

Index

adat

- communities, 100, 170, 171
 - in Kayan Mentarang National Park, 164–168
- criteria for natural resource management, 166–168
- (customary) law and practice, 36, 37, 90, 163
 - ‘lieutenant customary law’, 93
- leaders, 11, 79, 99, 117
 - land managed under (Kalimantan), 13
- social, environmental and legal dimensions, 163–180
- rights, 89
- Agrarian Law* 1960, 82
- Agreed Forest Land Use Plan*, 7
- agricultural policies, 51–52
- alienation of land, 52, 53, 157
- Alimuddin, Sultan, 75
- Animal Husbandry Improvement Scheme, 189
- Application of Law Ordinance* 1949, 47
- Association of Indonesian Timber Concession Holders, 78
- Ba Kelalan by-election, 30, 38
- balok*, 121, 127
- Basic Forestry Law*, 7, 91, 92, 116
- Belize, 95
- bicycle logging, 120–121, 127
- biodiversity
 - and community interests, 134
 - and communal lands, 155–156
 - conservation, 157, 158, 163
 - loss of, 157, 200
 - seeking spaces for, 133–162
- Bock, Carl, 69
- borderlands, 112, 127
 - Upper Kapuas, 112–117, 118
- ‘borderlanders’, 11, 112–113, 115, 128
- borders, 4
- Borneo
 - conservation interventions in, 3–21

- economic activities, 4
- future of natural resource management, 197–201
 - Indonesian, 3, 4, 5
 - Malaysian, 3, 4, 5
- boundaries
 - administrative, 102, 103
 - ancestral, 102, 104
 - delineation of, 106
- British North Borneo Company, 142
- Brooke, James, 46, 113, 114, 115
 - family, the, 45
 - period, the, 27, 33, 34, 41, 58
- cash crops, 35, 147, 188, 189
- Central Land Council (Australia), 95
- Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), 65, 99, 101
- cockfight, 124, 125
- coconut, 71
- collaboration with government partners, 154–155, 159, 177
- colonial period, 35, 36, 41
- commercial crops, 150
- communal lands
 - and biodiversity, 155–156
- community-based management, 96, 106, 107, 134, 148–150
- community–conservation partnerships, 134, 147–150, 157–159
- community cooperatives in West Kalimantan, 111–132
 - ‘directly liaised’, 119–120
 - ‘indirectly liaised’, 119–120
- Community Empowerment Team, 166
- community forestry, 79–81, 84, 155, 200
- Community Forestry Permit, 81
- community mapping, 14, 15, 16, 89–110, 124, 172
 - as tool to reduce conflict, 101–102
 - for protected area management, 98–99
 - for recognising indigenous rights, 100
 - for research objectives, 99–100
 - implications, 94–106
 - vested interests behind, 104–106
- community participation, 14, 95

- risks to, 14
- conflict, 89, 150
 - between communities, 103
 - of interest, 97
 - over land and natural resources, 91–94, 101, 107, 111, 124, 182
 - resolution, 4, 89–110
 - tenurial, 95
 - with logging companies, 105, 140
 - with state, 89
- conservation, 9, 14, 95, 151, 157, 176
 - as ‘neo-colonial’ project, 9
 - as umbrella, 14
 - biodiversity, 133
 - community support for, 136
 - management of, 170
 - on community lands, 155–159
 - through land tenure security, 143–144
 - under *adat* in East Kalimantan, 163–180
- cooperatives, 169
- ‘co-optation’, 11, 39
- corruption, 14, 111, 123
- ‘counter-mapping’, 90
- customary councils, 165, 166, 174

- Danau Sentarum National Park, 117, 124
- Danish Agency for Cooperation and Development, 135
- Dayak Benuaq villages, 72
- Dayak groups/peoples, 26, 28, 30, 31, 36, 37, 115, 164
 - backwardness, 32, 33
 - ‘vulnerability’, 31, 32, 33
- decentralisation, 3, 25, 83, 198
 - and management of National Parks, 172–173
 - forests and estate crops, 65–86
 - laws, 77
 - oil palm, 81–83
- deforestation, 66, 200
- Department of Agriculture, 189
- Department of Environmental Conservation, 156
- Department of Lands and Surveys, 142, 145, 154
- depersonalisation of social life, 26

- development
 - alternative approaches to, 5
 - and Native Customary Land, 35–38
 - community, 10
 - economic, 134
 - large-scale activities, 90, 94
 - participatory, 10
 - social and political, 11
 - state-driven, 5–9
 - sustainable, 11
 - the state and localities, 41–42
 - top-down, 4, 10, 38
- Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation, 175, 177
- District Land Use Plan*, 70
- donors, 78, 83
- Dutch, the, 75, 91, 113, 114
- Dutch–Sarawak rivalry, 116

- East Kalimantan
 - changes to *adat* tenure in, 92–94
 - division of, 66
 - districts of, 66
- economic crisis (1997), 111
- élites, 94, 106, 111, 120
- English common law, 47
- estate crops
 - agro-industrial, 71–74
 - decentralisation and forests in Kutai Barat, 65–86
- ethnic difference, 15

- Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA), 51
- Federation of Malaysia, 116
- fish ponds, 189
- forest conversion, 90, 124
- forest degradation, 6, 123, 133, 150, 154
- forest fires, 70, 90, 94, 106
- Forest Land Use Consensus Plan*, 70, 91
- forest products, 164, 188
 - collection of, 166
 - non-timber, 14, 127
- forest release permits, 82
- forest regeneration, 187
- forest resources, 77, 81, 158

Forest Utilisation and Forest Product

Harvesting in Production Forests, 77, 128

Forestry Law 1999, 170–172

forests and estate crops, 65–86

Forum Musyawarah Masyarakat Adat,
173–177

gaharu trees, 167, 168

geographic information systems (GIS), 97,
100

geomatics, 97, 98

globalisation, 32, 81

gold mining, 76, 77

*Government Regulations on Conservation
and Protected Areas*, 168

government, role as trustee, 28

GPS, 100, 104

Habibie government, the, 91

Hak Pemungutan Hasil Hutan (HPHH)
concessions, 66, 77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 94, 105

Hak Pengusahaan Hutan (HPH)
concessions, 70, 71, 75, 78, 84

headhunting, 115, 137, 144

High Modernism in Sarawak, 27–31

hunting and trapping, 166

Hutan Tanaman Industri (HTI), 71

hypermodernist ideologies, 198

Iban communities /peoples, 115, 124, 182
impact of logging on, 183

socio-economic conditions in, 188–189

Iban concession, 117

‘illegal squatters’, 36, 37

illipe nut tree, 189

income-generation schemes, 15, 189

indigenous

cultural traditions, 12

land rights, 13

management systems, 90, 94

on being, 12–16

Indonesia

management of National Parks in,
168–170

Indonesian Institute of Sciences, 172

International Tropical Timber Organisation,
183

Japanese conglomerates, 182

joint ventures, 28, 37, 190

as new model, 52–54, 59

economic viability of, 39–40

questions of proof under, 60–61

Kalimantan, 5, 8

Kayan Mentarang National Park, 15, 98, 99,
100, 163, 172, 173, 174, 176, 177

adat communities in, 164–168

kerangas forest, 135, 142

Konfrontasi, 116

Konsep Baru (New Concept), 9, 13, 26, 27,
28, 30–42

krismon (economic crisis), 117, 118, 120,
123

Kutai Barat, 11, 66, 83

decentralisation, forests and estate crops
in, 65–86

district finances, 74–77

forest resources in, 69–71, 175

Kutai Kartanegara, 66, 68, 83, 102

Kutai Timur, 66

labour migration, 119, 127, 189

Land (Classification) Ordinance (1948), 35,
47, 151

zones, 47–48

Land Code 1958, 34, 35, 36, 48, 49–51

Subsection 5(2)(f), 37, 38, 49

1974 amendments to, 7

1988 amendment, 52

Amendment of 2000, 27, 28, 30, 49

Land Consolidation and Development

Authority (LCDA), 52, 59

Land Consolidation and Development

Authority Ordinance 1981, 52

land

alienation of, 52

certificates, 28, 29, 30

community access, 15

conflict over, 89, 106

customary access to, 13

customary/indigenous tenure of, 4, 29,
49, 137

- ambiguities in interpretation, 145–146
- changes to, 92–94
- complexity of, 103
- development schemes and agricultural policies, 51–52
- ‘idle’, ‘unoccupied’, ‘waste’, 13, 27, 32, 33–35, 105
- indiscriminate clearing of, 150
- individual claims, 165
- individual titles, 152
- native customary rights to, 45–51
- registration of, 28
- reserved forest (see also ‘*pulau*’), 47
- tenure
 - conflict over natural resources, 91–94
 - conservation through, 143–144
 - insecurity of, 13, 29, 142, 154, 200
- virgin, 46
- Land Regulations* 1863, 34
- Land Surveyors Ordinance* 2002, 61
- Land Use Delineation Law*, 99
- log ponds, 75
- logged-over forest, 6, 190
- logging, 4, 35, 69
 - camps, 142, 149, 189
 - coexistence with shifting cultivation, 181–193
 - cessionaires (see also ‘*tukei*’), 12, 15
 - concessions, 7, 30, 71, 116, 126
 - disputes on Indonesian–Malaysian border, 125–126
 - environmental impact, 6
 - illegal, 7, 70, 93
 - ‘illegal’, 11, 126, 197
 - in West Kalimantan, 111–132
 - and regional autonomy, 117–126
 - interests, domination of, 16
 - low-mechanised, 112, 187
 - Malaysian companies, 118
 - selective, 186–187
- longhouse communities, 39, 40, 41, 46, 124, 141, 183, 184, 187
- Lotaq community, 103, 104, 105
- Lundayeh, 12, 134, 137, 144, 146, 151
- urban, 145
- Mahakam River, 75, 78
- Malaysian Human Rights Commission, 30
- Malinau River, 99, 100, 101
- map making, 14
- Marhum Pamarangan, 102
- migration, 12
- Ministry of Environment, 91
- Ministry of Forestry and Estate Crops, 79, 92, 122, 168
- Ministry of Forestry and Plantations, 172, 177
- Ministry of Home Affairs, 91
- Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Development, 135
- Model Forest Management Area (MFMA), 15, 183–185, 186, 188
- modernity vs. conservatism, 31
- Muara Begai community, 103
- National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), 82, 91
- National Land Agency, 82
- Native Customary Land (Sarawak), 3, 13, 25, 27, 28, 30, 61
 - and ‘development’, 35–38, 55–56
 - ‘idle’, 25–44
 - registration of, 36
 - security of tenure of, 39
 - trusts as device for land development, 45–64
- Native Customary Rights Land (Sarawak), 181, 183, 187
- Native Reserve, 152, 153, 154
- Native Title Land (Sabah), 152, 155
- natural resource management, 197–201
- Natural Resource Management Project, 79, 172
 - localised models of, 197–199
- natural resources, new guidelines for use of, 169
- ‘neo-colonialism’, 10
- Netherlands Indies Government, 115
- NGOs, 10, 77, 83, 90, 97, 154, 155
 - Indonesian, 100

- international, 102, 199
- local, 102, 105, 128, 129
- role of, 4
- 'Nine Cardinal Principles of the Rule of the English Rajahs', 58
- off-farm jobs, 186
- oil palm sector
 - decentralisation and, 81–83
 - as economic saviour, 9
 - as environmental vandal, 9
 - 'green gold', 9
 - plantations, 117, 126
 - production, 4, 8, 25, 35, 66, 71
- Orang Asli, 58
- otonomi daerah*, 111, 126
- 'outside investors', 146
- overseas entrepreneurs, 82
- padi farming (*temuda*), 36, 50
- participation, 14, 15, 200
- partnership(s), 5, 200
 - community–conservation, 134
- pepper, 15, 35, 118, 127
- Permanent Forest Estate, 183, 187, 190
- Permits to Use and Harvest Timber, 94
- place
 - as a commodity, 12, 31
 - attachment to, 12, 13
- plantation agriculture, 25, 32
- plantation companies (see also 'HTI'), 31, 71
- plantation estates, 76
- PLASMA scheme, 73, 79
- post-colonial era, 35
- power relations, unequal, 11, 12, 15
- power-sharing arrangements, 198
- property, 89
- Provincial Forestry Service, 69, 70
- Provincial Land Use Plan*, 70
- PT Kelian Equatorial Mining (PT KEM), 76, 77, 83
- PT London Sumatra International Tbk (PT LonSum), 72, 73, 82, 83
 - plantation area, 74
- PT Sarana Trirasa Bakti, 99
- PT Yamaker, 116
- pulau*, 25, 36, 47, 50
- Rajah in Council, 47
- Rama Alexander Asia, 67, 79
- rattan, 93, 94, 165, 166
- 'realisable utopias', 27
- recreational hunters, 142, 149
- regional autonomy, 78, 122
 - in West Kalimantan, 111–132
 - and 'illegal' logging, 117–126
- Regional Land Use Plan*, 92
- relevant research, 199–200
- resource management
 - adat* criteria for, 166–168
 - by state, 15
 - participatory, 14
 - top-down, 15
- rubber, 35, 71
- Sabah, 5, 6, 8
- Sabah Biodiversity Conservation Project, 135, 152
- Sabah Conservation Strategy*, 135, 140
- Sabah Forest Industries (SFI), 140, 141
- Sabah Land Ordinance* 1930, 141
- Sarawak, 5, 6, 7
 - hypermodernist tradition, 36, 38
 - land-development policy, 3, 45–64
- Sarawak Forest Department, 183
- Sarawak Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (SALCRA), 51, 52
- Sarawak Land Development Board (SLDB), 51, 52
- shifting cultivation, 7, 34, 164, 185
 - coexistence with commercial logging, 181–193
 - negative attitudes towards, 182
- siltation, 188
- Special Directive on the Management of National Parks*, 168
- state, the
 - control over land, 35
 - institutions as agents of change, 16

- management of natural resources, 15
- strategies of control, 42
- State Land, 142, 145, 146, 150, 190
- state 'persuasion' processes, 27, 31–33, 41, 198
 - limits of, 38–41
- state spaces
 - expanding, 25–44
 - strategies for, 26–27
- Suharto
 - era, 90, 9
 - fall of, 94, 117, 123, 126
 - family, 7
 - government, 69, 71
 - New Order regime, 11, 14, 111, 116
- Sukarno, President, 116
- Sulaiman, Sultan Mohammed, 74
- sustainable forest management, 112, 176, 182, 200
- sustainability, 163, 197, 200
- swidden farming, 46, 47, 103, 127, 137, 141, 150, 197
- taukeh* (see *tukei*)
- Temporary Occupation Licence, 146
- tenure systems
 - state-imposed, 91–92
 - traditional, 144–145, 157
- tenurial rights
 - community mapping and, 89–110
 - and conflict resolution, 89–110, 156
- territorialisation, 26
- timber, 5
 - concessions, 89
 - large-scale production, 4, 6, 70
 - low-impact harvesting, 121, 127
 - smuggling of, 111, 126
 - state-run companies, 75
- Toledo Alcaldes' Association, 95
- Toledo Maya Cultural Council, 95
- Torrens system, 35
- tourism, 156, 157
 - ecological, 12
- trade-offs, 31, 38–41
- transmigrant settlements, 89
- trust
 - and Native Customary Land development, 55–56
 - and protection of property, 54–62
 - as device for land development, 45–64
 - breach of and remedies for, 59–60
 - nature of, 62
- trustees
 - fiduciary relationship, 57–59
 - powers and duties of, 56–57
- tukei*, 12, 118, 120, 123, 125, 126
- Ulu Padas, 135, 149, 150, 156, 158
 - logging interests in, 140
 - State Land, 150, 152
- Ulu Padas Commercial Forest Reserve, 137, 139, 156
- Ulu Teru longhouses, 39, 40, 41
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 79, 172
- 'virgin jungle', 36, 49
- West Kutai Regional Forestry Program Working Group (KKPKD), 79, 200
- wet-rice farming, 127, 164
- Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), 164
- WWF Indonesia, 98, 99, 100, 172, 175
- WWF Malaysia, 133, 134, 135, 141, 143, 147, 148, 151, 158
- zonation system, 168, 176