Analisis Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Perlindungan Orangutan Di Provinsi Kalimantan Timur

Analysis Of Government Policies For The Protection Of Orangutan In East Kalimantan Province

Muhamad Yusuf[1]

[*1]Universitas Muhammadiyah Palangka Raya, Kalimantan Tangah, Indonesia

*email: m.yusuf@umpr.ac.id

Abstrak

Perlindungan dan pengelolaan konservasi, keanekaragaman hayati dan ekosistem di Indonesia sangat penting, termasuk perlindungan spesies yang terancam punah. Salah satu hewan yang terancam punah adalah orangutan di pulau Borneo. Selain yang hancur, populasi orangutan juga terus menurun karena perburuan yang telah melimpah selama beberapa dekade terakhir. Kawasan hutan alam Indonesia saat ini menurun pesat. Jadi sekarang kehidupan hewan semakin terancam karena perkembangan manusia yang cepat dan peradaban manusia yang semakin canggih. Tujuan menulis artikel ini adalah untuk menganalisis upaya yang dilakukan pemerintah dalam menerapkan kebijakan dalam perlindungan orangutan Bornean. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan review literatur. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan pemerintah dalam upaya melindungi orangutan di Kalimantan adalah dengan melestarikan orangutan. Namun, dalam kenyataannya, upaya konservasi sering bertabrakan dengan berbagai kepentingan. Menghambat implementasi kebijakan adalah ekspansi properti industri dan konversi area hutan yang menekan area habitat orangutan yang luas.

Abstract

The protection and management of conservation, biodiversity and ecosystems in Indonesia is essential, including the protection of endangered species. One of the endangered animals is the orangutan on the island of Borneo. In addition to the crushed, the orangutan population has also continued to decline due to poaching that has been rife over the past few decades. The area of natural forests from Indonesia is currently shrinking rapidly. So now animal life is increasingly threatened due to the rapid development of humans and increasingly sophisticated human civilization. The purpose of writing this article is to analyze the efforts made by the government in implementing policies in the protection of Bornean Orangutans. This research uses qualitative methods with a literature review approach. The results showed that the implementation of government policies in an effort to protect orangutans in Kalimantan is by conserving orangutans. However, in reality, conservation efforts often collide with various interests. Inhibiting policy implementation are the expansion of industrial estates and the conversion of forested areas that squeeze vast areas of orangutan habitat.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a large country and rich in natural resources with rich biodiversity or commonly known as a mega biodiversity country. To protect and manage conservation and biodiversity and its ecosystems, one of its main pillars is the protection of endangered species. The presence of endemic species in protected areas or other areas can be an indication that the protection and management of the area is running well and sustainably. One of the endemic species in Indonesia is the orangutan (Permatasari, 2021).

Orangutans are endemic primates that can only be found on the islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan. Indonesia has two types of orangutans, namely the Sumatran orangutan (Pongo abelii) whose natural habitat is on the island of Sumatra and the Bornean orangutan (Pongo pygmaeus) whose habitat is on the island of Kalimantan. (Wich et al., 2008) estimates the number of orangutan populations on Sumatra Island at around ±6,600 individuals, while on Kalimantan Island there are estimated to be around ±54,000 individuals. The conservation status of Sumatran orangutans is currently in a very critical condition and facing extinction (critical endangered), while Bornean orangutans are in an endangered condition (endangered) (Forum KEE, 2016).

Kalimantan Island as the lungs of the world because of its forest area, which is about 40.8 million ha. However, deforestation threatens this. Deforestation is the phenomenon of loss of tree cover and forest area that occurs due to human activities or natural events. Deforestation in Indonesia is partly caused by the timber industry which further narrows natural forests, as well as the conversion of forests for oil palm plantations. In addition, increasing high economic potential will also sacrifice forests that have a wealth of biodiversity assets, including being a serious threat to various species of endangered animals in Kalimantan,

including orangutans. Experts predict that if conditions do not improve, we will lose almost 50% of the orangutan population in the last 10 years (Hardiyanti & Nurmanina, 2020).

Especially in East Kalimantan Province, the estimated population of orangutans (sub-species Pongo pygmaeus morio) is only ± 4,800 individuals. The population is estimated to be only 25% located or living within conservation areas (Kutai National Park and Muara Kaman Nature Reserve) and protected forests (including Wahea protected forest and Sungai Lesan Protection Forest). While most (± 75%) actually live and live in production forest areas and outside forest areas in the form of oil palm plantations (Wich et al., 2008).

Orangutans that live and live outside conservation areas and protected areas have the potential to cause conflicts that can threaten the long-term survival of orangutans. One of the actions to overcome this is with regulations made by the government. This is done so that endangered species get protection to maintain their habitat sustainably. So that the existence of these animals is more awake and can also improve the quality of value and diversity (Wich et al., 2008).

Orangutans that live and live outside conservation areas and protected areas have the potential to cause conflicts that can threaten the long-term survival of orangutans. One of the actions to overcome this is with regulations made by the government. This is done so that endangered species get protection to maintain their habitat sustainably. So that the existence of these animals is more awake and can also improve the quality of value and diversity (Suyastri, 2012).

Urgent ecosystem area management policies must be implemented immediately at the field level due to the fact that there are still many areas in Indonesia that have ecological importance for biodiversity conservation, but are outside conservation areas. In line with the commitment of the East Kalimantan

Provincial Government to protect areas with high conservation value, including in forest areas that are the habitat of orangutans, the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Forestry in collaboration with the East Kalimantan Provincial Government agreed to develop and encourage a management plan for the essential ecosystem areas of the orangutan corridor.

Various efforts have been made by the government, one of which is to make a policy on the prohibition of trade in protected animals, which is regulated by Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems.

Based on these backgrounds, this study aims to examine the analysis of government policies in orangutan protection in East Kalimantan Province.

METHODS

This research uses qualitative descriptive methods, aims to get a clear, complete, detailed, and in-depth picture related to the object under study and provide valid answers related to phenomena that occur in the field (Ridadiyanah & Subekti, 2021).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

Policy analysis is defined as the activity of creating knowledge about the policy-making process. Public policy is regulatory in nature also has a design so that it can apply effectively to the object of the policy itself. Public policy is a process of activity of a political nature. The process describes a series of interdependent stages between agenda setting, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy evaluation (Dunn, 2015).

According to (Dye, 1976) Public policy is the government's decision to implement or not implement

a public problem that is occurring. The public policy process consists of several stages, namely: problem identification, agenda preparation, policy formulation, policy ratification, policy implementation, and policy evaluation. Policy implementation is one of the stages that must be implemented in public policy. Implementation is a very important thing that requires attention. Policy implementation is the most crucial stage (Ariyani & Kismartini, 2017).

The implementation of policies made by the government is supported by various factors. This study will see the characteristics of policies, resources and the environment on the success of conservation policy implementation (Maier & Winkel, 2017).

Conservation policy in Indonesia is regulated according to Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems. National parks as nature conservation areas carry out both activities according to Government Regulation No. 28 of 2011 jo PP No. 108 of 2015 concerning the Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas.

Wildlife Conservation

Wildlife is a renewable natural resource, and Indonesia is a tropical country that has high diversity. Wildlife includes a variety of vertebrates that live wild, associate with their environment or live within a natural ecosystem. Wildlife management pays great attention to both population management and habitat management. The purpose of wildlife management is also determined by the status of the area, whether the land is community-owned or a forest area. Based on the status of the forest area, wildlife habitats can be divided into Animal Clan Reserves, Nature Reserves, Buru Parks, Park, and land tourism park or National Sea Park, Protection Forest, Production Forest, and Conversion Forest (Haq, 2021).

Protection of the environment and wild animals can only be achieved by collaboration with local communities and other relevant parties. That is why the government involves local communities and educational institutions in all aspects of policy, with a focus on community empowerment programs and nature conservation education (Haq, 2021).

Island Biogeography Theory

Biogeographic theory recognizes the term true island, which is an island surrounded by boundaries in the form of waters or oceans. This condition makes many animal species on the island difficult to spread to other islands around it. Exceptions for some species that have good flight skills such as bird species. The current development of the island habitat concept can be analogous to island habitats where barriers occur due to habitat fragmentation on land.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Government Policy on Endangered Wildlife Protection

Indonesia is a state of law where basically all human behavior must be regulated by applicable law (Permatasari, 2021). Saat ini perlindungan satwa langka sangat ketat dilakukan oleh pemerintah maupun masyarakat yang terkait dalam lembaga konservasi.

Currently, the protection of endangered species is very strict carried out by the government and the community involved in conservation institutions.

Due to the actions of several individuals, it is certain that the presence of animals, one of which is orangutans, is decreasing every year, and is difficult to find in their natural habitat. If this condition continues, the scarcity and extinction of protected endangered species cannot be avoided, so that Indonesia's biodiversity in the future is only a story for our children

and grandchildren and has a negative impact on natural ecosystems.

Legally, the government's efforts to protect endangered species from the threat of extinction are carried out by the issuance of the previously mentioned laws and regulations, namely Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems.

Orangutan Protection Efforts in East Kalimantan

In East Kalimantan, in addition to orangutans, there are 236 species of protected wildlife. Some of them are wildlife that are often found such as Orangutans (pongo pygmaeus). Some of them, some are traded wildly alive and some are dead (Haq, 2021).

Biodiversity protection measures have been implemented by the Indonesian government by establishing as many as 554 units of conservation areas covering an area of 271 thousand km2 which include Nature Reserve Areas (nature reserves and wildlife reserves) and Nature Conservation Areas (national parks, nature parks, and botanical forest parks. This is because it is estimated that around 80% of biodiversity that is important in terms of genes, species, and ecosystems is still outside the conservation area (Atmoko et al., 2019).

The use of natural resources, coupled with disputes between orangutans and humans, has attracted the attention of interested parties, resulting in various programs and methods to reduce the conflict. To optimize conservation efforts, the government established an institution that specifically handles plant and animal problems. This institution itself is called the Natural Resources Conservation Center or abbreviated as BKSDA. This institution was established based on the Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P32/Menhut-II/2011. BKSDA collaborates with the Borneo

Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOSF) and non-governmental organizations responsible for animal welfare to implement protection measures. BOSF obtained a permit to manage one forest area after receiving the Business License for the Utilization of Timber Forest Products-Ecosystem Restoration (IUPHHK-RE) in 2010, namely the Kehje Sewen Forest.

BOSF operates under a formal agreement with the Ministry of Forestry to conserve orangutans and their ecosystems by involving surrounding communities. The BOSF Foundation is the world's largest primate conservation manager. Of the seven major ozone-fixing rainforests in the world, three are in Indonesia. Orangutans, as creatures that depend on the presence of forests, can be considered the best representatives of the high-quality structure of tropical rainforest biodiversity. Therefore, orangutans can be an umbrella species for tropical rainforest conservation. Each kilometer of forest is inhabited by orangutans with a density of one to five individuals, providing habitat for at least five hornbill species, fifty species of fruit trees, fifteen species of lianas, and various other species of animals, including sun bears (Haq, 2021).

Pro Nature Conservation Spatial Policy

Government Regulation Number 13 of 2017 regulates policies and strategies for developing spatial patterns in Indonesia (Peraturan Pemerintah, 2017). One of them is policies and strategies for the development, utilization, and management of conservation areas. The policy aims to maintain and realize the sustainability of ecosystem functions and prevent the adverse effects of human activities that can cause environmental damage. The conservation area in question includes land areas, sea areas, airspace, and also underground areas. The government determines the area of protected areas of different sizes for each large island in Indonesia according to the conditions,

characteristics, and functions of the ecosystem and its balanced distribution (Atmoko et al., 2019).

East Kalimantan Province has established regional spatial planning based on East Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2016. The purpose of the arrangement is to encourage fair and sustainable green economic growth by using agro-industry and environmentally friendly energy. According to the regulation, about 1.8 million hectares or about 11% of East Kalimantan's area has been designated as protected areas. However, the extent of this protected area is considered insufficient to protect most of the biodiversity and ecosystems that exist. There are still many High Conservation Value Areas (KBKT) and ecosystems that are important for biodiversity protection that need attention. In addition, this important ecosystem can also be a path for animal movement between existing protected forests.

CONCLUSION

Orangutan conservation actions towards a better direction have been demonstrated by various parties including non-profit organizations such as the Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOSF). Nevertheless, such actions often face obstacles and challenges, both from the outside and inner environment. In this case, external obstacles are the most frequent. The lack of public understanding of Law No. 5/1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and their Ecosystems has led to poaching and land clearing by burning. Efforts to protect Bornean orangutans will not run optimally if support from parties outside environmental activists does not pay full attention to the problem of decreasing the number of Bornean orangutan species. Full support from communities, companies, and governments in making policies related to future forest management efforts is

essential.Kesimpulan dibuat dalam satu paragraf tanpa sitasi memuat simpulan akhir serta saran untuk kegiatan penelitian selanjutanya.

REFERENCES

Ariyani, N. A. E., & Kismartini. (2017). Implementasi Kebijakan Konservasi Pengawetan dan Pemanfaatan Lestari Sumber Daya Alam Hayati dan Ekosistemnya di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. *Jurnal Proceeding Biology Education Conference*, *14*(1), 206–213.

Atmoko, Tr., Sudiono, E., Arif, M., & Pambudi, A. (2019). *Praktik Terbaik: Pengelolaan Habitat Satwa Terancam Punah dalam Skala Bentang Alam | Sebuah Pembelajaran dari Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Wehea-Kelay*. *3*, 1–129.

Dunn, W. N. (2015). *Public policy analysis*. routledge.

Dye, T. R. (1976). *Policy Analysis: What Governments Do, why They Do It, and what Difference it Makes*. University of Alabama Press. https://books.google.co.id/books?id=V2ZxfSCu8xkC

Forum KEE. (2016). *Pengelolaan Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial Bentang Alam Wehea-Kelay di Kabupaten Kutai Timur dan Kabupaten Berau Provinsi Kalimantan Timur*. 1–140.

Haq, A. K. (2021). Peran Lembaga Pelestarian Satwa Borneo Orangutan Survival Samboja Lestari Terkait Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Satwa yang Dilindungi dari Perdagangan Liar di Kalimantan Timur. *Journal of Law (Jurnal Ilmu Hukum)*, *7*(2), 623–635.

Hardiyanti, O., & Nurmanina, A. (2020). Analysis of The Utilization of the Social Center for Orangutan Protection (COP) In Kalimantan in Orangutan Saving Efforts: Analisis Pemanfaatan Jaringan Sosial Centre for Orangutan Protection (COP) di Kalimantan Dalam Upaya Penyelamatan Orangutan. *Progress In Social Development*, *1*(1 SE-Articles), 9–17. https://doi.org/10.30872/psd.v1i1.14

Maier, C., & Winkel, G. (2017). Implementing Nature Conservation Through Integrated Forest Management: A Street-Level Bureaucracy Perspective on The German Public Forest Sector. *Forest Policy and Economics*, *82*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.forpol.2016.12.015

Peraturan Pemerintah. (2017). Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 13 Tahun 2017 tentang Perubahan Atas Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 26 Tahun 2008 Tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Nasional. *Peraturan Pemerintah*, 75.

Permatasari, N. (2021). Analisis Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Perlindungan Satwa Langka Di Indonesia. *Ajudikasi : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, *5*(1 SE-Articles), 83–98. https://doi.org/10.30656/ajudikasi.v5i1.3383

Ridadiyanah, D., & Subekti, S. (2021). Menelisik Upaya Konservasi Orang Utan Kalimantan di Provinsi Kalimantan Timur Tahun 1991-2015. *Historiografi*, *2*(2), 99–107.

Suyastri, C. (2012). Mengukur Efektivitas CITES Dalam Menangani Perdagangan Satwa Liar Dengan Menggunakan Identifikasi Legalisasi Artikel CITES. *Transnasional*, *4*(1), 790–808.

Wich, S., Meijaard, E., Marshall, A., SJ, H., Ancrenaz, M., Lacy, R., Schaik, C., Sugardjito, J., Simorangkir, T., Traylor-Holzer, K., Doughty, M., Supriatna, J., Dennis, R., Gumal, M., Knott, C., & Singleton, I. (2008). Distribution and conservation status of the orang-utan (Pongo spp.) on Borneo and Sumatra: how many remain? *Oryx*, *42*. https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-3914