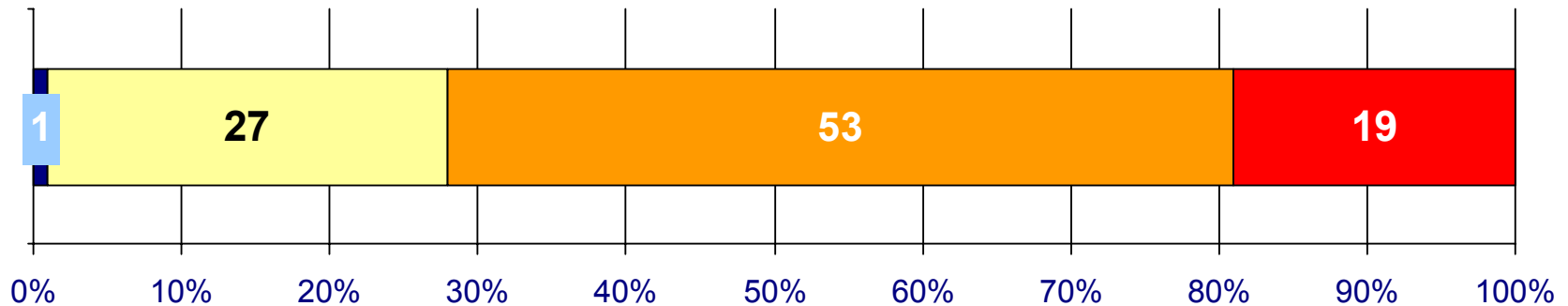


Frequency of Demonstrations Base: All Respondents Source:Q52	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Net Frequent</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>31</u>
Very frequent	4	2	7	3	-	14	5	3
Frequent	37	40	31	45	27	36	44	28
Neither frequent nor infrequent	27	29	24	16	38	29	18	38
<u>Net Infrequent</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>31</u>
Infrequent	20	19	21	19	23	14	18	22
Very infrequent	11	7	17	16	8	7	13	9
Never have demonstration	1	2	-	-	4	-	3	-

Source: Q53a

Rating Of Importance Of Demonstration Issues - Base: All Respondents

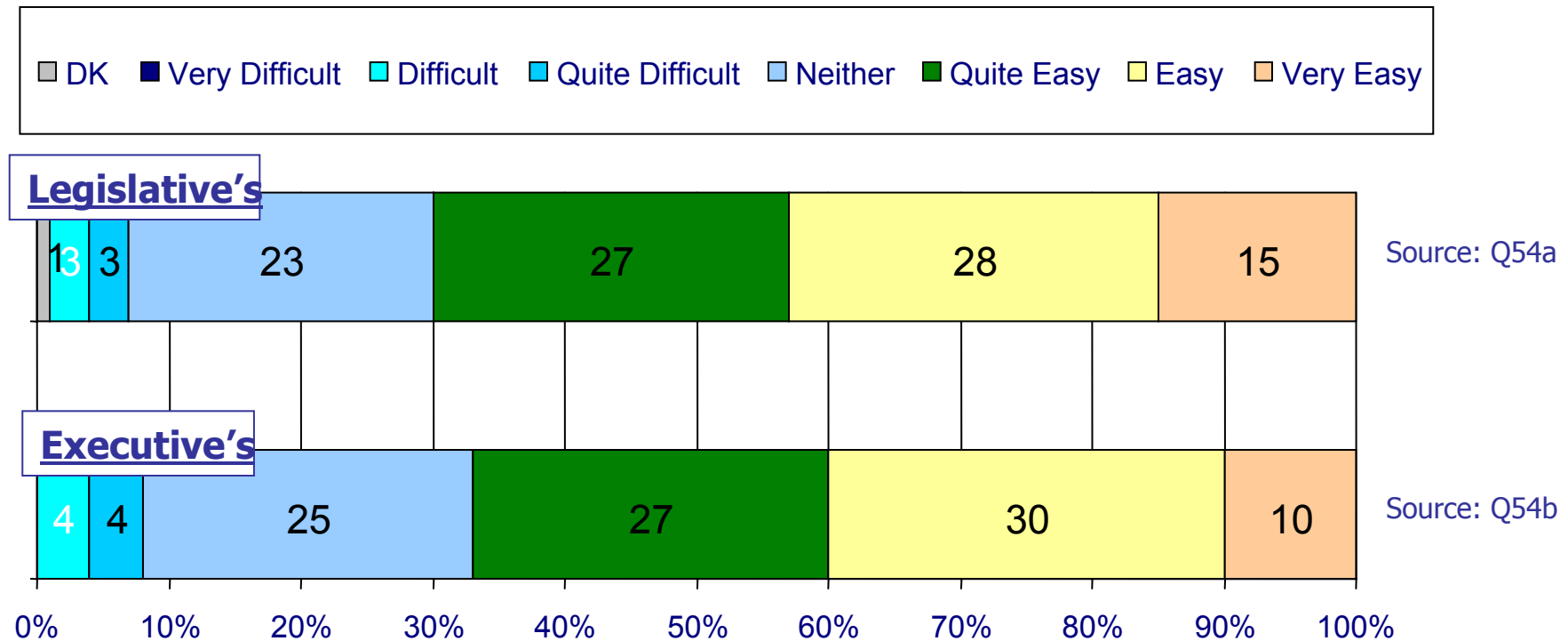
☐ Very Unimportant
 ☐ Unimportant
 ☐ Neither Important Nor Unimportant
 ☐ Important
 ☐ Very Important



Importance Of Demonstration Issues Base: All Respondents FILTERS: Very frequent - Very infrequent Source: Q53a		Province		Institution			Time In Job	
	Total	Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	70 %	41 %	29 %	31 %	25 %	14 %	38 %	32 %
<u>Net Important</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>66</u>
Important	53	49	59	65	40	50	53	53
Neither important nor unimportant	27	41	7	19	40	21	24	31
<u>Net Unimportant</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
Unimportant	1	2	-	-	-	7	-	3
Very unimportant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Issues Raised Most Often Base: All Respondents FILTERS: Very frequent - Very infrequent Source:Q53b	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	70 %	41 %	29 %	31 %	25 %	14 %	38 %	32 %
About rights to community land	79	80	76	84	76	71	79	78
About conflicts with industry	64	61	69	71	60	57	74	53
About village facilities, road, electricity, sports facility, and market	59	44	79	58	64	50	55	63
About indigeneous rights (hak-hak masyarakat)	36	44	24	32	44	29	32	41
About election of village head	29	22	38	19	32	43	26	31
About health facilities Puskesmas, doctors, paramedics, medicine	23	7	45	19	28	21	29	16
About farming needs seeds, pesticides, irrigation	9	5	14	6	16	-	8	9
About traditions (adat)	6	-	14	3	12	-	3	9
Net Others	19	27	7	16	16	29	13	25
Manpower	7	12	-	10	4	7	8	6
No other mention > 3%								

Rating Of Ease To Get Legislative's & Executive's Attention- Base: All Respondent



Ratings of Ease To Get Legislative's Attention Base: All Respondents Source:Q54a	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Net Difficult</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Difficult	3	-	7	6	-	-	5	-
Quite difficult	3	-	7	3	-	7	-	6
Neither easy nor difficult	23	19	28	19	19	36	23	22
<u>Net Easy</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>69</u>
Quite easy	27	33	17	23	38	14	31	22
Easy	28	24	34	23	35	29	28	28
Very easy	15	21	7	26	4	14	13	19
Don't know	1	2	-	-	4	-	-	3

Ratings of Ease To Get Executive's Attention Base: All Respondents Source:Q54b	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71	42	29	31	26	14	39	32
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Net Difficult</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Difficult	4	2	7	10	-	-	8	-
Quite difficult	4	-	10	3	8	-	-	9
Neither easy nor difficult	25	21	31	23	27	29	28	22
<u>Net Easy</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>69</u>
Quite easy	27	31	21	29	31	14	28	25
Easy	30	29	31	19	31	50	28	31
Very easy	10	17	-	16	4	7	8	13

Political Participation

Institution Most Often Visit To Voice The Problems Base: All Respondents Source: Q57	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
DPRD Kabupaten	46	48	45	52	50	29	44	50
DPRD Propinsi	23	14	34	19	27	21	26	19
Pemerintah Kabupaten	10	14	3	13	8	7	15	3
Net Others	15	24	3	13	12	29	8	25
Relevant Office/Department	4	7	-	3	8	-	3	6
Bupati office (Bupati=officer in charge of a regency)	4	7	-	3	4	7	-	9
No other mention > 3%								

Urgent Problems To Be Solved Within 1-2 Years Base: All Respondents Source: Q59	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
About village facilities, road, electricity, sports facility, and market	68	55	86	71	65	64	74	59
About rights to community land	49	43	59	52	42	57	46	53
About conflicts with industry	32	24	45	32	35	29	31	34
About health facilities Puskesmas, doctors, paramedics, medicine	28	17	45	29	31	21	36	19
About indigeneous rights (hak-hak masyarakat)	24	26	21	23	23	29	21	28
About farming needs seeds, pesticides, irrigation	20	19	21	23	23	7	31	6
Net Others	42	57	21	45	46	29	33	53
Improvement on region economy	7	12	-	10	8	-	8	6
Lack of working opportunity	7	10	3	13	4	-	3	13
No other mention > 4%								

Urgent Problems To Be Solved Within 6-10 Years Base: All Respondents Source: Q60	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
About village facilities, road, electricity, sports facility, and market	58	36	90	48	65	64	49	69
About rights to community land	39	29	55	32	42	50	49	28
About health facilities Puskesmas, doctors, paramedics, medicine	28	17	45	26	35	21	36	19
About conflicts with industry	23	7	45	26	19	21	31	13
About farming needs seeds, pesticides, irrigation	20	12	31	23	27	-	26	13
About indigeneous rights (hak-hak masyarakat)	10	12	7	10	15	-	13	6
About election of village head	8	2	17	6	12	7	13	3
About traditions (adat)	6	5	7	6	8	-	8	3
Net Others	48	74	10	48	46	50	49	47
Education	7	12	-	10	4	7	5	9
City infrastructure	7	12	-	13	4	-	5	9
Improvement on region economy	6	10	-	6	8	-	5	6
No other mention > 4%								

Summary

Source for
more info
on Public
Issues

To Get More Info On Public Issues Base: All Respondents Source: Q61b	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
From radio	92	86	100	90	92	93	92	91
From newspaper	86	79	97	84	85	93	87	84
From TV	61	40	90	71	50	57	62	59
Talk to a local government official	39	21	66	42	35	43	31	50
Magazine	37	26	52	39	38	29	31	44
Traditional leader	21	19	24	23	12	36	23	19
Friend	21	29	10	19	23	21	10	34
NGO	17	10	28	10	19	29	26	6
Talk to a religious leader	10	7	14	3	4	36	13	6
Subdistrict head	6	2	10	6	4	7	8	3
Net Others	7	12	-	13	-	7	8	6
No other mention > 3%								

Source for
more info
on
Governance

To Get More Info On Governance Base: All Respondents Source: Q61a	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
Talk to a local government official	86	79	97	81	96	79	82	91
From newspaper	70	76	62	71	73	64	67	75
From radio	65	64	66	65	65	64	67	63
From TV	37	21	59	48	31	21	36	38
Magazine	27	19	38	32	23	21	23	31
Subdistrict head	18	12	28	19	12	29	26	9
NGO	18	17	21	26	8	21	33	-
Traditional leader	17	14	21	19	8	29	26	6
Talk to a religious leader	10	7	14	10	4	21	18	-
Friend	6	7	3	3	12	-	5	6
Net Others	6	10	-	3	-	21	8	3
No other mention > 1%								

Source for
more info
on NRM
Use

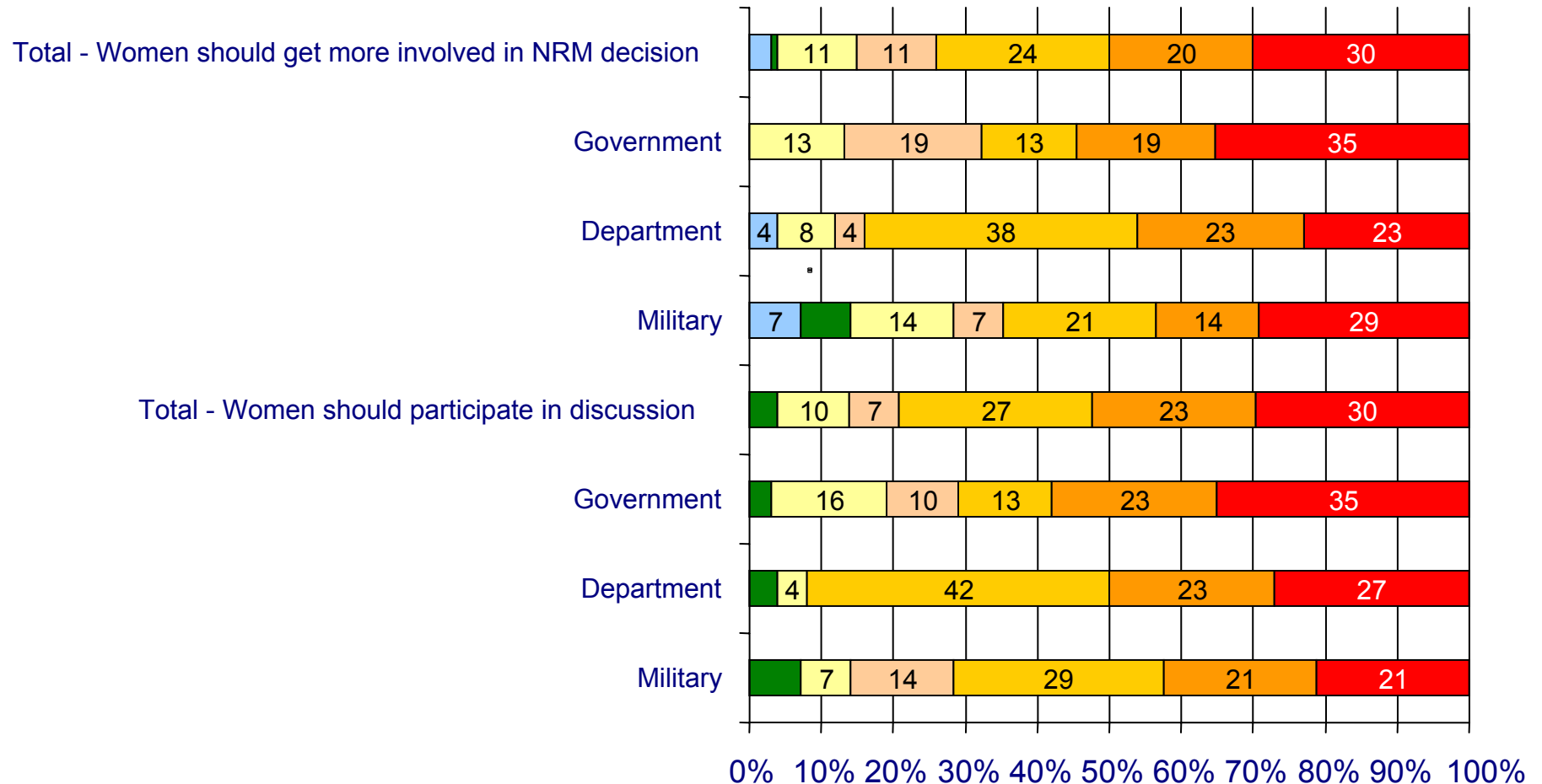
To Get More Info On NR Usage Base: All Respondents Source: Q61d	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
NGO	61	57	66	71	58	43	62	59
Talk to a local government official	59	55	66	52	62	71	62	56
From radio	49	33	72	45	42	71	49	50
From newspaper	44	26	69	39	38	64	44	44
From TV	32	10	66	32	27	43	33	31
Magazine	24	19	31	26	19	29	26	22
Traditional leader	18	17	21	23	8	29	26	9
Talk to a religious leader	8	2	17	6	8	14	13	3
Friend	7	7	7	-	19	-	8	6
Subdistrict head	7	5	10	6	8	7	8	6
Net Others	7	10	3	6	8	7	5	9
No other mention > 3 %								

Source for
more info
on NRM
Issues

To Get More Info On NRM Issues Base: All Respondents Source: Q61c	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
NGO	62	55	72	68	54	64	64	59
Talk to a local government official	54	55	52	42	62	64	56	50
From radio	52	38	72	52	50	57	46	59
From newspaper	46	31	69	45	46	50	41	53
From TV	34	10	69	35	31	36	31	38
Traditional leader	20	21	17	26	15	14	28	9
Magazine	17	10	28	23	12	14	15	19
Subdistrict head	13	12	14	10	8	29	15	9
Talk to a religious leader	7	5	10	10	4	7	13	-
Net Others	8	12	3	10	8	7	5	13
No other mention > 3 %								

Rating Of Agreement - Base: All Respondents

DK Strongly Disagree 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Strongly Agree

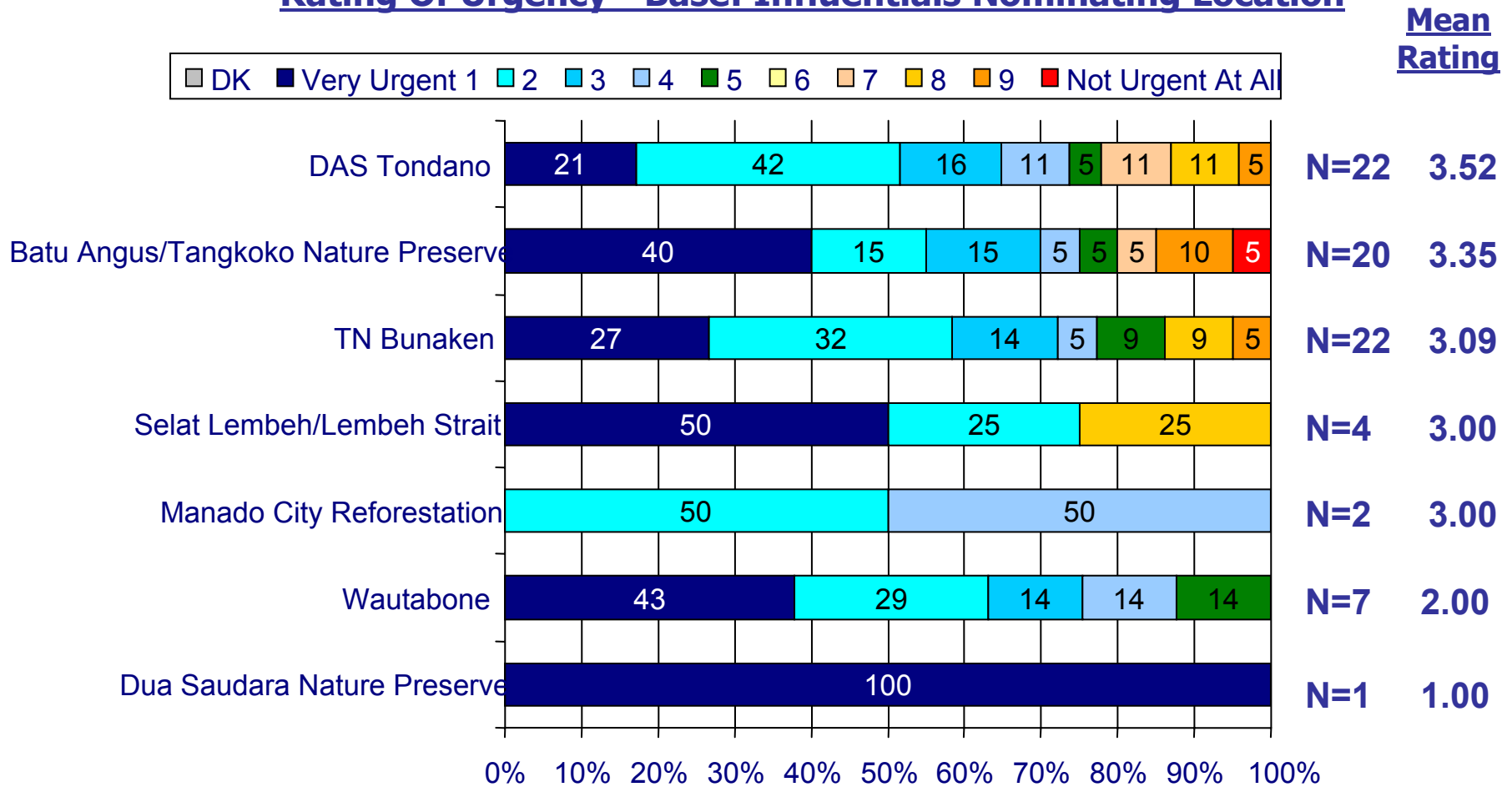


Locations In Need Of Urgent Attention (Nominated By Respondents - Unprompted Responses)

Locations Which Need Urgently Special Attention Base: All Respondents Source: Q66a	Total	Province		Institution			Time In Job	
		Kaltim	Sulut	Government	Department	Military	2m - 5y	5y +
	71 %	42 %	29 %	31 %	26 %	14 %	39 %	32 %
TN Bunaken	31	-	76	32	23	43	28	34
Batu Angus/Tangkoko nature preserve	30	2	69	29	35	21	31	28
DAS Tondano	27	-	66	29	23	29	23	31
TNK Sangata	18	31	-	10	31	14	23	13
Bukit Suharto	14	24	-	16	19	-	18	9
TN Kutai	13	21	-	16	12	7	18	6
DAS Mahakam	11	19	-	16	4	14	13	9
Jempang lake	10	17	-	6	15	7	10	9
Sungai Wain protected forest	10	17	-	6	15	7	8	13
Wautabone	10	-	24	13	12	-	10	9
Semayang lake	8	14	-	6	8	14	10	6
Kersik Way orchid forest	8	14	-	6	12	7	3	16
Bontang protected forest	8	14	-	6	12	7	13	3
Selat Lembeh/Lembeh strait	6	-	14	6	4	7	10	-
No other mention > 4%								
Others	55	62	45	61	58	36	51	59

Sulut - Urgency Of Need For Attention

Rating Of Urgency - Base: Influentials Nominating Location



Kaltim - Urgency Of Need For Attention

Source: Q66b

Rating Of Urgency - Base: Influentials Nominating Location

Mean
Rating

DK Very Urgent 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Not Urgent At All

