Road Infrastructure Planning in Kalimantan, Indonesia

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Data source: BPS, 2016
Main Economic Activities

**Oil, gas and mining**
- Contributes ~ 50% of the total GRDP
- ~ 49% of overall coal resources in Indonesia
- Second largest coal deposit after Sumatra

**Oil Palm Plantation**
- 53% of total plantation area in Kalimantan

Source: Indonesia Master Plan 2011-2025
A few examples of planned/ongoing road and railway development projects

- Trans Kalimantan (385 km)
- Road development from Kotawaringin to the mills (116 km), Central Kalimantan
- Pangkalan Bun development (58.5 Km), Central Kalimantan
- Development of Ketapang Road and mills facility (67.6 km), Central Kalimantan
- Simpang Tiga Apas-Simanggaris (78 km), East Kalimantan
- Sosok – Tayan (46km), West Kalimantan
- Tanjung – Batas Kota Sanggau (39 km), West Kalimantan
- Singkawang – Tebas (43 km), West Kalimantan

Source: Indonesia Master Plan 2011-2025; ADB 2011
Peat swamp forests

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Livelihood activities

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Remote villages

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Indigenous people

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Core forest areas:
79% of the total forest
61% of the landscape
Core forest areas:
57% of the total forest
18% of the landscape
Fragmentation

Intact forest patch  Rare forest patch in a fragmented landscape
Forest connectivity
Stakeholders engagement

BAPPEDA, East Kalimantan

WWF, Central Kalimantan

BAPPEDA, West Kalimantan

Mulawarman University, East Kalimantan

Universitas Tanjungpura, West Kalimantan

Environmental Agency, Balikpapan
Conclusion

A unique complex landscape-potential for socio-economic development, and very high value of natural ecosystems.

Optimization of road infrastructure development will maximize the economic growth, social benefits and limit the environmental costs.

Proactive infrastructure and land use planning is vital.
Thank You