

Vision, Mission, and Development Programs  
of Central Kalimantan Province of Indonesia for year 2005 to 2010

Presented by the Candidate of Governor of Central Kalimantan Province (in fulfillment of one of electoral requirements during the Central Kalimantan Governor's election candidatures).

**PREFACE**

In praying to the Almighty God as for his blessing and guiding on drafting and delivering vision, mission and development programs of Central Kalimantan Province for year 2005 to 2010.

This vision, mission and development programs of Central Kalimantan Province for year 2005 to 2010 have been developed in the base of our field experiences in acquiring the people of Central Kalimantan aspirations directly during our long journey to 13 administrative districts and one municipality, several sub-districts, villages and hamlets in Central Kalimantan Province of Indonesia.

I have recognized that this province has been given by the Almighty God a plentiful of natural resources, but the development supports to improve the natural resources for the people prosperity is still imbalance.

In order to develop this province that has size of area in the third ranked of the rest of Indonesia Provinces (15,356,500 Hectares) is ultimately required Vision, Mission and comprehensive and integrative development programs by including all participants of the communities, local governments, central government, private business from inside or outside the provinces.

Base of idea in writing this paper is one to provide guidelines for Governor and Vice of Governor in their rights and responsibilities. Another is to provide the ways for all civil servants of Central Kalimantan Government in giving their services for people and development implementation in this beloved "Land of Tambun Bungai" as for achievement of the prosperity.

**GOVERNOR OF CENTRAL KALIMANTAN**

**AGUSTIN TERAS NARANG, SH**

## CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

Provincial election is one-cycle of the Indonesian's Law in managing the representative leaders such as Governor and Vice Governor. In Central Kalimantan the election will be held on 23 June 2005.

We have become of pair of candidates who must conduct our vision, mission and programs in order to perform our ability to govern the province. This is an important tasks for the people reconnaissance of our successful management whenever we've been elected to be Governor and Vice Governor for the period 2005 to 2010.

Main points of vision, mission and programs as a parts of electoral procedures has been delivered to the Provincial Election Committee on 23 March 2005.

In the next is the brief description of our vision, mission and development programs of Central Kalimantan Province for year 2005 to 2010 that have been developed in the base of our field experiences in acquiring the people of Central Kalimantan aspirations directly during our long journey to 13 administrative districts and one municipality, several sub-districts, villages and hamlets in Central Kalimantan Province of Indonesia. All of these have been presented for the People Legislative Assembly of Central Kalimantan Province on 6 June 2005.

These also include the content of Province Spatial Planning of the Local Government Regulation Number 8 / 2003 about Central Kalimantan Province Spatial Plan. Size of Central Kalimantan Province in this regulation is 15,356,700 Hectares which covers Forest Area for 10,294,853.52 Hectares (67.4%) and Non-Forest Area for 5,061,846.48 Hectares (32.96%).

The Forest Area divisions as follows:

1. Fixed Production Forest (HP) : 4,232,518.38 Hectares.
2. Limited Production Forest (HPT) : 3,784,495.64 Hectares.
3. Conservation Area : 1,484,485.60 Hectares.
4. Protection Forest : 766,392.06 Hectares.
5. Timber Estates (HTI) : 21,958.04 Hectares.
6. Forest for Research and Education : 5,003.80 Hectares.

The non-forest area divisions such as The Settlements Area and Other Uses (KPPL), and Production Development Area (KPP), will be utilized for developing plantation, food crops, fisheries and livestock, and others.

The non-forest area of 5,061,846.48 divisions as follows:

1. Production Development Area (KPP) : 2,789,108.09 Hectares.
2. The Settlements Area and Other Uses (KPPL) : 1,920,054.97 Hectares.
3. Community In-land Waterways : 59,046.34 Hectares.
4. Immigration Area : 137,920.13 Hectares.
5. Rivers, Lakes and others : 155,716.95 Hectares.

These also include the Law of extension of administrative districts Number 5 / 2002 in which Central Kalimantan Province has been divided from 5 districts / regencies and one municipality into 13 districts / regencies and one municipality. Central Kalimantan thereafter contains 95 sub-districts, 122 towns and 1,117 villages, and 66 tribal areas.

Application all of this is for the people of Central Kalimantan whom in year 2004 the population has achieved 1,857,763 inhabitants or in a density of about 12 persons per square kilometers.

Moreover, these all is also for developing Central Kalimantan as the third largest area of provinces in Indonesia or about 1.5 times the size of Java Island, is ultimately required Vision, Mission and comprehensive and integrative development programs by including all participants of the communities, local governments, central government, private business from inside or outside the provinces.

## CHAPTER TWO VISION, MISSION AND PROGRAMS

**We have inactivated our vision and mission as a stepping stone of our activities in serving people of Central Kalimantan and pointing to our achievement targets for year 2005 to 2010 as follows:**

### **A. VISION :**

**“ Disclose isolation of Central Kalimantan to achieve people prosperity and dignity”**

### **B. MISION :**

**Mission is focused in several divisions as follows:**

#### **1    *Infrastructures***

Develop and maintain roads, bridges, airports, seaports and river ports interprovincial, interdistricts, intersubdistricts, inter isolated villages and inter production centers of agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry, plantation and livestock based on a good planning and integration.

#### **2.    *Economy***

Accelerating of community economic growth that is to be based on local resources, prevalent, sustainable to be investment incentive, domestic and foreign.

#### **3.    *Education, Health Care and Family Planning***

Improving ability of educational services, health cares and family planning in a sustainability manners includes the infrastructures providences.

#### **4.    *Government Apparatus***

Improving the responsiveness and effectives of government apparatus and the higher public serving quality to serve all people until the remote areas that is inline with the efforts to create an effective and good governance and clean government.

#### **5.    *Law, Safety and Human Rights..***

**Law supremacy in justice includes safety and safety guard’s empowerment provides the peacefulness and security for peoples include protection of human rights.**

#### **6.    *Politics***

Sustainable politics is in the basement of tolerance, justice and participation on the multicultural base.

#### **7.    *Culture-Social and Religion***

Strengthen the transparencies, culture of tolerance and interreligion, intertribal, interracial, intergroups in the multi communities of Central Kalimantan in the system and spirit of unity of peoples of Republic of Indonesia in harmonious.

**8. Youth, Boy Scout and Sports**

Improving and empowerment of the youth generation in their development participations, strengthen the boy scout infrastructures such as camping areas in every districts / municipality, including the improvement of achievement, participation, learning process, professionalism and quality of sport managements.

**9. Tourism**

Achieving the power of competitiveness by improving and developing tourism marketing or business.

**10. Natural resources, Environment and Spatial Planning**

The strategic Central Kalimantan development must be based upon the environmental consideration. Here for is to provide a balance function of natural resources and environment in harmony with economic, social and communities' culture in sustainable manners. Optimizing land productivity and spatial plan with regards the rule and regulation.

**11. Communication and telecommunication**

**Communication:**

Strengthening the airports facilities in Palangka Raya and districts. Improving the seaports, river ports and shipping passenger ports and other inland water transportations.

**Telecommunication:**

Improving the telecommunication facilities to reach widened areas in districts / municipality, and sub-districts.

**12. Community Empowerment and Gender**

The main point of community development in Central Kalimantan is to achieve a higher quality of life and proper to be able to compete in global era. Women in Central Kalimantan are in the same level to man or no more gender bias in all aspect of their life.

**C. PROGRAMS**

In Accordance to the above description which is in achieving targets of the vision and mission, we have conducted Programs for every division that would have taken several operational steps for five years in the period of 2005-2010 as follows:

**1. Infrastructure Division.**

Based upon the size of area of the province, an accelerating development of roads and bridges across the province must be quickly done. Here for, is the road information of the year 2004 as follows:

National road surface pavement is 1,707 Kilometers divided into:

- Asphalt : 1,021 Km.
- Gravel : 358 Km.
- Soil : 328 Km.

Province road surface pavement 1,059 Kilometers divided into:

- Asphalt : 568 Km.
- Gravel : 242 Km.
- Soil : 249 Km.

Number of bridges up to 2004 is 363 units cover the length of 12,852 meters.

In general, the quality of roads and bridges is very low. For example, the road segment for connecting main cities of Kasongan-Sampit-Pangkalan Bun is very low. This condition is directly about giving a negative impact to the people activities.

First, good and services and people movement are very slow within the higher cost. Second, the productive activities of people is lesser its economic value, this has given an impact to the lower investor enthusiastic to choose Central Kalimantan. Third, social interaction among people of Central Kalimantan is very difficult that give an impact to the lower communication and confidence to each others. Fourth, the condition is bringing about higher costs for public services for people and government. Finally, as regards to political aspects, the lack of roads and bridges is bring about misfortune for integrity of Central Kalimantan Province.

Program priorities of the roads and bridges that are going to be executed as follows.

1.1. *Roads and bridges building inter provinces, inter districts, inter sub-districts and inter isolated remote villages.*

South link of Kalimantan road's segment is especially for the site of Tumbang Nusa at Berengbengkel Km. 35 will be done shortly. This is because of its strategic economic value. During the rain, the road segment disconnect, due to the periodical occurrences of floods, hence it gives trouble of good and services and passengers transportation.

For disclosing isolation of province's capital to four districts in Barito, it is an ultimately step to a faster development of road from Palangka Raya to Buntok for 201 Km.

Other priorities are the segments that connect Palangkaraya-Banjarmasin-Gunung Mas-Sampit-Pangkalan Bun.

All of road segments are only in one line. Meanwhile, there is not in present alternative road for supporting economic of Central Kalimantan. Although, several rivers are at present, but during summer those all become shallow.

1.2. *Roads, bridges and stop over terminals building inter provinces, inter districts, inter sub-districts and inter isolated remote villages.*

Searching for budgeting sources to build roads, bridges and stop over terminals to disclose regional isolation and stimulate local economic. Here for, is very important some efforts to dig out all of possible sources of budget such as from National, Regional and Local including foreign loan and private business.

1.3. *Maintenance of the roads and bridges.*

This activity is very important due to the soil structure in Central Kalimantan, it is especially for the South (downstream) in a very unstable (swamp / peat). There has been a place that has the fastest degradation of road segments ever.

1.4. *Utilize and revitalize the means of transportation in the land, river, sea and air.*

All of the means of transportation is a very important investment. Here for, it is a necessity to maximize efforts in utilizing and revitalizing the facilities. Thereafter, whenever they have had an adequate capacities that will deliver a promising facilities for investors to come. Seaport of import and export in Central Kalimantan is favorable in Kotawaringin Barat, Kotawaringin Timur,

and Kuala Pembuang/Seruyan.

- 1.5. *Development and Maintenance of the local production marketing facilities.*  
*Local production marketing facilities such as markets, butcheries, fishing auctions and other local product outlets have to be done in the quickest building, then their maintenance is also considerably taken for acquiring an optimal functions.*  
The low activities of marketing facilities which are in present must have their optimal functions. Here for, the role of local government should have significantly applied for improving local economy.
- 1.6. *Acquiring budget for repairing traditional transportation facilities.*  
  
Searching for budgeting sources to build roads, bridges and stop over terminals to disclose regional isolation and stimulate local economic. Here for, is very important some efforts to dig out all of possible sources of budget such as from National, Regional and Local including foreign loan and private business.
- 1.7. *Continuous technical feasibility research of vital infrastructures such as roads, bridges, terminals and river ports.*  
Without exception to the minor parts of present facilities that they altogether with other facilities must be considered as the investment capital to get into the next steps of development. For this is important for achieving an optimum utilization as regards costs of maintenances.
- 1.8. *Infrastructures development of remote areas under the responsibility of central government budgets and other source of budgets regards the current laws and regulations.*  
Regarding to the extra large size of the Central Kalimantan area, here is, plentiful of possibilities for an extensive area development or infrastructure development that focuses on the efforts to penetrate into the remote areas.
- 1.9. *The staged, planned and integrated development of roads, bridges, airports, seaports, river ports and terminals inter provinces, districts / municipalities, sub-districts and villages / hamlets.*  
In all situations, the continues development principle points to the tightened priorities, thereafter, outcomes of development can materialize regarding the present requirements.
- 1.10. *Dam building as one of efforts to optimize source of food crops.*  
In supporting the self-sufficient staple food program that is especially for rice, it is necessary to build some number of dams in controlling the irrigation schemes in Central Kalimantan.
- 1.11. *Extensive coordination and optimized and integrated plan are the way to maintain roads, bridges, seaports, river ports and land terminals.*  
Extensive coordination and optimized and integrated plan are very important to take to maintain current facilities such as roads, bridges, seaports, land terminals and others).

- 1.12. *Optimum and efficient ways in every post when using budgets form central, provincial and foreign grant and loan as regards to the infrastructure development and maintenance.*

Budget management is here for the transparency and accountability principles.

- 1.13. *Involving peoples in development and regional infrastructure maintenances.*  
Empowering the achievement of maximum local self-help capacities for pushing up ability to the local financial capacity building that support higher intensity of development and regional infrastructure maintenance.

## 2. Economy

The growth rate of Central Kalimantan economy by 2004 is 4.98 %. From which the agriculture sector dominates for 47.54 % or covers about half of the total domestic product of the province. The second biggest sector is the trading that covers 19.94 %, in the next, is mining that covers 0.79 %, processing industry covers 6.43 %, construction covers 4.2 %, transportation and communication cover 7.43 %, and services cover 11.05 %.

The agriculture sector is divided into 5 sub sectors as follows:

Plantation	:	22.56 %
Forestry	:	10.93 %
Food crops	:	7.72 %
Fishery	:	3.04 %
Livestock	:	3.29 %

Unfortunately, the economic growth rate has not been able to be a sector that enables to reduce / eliminate number of people in the poverty occurrences of Central Kalimantan who covers 35 % of the total of the province's population. In this case, the economic growth rate has no significant effect to the level of people prosperity in Central Kalimantan. The sites of poverty in the province can be found either in the villages or cities, include in the new migration areas or in the present migrant areas in the villages or urban.

For this reason we will announce five years programs of economy. These programs include macro program and sectors. The macro one as follows:

- 2.1. *Introduce a policy of lower subsidy and loan interest rates for the small-scale entrepreneurs.*

For developing and supporting small scale *entrepreneurs*, we will introduce an application of lower interest rates scheme of loan, interest rates subsidized, revolving subsidies, granted subsidy which in allover will be facilitated by the provincial government. We can learn from the system that applied in other countries about the policy of subsidizing the small-scale entrepreneurs. We will facilitate an easier way for them to be accessible to the small-scale entrepreneur scheme of the banking system. The classical problem of them to acquire the loan from the banks covers two aspects which one is an expensive collaterals and highest interest rates. These all has caused their difficulty to access the bank facilities. Provincial government will take over the responsibility for every one of the Central Kalimantan people can access the collateral system and interest rates.

All will be social responsibilities of government to their residence. By doing these ways, thereafter will be an accurate credits for the small-scale entrepreneurs.

- 2.2. *Protective policy for the small and medium scale entrepreneurs.*  
Another than the banking loan policy, there will be created a policy of

protecting the prices that will address to the opportunity to grow, develop and sturdy for the small and medium scale entrepreneurs (which here is so called UKM). There are two kinds of protection will apply to. First, is to give an assurance to have a standard pricing. Second, is to create an in one marketing house. The one marketing house idea will be described in 2.6. To be based on the production cycle, the pricing insurance will cover production and post production activities. By doing this way, for example, price of the fishes will be the same during the fishers active an inactive. In that second idea, is house of marketing that will be built by government to facilitate in collecting market information and prices, thereafter the government will be able to control the prices.

2.3. *Optimizing the people institution collaborative entrepreneurship for small-scale entrepreneur.*

Accelerating and socializing the people institution collaborative entrepreneurship such as UMKM (Extra smallholder entrepreneurs) by efforts in improving manageability and directing UMKM as a supporting unit.

2.4. *Facilitating cooperation among the small scale, medium and large entrepreneurs.*

This effort will focus on the units in sub districts within adjustable village conditions. Presently, the development of small scale, medium and large entrepreneurs are not going in a cooperative ways, although they locate in a similar site. The government will facilitate linkage of partnership among the them.

2.5. *Developing the educative public hall, training and skill centers for improving the spirit and skill ability of entrepreneurship get through some helpers from any possible means including from university.*

Number of workers in the province is abundance, but most of them are not skilled workers. Here is important to increase the number of training facilities in order to support their skill and management ability.

2.6. *The development of in one marketing house for inters economic sectors.*

This is a proposal that contains a protection policy that will be taken by provincial government together with the banking loan policy for the small-scale entrepreneurs as mentioned in 2.1. In one marketing house is an idea developed as an instrument of region potency promotion. As in the terminology that in the construction step will involve all related components in economic. Here is a necessity of a quick realization of this idea that also become a professional manageable information centre in line with the progress of requirements of the modern community.

2.7. *Intensifying the economic sector beyond the sector / sub sector of agriculture, plantation, forestry, livestock, fishery / marine and mining.*

Reforestation and afforestation of the marginal lands can be done by creating the water percolation areas, which can also be a support to the environment sustainability. On the other hand, reforestation can create a forest production which is a mean for long run investment that contains an economic means for people. Other long-term benefit is for the land protective measure from flooding occurrences.

For acquire this target, the most important method that will be taken for is the involvement of people by using the schemes, which have been given by central government such as Special Allocation Budget – Reforestation Budget and National Land and Forest Rehabilitation Movement.

As mentioned above, because of reason of the dominance of the agriculture sector in the domestic product, we pay an optimum attention for it as follows:

### 2.7.1. *Food crops and Plantation.*

In order to save the rice self-sufficiency in Central Kalimantan, here is for going to take the intensification and extensification of food crops. Extensive program will develop irrigations or dams for creating new paddy fields that are in necessity in Central Kalimantan. Meanwhile, the intensive program will be improved by using new technology of agriculture sector. However, the commodity diversification is also necessary such as for corns, soybeans and others. Moreover, the policy measures that will take place for increasing the food tenacity and agribusiness development as in the following:

- (1) Increasing the availability of food crops and horticulture as a measure for regional food tenacity.
- (2) To drive the development of regional centre for excellent products that has an economic of scale within the agribusiness basement.
- (3) To increase income and farmer prosperity including employment creation and entrepreneurships in the villages.
- (4) To extent size of plantation area in Central Kalimantan directed to the production development areas (KPP) and settlement and other areas of development (KPPL) which is based on the regulation number 8/2003.
- (5) To increase productivity of plantation by commodities in Central Kalimantan.

These all may bring about an increase of plantation productivity to reach 70 % of the potential productivity. Here are prepared four types of programs as follows:

- (1) To extent the annual income of plantation farmers up to US\$ 1,500-2,000 per household including improvement of living quality of farmers and people surrounding areas of plantation.
- (2) To increase share of the plantation in the regional economy as for achieving a higher average contribution to the domestic product of the province that is 2.8 % annually.
- (3) To increase primary and processing products' quality from the plantation until achieving the standard quality of such commodities.
- (4) Plantation development will have 3 patterns as follows:
  - Partial
  - Community Based Company (PIR)
  - Big Estate (PBS)

### 2.7.2. *Forestry*

The basic principle that is used in increasing domestic product of Central Kalimantan from forestry sub sector is done by understanding two conditions. First, forest has not become the main source of income of Central Kalimantan province. Second, forest in Central Kalimantan must have a sufficient time for having natural rejuvenation. The present central government policy has caused in decreasing of

income from forestry sub sector. Previously, the total target of annual production of woods is 6 million cubic meters. As regards to the continuous decreasing of Central Kalimantan forest, then it is realistically for our policy of decreasing the annual target to 2.4 cubic meters. Our policy in the forestry sub sector will have to follow the national, for the forest could have time to recover itself and the environmental conservation issue. Cores of our programs in forestry sub sector are paid for environmental sustainability. The distinction as follows:

- (1) Protection and Conservation of forest main target is to protect forest resources sustainability from the forest destruction;
- (2) Land and forest rehabilitation main target is to facilitate efforts in regaining the forest functionality as for buffering natural resource sustainability;
- (3) The development of entrepreneurship system of small, medium and cooperative for local by main target if to facilitate the usage of natural resources for the people prosperity while increasing people participative efforts in protecting the forest sustainability.
- (4) The development of plan and institution of forestry main target is to facilitate information acquirement ability for the local institution in effort of protecting the forest;
- (5) Illegal logging problem will be managed by using the first step in creating the employment alternatives and changing the old type source of income of people. Negative impact of illegal logging is real. For example is the extreme flood that have occurred in several places in the path of Barito and Kapuas river which occurred only in few month ago that has brought out detrimental effects to people and government.  
The destructed forest has not been able to absorb and save water anymore which has come from the over dosage of harmlessly forest cutting without considering any conditions of sustainable forest management principle.
- (6) Preventing the forest fires.  
The forest fires have almost occurred periodically during summer in Central Kalimantan. It has mostly come from the people acted. This situation must be correctly managed by socializing any kinds of regulations as for improving the expertise and understanding about policy in land and forest fire controlling.  
Effort is to give understanding to people of the cultivation technique that is environment genial by using education, training, extension and improving the all-party awareness. This way contains the campaign, exhibition, workshop and others. In line is to create early warning system that must be conducted in the regulatory base and prepare for significant supporting means.
- (7) Tanjung Puting National Park (TNTP) Protection.  
TNTP is a national park that has a biodiversity of plant and animal. This park is in endangering condition, which comes from the people who are cutting the forest inside. Although, the national commitment is high in protecting the TNTP, but the local government is also involved in securing the park. This must be done by thinking about employment alternatives out side the forest cutting. This regard to the importance of the TNTP for the

precious asset of province.

### 2.7.3. *Livestock*

Our program in livestock will target to the effort to increase the food sufficiency. There are nine efforts will take place as follows:

- (1) Continuous food production improvement targets to the strong sufficiency of local food.
- (2) Improvement of food production of carbohydrate alternative source of food other than rice that comes from the local culture and natural resources.
- (3) Improvement of the food production source from the animal protein, vitamin and mineral to supply nutrient to people.
- (4) Food diversification in sufficient quality and quantity to people consume the foods.
- (5) Improvement of the productivity, quality and livestock commodity production for marketing to as for processing industry raw material and exports.
- (6) Improvement of the employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in villages start from upstream, on farm and downstream.
- (7) Development of variety of livestock farming bases within the agribusiness scope that enable to give significant profits.
- (8) Improvement of people participation and private investment in developing agribusiness and progressing village economy.
- (9) Natural source sustain productivity, source of plasma and protection of environment quality

### 2.7.4. *Marine and Fishery*

The fishery and marine sector is a strategic sector for people in Central Kalimantan whom their life is mostly related to water. Here is for two main programs as follows:

- (1) Marine and Fishery Improvement management program as follows:
  - a) Improvement on fishery infrastructures.
  - b) Improvement on fish cultivation.
  - c) Improvement on post production technology.
  - d) Improvement on skill and expertise of the fishers about fish cultivation.
- (2) Controlling, steering and conserving the fishery and marine as follows:
  - a) Confirming the coastal spatial structure plan.
  - b) Strengthening the institution and law enforcement apparatus.
  - c) Activities for developing process and market of the traditional livestock products.
  - d) Improving the knowledge and technology of the farmers in dealing with the livestock.
  - e) Improving farmers and villages institution in an intensive management for dealing with livestock.

- f) A limited number of quality livestock breeders especially for cattle, goats, sheep, buffalos and pigs that is for higher genetic quality.

#### 2.7.5. *Mining*

Central Kalimantan contains enough the valuable minerals. Only few of such minerals come into the investors' consideration such as gold and coals. The gold miners consist of legal and illegal. In 2004, the legal miner produced 13.5 tones of gold, while illegal one, which is locally so-called PETI, has produced more than the legal. This has to be taken into a better management and regulatory for having a profitable result for all.

#### 2.8. *Population and migration.*

Improvement on the development of villages and migration is done by developing people economy, which contains agriculture, cooperative bodies, handicrafts and other real sectors. Therefore, population and migration development in Central Kalimantan targets to the progressive achievement of migrants and local people around in a harmonious living.

The migrant ion program as follows:

- a) Development of the new migration areas (PTB).
- b) Development of infrastructures.
- c) Migrant placement.
- d) Management and empowerment on migrant communities.

### 3. Education, Health and Family Planning

#### 3.1. Education

##### 3.1.1. *Teacher prosperity improvement.*

The sufficient education supply for a region will bring about progress to people. Here for in dealing with the all-regional development efforts have to be started from one is to improve the teacher prosperity by supplying house and incentive for teachers of remote areas.

##### 3.1.2. *A justifiable and equal chance for teachers to improve their teaching quality.*

This will be done by giving education and training, exchanging teachers, and equalize teacher conditions which one is given by in-service training with helpers from university, another is done by improving the statutory of mid-teachers and hired teachers.

##### 3.1.3. *Sufficient schools development and maintenance and supporting facilities for education processes.*

Most of the present educational facilities are in the low quality. Here is for necessary to build a good quality of facilities for a better learning process to take place. On the other hand, it is necessary to maintain the school regularly. Facilitating schools such as laboratories and sport facility must be included. In the medium terms and up, it is necessary

to create a sufficient standardization of school. Involvement of all parties is important.

3.1.4. *Confirming assurance and mechanism in educational book deliveries.*

One of main regional obstacle is accessibility to villages and schools. Annually the increase number of books for elementary schools is recognizable, but most of the schools in the remote areas have not gained the books. Here is for very important to have priority for a *confirmed assurance and mechanism in educational book deliveries.*

3.1.5. *Presenting the reader houses and mobile libraries in land and rivers.*

There are a limited number of available books for educational purposes and peoples in the remote areas. In order to improve the agility of nation that is especially for the peoples in the remote areas, it is important to present the reader houses and mobile libraries in land and rivers that are adjustable to the geographic character of the province.

3.1.6. *Scholarship to the students and pupils on achievement and poor.*

The pupils and students who have had achievement and the poor will get a special attention by awarding the education facilities and other educational supports.

3.1.7. *Confirming the 9 years of learning obligation.*

The nine years of learning obligation is a policy of government that must be supported and developed by all.

3.1.8. *Strengthening the Competency based curriculum (KBK) which accommodating local contents (Mulok).*

The KBK has given the opportunities for the local contents to take place into as the part of the national curriculum. Previous curriculum had used centralistic one in which the most of local students has no idea about local living. Here for it is important to develop the curriculum local based that in case of their education discontinued, they will be able to improve their ability by using their knowledge on the local potencies of region and environment. This will include the education module of on site environment for the children to have a sufficient knowledge to their own living environment.

3.1.9. *Strengthen the facilities / infrastructures of the higher education.*

It's a reality that the progressive nations are the diligent nations. Here for the education is absolute. The education development either for the basic and extensive educations or for the higher education, all is for the intellectual investment by producing more and more high qualification of the graduates such as strata 2 and 3. The supports to them are from the scholarships of local, regional and national government, international scholarship donations or private scholarships.

3.2. **Health and Family Planning.**

3.2.1. *The quality and quantity improvement of health services that is*

*reachable by all communities.*

The free medical treatments on the healthy cardholders in sub districts and villages get through the local health centers and integrated health centers, and development of health posts. Here is for important to use generic medicines.

3.2.2. *To increase optimum budgeting for giving an increase of prosperity of health care personnel.*

Health quality has become an indicator for progressive regions. Here for all division development progress take place whenever it starts one another from increasing the level of prosperity of the health care personnel by giving an incentive and maintain their housing facility to the paramedics in the remote areas.

3.2.3. *In developing mobile health care inland and river facilities have to consider the prosperity of the health care workers.*

Majority of villagers request the betterment of health services, meanwhile, the present health care facilities in the sub districts and villages are severely limited. The development of mobile health care facilities is in order to give the people a suitable health service up to the remote areas.

3.2.4. *Preparing for a suitable number of medical equipments in every health care unit which up to the remote areas.*

The villages spread over the very big area and one village has a long distance to another village. Equal condition has also occurred for the centre of sub districts which are in a long distance to villages. This is a caution for the people obstacle in reaching the public service facilities on time. In overcoming this situation, it is important to prepare medical equipments and medicines in every village and sub district.

3.2.5. *Improving the quality of health care services in every hospital at the province and district / municipality.*

The present hospital must be able to have a management that is able to improve quality of it services.

3.2.6. *Improving health quality of mother and child.*

The province government must able to give an assurance for decreasing infant mortality rate and natal mortality rate. These include the efforts to serve nutrient to the youngster, immunizations and others.

3.2.7. *To increase people awareness on the healthy life styles and care for a healthy environment.*

For common people it is important to increase the public awareness about health care for mother and child, increase nutrient and health quality for infant and reduce infant mortality rate and natal mortality rate. Here is for to intensify extension efforts by the government and non-government organization.

3.2.8. *To improve the people awareness, especially for the youth save from narcotics, psychotropic and drugs.*

Narcotics, psychotropic and drugs are very dangerous which are just

like resident fire. Some strong efforts have been done to eliminate them all. However, the subjects have never been eliminated. It is important to intensify the activities of extension to the youth and public awareness for their ability to escape from the dangerous medicines. This includes the creation of positive activities that facilitate the youth interests and talents such in music, arts and sports.

3.2.9. *Health care improvement for the elders and disable as for acquiring their basic rights.*

It is important to set the basic rights to a priority for a betterment of health care to elders and disable

3.2.10. *Family planning improvement program to suit the needs of reproductive rights and community reproductive health.*

This effort is prepared for realizing the happy and prosperous families, which thereafter can reduce population growth rate in Indonesia. It covers several programs as follows:

- Family empowering.
- Healthy youth fertility (KRR)
- Family Planning.
- Institutional and Family Planning Network strengthening.

#### 4. Government.

We recognize many important basic functions of the local government that must to be principally strengthened such as the servicing, regulating, policy making and extracting (in managing the resources). These three functions strengthened as a part of creating an effective government within the pillars of participatory, transparency, accountability and responsiveness. The government apparatus have become an integral part in creating an effective government.

There are several programs which have been conducted for strengthening roles of the provincial government and realizing the three pillars of an effective government as follows:

4.1. *Civil servant recruitments are based on the merit system in which apply the professionalism, transparency, without corruption, coalition and nepotism, and non discriminative.*

4.2. *To create the public opinion capturing mechanism.*

4.2.1. *To create compliance post and response to the complaints.*

This will be done by making an open centre of complaints for people who dissatisfied to the government services. Input of information will be used for applying government responses that will be handled by a special task force to classify / analyze the complaints.

4.2.2. *Capturing public opinion on all policies.*

An intensified number in tour of duty to the remote areas or get down in a direct touch to peoples hear for their aspiration on the government policies and build a continuously dialogs. Variety of issues can be accommodated in order to capture the public aspiration as for example is for budgeting. Another way is done by conducting a special forum for discussing the government agenda in order to

monitor program implementation and its results.

4.2.3. *To create institutionally mechanism for capturing the public aspiration by using regular survey on their needs.*

4.3. *To create institutionally dialog with the public by using press conferences, bulletin and website of government of the province.*

The local press is an important partner for government of the province, there for it must have a placement in dynamic daily activities of government. A routine press conference will expose some number of government policies to the public.

4.4. *Public service improvement.*

The real data have explained a severe lack in the public service facilities such as for fresh water and electric which have become scarce goods in the region. The electric power generation by using coals can be an alternative in overcoming the situation. In the other, there will be applied a standardized prime service in one stop which in order to serve past, cheap and transparent to the public.

4.5. *To create master plan / pocket book of public officers.*

To conduct / create data of regional profile as a mean for the public officers to have an ability and capability in serving the peoples.

4.6. *Robust and effective usage of government budget.*

The budget usage is target to the basic needs of peoples. This includes the gender budgetary system.

4.7. *To develop Centre for information and analysis.*

To conduct / create regional research council.

## 5. Law, Security and Human Rights

5.1. *To facilitate land property rights.*

Peoples in villages at most have no experience in managing their rights on lands as for a certification. As the current complexity of development has appeared, some number of problem about land property rights are on going. There for it is necessary to raise their awareness on the land property rights as to help them in certifying their lands by revitalizing roles of local leaders/ local genuine institutions as references in gaining personal right on land and other traditional rights.

5.2. *To improve roles of the non-government law institutions.*

The users facilitate the non-government law institutions to give better services of law in an independent with the reachable costs.

5.3. *Removal on the corruption, collation and nepotism (KKN).*

The KKN has been a rampant in all aspects of communities. It is to come for intensifying efforts of against the KKN by educating communities to have awareness on the parts in the government body that have potency to the KKN. In supporting a successful in eliminating the KKN, there will be

enacted a standard of prime services to community with regards to the regulations in which is an action to be taken to the subjects. In line, we are also presenting for giving models to use in fighting against the KKN and we are going to a direct abdicate whenever we proved in guilty of the KKN.

- 5.4. *Narcotics, psychotropic and drugs elimination.*  
Narcotics, psychotropic and drugs elimination is viewing in both sides of one are to the users and another is to the distributors. Here is for an assertive and consistent efforts must be done in cutting off the distribution and offenders.
- 5.5. *Administrative borders management.*  
The province borders' management is not in a good condition, here is only limited parts on the neighborhood borders have been done. This can cause social riots, which is for the communities around the borders. A plan must be conducted and implemented as for to start negotiation with the neighborhood provinces those the borders in contact with Central Kalimantan borders. The central position of this province among the provinces in Kalimantan makes it borders inconnection with the rest of provinces in Kalimantan – Indonesia. Here for it is important for this province to initiate negotiation with the neighborhood provinces.
- 5.6. To protect women and children from the criminal actions in family and out of house.  
The criminal offences to the women and children are in frequent occurrences. Here is for to do the protections by serving them to have law protections in a preventive and repressive ways.
- 5.7. *Involving peoples in the policy-making procedures that point to the contents of local and regional regulations.*  
It is important to build the institution / body that have a responsibility in collecting and analyzing variety of people aspirations, which would have become the government policies. Here is for going to conduct a formula in including people participative aspirations.
- 5.8. *To create a justifiable rules of law for business.*  
Business needs for a justifiable rule of law. Here for the aspects of regulatory procedures will be easier by giving prime one-stop services.
- 5.9. *A better regulatory execution in relation to the environmental protection and sustainability.*  
There are some weaknesses in handling the efforts to secure and sustain the environment. Here for it is necessary to intensify the rules of law that involve the law apparatus and parts of communities in a serious manners for conserving the sustainability of environment.
- 5.10. *Assurances for the traditional laws.*  
Communities in Central Kalimantan have paid for a high respect to their cultures and traditional laws. The traditional laws are a permanent guidance for them to obey. The obedience to the traditional laws must have had an assurance in the formal law.

## 6. Politics

The principle government necessity in politics is to be an important actor in strengthening and deepening democracy. Democracy strengthening can come to a mean whenever the government behaves an effective ways. Democratic arenas are the political communities, civil communities and the state or the government itself. For strengthening politics of people environment, a social modality of the people can be useful as it at present in the people of Central Kalimantan.

### 6.1. *Periodical community forums.*

Key persons in communities are the most important elements in deepening democracy, especially in the community arena. The power can only performed whenever we have facilities and bounding instruments. The community forums such as “Hasupa Hasundau” or inbound gathering can be facilitated in order to strengthen the present social modality. This forum can become a place for communication between the government and their communities and to close variety of gaps, which are for creating harmonious relationships between the peoples and government and within the communities themselves.

### 6.2. *Implementation of training for the members of Village Assembly Council (BPD).*

Ability of people of villages is limited. There for it necessary to assist them in acquiring potencies of their own villages. Here for it is necessary to conduct training for the some villagers regarding their own ability which is to the prior of BPD members in a continuously and routine dating.

### 6.3. *Institutionalization of the legislative, executive and judicative systems in a participative manner.*

This point is in relation to the government strengthening part, especially it is applied for strengthening the participatory dimension in policy making or decision making procedures. A policy controlling system is applicable to start from the steps of planning, implementing and controlling those are important to be applied in all of the decision makers.

### 6.4. *Improvement on communities' political education.*

By observing the people participation since the legislative election and the president election by 2004, we can count statistically that the people of Central Kalimantan have had a rather good in their understanding of politics. However, it needs strengthen.

### 6.5. *To strengthen then inborn and development of non-government organizations and local organizations.*

In general, the NGO and the local organizations are giving positive influences to communities, because they are mostly acted in aspiration development. There for it is necessary for government to drive them to grow in order to get their support on the community learning processes.

### 6.6. *Institutionalization of “get down” to peoples as a mechanism for recognizing, understanding and absorbing people aspiration.*

### 6.7. *To improve interregional coordination and cooperation among the districts / municipality in Central Kalimantan.*

In order to implement a comprehensive and an integrated processes of development in Central Kalimantan, the coordination and cooperation among the government of districts / municipality in request to higher.

6.8. *Driving implementation of autonomous villages.*

As regards to natural and human resources, it is necessary step by step the villages of Central Kalimantan to be directed into self sufficient villages which in turns bring about economic pillar to reach an autonomous villages. Inline, there will be done an effort to increase the skill and prosperity of the government apparatus in the villages in order to give better services to community. All are must be done in coordinative ways by the government of districts / municipality in intensive manners.

6.9. *Labeling roads and buildings relate to the local identities.*

We have paid for special respects to the valuable norms in communities and inline with the development progress, it is important to pay attention to the local identities, here is for to an abiding of it to be the labels of roads, buildings, public facilities and historical places.

## 7. Culture Social and Religion

### 7.1. Culture Social

7.1.1. *To give sufficient roles to the traditional locally leaders in order to increase their social roles in communities.*

The traditional locally leaders are a local institution that have roles in putting in order and arranging the traditional communities. These functions are important for government. There for the local institution will be driven to apply its roles in driving to achieve good governance.

7.1.2. *To improve the museum.*

One role of the museum is important to have an understanding about the past. The museum is not for saving ancient elements, but museum can be a place for community education. There for it is important to improve the statutory and collection in museum. Inline, we will implement a program for driving the youth interests to love and willingness to the museum as for a place for recreation or education.

7.1.3. *Ideas and values interactive forum.*

What have peoples done and created come early from ideas, however, all of ideas are not always in giving positive valuable manner for communities. In order to acquire the positive ideas with means for peoples, it is necessary to build the forum.

7.1.4. *Driving for implementation of a democratic, open and continuous cultural dialogs as for preventing impact of culture to social conflicts.*

In understanding about heterogeneous cultures at present, here for guarding the unity, cooperation and goodwill among the people, is important to build a democratic dialogs.

7.1.5. *To promote the Central Kalimantan culture at the international events.*

A frequent numbers of Central Kalimantan culture international events are important to promote the culture. This is also related to the efforts of gaining interests of the domestic and foreign tourists to come to Central Kalimantan. Inline, it is important to boost the number of cultural events at local, national and international.

7.1.6. *To build centers for Central Kalimantan culture in the big cities of Indonesia.*

In creating the close and tight relationships among the regions is to perform the Central Kalimantan culture that is invaluable manners for all.

7.1.7. *To create cultural monuments and museum, and art villages.*

Central Kalimantan has a rich heritage of local cultures. Therefore, it is necessary to build and inactivate suitable sites and locations for them.

7.1.8. *Local potencies and local culture publication.*

An endeavor to develop and increase the distribution of information about local potencies and local cultures at the national or international.

## 7.2. Religion

The development in relay is focused on the improvement of spiritual faith and obedience to God, which apply for all communities as regards their own religion. The programs as follows:

7.2.1. Improving the house of praying for all religions such as Moslem, Christian, Catholic, Buddish, Hinduism / Local religion.

7.2.2. To sustain harmonious living of believers of religions includes inter relationships of religious groups, among the religion' believers and with the government.

## 8. Youth

Regarding the statistical data that the number of youth in Central Kalimantan covers about 40 % (700,000) of the province total population, which is about 1.8 million. This must be taken into consideration as in turns bring about positive contribution to the progress in communities. Here for it several steps as follows:

- To strengthen the activities of youth in Central Kalimantan, especially in villages.
- To strengthen know-how, respect, interest, understanding, awareness and participation of youth by using organization management, OKP, Scout, Youth Centers, Student Senates, Student Organizations and others.
- To strengthen the spirit of diversity (multiculturalism understanding to avoid from possibility of ethnical conflicts).

- To empower and improve youth participation to support the efforts in recovering and achieving the economic progress, poverty elimination and employment creation, and drugs abuses.
- To improve the quality, productivity, competency, professionalism and worker competitiveness and youth profession.

In detail the youth come into two main sub divisions as follows:

#### 8.1. *Scout*

Scout which is in Indonesia so called Praja Muda Karana or Pramuka is a scout organization that has an enthusiastic number of members as in Central Kalimantan. This organization has a long lasting life; therefore, it has contribution in creating some number of young organizers.

The facilities to strengthen this organization must be grown to start from the schools until the remote areas. In order to increase its performance, it is necessary to involve key persons or non-government organization in communities. The government will have to strengthen facilities of the youth organization such as camping grounds in every district.

#### 8.2. *Sport*

It is yearn for everyone to have a healthy and energy performances and that is always related to the sport. The sport now is not merely about only for health and energy, but also become a competitive arena for gaining prestige for athletes or regions or countries or nations. The sport has become a commodity that must be taken into consideration in Central Kalimantan.

Some regions have become well known for their specific identity of the branches of the sport. Central Kalimantan had had a dignity in rowing. This sport had identical to the province, because an extraordinary achievement of it rowing athletes at the national sport event (PON). However, at present, the proud has gone away and provinces of Sulawaesi Utara and Jawa barat take the identity of rowing province.

The sport is not merely about prestige, but it also about the way of us to develop the sportive and healthy communities. Therefore, inline with the efforts of gaining prestige, the driving sport in communities must be grown to start from villages. In the future, the sport must be coming from the communities themselves. Ultimately, the programs of sport for people and for prestige must become a consideration. The sport management in this province must be done intensively to preparing for the athlete candidates. The management must be done in gradually as regards to the competitive qualifications. Programs to take place as follows:

- 8.2.1. To empower and increase the roles of communities in sport by socializing and empowering community sport and prestige sport that support the sport vision of Healthy Indonesian by 2010 which in the base of the healthiness and fitness of people who will increase the workers productivity, human resources quality buildings and sport prestige resurgence.
- 8.2.2 Facilitating, using, and increasing the quality of sport management and facilities.
- 8.2.3 To increase participation, learning, professionalism and quality of sport management organizations in order to support the development of sport.

8.2.4. To empower education and training that support higher quality of sport peoples.

8.2.5. To apply and monitor the knowledge in sport, management and quality of organization and sport facilities.

## **9. Tourism**

9.1. To improve, develop and marketing the tourism.

9.2. To increase number of tourists attendance from domestic and abroad to the tourism objects such as Tanjung Puting National Park (TNTP), rapid crosses, agro tourism and others.

9.3. To stimulate growth and development of tourism industries by private business.

## **10. Natural Resources, Environment and Spatial Plan.**

10.1. To materialize a genial pattern to environment in using forest, minerals and fishes.

10.2. The development of agriculture, plantation, forestry, fishery, livestock, factory constructions in cities and villages or other places must consider the environment.

10.3. To materialize the empowerment on the community company business in managing and sustaining the natural resources conveniently.

10.4. To materialize the rules of law, ordered administrative, ordered usage and maintenance of the spatial order.

## **11. Transportation and Telecommunication**

11.1. To improve the accessibility to the services by the air, river and land transportation means.

11.2. To develop facilities for air and marine transportation.

11.3. To increase quality of partnership between the governments and private in order to build transportation facilities.

11.4. To increase the development of transportation facilities for all level of government administrative regions.

## **12. Community and women empowerment**

12.1. Human resources development in Central Kalimantan.

12.2. Under developed villages and sub districts development.

- 12.3. To increase development for the poor peoples (35 %) to reach higher prosperity.
- 12.4. To eliminate practices of the gender bias.
- 12.5. To improve roles of integrated health care centers (POSYANDU).
- 12.6. To increase the mother handicrafts.
- 12.7. To improve roles of family prosperity education up to villages or urban.
- 12.8. Women empowerment training in the activity of gender education and to optimize roles of women organization. Gender equality focus on the development and women empowerment as an effort to reach gender equality.

Aside of the 12 main missions, which have been described in the programs above, some number of other programs, are going to be introduced in a relation to the efforts to develop Central Kalimantan.

Thus, that is all ideas and the policy plan of our duties, which are going to be implemented in five years. The plans above involve the Central Kalimantan potencies that will become the concentration of our policies in five years to come.

Finally, we can only promise the changes, however, the changes that are in a continuous manner along the line with quality improvement. We conceive the future of Central Kalimantan with a self-confidence, optimism and real working plan and in reality. We are not promising the miracles, but we will be the hardest workers and never exhausted. Here are sounds of our mind, which come from our deepest dream, the sound of the future of the land of Tambun Bungai.

Palangka Raya,      October 2005

### **Central Kalimantan Province**

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