

Evaluation of Habitat and Resource Management Project

KKI WARSI and the Rainforest Foundation Norway

Final report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The **overall goal** of project Habitat and Resource Management for the Orang Rimba implemented by KKI WARSI is protection of the forest area claimed by the Orang Rimba in the Bukit Dua Belas adat area and elsewhere. The project started in 1998 and will continue until 2012. The purpose of this project is to achieve workable collaborative management of Bukit Dua Belas National Park forests based on Orang Rimba and joint organization of village communities. The government is hoped to provide policy support for this process. The components of this project consist of capacity building of Orang Rimba and villagers' organization, providing better access to education and health services, promoting income generating activities and advocacy of the Orang Rimba rights.

This evaluation focuses on several issues: progress of the results, relevance to development, effectiveness and efficiency, impact, sustainability, project management and finally provide recommendations.

FINDINGS

Progress and Achievement

In summary, the **achievement for the overall goal** is the project has accomplished adequate results for forest protection. The project progress results are mostly on track, the relevance is sufficiently high, the effectiveness needs further development, the efficiency is adequate, the impact is satisfactory, the sustainability needs more work and the project management is very good. The details can be seen in the following sections.

Overall achievement of the program towards the purpose has **produced sufficient results** in that the project has developed institutional arrangements for collaborative management, and supported activities such as education and health including income generating activities. Nevertheless, there is much room for improvement. Bearing in mind, to **achieve a workable collaboration management is a daunting task** since there are many factors that **are not in WARSI control**.

Progress results 1, 2, 3, and 5 in general are **on track** with the exception of result 4 that **is in process** during this evaluation. Notwithstanding, there are comments to be addressed for each result.

Relevance

The relevance of development uses the Millennium Development Goals as a benchmark for the evaluation. **It is very relevant** for Goal 1 - Eradicate Poverty, Goal 2 - Education for all, Goal 7 – Ensure environmental sustainability, and Goal 8 - Partnership in Development. However, relevance to Goal 3 – Promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment , Goal 4 - Reduce Children Mortality, Goal 5 – Improve Maternal Health, and Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases, **all need to be strengthened**.

WARSI's work has high relevance to fulfill some important articles in ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples Rights, but relevance to some articles needs to be given attention as well.

Establishment of a national park management unit is a government-implemented policy on forest protection. The project goal for forest protection has high relevance with this policy implementation. It also supports The National Law on Forestry number 44, 1999. The issue with adat-based collaborative management can provide a lesson learnt to Department of Forestry to manage many conservation areas, as many have indigenous people who live inside the conservation areas. Project results and activities are also highly relevant for a draft Indonesia Middle Term Development Plan 2009-2014

Effectiveness and Efficiency

In relation to collaborative management, WARSI has assisted Forum Temenggung as a representative organisation for Orang Rimba and Persatuan Desa Penyangga as a joint organization among buffer zone villages. They had meetings and study visits as part of capacity building. The main challenge is **how to develop a participatory approach for this collaborative management and not only be based on elites**. Another challenge is how to assess viability of Orang Rimba livelihood in a complex situation as part of the management.

Some good practices for forest management among others are National Park Management wants to listen to Orang Rimba suggestions, boundary demarcation is almost finished, and law enforcement for illegal logging in the past does work. The challenges are how to overcome land-selling activities, awareness of boundaries for forest protection, meaning of adat-based forest management, the needs of timber, licenses from the Ministry of Forestry and working with national park management.

For Education results from 2006 to 2009, the project has assisted at least 220 boys and 18 girls as students **for both basic education and long distance school**. In 2008, five students graduated from elementary school. In 2009, six students joined an alternative after school program to get junior high school certification, and there were 18 students in state elementary school.

Some good practices include: the education facilitators have produced modules for counting and made a draft for improvement. In addition, a draft for ethno biology has been produced and a local organization called PKBM (Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat) **has contributed to teach other children** of Orang Rimba. The challenges are how to increase intensity of teaching Orang Rimba, increase female students, improve the modules, and have more facilitators who can assist.

In relation to health from September 2008 to Oct 2009, there are about 12 persons who were facilitated to hospitals and 115 people were given medications because of flu, fever, coughing, and skin diseases. The challenges include having only one facilitator for all locations, how to encourage local Health Sector to provide quality services, and to address maternal and infant mortality in order that the result of health intervention can be measured.

The alternative income generating activities for villages around the park **have increased income for women and men** for their various activities such as traditional embroidery, rattan furniture, and other activities. The revitalisation of irrigated rice field has resulted in some villages **having rice sufficiency**.

WARSI also does advocacy for villagers to have unutilized forest concession transferred into village forest. Main difficulties for this component are how to increase the production to be competitive in selling market and how to link between community development and conservation of the forest for communities' economy, environmental and social capital.

Some issues **need to be addressed in order to be more efficient** in project implementation. Firstly, better focus on how to achieve project purposes in activities and budget allocation. Secondly, ensure that both communities understand what the project is trying to achieve at the end of the day since there are some misinterpretations of the project. Thirdly, the evaluation team is unsure whether the villagers' organization (PDP) has to facilitate community development projects since they do not have sufficient skills and time in doing that. Alternatively, this could be done via NGOs.

In terms of efficiency, the project has a good value for money by comparing project input (between 2006-2009 Rp12,3 billion) and the impact of project. The challenges include: efficiency of maintenance cost, approach of health component, Persatuan Desa Penyangga responsibility, efficiency of community development in relation to conservation, and salary scale

Impacts

Impact of the project so far; the Orang Rimba still have the forest and the villages are able to get land for forest village. Moreover, the journalists felt that their knowledge of Orang Rimba has increased so they can have deeper understanding when they compose their articles. Furthermore, there is increased income and food security for villages. Also, some students of Orang Rimba are able to follow formal school without problems in comprehension, even though the number is relatively small. More importantly, there is increased attention for better health services by the local government.

However, some impacts need to be anticipated **such as increased encroachment and land selling** even by the Orang Rimba themselves, and external negative perceptions of WARSI and the project need to be wisely tackled. Another important issue is **how to transform conflicts of different interests**, and how to anticipate different form of conflicts in the future that might occur.

Sustainability

The project's approaches will affect sustainability. Some good examples include capacity building to Orang Rimba and villagers, improved understanding and policy of health and education would also lead to sustainability. Even though there are only a limited number of Orang Rimba students who attend school, this has already changed perceptions among teachers and students that they are able to follow schools.

Project Management

In general, the project management looks good in terms of good team work, deep knowledge of the substance of issues they are dealing with, respected leadership, financial and administration staff are capable, also the communication and information section have resulted that WARSI issues are well covered in the media. Issues that need to be paid attention are: better salary scale for field staff (can

learn from other similar organizations) in order to avoid high turn over, better communication strategy to create change, more focus on analysis of how to achieve measurable indicators in monthly report including lessons learnt.

There are many recommendations from all stakeholders that were interviewed. Recommendations **from Orang Rimba** include that WARSI needs to create activities that increase their income, **do not involve only the Temenggung, and have greater intensity in teaching**. Villagers hope that WARSI assist them to local government for many purposes. The local governments, including the head of Air Hitam sub district and the Balai Taman National staff, expect WARSI to **create joint programmes and be transparent in funding**. Furthermore, the local parliament asks WARSI to conduct hearings with parliament members so they can understand the problems in more details. The Conservation Office suggests that WARSI should **produce policies for the project in order to ensure sustainability**. Finally, the NGOs expect that WARSI **share their knowledge and skills as well as learn from other NGOs**, and the journalist wish that WARSI could buy their articles they write in the newspaper and **distribute to district, sub district and villages** since they experience difficulty to get the newspapers, especially the national newspaper.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Collaborative Management

Other recommendations in relation to Collaborative Management: develop a livelihood concept of Orang Rimba from household to community's level in issues related to food security-income-social and cultural needs.

In relation to Forum Temenggung there is a need to develop dialogues among Temenggung, and among members of groups to discuss the importance of such an organization regarding communication and coordination for the Orang Rimba groups in relation to villager's organization and the government including the National Park Body as a bargaining power institution. For **Association of Buffer-zone Villages, since there are many villages**, holding meetings of the association on a thematic base must be taken into consideration; therefore the role of the coordinators must be strengthened. Other recommendations are: the collaborative management must seek input from the lay people, the women and other marginal groups as topics for discussions; there is a need to restudy the **effectiveness of the Hompongan system** as a buffer-zone; the management also needs to pay attention to who are excluded in order to avoid conflicts. Furthermore, it is advisable for the National Park authority of Jambi, as well as for WARSI and community leaders of the buffer-zone villagers and Orang Rimba **to exchange ideas** with other National Parks with the same type of conditions and problems, such as the Wasur and Kayan Mentarang National Parks.

Forest Management

In order to overcome land selling activities, the survey of this activity can continue, the National Park Management needs to write a letter to head of villages, and WARSI discuss with the Orang Rimba on this matter. The adat-based forest management needs to look in detail on how the adat will protect the

forest. Furthermore, calculation on timber needs is needed, the advocacy wishes to involve more supporters, increase awareness to the National Park Management and conduct awareness on boundary to all stakeholders.

Education

In order to seek advice for modules' improvement, WARSI can consult with teachers or alternative children education specialists such as Kak Seto and Ayah Edi from Smart FM radio regarding the modules. The modules **could be more fun, interesting and easier to follow**. Another issue to recommend is related to **strategy for recruitment**: WARSI should try to recruit local villagers who live close to the areas, teach, and employ them. WARSI could train them. This could also develop empathy from local villagers towards Orang Rimba. Working with WARSI can be something to be proud of for villagers.

In the modules, use Indonesian as the language, **while further instruction and conversation can use both languages**. It is important in all these situations to avoid creating negative impressions about local languages, but rather to promote the idea **that local languages are good for some situations while Indonesian is necessary for other situations**, that it is an advantage to master Indonesian, while still respecting one's mother tongue.

Moreover, WARSI needs to find ways to support students who want to continue their education. WARSI can discuss with the schools and the Education Sector about how to support this idea. As well, WARSI can encourage the local government to support a life skills program and a community development program. In addition, it is a good idea to conduct a workshop to discuss innovative education methods for Orang Rimba. Finally, there is a need to have **more coverage and increase intensity** in facilitating the Orang Rimba children and support more female students.

Health

The health indicators in the multi-year application can **be strengthened into "increase local health sectors involvement in combating Orang Rimba health problems, reduced maternal and mortality rate at least in two locations"**. Similar to education, WARSI could try to recruit for example a final year student of medical doctor so that they could have their thesis writing in one of the locations. An advertisement could be located in universities that have medical doctor outdoor clubs or in all medical doctor faculties since they like adventure and challenges. In Papua, the doctors who work in isolated places and enjoy the work are those who are from an outdoor club (*pencinta alam*) background. Another strategy is to recruit pensioned health paramedics who live around the areas. Their contact information could be asked via health centers/*puskesmas*. Alternatively, WARSI facilitators **can train local cadre** (Orang Rimba and villagers) for health purposes and also find good mentors to train health clinic and hospitals staff for giving quality services (without stereotype etc). In addition, the **other forest facilitators could be trained** on how to explain to be hygienic and why Orang Rimba can contract certain diseases and how to prevent them. More importantly, the facilitator can **assist Health Sector to design improvement on health**. Finally, if there are sufficient facilitators, WARSI can find medical students to study the Orang Rimba way of healing and curing as well as traditional medicines.

Economic Development

Some recommendations to improve the economic development activities in some villages are to **increase the competitiveness of the handicraft and increase the organizational capabilities of local organization such as HIMPAL**. The WARSI coordinator needs to ensure that the activities are pro poor, pro women, and pro the handicapped. It would be beneficial to conduct experimentation in enriching rubber gardens with useful trees (coffee, cocoa, tree for timber, etc) as to develop it into more productive complex agro forestry. It is important to note that the income generating is **an entry point for forest conservation**. In the activities, the conservation message such as why we need forests is very important to be understood and supported by the communities. In the future, community development projects **could be decreased**, but there needs to be more local government projects or central government projects such as PNPM. **WARSI could choose to:** increase conservation awareness, increase village capacity such as financial management, small business management, produce local regulations (*Perdes*) and how to lobby to government.

Project Management

Recommendation for Office management

Improve the salary scale, especially for field staff, monthly reports that the staff have written can also **include a topic on lessons learnt**, even though it may only be paragraphs. In one year, all these lessons can be synthesized. Quarterly reports should address how far indicators are achieved. The monthly reports should summarize progress that is implemented in that month. In addition, WARSI needs **staff who can effectively lobby** government, parliament and the National Park Body so that the WARSI approach can be mainstreamed in planning and budgeting as well as implementation of these institutions. WARSI also needs to lobby the new Minister of Forestry in order to get his support.

There is a hope that RFN can help WARSI projects by **conducting a campaign to European markets** on not buying paper from APP if they cut the forest that the Orang Rimba needs and relies on, and where these are the only remaining forests in Jambi province. Moreover, WARSI needs to enhance the capacity of staff on **gender sensitivity approaches**. Without leaving the integral approach, WARSI could give more emphasis on certain activities and rely on cooperation with other NGOs in fulfilling other activities. In dealing with stakeholders, WARSI needs to be transparent, have better communication, and attempt to conduct joint activities with *Balai Taman Nasional* and sub district government. In order to promote transparency and accountability, for the next evaluation **the stakeholders should be invited** during presentation of an evaluation findings. Finally, a summary of the evaluation can be placed on the WARSI website.

Other recommendations included to facilitate a Journalists' Forum that is concerned about environment and Orang Rimba, lobby the parliament members and **most importantly to make WARSI dreams as all peoples' in Jambi dreams**.

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Acknowledgement

The evaluation team would like to thank all those that participated in the review and for the generous amount of time given by the project staff in discussing the findings, lessons and challenges. The team is particularly grateful to WARSI colleagues who arranged all the meetings since it was a daunting task with various stakeholders in such a tight schedule. Without all the sincere support from all parties, this evaluation report would not have happened.

INTRODUCTION

Context

The Project Habitat and Resource management for the Orang Rimba began in 1998 after a survey as preparation of technical aspects such as geography, topography, biology and anthropology to develop Bukit 12 as a national park. Based on this technical input and advocacy from some NGOs and other parties Bukit 12 became a national park in 2000. Bukit 12 is an area where the most traditional Orang Rimba live. Protection of the area as a national park is to secure the area from illegal logging and agricultural encroachment. Illegal logging during that time involved many parties and since that was the era of decentralisation, situations were chaotic; there was no law and order. Illegal logging players include elites in the government, security forces, and private sectors as well as elites in the village. An action to combat illegal logging is difficult and dangerous.

The project provides support to WARSI, a conservation non-government organization in Jambi.

The project is funded by Rainforest Foundation Norway (RFN) who receives funding from NORAD and since 2002; the project receives another funding from Operation Day Work/OD. The OD is responsible for education and health intervention, and the RFN covers forest management, economic resources development, organizational development for conservation action and development, and alliance building for conservation support. In 2005, the projects assisted community development projects in buffer zone villages in order to get support from villagers who were hostile to the project, since many of them lived from timber resources before law enforcement of illegal logging has taken place.

Location of the project was originally in the Bukit Duabelas National Park (Taman Nasional Bukit Duabelas/TNB12), Jambi Province and has expanded to other bioregion areas, the areas around TNB12 where other Orang Rimba live.

The overall project goal is protection of the forests that are claimed by the Orang Rimba in the Bukit 12 adat area and elsewhere. The project purpose is to achieve workable collaborative management of TNB12 forests with the Orang Rimba through their adat organizations and with the support of village communities through their joint organization, while district and provincial governments will have begun to provide policy support for maintaining remaining natural forest as related to land protection functions.

The primary target groups are the Orang Rimba of the Bukit Duabelas area, with a total population of about 1500 and the Orang Rimba in bioregion consisting of about 2,000 people. The secondary target group includes inhabitants of 25 villages in the buffer zone areas; their number approximately more than 60,959 residents (based on WARSI statistical data and WARSI estimation, 2009)

From 2006 to 2009, the reach of WARSI's activity had already expanded beyond Bukit 12 including the buffer-zone villages. These include: research, political campaigns, community development for Orang Rimba and for buffer-zone villages, supporting the development of organizations among Orang Rimba as well as among buffer-zone villages.

The range of activities deployed by WARSI is as follows:

1. Research activities on different subjects related to Orang Rimba (spatial interpretation of the environment, farming system, political system, local knowledge, etc.). Research is carried out by experts in their field from WARSI's own staff or contracted, such as an anthropologist, expert in law,

and expert in GIS and mapping. Research on Orang Rimba already started in 1998 and is still going on presently. Emphasis on research has its reflection in the level of knowledge of its staff members in everything about Orang Rimba.

2. Advocacy for the rights of Orang Rimba and for the establishment of National Park Bukit 12.
3. Developing concept for a collaborative management of the National Park.
4. Supporting institutional building among the Orang Rimba for their participation in a collaborative National Park management.
5. Supporting institutional building among the buffer-zone villages for their participation in a collaborative National Park management.
6. Activities in the field of education, among others: teaching activities, developing specific curriculum for Orang Rimba, etc.
7. Activities in the field of health care.
8. Development of alternative economic activities for certain buffer-zone villages.
9. Public exposure of Orang Rimba with its problems through mass media.
10. Advocacy for the limitation of the expansion of large plantation and outright cancelation of concession rights in cases of neglect or underutilization.
11. Developing organization and human resources capable of executing the different activities.
12. Maintaining and strengthening a network of civil society organizations in Jambi to cultivate political pressure on the government and other actors for a more equitable and just redistribution of natural resources. Supporting local organisations such as HIMPAL, or AILINST (Anti Illegal Logging Institute) and AMPAL (Aliansi Masyarakat Peduli Hutan & Lahan).

Besides this project, WARSI also works with several other projects such as a project funded by Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and Global Conservation Fund around Bukit TigaPuluh National Park to help save the remaining forests on very steep terrain. WARSI also works with Birdlife, RSPC and Burung Inonesia on Eco system Restoration. In addition, WARSI also works with DFID for Sumatra Sustainable Support Initiative, which provides funding for various civil society groups including Community based Organisations

The Review Task

This report evaluates the extent to which the project has achieved its purpose through assessing the relevance of the project to development and Orang Rimba rights. It highlights progress made in the project and relevance to development using the Millennium Development Goals as reference points. It also focuses on the effectiveness and efficiency of lessons learned up to the present. Moreover, the report discusses project impact, including sustainability and project management, as well as the recommendations for future actions. At the moment, the project is designed to operate until 2012. The Term of Reference of the evaluation is attached in Annex 1.

Approach

Two external evaluators undertook the review from 12 to 27 October 2009. The team's approach consisted of obtaining and studying written reports, consulting staff on the work they had undertaken with RFN funding, and then following up with visits to stakeholders - the Orang Rimba and villagers (both male and female) in several locations, local government staff and parliament members, the

national park Body and Conservation Office, as well as NGOs and journalists. In total, discussions were held with at least 146 males and 38 females, not including WARSI staff. Annex 2 states the itinerary followed and Annex 3 presents the full list of stakeholders consulted.

An internal meeting was held on 26th of October to discuss the draft findings, lessons learned and recommendations. This meeting was attended by the majority of project staff. The report was revised following comments received during the meeting and comments from the draft report.

Understanding the Evaluation Framework

Firstly, the evaluation will assess the progress of the projects based on the project framework.

Secondly, the evaluation criteria definitions used by the evaluators follow the Development Cooperation Directorate-Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/DAC-OECD evaluation guidelines (OECD, 1991), in which Norway is a member of OECD Countries.

Relevance will be viewed to which the objectives of the project are consistent with global priorities, country needs and partners and donor policies. Relevance of the project activity, result, purpose and goal will also be examined.

The evaluators chose MDGs framework as one benchmark to review to look at the contribution of the program towards development of Indonesia and donor policy. This is in full awareness that WARSI project does not aim to fulfill all MDG goals. However, it would be beneficial for Indonesia and Norway to identify whether the project is in line with the Norwegian Country Assistance Strategy in Indonesia.

The Country Strategy stated that priority areas for Norway cooperation with Indonesia is to achieve MDGs. Furthermore, focus of the development cooperation is to combat poverty especially to the vulnerable groups. This is in line with MDGs in which the most important aspect is to reduce poverty by half in 2015. This is relevant on what this project is trying to achieve. (www.norwegia.or.id/About_Norway/Politik-Luar-Negeri).

This is also in line with Jakarta Commitment 2009, that was signed by Norway Embassy and the other 20 donors in which all donors will assist Indonesia for MDGs achievement.

The relevance will also look at the indigenous peoples rights. The evaluators will use ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous Peoples Rights in which Indonesia has ratified, and Orang Rimba position as indigenous peoples.

Furthermore, the relevance analysis will identify to what extent the objective of the project is still valid, also to identify whether the activities and output are consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives and further to assess whether the activities and outputs of the program are consistent with the intended impacts. Finally, the relevance analysis will assess Indonesia's government policies and plans in relation to project goals, purpose, results and activities.

Effectiveness is a measure of the extent to which a project activity achieves its objectives. It answers the questions on what are the achievement or good practices, what are the supporting factors influencing the achievement and the challenges (factors that influence the non achievement of the objectives).

Efficiency measures the outputs - qualitative and quantitative - in relation to the input. It assesses whether the activities are cost efficient and whether the objectives are achieved on time and whether

the activities were implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternative approaches to achieve the same outputs/results.

Impact will identify what has happened as a result of this project, what real difference has the activity made to the beneficiaries and stakeholders, intended or unintended.

Sustainability will discuss whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn. It will also look at what other realistic activities can be done in order to influence the achievement of sustainability of the project.

Limitations

This evaluation took place for only two weeks in the field, which is **insufficient for a detailed in-depth analysis for such a complex and dynamic project as this**. Nevertheless, it was long enough to get **an overview (snapshot)** of the broad and important issues and constraints facing the project and the opportunities for WARSI to perform more effectively in the future.

FINDINGS

In summary, the **achievement for the overall goal** is the project has accomplished adequate results for forest protection. The project progress results are mostly on track, the relevance is sufficiently high, the effectiveness needs further development, the efficiency is adequate, the impact is satisfactory, the sustainability needs more work and the project management is very good. The details can be seen in the following sections.

Overall achievement of the project towards the **purpose** has **produced sufficient results** in that the project has developed institutional arrangements for collaborative management, and supported activities such as education and health including income generating activities. Nevertheless, there is much room for improvement. Bearing in mind, to **achieve a workable collaboration management is a daunting task** since there are many factors that **are not in WARSI control**.

I. PROGRESS

PROGRESS AND COMMENTS FOR EXPECTED RESULTS

The following are project progress remarks based on the results stated in Application 2008-2012

RESULT 1: EDUCATION

Literacy/numeracy in select old locations/groups, pilot long-distance primary school in second location, secondary education supported for select pupils, ethno biology documented for local curriculum.

Progress:

From WARSI data 2006-2009, there are 220 boys and 18 girls who were facilitated for education in literacy/numeracy teaching, including secondary education. At this time, 18 local cadres are assisted.

In 2007, eight students attended the long distance education and in 2008 five students graduated from elementary school. In 2009, 18 students joined the formal state primary school, 26 students in long distance non formal education, and six students followed the B packet education (out of class studies that leads to a junior high school certificate). Adult literacy is still a challenge.

While we are writing this report, one education facilitator died.

The Ethno biology modules have been produced in a draft version.

COMMENTS: From the above development, the progress of results on education looks good despite difficulties in recruiting staff. Some complaints from the Orang Rimba include, for example in Terap, that the intensity of teaching needs to be addressed. PKBM organization has helped significantly in this result and might further their assistance. The question is how sustainable is this approach? For that reason, the priority of activities is to lobby local government such as Planning Body, Education Sector, schools and the parliament to institutionalize this approach since there is sufficient evidence that the students of Orang Rimba can successfully attend schools. The staff has taken this approach but needs

more support from senior staff. A workshop on education of Orang Rimba will also ease the process that involves the organizations mentioned above.

The draft of ethno biology modules needs to be trial tested in some schools for improvement

RESULT 1: HEALTH

Facilitation of treatment in clinics and in forest and, 1.6 - Provision of health information, mothers and children

Progress:

One health facilitator has just resigned last October and there remains only one facilitator at the moment for all locations, both in the national park and Bio Region areas. During 2008-2009, 12 Orang Rimba were facilitated to go to the hospital and 70 people were provided medical treatment from health facilitators for diarrhea, high fever, malaria, and skin diseases during that time. There was also a training from Pematang Kabau health center to health cadres on how to treat certain accidents such as snake bites etc. The health facilitators have approached Health Sectors and some Orang Rimba have received a free health care card. Awareness on hygiene has already been conducted in the national park areas.

COMMENTS:

Some good work has been done, especially if it is only one person who works on this issue. The work should be more strategic and result oriented and always conscious that this is a responsibility of government services. Strategic would mean to increase Health Sector services to Orang Rimba and observe tangible result of health improvement. From the WARSI report, leprosy exists among Orang Rimba; this illness can easily be cured since the medicine is available. In another part of Indonesia, a health intervention from an NGO was a survey with Health Sector staff on what are the illnesses and identification of an intervention on how to cure them. The next year this intervention would need to be measured whether there are any improvements as a result of the intervention.

There is insufficient attention on maternal and infant mortality. In the multi-year application form page 20, the indicators state reduction of mortality rates for mothers and children in the southern and western areas. This has not been addressed yet but work can be done with the Health Sector or health center.

For recruitment of health facilitators, pensioned paramedics could be sought who are interested to work on this matter.

RESULT 2: Organizational capacity development was provided and adat based collaborative park management was supported. Adat based collaboration with PDP was also supported.

Progress:

Assessment and analysis of actors and the elites, as well as alliances for interest groups as a base on how to organise, has been completed and the report has been produced.

Orang Rimba facilitator has facilitated a Forum Temenggung and cadres meeting; however in the last Forum Temenggung meeting, there were only certain Temenggung who came such as Temenggung Grip, and Tarib .

Awareness of Orang Rimba based national park will be implemented during November and December 2009 since the spatial situation of Orang Rimba has just finished being documented.

COMMENTS:

It is important to understand the actors and the elites, but it is equally important on what the lay person understands as to what the national park means to their life, since the evaluation team learned that there are many cases of selling land inside the park and the Temenggung can not do anything or they may be the actors.

Awareness of Orang Rimba based national park needs also to involve women of Orang Rimba. At the moment, they are excluded and the reason given is because the women cannot be seen by the men so only the men can participate. While this is a valid reason, both the Orang Rimba men and women who were consulted stated that there are ways to involve women. For example, the female voice can be channeled through their men or the WARSI male facilitator can talk to them with the accompaniment of their relatives or the female facilitator can talk to them. Women would be most negatively impacted if the forest were gone, so it is only fair to seek their opinions.

Result 3: Capacity support for partnering with Orang Rimba and PDP in park management and capacity support for adat related technical management, 3.2. Motivational support for innovative adat related park management.

Progress:

Field visits for both Orang Rimba and PDP in order to improve capacity have been implemented. The Orang Rimba went to see The Talang Mamak in Datai area, Jambi province in Bukit 30 National Park in 2007. They also visited Palembang to learn about rattan furniture and handicrafts in 2008, and they will go to see the Sakai in Riau province in 2009. PDP went to Tessonilo National Park, Riau Province in 2007 and Batang Gadis National Park in North Sumatra in 2008 and will find a location in November 2009.

In 2008 and 2009, rubber seed has been divided among the Orang Rimba in the northern and eastern part, also creation of '*hompongan*' (green belt) was practised. They also facilitated how to tap the rubber for Terap group and how to create rubber seedlings in the northern part of the park.

Boundary demarcation processes were in progress in the northern part when the evaluation team was conducting this evaluation. They were in the process of identifying the villagers land inside the park. The Orang Rimba have not been involved in this activity.

COMMENTS:

Field visits are great since it opens mind; however, the questions remain how to translate the lessons from these field visits into park management components, and how to ensure that the people who went will tell their stories to other members.

The second issue is the partnering between the Orang Rimba and the villagers. This has not been addressed yet and this is a very important activity since they conduct field visits as separate groups. Perhaps after these two groups come back there is a need to discuss how their learning can contribute to park management.

WARSI needs to work more for next year to fulfill this result.

Result 4:

4.1 Collaboration with park management unit and Orang Rimba facilitated.

4.2 Community development sub grant implemented for PDP.

4.3 Government development programs for villages facilitated and community development in key villages supported directly by project staff.

Progress

Result 4.1 has not been done; the preparation material for management input is still in process. Advocacy for park security has not been done since the two organisations, AILInst and Amphal, had just signed the **second contract**. Output in the AILInst contract is to do advocacy for law enforcement of illegal logging cases and advocacy of development project for villages to local and Amphal will work on park encroachment issues. Support to AILInst has decreased from 175 million rupiah in 2007 and 2008 to 50 million rupiah in 2009 and 2010. WARSI and these two organisations formed a working group; each organization provides one staff to work in this working group. This working group will work with other institutions at the provincial level. Result 4.2 has also not been done since the PDP has some financial matters to be solved before WARSI can disburse the funding.

For result 4.3 Batanghari district government has provided some community development project support. Each village facilitator does community development projects in buffer zone villages such as rice field plantation, rubber plantation, and also micro credit for women

COMMENTS:

The evaluation team has reservations as to whether it is a good idea for PDP to facilitate community development projects since the PDP members are head of villages they do not have the patience and the skills in doing community development projects. The evaluation team feels it would be better if PDP could facilitate various stakeholders including villages at village, sub district and district level regarding what are the issues that need to be considered from various stakeholders on park management. They could mediate between villagers and district government, but PDP is better not to do community development projects.

It is a good idea to outsource some of the current community development work that PDP is intended to do to other local organisations, since they can be empowered, and it decreases the work load for WARSI (maybe not at beginning stage but it will at a latter stage.)

WARSI needs to ensure that inputs for adat based park management involve various stakeholders including lay people (not just the elites), the poor, women, and the handicapped groups.

Result 5:

Detailed bioregional mapping of wider Orang Rimba areas and detailed community surveys carried out on Orang Rimba communities and their resource use.

Advocacy on small-holder land use priority initiated throughout Bio Region.

Advocacy/facilitation of land use intensification in Bukit 12 buffer zone villages.

Progress:

The GIS component has produced a spatial map of two groups of Orang Rimba inside the park. In this map, it can identify areas, which are the Orang Rimba location of livelihood. It has also produced a map detailing the location of other Orang Rimba groups in bio region areas. These maps are used as a tool for discussions with some parties. For TNB12, the spatial map is helpful in formulating national park zoning based on the Orang Rimba situation.

There is an alliance, in which WARSI is a member of, on saving Jambi remaining forest. They do advocacy together with other NGOs; so far, they have succeeded to stop temporarily land conversion of PT DAM for forest industry plantation (HTI). This alliance advocacy has resulted in 50 villages around PT DAM to refuse HTI of 83,000 ha. This community refusal letter was sent to local government, provincial and central government. Three project staff work on this bio region advocacy. Even though up to present, there is no letter to stop the company and there is a risk that the company can continue to operate, however villagers and NGOs work together strongly to reject this company.

Alliance at national and international level has not been implemented yet.

Advocacy of land use intensification in buffer zone villages has been done by unit coordinator and village facilitators, that being awareness to villagers has been implemented via various meetings. WARSI communication unit has also worked on these issues and printed media has some articles on this issue.

COMMENTS:

The GIS map has contributed to a better understanding on where and how the Orang Rimba live and provides basic information for national park zoning. When WARSI discuss with other parties they can show what kind of pattern, and exactly where certain group of Orang Rimba live. It is easier for other party to understand.

It is hoped the GIS map can also calculate viability of Orang Rimba livelihood inside the park. The map should also consist of the land that has been sold to other parties. This kind of map can be a tool for discussion among the Orang Rimba. Moreover, maps in bio region areas can be made and become a tool for discussion among the Orang Rimba in those bio region areas. For topics such as where they drink and why they get diarrhea since the river is polluted from waste of oil palm plantations, maps can be useful to analyse the situations.

The alliance has done a great work. The head of local parliament in Merangin district and the members support this alliance. He told the evaluators that he can make statements to support the refusal of PT DAM since it will cause the inhabitants of many villages to be poorer.

II. RELEVANCE

The relevance in this section will look at **the extent of the project's relevance from three aspects: 1) relevance to Millennium Development Goals, 2) relevance to Protection of Indigenous Peoples Rights, and 3) relevance of project activities, results, purpose and goals.**

1. RELEVANCE TO DEVELOPMENT

The evaluation team used the Millennium Development Goals/MDGs in order to look at the relevance of WARSI project to development. The reason for this choice has already been stated in the introduction chapter. The MDGs is an agreement between 192 countries on eight goals that they are trying to achieve by 2015. Currently the Indonesia Medium Term Development Plan 2009-2014 is still in draft version and in discussion process at the time of writing this report.

Assessment of project in relation to MDGs

Millennium Development Goals		
	Goal	Assessment
1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Highly relevant
2	Achieve universal primary education	Very relevant to combating illiteracy
3	Promote gender equality and empower women	Benefit, access and role in making decisions by women as a target group are weak. Sufficient numbers and roles of female staff compared to male staff
4	Reduce Child Mortality	Not directly
5	Improve Maternal health	Not directly
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Very limited
7	Ensure environmental sustainability	Highly relevant
8	Partnership in development	Highly relevant

The project is protecting the forest as a source of living for Orang Rimba, which basically prevents subjecting them to poorer quality of life and avoiding malnutrition since the forest provides them sufficient food as well as spiritual needs. In this case, the project is highly relevant to support **Goal 1** of MDGs.

In relation to **Goal 2, Achieving Universal Primary Education**, one of the project components is to educate the children and thus reduce illiteracy. This Goal is very relevant. From 2006- 2009, about more than 135 children of Orang Rimba learnt to read, write and count. In Bio Region areas, some of Orang Rimba children have already been integrated in formal schools and they can follow well the subjects being taught in class. Even though it is not significant statistically, indirectly this activity has contributed to increased net enrolment ratio in the district where they are located.

In relation to **Goal 3**, the project is weak. This goal looks at women's empowerment and gender equality in education and decision-making. Concerning women as one of the target groups, the project has not looked at women empowerment as an important factor yet. There is an income generating activity of women in some villages included Olak Besar village and this has resulted in women having collateral for micro credit among them.

Goal 4, 5, 6 are not dealt with specifically. However, by ensuring that the Orang Rimba can get *Jamkesmas* (a scheme that provides free basic health services), facilitating health services to improve their services to Orang Rimba has contributed to a degree to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality and to prevent diseases. Maternal and child mortality rates are quite high for Indonesia and it is assumed that Indonesia is not going to achieve this goal. This is highly related to Orang Rimba conditions on this matter since the health sector cannot provide their services to the forest region. Based on the interviews in two locations of Orang Rimba who live in Kedundung Muda and Terap, the women stated that in 2008, there were three mothers and three children that died, and in 2009, two mothers and two babies died.

Goal 7 on Environmental Sustainability

This goal is highly relevant to this project since the project is trying to protect forests whether in the Bio Region or the national park area. In fact, almost all WARSJ activities support this goal for the welfare of Jambi, especially for the Orang Rimba.

Goal 8 Partnership in Development

This project is a partnership between many parties especially between an international organization, Rainforest Foundation Norway, and Indonesia NGOs, government and communities to achieve MDGs as stated above. Every year the Indonesian president reports Indonesia's position in achieving MDGs at a National Planning and Development meeting.

2. RELEVANCE TO PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS

The term "indigenous peoples" in Indonesia is highly debatable since there are so many types of indigenous peoples, and since the vast majority of Indonesians descend from peoples who have lived in the area for thousands of years, with only small numbers (mainly people of Chinese and Arab descent) whose immediate ancestors came from other countries.

In this case, the Orang Rimba are classified as '*masyarakat adat*'. The Orang Rimba are traditional community groups that are powerless in decision making that affects their lives. The existence of the forest provides for their survival and their relationship to the forest is special. The forests have provided the Orang Rimba knowledge, beliefs, culture and values as well as livelihoods. In comparison to village communities, (mostly the Malay and the Minang- who are also indigenous peoples -- and some proportion are transmigrants from Java) the relationship of these latter groups with the forest does not form the core of their culture and beliefs. In addition, the Orang Rimba are much more marginalized in social and political decision-making aspects in the wider community.

At present the Orang Rimba exist in several different situations. The Orang Rimba in Bukit Duabelas National Park (TNB12) can still practice their hunting and gathering activities, their rituals and their livelihoods. Some of them have motorbikes to help them to go hunting or to obtain health services, and hand-phones to connect them with other people. Some of them live adjacent to forests and some of

them in settlements with other villagers or along the road. Their way of living varies from hunting and gathering to rubber tapping, and some have migrated outside the areas to other provinces.

If we look at the relevance of this project towards protecting the rights of the indigenous peoples as stated in ILO Convention 169 that Indonesia has ratified, we see there is a high degree of relevance especially to the following articles:

Article 2

1. Governments shall have the responsibility for developing, with the participation of the peoples concerned, co-ordinated and systematic action to protect the rights of these peoples and to guarantee respect for their integrity.

This project has encouraged the government to protect the sustainability of TNB12 and the rest of the forest in Bio Region areas. In this way, it is intended that the rights of Orang Rimba for their land and forest are respected.

Article 2.2. Such action shall include measures for:

(a) Ensuring that members of these peoples benefit on an equal footing from the rights and opportunities which national laws and regulations grant to other members of the population;

WARSI's efforts to facilitate education and health services as well as provide identity cards for Orang Rimba are very relevant to ensure Orang Rimba get equal benefit and opportunities for their rights.

Article 2.2b. Promoting the full realisation of the social, economic and cultural rights of these peoples with respect for their social and cultural identity, their customs and traditions and their institutions

In many of WARSI's interventions, they highly respect the social and culture of Orang Rimba. WARSI employs some anthropologists as staff, for instance the advisor who studies the Orang Rimba. In the implementation of management collaboration of TNB12, WARSI has initiated the Forum Temenggung, a forum consisting of Orang Rimba leaders that undertake an important part of the management. The National Park Body has listened to Forum Temenggung. For example, Forum Temenggung complained about the encroachment in the southeast of TNB12 and they came to the field. Another example is a zoning revision in the national park that occurred because of Forum Temenggung input and three representatives from each group of Orang Rimba conducted a field survey together with National Park field staff.

WARSI never encouraged Orang Rimba to change their culture; the education interventions are done in line with the community's daily and seasonal rhythms so that the children can learn for a few hours and continue later on.

Article 7.2. The improvement of the conditions of life and work and levels of health and education of the peoples concerned, with their participation and co-operation, shall be a matter of priority in plans for the overall economic development of areas they inhabit. Special projects

for development of the areas in question shall also be so designed as to promote such improvement.

This project has a component on education and health. These components have tried to deal with formal education in involving the Orang Rimba students and how the children be well treated in school. In 2009 there are 18 students in formal elementary school, 26 students in non formal education also 6 students participate in package B, a government recognised package to obtain secondary school certification.

The project also tried for the Orang Rimba to receive good treatment in health centers and hospitals. There were 12 people who were facilitated to go to hospital from October 2008 to September 2009 because of injuries and accidents. In addition, 80 people who had flu, cough, fever and diarrhea were given medication during that period. There is not yet a special project as stated in this article, but there is a special unit in education sector in one district that is dedicated for Orang Rimba, although it has not been implemented yet.

Article 7.3. Governments shall ensure that, whenever appropriate, studies are carried out, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, to assess the social, spiritual, cultural and environmental impact on them of planned development activities. The results of these studies shall be considered as fundamental criteria for the implementation of these activities.

For a start, Social Impact Analysis is not receiving serious attention for development in Indonesia. Social analysis comes under the Environmental Impact Analysis that is very weak in this country. Many parties think that the Orang Rimba should become like the local villagers; there are some settlements that were built by the Department of Social, but there is not sufficient thought on how their social, spiritual, cultural and environmental conditions are affected. The settlement the evaluation team visited looks like a slum; there is no adequate clean water and the hygiene of the houses is very poor. Forestry development such as production forest establishment by monoculture planting has never taken into consideration the social impact on the Orang Rimba. WARSI needs to work harder on this matter.

WARSI needs to do more work to encourage government to implement article 7.3

Article 7.4. Governments shall take measures, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, to protect and preserve the environment of the territories they inhabit.

As with article 2.1, with the protection of this national park and the forest in the bio region, this is one way to protect the environment in which they live. However, some impacts of development such as oil palm plantations that might affect the quality of rivers that the Orang Rimba use to drink from need to be drawn attention to. In addition, the availability of animals for hunting and gathering needs to be considered in development projects.

Article 14. Protection of land rights

1. The rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands which they traditionally occupy shall be recognised. In addition, measures shall be taken in appropriate cases to safeguard the right of the peoples concerned to use lands not exclusively occupied by them, but to which they have traditionally had access for their subsistence and traditional

activities. Particular attention shall be paid to the situation of nomadic peoples and shifting cultivators in this respect.

2. Governments shall take steps as necessary to identify the lands which the peoples concerned traditionally occupy, and to guarantee effective protection of their rights of ownership and possession.

3. Adequate procedures shall be established within the national legal system to resolve land claims by the peoples concerned.

Protection of national parks is the fulfillment of protection of land rights to a degree in Indonesia even though some critics state that formulating a national park takes rights from the communities and gives them to the state, in this case the Ministry of Forestry. At a conceptual level, this argument is valid but at the implementation level, if there is no national park, the Bukit Duabelas will be gone and there will be no land rights at all.

The project is sufficiently relevant to fulfill this article.

Article 24. Schemes of social insurances need to involve indigenous peoples and implement without discrimination.

As mentioned above, there is provision of free health services, so that almost all Orang Rimba do not have to pay for their health services, including medicines. There is also a scheme to provide free rice for the poor. However, this has created a dilemma. On the one hand, if Orang Rimba receives this, it means that they admit that they are poor so it supports the opinion "Orang Rimba have to change in order to improve their life". On the other hand, the Orang Rimba who live in resettlement villages might need this rice scheme since their source of living from forest resources is more limited than those in the park.

This Article has not been sufficiently attended to in this project.

Article 29. The imparting of general knowledge and skills that will help children belonging to the peoples concerned to participate fully and on an equal footing in their own community and in the national community shall be an aim of education for these peoples.

Education for children in TNB12 is very limited to reading writing and counting; it is equally important to teach them other knowledge that is needed if they are to attend formal schools, or other skills needed to survive in the national community such as how to communicate when someone asks them questions.

This has not yet been done.

Article 28.2. Adequate measures shall be taken to ensure that these peoples have the opportunity to attain fluency in the national language or in one of the official languages of the country.

Education for the children is in two languages, mostly in the Orang Rimba language. It is also important to teach them a good standard of Indonesian. The reasons for this are: Firstly, it is their parents' will to

educate their children so they can assist their parents who cannot read and write - especially to read documents that they need to sign with fingerprints. Secondly, if they attend formal schools it will help them to communicate better and to follow other subjects. As for the concern that their original language will be lost, it should not be a concern at the moment since the children in TNB12 communicate in their local language to their community members.

3. RELEVANCE OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES, RESULTS, PURPOSE AND GOAL

The relevance will identify to what extent the purpose of the project is still valid, also to identify whether the activities and output are consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives and further to assess whether the activities and outputs of the program are consistent with the intended impacts. Then, it will look at the relevance of the project in relation to Indonesia government plans.

Up to present, the purpose of the project is still valid since the institutional arrangements to make the collaborative management workable are in process. However, it is important to note that this is not easy to be achieved since there are many external factors that are not in WARSI control. For example, a new governor or new district head could make a current conducive situation quite the opposite.

The activities and results, in general, are consistent with the overall goal to protect the forest. In addition, the activities and the results are consistent with the intended impacts, with the exceptions that the activities on awareness of importance of the forest to villagers and to Orang Rimba need to be strengthened. More importantly, a gender sensitive approach is needed in order to attain the intended impacts.

4. RELEVANCE TO INDONESIA DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Establishment of a national park management unit is a government implemented policy on forest protection, in this case Bukit Dua Belas National Park. The project goal for forest protection has high relevance with this policy implementation. It also supports The National Law on Forestry number 44, 1999.

The issue with adat based collaborative management can provide a lesson learnt to Department of Forestry to manage many conservation areas, as many have indigenous people who live inside the conservation areas. In many cases people were taken out from their own land, with the exception of conservation areas in Papua and other areas. Thus, the purpose of the project will contribute to Indonesia in particular the Department of Forestry on how to implement this in practice, bearing in mind; this is not an easy task. Moreover, Director of Social Welfare BAPPENAS (Indonesia Planning and Development Body), in which *masyarakat adat* issues are under this section, needs concrete cases in order to inform planners on what policies and regulations are needed. The project lessons can contribute to the national planning body.

Project results and activities are also highly relevant for Indonesia Middle term Development Plans 2009-2014. At the moment the draft Medium-term Development Plans (RPJM: Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah 2009-2014) is under discussions with all Indonesian provincial and local governments. However, the draft already states the priorities of education, health and poverty reduction are priorities number 2, 3 and 4. Priority number 1 is bureaucracy reform, this priority is needed for other priorities to provide a significant result for Indonesia. The priorities on education, health and poverty reduction

are highly unlikely to be changed as a result of the discussions but the detailed activities priorities might be changed.

III. EFFECTIVENESS

This section will evaluate the four sub-programs of the “Program Habitat and Resource Management for the Orang Rimba”. The objective and indicators put forward in the project application will be taken in consideration. The five sub-programs are: 1) The Adat Based Collaborative Management of Bukit 12 National Park; 2) Forest Management; 3) Education for Orang Rimba; 4) Access to Health Care for Orang Rimba; and 5) Alternative Economic Development for Buffer Zone Villages. It has to be bore in mind that the four sub-programs are part of the same objective, which is “the establishment of a collaborative managed National Park for the self development of the Orang Rimba”.

1. THE ADAT BASED COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT OF BUKIT 12 NATIONAL PARK

The forest area of Jambi has been given to large scale logging activities and forest conversion into plantation since the 1970's. In the mid 1990's there were already 28 large-scale forest concession holders exploiting a total of 2.592.095 hectares of forest. Of those 28 concession holders, 16 – exploiting in total 1.5 million hectares – overlap their concession areas with the area where for generations the Orang Rimba live and have built their livelihood. Part of the forest area has been converted into large-scale Transmigration sites and industrial forest estate. Of the Transmigration area approximately 298.955 hectares overlaps with areas used by Orang Rimba for their livelihood. Within this context of large-scale forest and land exploitation, local/indigenous village communities lost much of their access to forest products and land for the expansion of their agriculture under population and economic pressures. For the Orang Rimba this large-scale forest and land exploitation is right away the destruction of their life space as well as their livelihood. Most of the local/indigenous village communities can still prove some form of traditional/ancestral right on land. It is especially the Orang Rimba that suffers the most under this onslaught of the forest areas, because they do not live in permanent villages with traditionally acknowledged boundaries, lack any political influence and for their livelihood they are completely dependent on forest.

The strategy taken by WARSI to halt the process of marginalization of the Orang Rimba has been to conserve a forest area, where the Orang Rimba can live in peace and decide for them self the pace and form of their integration into the mainstream society. The forest that WARSI had in mind is the Bukit 12, a forest area relatively intact and where approximately 1300 Orang Rimba already live. The idea was to give the Bukit 12 forest area the status of National Park, and become a home for Orang Rimba.

The struggle for Bukit 12 to become a National Park and a home for Orang Rimba had to confront many obstacles before the status of National Park for Bukit 12 was realized in the year 2000. The obstacles that WARSI had to confront were among others: objection from the regional government and powerful actors that championed commercial use of the Bukit 12 forest, objection from village communities on the borders of Bukit 12 forest that saw part of their income resources from illegal logging disappear with the establishment of the National Park, and strong critique from other NGOs that WARSI has withstood on the contested idea of nature conservation in the form of National Park. However, the success in obtaining the status of National Park aside, it is still a long way to the realization of the main objective, that is an Adat Based Collaborative Management of Bukit 12 National Park. The activities of WARSI since 2006 to the present have to be seen in the context of this main objective. Programs that have direct relevance to this main objective are among others the literacy program for the Orang Rimba youngsters, the program to support an organization of Orang Rimba to dealt with internal adaptation problems and external negotiations, as well as the support

for an organization of representatives of the villages on the buffer zone of the national park, and a program to study Orang Rimba perception of their environment and their land use system.

GOOD PRACTICES

1. WARSI has conducted research on land use of the National Park Bukit 12: research and mapping of the Orang Rimba traditional system of donation of their environment and their farming system. The research has been conducted to assist the National Park authority in planning zoning for the National Park Bukit 12 and its integrated sustainable livelihood system for the Orang Rimba.
2. In 2007 and 2009 surveys were conducted by WARSI on agriculture land inside the National Park Bukit 12 that belongs to indigenous village communities of Sungai Ruan. The surveys were needed to redesign the borders of the National Park after local objections. At the time of evaluation there is already an understanding on boundaries of agriculture land belonging to local farmers between four buffer zone villages – the Sungai Ruan, Jeluti, Olak Besar and Batu Sawar – and the Orang Rimba bands living in that area. Based on this common understanding it is hoped that the definitive border at that particular side of the national park can be decided within this year.
3. The development of *Hompongan* rubber agro forest:
In early 2000 WARSI urged Orang Rimba to plant rubber gardens as a buffer zone for the National Park, to bar agriculture expansion into the National Park by land hungry people. There is an unwritten 'law' that people do not trespass land or gardens belonging to Orang Rimba. These rubber gardens that function as buffer zones are known as *Hompongan*. The Orang Rimba group from Sungai Hitam, under the leadership of Temenggung Tarib, had already begun planting rubber gardens since 1968, which now amount to 68 hectares. Although other groups of Orang Rimba also established their own *hompongan*, the group of Temenggung Tarib seems the most diligent.
4. Initiating the establishment of The Forum Temenggung:
The Forum Temenggung is an organization – although at present seems more likely a platform – of leaders of the many small bands of Orang Rimba that live in Bukit 12. One of the main objectives behind the establishment of the Forum is to prepare the Orang Rimba in terms of organization and collective decision making for participating in the collaborative management of the National Park.
5. Initiating the establishment of The Association of Buffer Zone Villages/ Persatuan Desa-Desa Penyangga (PDP):
The PDP is an association of villages bordering the National Park Bukit 12. There are in total 33 villages, where 24 of these villages are directly bordering the National Park. The association was originally established under the initiative of WARSI in 2006 as a forum of representatives of buffer zone villages of the National Park Bukit 12. Member villages were represented by their village head and the members of the Representative Body of the Village. The objective of this forum was, and still is, to build relationship and communication between villages that have experienced the negative impact of the National Park to their livelihood and to collectively look for ways of adaptation, and in cooperation with the National Park Authority and the Orang

Rimba, to develop a concept of collaborative management National Park Bukit 12. However, the loose character of the forum was considered not strong enough to coordinate the buffer zone villages. For that reason in 2007, the forum was changed into a more structured organization – Persatuan Desa Penyangga Taman Nasional Bukit 12 – with a stronger management. At the beginning, there were 16 member villages, in the mean time the organization grew into 33 village members, of which 24 villages have direct border with the National Park. According to the present head of PDP the objective to include villages not directly bordering the National Park into the organization is to strengthen the emotional relation among the village communities on the borders with the National Park. A policy that was taken to strengthen the coordinating capacity of the organization is to place a coordinator on each side of the park – south, west, north and east – who is elected by the authorities of villages from that specific side of the national park.

Typical activities of PDP among others are: Organizing trainings in creating village regulations, helping WARSI in surveying agriculture land inside the National Park, cooperating with WARSI in demanding the annulations of concession rights of neglected plantations and timber estates, and the redistribution of the land or state forest area among local farmers and village communities, together with WARSI developing concepts of Community Based Forestry (Hutan Kemasyarakatan/HKM) or Village Timber Estate (Hutan Tanaman Rakyat/HTR).

6. Developing a special approach for buffer-zone villages to overcome peoples' resistance toward the National Park:

In overcoming resistance of local village communities towards the National Park and local animosity toward WARSI, WARSI employs a rather unique strategy, which is placing women instead of male staff members as community development agents. The strategy proved to be effective because women field staff seem to provoke less animosity, have easier access to village authority and village informal leaders, and have the special advantage in approaching village women. This last work advantage is especially positive in introducing and supporting alternative income generating activities among women of the village. The program in developing alternative income generating activities is part of WARSI's strategy to reverse peoples animosity toward WARSI and to ease people's pressure toward the forest.

7. Campaigning civil rights for Orang Rimba:

WARSI has employed different instruments to expose the injustice confronting the Orang Rimba, such as mass media exposure and demonstrations using theatrical acts against government offices in the province as well as in Jakarta.

SUPPORTING FACTORS

- The Orang Rimba are conscious that National Park Bukit 12 is their only hope for their survival as a culture and community.
- The officials and leaders of the buffer-zone villages are also conscious that the National Park is already a reality: there is only the question how to adapt and where the exact boundary is. Further possibilities are open to use the existence of the National Park to ask for compensation for the loss of resources on the side of the village and use the increasing government attention to the buffer-zone villages for village development programs.

- **WARSI enjoys an excellent reputation amongst the key local government offices.** In decision making and policy development in relation with Orang Rimba, local government offices, such as BAPEDA (Local Government Planning Bureau), Dinas Kehutanan (Forestry Office), Dinas Pendidikan (Education Office), Dinas Kesehatan (Health Care Office), are relying on WARSI's data and information and in many instances on WARSI's initiatives.
- WARSI supports the civil society movement to limit the expansion of large-scale plantation and logging activities, and the suspension of concessions of neglected or underutilized plantation in favor of transferring more land to local villages. This is an attitude that helps to restore the disturbed relations between WARSI and the buffer-zone villages. WARSI's support for alternative economic development in these villages has the same effect.

CHALLENGES

- There is still the task to develop the concept of Adat Based Collaborative Management for National Park Bukit 12, with the integration of the sustainable livelihood system for Orang Rimba. In this context, there are still challenges to answer:
 - A livelihood and natural resource management system for Orang Rimba, from the household to the community level (food security, income generating system for daily needs and to fulfill social and cultural life.)
 - The calculation of carrying capacity of the existing ecosystem in relation to the need of resources of the Orang Rimba.
- The *Hompongan* as a barrier against forest encroachment **is under threat**: Land hungry farmers and land speculators start to ignore the unwritten 'law' of not to trespass land and gardens of Orang Rimba, thereby endangering the concept of *Hompongan* as a barrier to encroachment into the National Park Bukit 12.
- Organizational strength of Forum Temenggung:

To the time of evaluation, it cannot be said that the Forum Temenggung has already developed into a strong enough organization for decision making process that is legitimate in the eyes of the Orang Rimba communities in Bukit 12. This is a challenge that can be elaborated further into these points:

 - Not all the Orang Rimba bands in Bukit 12 have the same opinions on the importance of the Forum Temenggung.
 - It is still the question whether the way of communication and organization employed now are culturally and socially the most wanted.
 - It is already difficult for the Forum to enforce the agreed regulations amongst the Orang Rimba band members inside the National Park Bukit 12. There are cases where Orang Rimba sell land of the National Park to outsiders. To make things worse there is migration of Orang Rimba from Singkut into the National Park Bukit 12 to open rubber gardens and settle down. These new migrants of Orang Rimba are not obeying the regulations and understandings – one of the most important is the prohibition of selling land to outsiders - made through the Forum Temenggung.
- The PDP is still very dependent on WARSI for information on legal aspects, mediation in relation with the outside world and in developing new concepts of natural resource management. There are still coordination difficulties among the 33 buffer-zone villages, in spite of the restructuring the loose forum into an association (PDP) with a stronger management and the placement of

coordinators on each side of the buffer zone. Meetings of the association for example are seldom participated by the majority of the villages.

- There is still disagreement on the demarcation of the National Park border between several buffer-zone villages and the National Park authority. Although there is some progress in the understanding between buffer zone villages and the Orang Rimba on the extent of local farmer's gardens inside the National Park Bukit 12.
- There is still the need to enrich the alternative livelihood system for the buffer-zone villages.
- There is the need of deeper commitments from the local government and local representative body (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah) than current statements of concern about the Orang Rimba, in the form of concrete policies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is a need for research on the natural resource management of the Orang Rimba in relation to **the availability of resources** in the National Park Bukit 12, including the need for rubber gardens and food production according to the existing local technology.
- Building a concept of livelihood of Orang Rimba through participatory ways, from the level of household to the level of community as a whole (food security and sovereignty, income-generating system for daily needs and to fulfill social and cultural life.)
- There is the need to **restudy the effectiveness of the Hompongan system** as a buffer-zone and especially as a barrier against encroachment into the National Park. There are several ideas proposed from within the Orang Rimba community worthwhile of consideration:
 - To extend a form of property right for *Hompongan*
 - To integrate Orang Rimba settlement into the *Hompongan*, to strengthen the barrier function of it.
 - To change the *melangun* tradition – the whole community leave the settlement when some body dies – so that not the whole community has to leave the location, only the direct family members. This would be an adaptation of the tradition to a more sedentary life.
- It is advisable for the National Park authority of Jambi, as well as for WARSI and community leaders of the buffer-zone villagers and Orang Rimba **to exchange ideas** with other National Parks with the same type of conditions and problems, such as the Wasur and Kayan Mentarang National Parks.
- In relation to the Forum Temenggung:
 - To hold a series of dialogues with representatives of the Orang Rimba bands to discuss the importance and the most appropriate form of “organization” (culturally and socially) that could function as a forum for communication and coordination between, and represent the interests of the different bands of Orang Rimba that live in Bukit 12.
 - The agreement reached in such a dialogue would be a strong base to develop a local institution that has the legitimacy to deal with outside parties.
 - WARSI has to spend enough means, labour and time to support this process of institution building. This is a fundamental aspect for collaboration management to work. If this Forum does not work, the purpose of the project is not going to be achieved.

- In relation to the Association of Buffer-zone Villages:
 - Holding meetings of the association on a thematic base must be taken into consideration; therefore, the role of the coordinators must be strengthened. In this way, meetings could be held without the presence of all the village members, which would be easier to coordinate. An all member meeting would only be necessary for special occasions.
 - Dialogue between Orang Rimba and buffer-zone villages has to be considered on a thematic base too.
- Collaborative management approach **should not just be an elite based approach**, but should involve many discussions at grassroot level, both with Orang Rimba and village men and women regarding what important issues should be raised or solved at other levels. This voice of the people is what should be topics of discussions of the Forum Temenggung and Coalition of Buffer Zone Villages. This approach can also be done for bio region areas by involving the people regarding what are their issues that need to be facilitated by the government or other parties and how to sustain it.
- There is the need of an agreement on access to natural resources, a mechanism for conflict resolution between community member of buffer-zone villages, and between bands of Orang Rimba.
- Workshops for government officials on a regular basis on the problematic of Orang Rimba and the best approaches to provide them access to public facilities.

2. FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest management is defined as a system of practices for stewardship and use of forestland aimed at fulfilling relevant ecological (including biological diversity), economic and social functions of the forest in a sustainable manner. Forest protection is one aspect in forest management.

GOOD PRACTISES

1. WARSI as an NGO has the passion to support an adat-based national park.
WARSI has a passion for Orang Rimba and this has gained trust from many stakeholders especially from Orang Rimba.
2. Balai Taman National wants to listen to Orang Rimba suggestions.
To a degree Balai Taman National wants to listen to Orang Rimba suggestions. For example, suggestions on the boundary processes, and some reports of encroachment have been followed up.
3. Boundary demarcation is almost finished.
Even though there are some issues in relation to the boundary demarcation process of TNB12, in particular from Sungai Ruan villagers, in general, the process went well. Boundary demarcation is an important factor for forest protection.
4. Law Enforcement for illegal logging in the past does work.

Law enforcement for illegal logging that succeeds in jailing some offenders has a greater influence on deterring villagers from illegal logging. When the villagers knew that their patrons, who used to be able to bribe anyone in the village, were jailed, they understood that the situation is different and that they should look for other jobs. Thus, law enforcement is very important for forest protection.

SUPPORTING FACTORS

▪ **Adat based resource management do exist**

Adat based resource management does exist in Indonesia. The Baduy in West Java have their land rights. No development could happen in inner Baduy up to present times, similar in case to the Tenganan in Bali who manage their forest resources. In addition, all conservation areas in Papua are home for many indigenous people. The evaluation team is not aware of any cases where the indigenous people were asked to leave the park. More than 16 years ago, Wasur National Park, which consists of the Marind Anim, Kanum, Marori, and Yei, has practised adat based national park. Even though it is not stated as an adat based national park, in reality people can live inside the park based on their culture and conduct their daily activities. Their sacred areas became a core zone and the others are traditional zones. The Director of National Park of Ministry of Forestry at that time came for their big meeting of different traditional groups to discuss each group's concern. Thus, this concept is accepted by the National Park Body, and perhaps the Balai Taman Nasional B12 has not been made aware of this yet.

▪ **A draft national park management plan has been discussed**

The draft management park has been discussed. There are some disagreements from WARSI and the NGOs regarding this draft; however, there are discussions on what are the issues.

▪ **Facilitators conduct a survey on land selling activities**

This activity is useful since it will affect forest protection. This activity is also not easy to be carried out since the information is sensitive to discuss. However, the WARSI staff are able to obtain important data on who sells and buys, how many hectares, how much money and where is the location of the village.

▪ **There is a study of how Orang Rimba interact with the forests**

A study that was done in order to find out how Orang Rimba interact with their forest and other natural resources will help everybody who is interested in TNB12 forest management.

▪ **Culture that supports conservation will strengthen forest protection**

Orang Rimba, in managing their resources, have conservation values. For example, it is not allowed to cut trees in water springs areas, and the jungle is known as a house for spirits that needs to be taken care of. These elements contribute to forest protection.

CHALLENGES

▪ **How to overcome land selling activities by the Orang Rimba**

Land and forest selling activities are raising a concern. In Makekal Hulu, the Orang Rimba sell 5 ha of forest for only Rp 3 million (approximately US \$300). From the report of the facilitator (2009), in Makekal Hulu areas, in Sungai Sako River areas, there are about 97 ha of rubber, forest, bushes that were sold by 18 Orang Rimba for only about 182 million rupiah (approximately US 18,200). Some proportion of the sold area is inside the park.

On one hand, it is understandable the need for cash by Orang Rimba. On the other hand, by selling the land they will lose their source of livelihood slowly. Also, it might have an environmental impact on villages downstream. Nonetheless, the reason why they sell needs to be found. Some facilitators in their report said they sell because of their consumptive needs to buy motorbikes and hand phones. But, is it really that simple? Or is it because of frustration that there is no security of tenure or other reasons that are unknown? Another issue to be considered is, can the indigenous people such as Orang Rimba sell land that might cause devastation to other people's lives?

According to WARSI, these land selling activities occur with Orang Rimba in Makekal/West and Air Hitam/South, and the Orang Rimba in Terab/East and Kejasung/North have never sold their land and forest. WARSI also states that the land was sold mostly in 2007, when the oil palm price was high. However, the evaluation team heard the selling land cases from many parties during this review; some parties included the Orang Rimba themselves. The forest at the back of WARSI field office in Bukit Suban Village has gone and been replaced by sawit plantation. Thus, the magnitude of this issue needs to be found.

- There are still people with great influence among the policy makers, peoples' representative and among people in buffer-zone villages, with interest in expanding their – already extensive – land by sacrificing forest and the National Park Bukit 12.

- **Awareness of boundary for forest protection**

Boundary demarcation of the national park in the northeast section is in process. There are many cases where the boundary markers are built; however, not many people pay attention to the boundaries. Even though villagers are part of a boundary team, the question is how do other people know about this? In Arfak Nature Reserve, West Papua Province, the boundary markers were used by the Hatam for the tip of their spears. In many cases the boundary markers were moved. The boundary should be agreed by heart. In addition, agreement on what boundary means, sanctions and other issues is needed since this is important for forest protection.

- **Adat based forest management, what does it mean?**

Adat based management is often heard, but details on the management are still not clear. It seems that the management works when there is much forest land available, small numbers of people and there is no pressure of land utilisation by the outsiders. However, the situation is different now. There are some issues that need to be addressed such as how the adat based management deals with illegal logging, encroachment, selling land by their own people and villagers, and how to prevent them. Adat is dynamic and there are many new issues that need discussion and decision.

Adat resource management can be complementary to scientific management. For example, in Maluku they practise the traditional conservation fishing by what is called a "*sasi*" (a fishing taboo

zone for a certain period) where for one year the area is closed for fishing. However, Prof Yohannes, who has much experience in the Palau islands in the Pacific, provided advice that the “*sasi*” can not be only for one year since certain species of fish, based on the research, needs more time to replenish their stocks. The community agreed with the suggestion and they changed their duration of “*sasi*” so it was in line with scientific findings.

Many studies have been done on how this both traditional and scientific resource management can complement each other in many parts of the world. WARSI should support the adat based forest management but should also look for scientific point of view especially when there are more complex issues such as ecological imbalance of water shortages for some villages, livelihood shortage, animals becoming pests and issues of flooding and erosion.

- **The needs of timber from the villagers**

The forest management of TNB12 needs to think not only about the TNB12 management but also how the villagers can get their timber for their housings, bridges and other needs. The village forest is one solution, but there is a need to look at what kind trees are in the village forest and how they are managed. If there is no thought on this issue, the TNB12 is in threat.

- **Licenses from Ministry of Forestry**

Even though there is a national park, licenses from Ministry of Forestry can also threaten the park since coordination often does not happen and many overlapping forest use occurs, even within one department.

- **How to prevent loss of the forest in bio region**

At the moment there is only WARSI and the alliance of 18 NGOs that want this to happen. The challenge is how this alliance can have more supporters and not only from NGOs, but from the general public and private sector as well. How to achieve this as a movement is a real challenge but it is not impossible.

- **Working with the national park management**

WARSI has faced a dilemma working with the national park management. If they work too close with the national park management, the advocacy NGOs such as WALHI will criticize WARSI of being co-opted by the national park management. On the other hand, if they do not work closely, how can their ideas be accepted?

- **Rights of Orang Rimba, what about obligations?**

In a sustainable forest management concept, rights of group such as Orang Rimba should be respected and adapted in the management. However, sometimes we forget that in a complex situation, obligations of Orang Rimba to protect their forest are equally important. We have never heard any issues in discussing this topic on what are the obligations of Orang Rimba to maintain the sustainability of their forest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

▪ **Land selling activities**

In order to overcome these land selling activities, the survey of the land selling activities can continue, however there is the need for Balai Taman Nasional to write letters to head of villages around the park stating that the land and forest can not be sold. WARSI needs to facilitate and ask the Orang Rimba what do they have to do to prevent selling of forestland and what are the sanctions if this happens in the future. This agreement cannot rely on Forum Temenggung mechanism only, but rather discussions among the Orang Rimba groups need to be made, ensuring women are also involved. This is the same case with the Forum of Villagers.

▪ **Dealing with the elites who encroach the park**

If the boundary has been finalized and WARSI can identify who are the elites that encroach the park, WARSI can ask the National Park management to let these elites know that their activities are illegal based on existing regulations, since many of them did not know where the exact location of TNB12 national park. If this does not work, Forum Temenggung and PDP can come to them to explain and ask to stop their activities. If they continue, their bosses can be approached and after that media can cover their stories.

▪ **Adat based forest management**

Adat based forest management needs to look in detail on how the adat will protect the forest in particular, and in one point, needs to look at the scientific point of view to strengthen the adat-based management such as looking at biodiversity, livelihood condition, water catchment protection and why the animals become pests in some villages.

▪ **Timber management**

Timber management for the livelihood of Orang Rimba and villagers needs to be calculated and where are the sources of timber that they are going to get. In this case, protection of TNB12 cannot be separated in looking at how the region manages their timber resources. The forest village is one solution on how in the future the villagers can get timber from the forest village.

▪ **Lobby and Advocacy**

Lobby and advocacy at the moment have been done to protect the forest through the alliance of NGOs; however, the strategy needs to look at how to involve more supporters who feel the same that forests are needed. Advocacy and lobby also need to happen in Jakarta on how to save Jambi remaining forests and especially to ensure that there are no new licenses in the TNB12. National parliament members, who are responsible for forestry and environment, including local parliament need to know about it.

▪ **Increase understanding of National Park Body on adat based management**

If it could be facilitated to have the National Park staff in Jambi meet with National park staff who develop the ideas and implementation of Wasur National Park, it could increase the buy-in process of adat based management.

- **Awareness on boundary**

Awareness of the boundary in each village is very important. Staff of village head needs to know where the location is. Discussion on boundary can be done for the Orang Rimba and villagers. Since many conflicts in the future will relate to boundary issues that is why people need to know where exactly the boundary is.

- **Working with the national park management**

Experiences from other conservation organizations have shown by working closely with the national park management the project will achieve more and the project can still be respected by advocacy NGOs. WARSI primary stakeholder to be accountable is to the Orang Rimba. If for example by not working closely with the national park management resulted in the national park management not wanting to accept WARSI ideas, who will suffer the most?

- Besides promoting the rights, it is equally important to discuss with Orang Rimba on what the obligations of Orang Rimba are to protect the forests.

3. EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR ORANG RIMBA

GOOD PRACTICES

1. **Local cadres who can teach the Orang Rimba children**

For the Orang Rimba who are already able to read, write and count, WARSI staff could train them to better teach younger children. The advantages are that they can have more time to teach and they understand the local situation more than WARSI staff. In addition, the children know them well. However, when they marry they usually stop acting as local cadres since they have to earn a living.

2. **Orang Rimba in some locations are able to pursue formal education**

As mentioned above, some children take part in formal education at elementary schools and they are able to follow the school subjects. However, it is only a small number

3. **Involvement of PKBM (a local organization) to obtain formal legitimacy**

It is helpful when WARSI involves an institution that can also assist in teaching the children, especially an institution that is recognized by the government in order to gain more legitimacy and increased buy-in from local government.

4. **Support the formulation of an Orang Rimba section in the Education Service**

WARSI has contributed to the establishment of a section of the Education Service especially for the Orang Rimba. Even though it is not yet clear on how it works, at least it is an acknowledgement that the Orang Rimba education needs special attention.

5. **Ask the Education Service staff to go to the field to see the Orang Rimba children's situation**

It is a good practice to ask the Education Service staff to go to the field to see the Orang Rimba's actual situation. As an Education Service staff member stated, "At first I was not brave enough to visit the Suku Anak Dalam, but the WARSI staff who asked me to go to one is a woman and the other

is very young. If they can do that, why can't I? And the result is **that it has improved my understanding**".

SUPPORTING FACTORS

- **The Orang Rimba leaders support education for their children.** This is a very important factor since they are respected adults in the society. However, some of them from the TNB12 forest disagree that their children should go to formal school since they stated that when their children go to formal school some of them do not want to come back or they do return and then criticize the traditional way of life. This is an extremely important point. There is no doubt that providing formal education is, in the end, going to have a profound change on Orang Rimba life. The main point is how to ensure that the type of education these children are receiving is relevant, useful and acceptable to all sides, and that Orang Rimba children are encouraged to continue to respect their "traditional" way of life and not denigrate it.
- **All parties agree that education for Orang Rimba is very important.** All parties, including those who criticize WARSI, agree that this is an important activity and this is considered a positive aspect that WARSI supports.
- **Some local teachers support this activity.** Local teachers have learnt from WARSI and some of them went to the forest and taught the Orang Rimba. Even though their numbers are not large, it is a good start and this will support sustainability.
- **Availability of education modules and production of a draft of modules modification.** One education numeracy module has been formulated. As well, a draft set of modifications has been produced. This is a good idea, as this module will help the local cadres or other new WARSI staff in charge to do this by offering systematic instruction on how to teach.
- **There is a hut in the middle of their settlement that the students can come for studies.** This looks so simple, but it sends a message that education can be in any place, not only in a school building. From this simple thatch bamboo hut that is not any different from their housing, students learn to read, count and write.
- **Eagerness of Orang Rimba children to learn is sufficient.** Many of the children do come and learn. Some of them would like to continue to secondary school.
- **The two staff (now is only one staff) who are in charge of education have high levels of dedication.** Both of them have to cover many sites, whether in the national park or in the bioregion areas. Their work varies from teaching children in many sites to lobbying the Education Service at the district and sub district level.

CHALLENGES

- **Continuity of education vs. mourning culture: What is the strategy?**

The Orang Rimba have a mourning culture. When someone dies, members of the family go for mourning in other places. The length of time varies from one week to a year. The children go with their parents, including children who have education. Often they go to the areas where WARSI staff could not since it is faraway and their numbers are limited. This is a challenge for education continuity. There is a need to think more deeply about how they can continue the education when mourning is taking place.

- **Female students' participation is limited**

There are not many girl students; maybe the parents do not think that it is equally important for women to be able to get education. Alternatively, maybe they still feel reluctant if a male staff becomes their teacher. Whatever it is, WARSI staff need to speak to parents and address the issues on why the girls do not want to go to school.

- **Quality of the education modules need enhancement.**

The draft modification is an improvement. In the current modules, the steps are too fast. For example in page one the students learn 1, 2, 3, and on page 14 they have already learnt addition of thousand numbers. Even in formal schools it would not be this fast. It would be good if they can consult an alternative education specialist.

- **What language?**

Even though the Orang Rimba language belongs to the Malay language, it is not easy to understand for an Indonesian; some words and constructs are totally different. The language in the read-count-write modules is a mixture of Indonesian and the local language. According to Orang Rimba education cadres the local language used in the modules is poor in quality. Therefore, they need either to conduct a trial in the local language first in order to improve the quality or have the modules in Indonesian and after that, they can explain further in the local language.

- **Many widely scattered locations, and low levels of intensity**

WARSI has only two staff who deal with education but there are many locations and they are widely scattered. They can only come twice a month for 2-3 days in one location, as stated in interviews with Temenggung in Terap. This intensity is poor and it would be hard to expect that the children can learn well. Some local cadres are helpful but their numbers are limited. In Terap they refuse to have local cadres.

- **Read and understand**

Presently, the students can read but the evaluation team is not sure whether they can understand. There is no point if children can read but cannot understand what they read, so the ability to read and to understand is equally important.

- **Continue to further education**

Some students who have passed the elementary school want to continue their education. WARSI needs to support this; they could go to secondary school close to their settlement and WARSI staff could assist them. It has been proven that their intelligence is no less than other students.

- **Monitor and mentor the local cadres**

The local cadres need occasional monitoring and mentoring in order for their skills improvement. Two local cadres in Kedundung Muda seem clever, but there could be a discussion that asks what are their difficulties and how do they want to develop their ways of teaching other children or make education more fun and interesting.

- **Life skills training for Orang Rimba**

Life skills training is needed especially for Orang Rimba who live in the bioregion areas since most of them are unemployed; they do not get subsistence allowance from the government and what they do is mainly hunt wild boars in some areas with their motorcycles. Even for subsistence levels, this is not sufficient. Both men and women can learn Life skills such as how to address their cost of living challenges.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Consult with teachers or alternative children education specialists such as Kak Seto and Ayah Edi from Smart FM radio regarding the modules. The modules could be more fun, interesting and easier to follow. These modules are highly important for alternative education for masyarakat adat so their quality is essential. Input from Orang Rimba children should also be sought in order to get examples from their environment.
- Strategy for recruitment: WARSI should try to **recruit local villagers** who live close to the areas, teach, and employ them. WARSI could train them. This could also develop empathy from local villagers towards Orang Rimba. Working with WARSI can be something to be proud of for villagers. There might be challenges such as lack of cultural sensitivity but they can receive training and coaching. Experiences from other projects have shown positive results when a project involves local villagers.
- In the modules, use Indonesian as the language, while further instruction and conversation can use both languages. It is important in all these situations to **avoid creating negative impressions about local languages**, but rather to promote the idea that local languages are good for some situations while Indonesian is necessary for other situations, **that it is an advantage to master Indonesian, while still respecting one's mother tongue.**
- Find ways to support students who want to continue their education. WARSI can discuss with the schools and the Education Sector about how to support this idea.
- Encourage the local government to support a life skills program and a community development program.
- In order to increase female students, the facilitator can discuss with the parents on the importance of this issue and ask them to allow their daughters to get an education, and a female facilitator can teach the children or ask and train the education cadre to do that. A female of Orang Rimba can also be an education cadre.
- Conduct a workshop to discuss innovative education methods for Orang Rimba. The participants should include local and provincial education sectors, school principals and teachers of the schools that the Orang Rimba students attend, parliament members in education commission, local planning body, journalists and resource people who can give speech on alternative ways of education. The issues that can be discussed: alternative and innovative ways of education for Orang Rimba inside the park, also lessons from teachers-principals including students in Orang Rimba Education. The other topics are how local government and parliament members can support this. The speakers are a combination of innovative education resource persons, head of school, Forum Temenggung and PDP representatives, education sectors at district level and others.

4. HEALTH CARE PROGRAM FOR ORANG RIMBA

GOOD PRACTISES:

1. **Orang Rimba are able for free health services**

As a result of WARSI facilitation, almost all Orang Rimba in four districts of Batanghari, Sarolangun, Merangin and Bungo were able to obtain free medical services at health centres and hospitals

2. **Orang Rimba were facilitated to go to hospital and provided medication from WARSI health staff.**

Even though the Orang Rimba have free health services cards, not all Orang Rimba like to use them, especially when they have a serious injury or health problems. In this case, WARSI has assisted them to go to the hospital. WARSI health staff also provided medication for coughing and flu, high fever, diarrhea, skin diseases and other sickness. Some of them were asked to get further medication in health centers.

Table: Number of Orang Rimba who have been facilitated to the hospital and number of people who get medication from WARSI health facilitators.

	Number of Orang Rimba facilitated to hospital	Number of Locations	Number of Orang Rimba who were provided medication	Number of Locations
2008 (from Sept)	2	1	45	4
2009 (till Oct)	10	6	70	9
Total	12		115	

Source: WARSI data, 2009

From the above table, it can be seen that in one year there are many people fell sick (up to 115 people) and 12 people had to go to hospitals. They were all assisted by WARSI.

3. Health Cadres are available, even though it is only in Kedundung Muda.
The health cadres were given trainings by two doctors on how to do first aid for cuts, diarrhea and other diseases.
4. Efforts to lobby health services by lobbying many parties at local government
The effort is quite good in terms that Health Sectors in four districts agreed to provide health service cards to the Orang Rimba.
5. The women of Orang Rimba can go by themselves to a health centre
Two women of Orang Rimba were interviewed and they had gone to a health center with their son or other family members including the traditional midwives without WARSI assistance. They like the health center, which has many women midwives and a woman doctor.

SUPPORTING FACTORS

- High motivation of staff. The health staff is dedicated and tries to do the best in all they do, from trying to cure to lobbying government.

- Interest from local Health Sector. Local Health Sector staff who were interviewed stated that they are interested in doing activities such as: having a baseline data for the Orang Rimba situation in their district, and trying to improve the health situation based on data identification (bearing in mind that the Orang Rimba would have to be related to based on their district not on bioregion areas). This is a good opportunity to develop their project. WARSI can support them in introducing them to the community members and provide intellectual input to their project design.

CHALLENGES

Only one staff for all locations

- Presently, it is only one staff that covers all locations since one staff has just resigned. It is tough to do alone, and not easy to get more health staff.

Produce results that can be measured

- The annual expected result as a milestone to be achieved in health intervention is only “facilitation of treatment in clinics and in forest as well as provision of health information to mothers and children”. This is insufficient and should be strengthened into what improvements are going to be achieved.
- It would great if in the next two years WARSI could say that they have reduced numbers of diseases such as malaria, venereal diseases, leprosy, TBC or others. However, the reduction is measured and it is done by health sectors and WARSI only provides support.

How to address maternal, infant and children mortality

Women and children in Bukit 12 are vulnerable to diseases. From interviews with the women in Kedundung Muda and Terap, they said that in Kedundung Muda two women and one child died in 2009, and in 2008, three women died. In Terap they said in 2009 one mother and one child died, and in 2008, three children died. This is a challenge that needs to be addressed. The 2008 work plan said that the health intervention indicator is “reduced mortality rates for mothers and children in the southern and western area”. If this is the case, the intervention should be designed on how to do this. Unfortunately, in 2009 application this indicator does not appear.

From interest to implementation

The local Health Sector has already expressed its interests; the challenge is on how to plan, budget and implement them. One crucial factor is if the parliament members do not understand this type of proposal and why, they have the power to reject the proposal; but if they are aware of this issue, they can ask the local Health Sectors to plan and budget for this. The parliament in Merangin that the evaluation team met supports the ideas but they need detailed information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Health indicators

The health indicators in the multi-year application can be strengthened to increase local Health Sectors’ involvement in combating Orang Rimba health problems, and reduced maternal and mortality rate at least in two locations.

Recruitment Strategy

WARSI can try to recruit for example a final year student of medical doctor so that they could have their thesis writing in one of the locations. An advertisement could be located in universities that

have medical doctor outdoor clubs or in all medical doctor faculties since they like adventure and challenges. In Papua, the doctors who work in isolated places and enjoy the work are those who are from an outdoor club (pencinta alam) background. Another strategy is to recruit pensioned health paramedics who live around the areas. Their contact information could be asked via health centers/puskesmas.

Train local cadre (Orang Rimba and villagers) for health purposes

Local cadre from Orang Rimba or surrounding villages are also important. In Indonesia, the local health cadres who are villagers who only get transportation cost covered are the ones who make health projects successful. Many of them are women since they like the work. In Papua, the health cadres from many traditional groups are trained in basic health services for some months and they come back to their community and practise. After some months, they hold a meeting to discuss their experiences and challenges. This has proven very efficient, especially to those areas that are difficult to visit. They can prevent some diseases and make simple measurement on health improvements.

Train health clinic and hospitals staff for giving quality services (without stereotype etc)

Another important capacity building is to train the attitude of paramedics in health centers in providing services to marginal groups such as the Orang Rimba.

Train other facilitators

The other forest facilitators could be trained on how to explain to be hygienic and why Orang Rimba can contract certain diseases and how to prevent them. It would be more interesting if there were pictures, slides, or film (there is a handy slide projector that uses solar power). In this way, there will be more locations that can be covered regarding health awareness by the forest facilitator who can go to locations that are remote. It would be difficult to expect Health Sector staff to do this.

Assist Health Sector to design improvement on health

WARSI can assist the Health Sector to provide information regarding Orang Rimba and design a program that will combat certain diseases such as: having a data base, identify what intervention and how to measure changes. . In this way, during the next two years, certain improvement could be demonstrated as shown for instance by a decreased percentage of TB or malaria or leprosy. After, the health services could continue to other locations without WARSI assistance.

Study the Orang Rimba way of healing and curing as well as traditional medicines

- It is important to study the Orang Rimba way of healing and curing with traditional medicines. The Sakai group in Sebarang Asal village has a forest that is well known since many experts from overseas come and learn in their forest and said that the forest is full with medicines. It would not be surprising if this were also the case with the Orang Rimba situation. By considering the ethics on this issue, the next cure for AIDS or other diseases might be found.

5. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR BUFFER-ZONE VILLAGES

- Several buffer-zone villages of the National Park Bukit 12 are still in the adaptation process post-establishment of the National Park. Tough measures to suppress illegal logging following the establishment of the National Park Bukit 12 have resulted in a sharp decrease of illegal logging practices and with it a large chunk of income source of several buffer-zone villages. Consequently,

people now give more attention to revitalize their traditional agriculture activities, such as their rubber gardens and irrigated rice fields. There is also a growing demand of more land, which result in land occupation activities of neglected plantations and the demand of formal recognition of the occupied land. On the other hand, it is not surprising that these village communities cultivate a hostile attitude toward the idea of National Park and toward WARSI, who is interpreted as the architect of the National Park Bukit 12. According to surveys conducted by WARSI, indeed there are buffer-zone villages where the majority of its people are poor in terms of land-ownership (1–2 hectares) and landless. Most of the existing local rubber gardens are poor in terms of production because the trees are too old and there is a lack of replanting.

- There have been different strategies employed by WARSI to soften local hostile attitude toward the National Park and to WARSI, and to help develop a more secure and sustainable local economic base. First, supporting the movement to give more access to land to local villages, through halting the expansion of large-scale plantations and suspending the concessions rights from those who neglected or under utilize their concessions area. This movement to increase the access of land to local communities is already broadly supported by civil society organizations in Jambi. Second, supporting the revitalization of the irrigated rice fields and rubber gardens. Third, developing new income generating activities amongst the male as well as women. Fourth, as already mentioned, by placing women staff members as community development workers.

GOOD PRACTICES

- Supporting handicraft production:
 - In the most hostile buffer-zone villages WARSI especially targeting women activity in handicraft production. In Ruan Hulu for example, WARSI supports the production of hand bags made of *enceng-gondok* – a sort of water hyacinth that grow wild in rivers and lakes – by women.
 - In Sungai Jernih/Tambun Arang, WARSI supports the commercial development of traditional embroidery by women through training sessions by trainers from outside to increase the quality of the product.
 - In Sungai Jernih/Tambun Arang, WARSI supports the development of rattan home industry (rattan was always one of the export commodities from the area). Trainers from outside were invited to train people in producing household ware and chairs from rattan.
 - In Sungai Jernih a workshop is being constructed, which will become the centre of handicraft production in the village.
- Movement back to the Sawah/Padi fields:
 - The revitalization of an area of rain-fed padi fields is one intervention, the activity of planting rice has been neglected by the farmers because of illegal logging for years; some farmers do not know how to plant rice anymore since in the last 20 years they have worked as loggers. The main problem confronted by farmers is to overcome excess water in the rainy season and drought in the dry season, such as occurs in Olak Besar and Semurung villages
 - WARSI is active in urging people in the villages to nurturing back their food production and supports with agriculture inputs such as seeds and fertilizers. Through posters and other

media, WARSI urging the local government to focus their attention to peoples food production.

- Campaign for local community access to land:
 - WARSI supports the demand to terminate the concession rights of plantation companies that neglect and underutilize their land, and the redistribution of the land to local farmers. Focus is now on PT. SDM/SDM Company, a 14.000 hectare palm oil plantation located in the sub-district of Seban Hulu and Batin 24, which has been neglected since 1992. Since 2005 after the government ended the illegal logging activities in this region, people from the surrounding villages, such as Sungai Ruan, Hajran, Paku Aji, occupied the neglected plantation for their rubber gardens. At present circa 90% of the plantation is already occupied and turned into small-scale rubber gardens by farmers. An organization representing the occupying farmers – HIMPAL (Himpunan Petani Peduli Hutan dan Tanah/Association of Concerned Farmers for Forest and land) - was established in 2005 under the initiative and support of WARSI. The demand for the termination of PT.SDM concession rights that was petitioned by HIMPAL with the support of WARSI and other NGO's has the blessing of the local government of Batang Hari, but rejected by the provincial government. The demand however, continued.
- WARSI supports the production of vegetables for local market, a new agricultural activity adopted by several farmers. WARSI provided the vegetables seed and facilitated agriculture extension workers to provide awareness on how to plant and maintain the vegetables to the villagers.
- WARSI succeeded in softening the hostile attitude of several buffer-zone villages. According to villages, WARSI provides solutions to people on not to log in the forest through community development projects as income alternatives. In Jelutih village, they said with WARSI they become well spoken to speak to government and WARSI facilitates villagers' problems with Warna Perintis Company. In Olak Besar, the villagers hate NGOs since mostly come to threaten and ask money from villagers, but WARSI is different. They said that WARSI has assisted their rice field activity, facilitated their development needs and now local government assisted their irrigation projects, even though not in all areas. The head of district went to visit Olak Besar village and it has never happened before. In Paku Aji village, the villagers said that WARSI taught them about regulations, and facilitated the village medium term plans. In Hajran village, WARSI was refused for the first time and the facilitator was never brave enough to spend overnight in the beginning. They said they have different attitude now to WARSI since WARSI provides them with much information on regulations related to forest protection that they need. They were given seed of rubber trees and now they have a 20 ha rubber plantation.
- Assist Rubber plantations in some villages
 - WARSI has provided seed of high yield rubber to some villages such as Baru, Jernih, Paku Aji, Hajran, Semurung villages and other villages. They have had different experiences related to this intervention. For example, in Jernih village the local group consists of 12 people have experience that now they have knowledge to plant high yield rubber. The problems are the high yield rubber is more susceptible to pests compared to the old rubber trees. In addition, the high yield rubber can only last to 30 years and the old one last longer. In Semurung village, they just planted this high yield rubber in 2009. They have an agreement on not to plant in the national park; if they plan in national park they will get sanctions. In Baru village,

the rubber plantation looks good and the farmers are often asked by other villages to teach how to plant and maintain this high yield rubber and they are proud of it. In Hajran village, they have high yield rubber that they will harvest in the next 3 years. They manage this in cooperation with Amphal. They have experienced wild boar as pest, those who have a good fence for their rubber plantation survive from water buffaloes. These experiences also happened in Paku Aji village, the difference is in Paku Aji village they have already tapped the rubber . WARSI provided high yield rubber seed in 2005 to 35 families.

SUPPORTING FACTORS

- Illegal logging ceased to be a source of income any more after the establishment of the National Park Bukit 12, and people are serious in looking for an alternative source of income. They become serious because the network of illegal logging are put in jails including their boss who used to buy their log. Around 2005 illegal logging was practically banned from the area. At the same time, farmers started to occupy land from neglected plantations, and people began to concern about their old and unproductive rubber gardens. Initiatives taken by WARSI to introduce new income generating activities were positively received by previously hostile population.
- There exists a local organization (HIMPAL) of farmers that occupied neglected plantation and campaign for more access to land for local community.

CHALLENGES

- The movement back to *Sawah*: To succeed it needs water infrastructure engineering beyond the capabilities of local people.
- Increasing the competitiveness of the handicraft activity:
- There is still not enough skill to increase the efficiency of the production.
- There are still not enough people in the village that are active in the handicraft production to attract potential consumers. There is no transfer of skill from the ones that had training to other people in the village.
- There is still no guarantee that the development of handicraft will reach the poor of the village.
- There is not enough diversification of product.
- There is the question of sustainability of the raw material for handicraft (for example *enceng-gondok*)
- The development of rubber gardens into complex agro forestry, which is more productive and sustainable.
- How to confront pests in the rubber gardens (deer, porcupine, wild pigs and water buffalos.)
- The consciousness of people is still weak regarding the importance of the National Park for the local economy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase the competitiveness of the handicraft:
 - Rationalization of the production process.
 - Product diversification.
 - Giving the product a distinctive local/Jambi characteristic.
 - Increasing the production of handicraft by more training.
 - Looking for more efficiency.
 - Searching for a market for handicraft.
- Increase the organizational capabilities of local organization such as HIMPAL. For instance, to be capable of representing poor farmers in demanding more access to agriculture land and limiting the expansion of large scale plantations.
- Ensure that all the activities of developing alternative income and in demanding more access to land are directed to empower the marginal category of the community (the poor, the handicapped, women headed households, etc.)
- Experimentation in enriching rubber gardens with useful trees (coffee, cocoa, tree for timber, etc) as to develop it into more productive complex agro forestry.
- The income generating can only be an entry point for forest conservation. In the activities, the conservation message such as why we need forests is very important to be understood and supported by the communities. The impact of losing the forest has already been experienced by villagers, such as less water and animals as pests that have destroyed their crops.
- In the future, community development projects by WARSI could be decreased since this is not WARSI's job but rather, government responsibility. For that reason there needs to be more support to increase local government community development projects or central government projects such as PNPM (National Programme on Community Empowerment). WARSI and local villagers can lobby the local government for this purpose. Instead, WARSI could choose to: increase village capacity such as financial management, small business management, produce local regulations (*Perdes*) and teach village and Orang Rimba on how to lobby to government.

IV. EFFICIENCY

- Efficiency measures the outputs-qualitative and quantitative-in relation to the input. It assesses whether the activities are cost efficient and whether the objectives are achieved on time and whether the activities were implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternative approaches to achieve the same outputs/results.

BUDGET ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE 2006-2009

Year	Budget Allocation(Rp000)	Expenditure (Rp000)
2006	2.296.783	2.289.704
2007	3.028.568	2.597.156
2008	3.575.086	3.372.391
2009	3.400.097	2.279.561 (up to Sept)
TOTAL	12. 3 0 0.544	10.538.812

- Whatever the condition is now, the condition would be worse if this project had not been implemented. Even though the number of Orang Rimba is not more than 5000 people, their existence is equally important to the value of a nation that appreciates its marginal people. Orang Rimba maybe will not ever have been discussed or respected if this project had not been implemented. Nevertheless, if it was ever discussed, the reason of the discussion would not be the same as discussion that occurs now. Some of the Orang Rimba already attended school, and then there is a perception that has changed so that Orang Rimba are not undermined again. What remains of the forest gives air, water, and temperature balance, offers shelter where animals can live, and protects from soil erosion and flood. These are important for the surrounding people and provide livelihood, spiritualism, knowledge and supplies basic needs.
- Efficiency will also be discussed in this section in assessing how this project's activities and approach could achieve better results with limited resources that are available including human and financial resources.

GOOD PRACTICES

Value for money

- The question is whether the Rp 10.54 (expenditure 2006-2009) billion is worth the result so far? If we compare this amount of money with the impact to different stakeholders (Orang Rimba, villagers, local governments, NGOs, journalists) and we assess the achievement and progress for each result also if we calculate what happens if this project does not exist, therefore it is fair to say that the value of money is worth it.

Compared to other organisations

- In a very general assessment compared to other field based conservation NGOs that the evaluators know, when comparing the input and output, WARSI is more cost efficient. Bearing in mind that, very few conservation projects have 40 staff and 12 years of funding. What makes the project cost efficient are the following:
- Good management as discussed in project management in the following sections. Good management will ensure that results are delivered and activities are conducted to achieve the results. Especially the financial procedures are clear and accountable.
- Obligations to be in the field for a sufficient time. Most conservation NGOs do not have this important rule that needs to spend sufficient time to be in the field. As a result of this, the staff do not have a deep comprehension of the situation and as a consequence of this, the interventions do not correspond to the situations. Thus, the funding will not achieve the goal.

It is more efficient to outsource some work to other organisations, for example PKBM, AMPHAL and Aillnst organisations

- At the beginning stage, there will be more work since WARSI needs to assist and monitor them; however, in the long term, it will strengthen local capacities and hopefully be a lighter work load as well as creating other new WARSI. For example in PKBM case, there are an increased number of children who received education assistance. However, it is important to note to select a good organisation.

Communication Strategy: very productive

- Results from the communication component are outstanding since many printed and non printed media articles were produced, including coverage by the best newspaper in Indonesia, Kompas, as well as national televisions. It can be said that the approach of this section to media is very efficient given the resources available.

CHALLENGES

- **Efficiency of more funds: would it increase the results?**

What needs to be paid attention for funding is awareness raising to communities either to Orang Rimba or to villagers using media (media is more interesting than just listening to a talk). This media would be about the importance of forest ecosystem, boundaries, also the needs to have good local organizations and ways to prevent land selling activities.

However, there might not be need for additional funds since in the last two years expenses are less than the budget allocation and for this year there is still budgeted funds remaining in the account. On 22 October 2009 around Rp 1,080 billion (see above table). This amount is around one third of the budget allocation (Rp 3.4 billion) but the activities based on results are almost done, with the exceptions of activities that need to be done in November and December such as the field visit for Orang Rimba and the PDP.

Thus, more funding would not increase the results, but rather implement the activities mentioned above with the rest of funding available.

- **Efficiency of maintenance cost**

There is an issue of high maintenance cost for vehicles. According to the administration manager the high cost is because the vehicles are old and the new type of vehicle does not meet the needs of field situation that has a rough road in some places. Oil palm plantation companies purchase vehicles that are suitable for field situation, but they have to buy in large number of vehicles. WARSI needs to find ways how to deal with this issue such as approaching the factory or the agent and discuss the issues. Logically, it can be done. Otherwise the cost of maintenance will remain high.

- **Efficiency of Collaborative Management:**

There are **many challenges** of collaborative management. Firstly, it sounds good at the conceptual level but it is not easy to be implemented. Secondly, there are not many good examples to be found. Thirdly, it raises a question of how can we collaborate if our interests are completely different? Fourthly, who will pay on a sustainable basis all the costs associated with the process? Fifthly, many dynamics could occur that are beyond the control of the project. Nevertheless, we can try by looking carefully at the interventions we implement.

In this context, one element of collaborative management is the formulation of Forum Temenggung as a forum of the heads of Orang Rimba groups at Bukit 12 and a forum for head of villages in the buffer zone areas. It should be borne in mind that some head of villages become a head of village because of money politics so their voice does not fully represent the villagers' voice

- **Efficiency of health component approach:**

The Health component is quite efficient in their approach to Health Sector in order to obtain free health services for some Orang Rimba, and the Pematang Kabau health centre has a good reputation among the Orang Rimba surrounding the health centre areas. Even the women of Orang Rimba like to go to this health centre. However, the other health centres are not like Pematang Kabau, and this is still a challenge.

If the health component tries to provide medicines to those who are sick and facilitate the Orang Rimba to go to a health centre or hospital, this kind of approach is not efficient and sustainable, since the improvement cannot be measured.

- **Efficiency of PDP:**

The evaluation team does not think that PDP is an organisation that can be efficient in facilitating community development projects at village level. First, their members who are head of villages are very busy. Second, they are in position to facilitate issues such as boundary, presenting villages concerns and needs to national park body since this is already part of a head village task with or without PDP.

- **Efficiency of community development: how does it relate to conservation of national park?**

From the application 2009 budget, there is sufficient allocation for community development, including the PDP grant (Rp 654,734,000). From the field visit, it was seen that the community development projects are not integrated with conservation; they do not even know what the benefits are that a forest contributes towards their life. The assumption is if WARSI does community development or income generating projects, the community will be more receptive to what WARSI is trying to achieve, which is to save the protection forest.

WARSI already has gained empathy from the villagers; however it is limited to members of the group. What about the rest of the villagers? It is impossible to do community development for all of them since resources are limited and it is not a WARSI responsibility.

- **Budget efficiency in achieving the purpose:**

If we look at budget allocation from the application 2009, the evaluation team is unsure of the priorities, since it seems all components have the same attention. It is important that the budget allocation should give more priority to achieve the purpose on how collaborative management can be workable, while others can come as second priority. There may be a need to look at why the GIS component as a supporting component gets more allocation (Rp 169,000,000) compared to health (Rp 149,532,000) for example.

- **Efficiency of salary scale, high turnover staff and work continuity:**

Salary scale at the moment discourages a newcomer to work for some years in the project. From the interviews the evaluation team conducted, many new young staff won't be long in this organisation; they will look for better jobs. The management is completely aware of this issue but cannot do much. However, this needs to be discussed with RFN as a donor. Nevertheless, these issues have already been discussed with RFN.

The reasons why people want to move because of many reasons such as to look for better status, better salary and pressure from the family. There is a perception that works as a public servant is better than work as an NGO because it provides better status. Even though, in many cases people have to bribe to get accepted, receive a low salary unless corrupt and experience limited job satisfaction. We cannot do much to those who want to move for these reasons, but we can make a better system, how a staff can be proud of his or her work, and create job satisfaction. A salary scale is not the only reason why people want to move, but it is an important element and if we can improve that, it would be better. WARSI should learn from other NGOs who work in similar conditions but do not have a high turn-over. For sure, the recruitment process needs to explore the motivation of a young candidate and it is probably better that young candidates, before they get accepted as staff, have an orientation time of how staff work in WARSI, so they can go to the field and stay there for some days, and afterwards ask their opinions whether this kind of work is what they expected. In this way, at an earlier stage the candidates have already experienced the work condition.

V. IMPACT

There is a strong relation between the characteristic of the project, the complexity of the case and how the project evolved and reaching its objectives. In the case of the project "Habitat and Resource Management for the Orang Rimba", the subject is the Orang Rimba as a characteristic of the project. The Orang Rimba people are originally hunters and gatherers who live in small bands and only recently began to live relative sedentary lifestyles. In accordance to their long history of non-sedentary way of living, their material culture is not elaborate, their social organization and leadership are relatively simple and relatively egalitarian in structure in comparison to the Melayu village communities surrounding them. There is in other words an enormous gap between the life style of Orang Rimba with the mainstream perception of a normal life style. This is one reason why the general public in Jambi sees the Orang Rimba as inferior. In all aspects of life the Orang Rimba are positioned at the bottom of the society. There are no public facilities designed for and appropriate for the Orang Rimba, and there is no real commitment at the side of the local government to make sacrifices for the sake of Orang Rimba.

With this context in mind, it is not surprising that activities for the empowering of Orang Rimba will encounter every sort of problem and obstacles. More so if the empowerment activities are done through **proposing solutions that challenge the existing power relations in the economic, property and at the end in the political realm**. This is true when we talk about the devolution of land to local communities, or the acknowledgment of basic rights for Orang Rimba, or the concept of collaborative management of National Park. This is precisely the position that WARSI has been taking in relation with the empowerment of Orang Rimba. The slow process of change in relation to Orang Rimba as well as in the economic and legal sphere that can be observed are the logical consequence of the socio-cultural characteristic of the Orang Rimba, and of the powerful position of the main actors in the natural resource exploitation.

At the other side, the broad-spectrum activity that is employed by WARSI has the logical consequence that the effect of the project is not limited to Orang Rimba. **The effect of the project can be traced in all levels, from the provincial level of government to the small bands of Orang Rimba**. In more detail hereunder: First, at the level of provincial and kabupaten government, WARSI activities since 1998 have made WARSI indispensable for them. The local government offices, such as the Education, Health Care, Forestry, and Social **are all dependent on WARSI for information regarding Orang Rimba and in designing and implementing their policy**. Second, at the level of civil society in Jambi, this project **contributes to a whole generation of activists** in Jambi understanding the close relation between conservation, the condition of traditional claim and rights of local communities on natural resources, local government policy and the interest of big capital. **The project is also responsible for the birth of several NGOs** at the provincial level and at the grass root level, all working on the combination of conservation and economic justice. Third, at the level of buffer-zone villages of the National Park Bukit 12, the project contributes to the **gradual growth of understanding between the village community and the Orang Rimba**. Further, the project contributes to the termination of illegal logging, and in its place the struggle for access to land and the growing interest in other source of income such as handicraft. Fourth, at the level of Orang Rimba we can observe the start of a transformation in the realm of culture, economy and politic. **For the first time Orang Rimba learn about their citizen rights**, the use of organization and collective action as instruments to reach politic and economic goals. The still fragile condition of this consciousness has all to do with the basic character of Orang Rimba who do not know complex organization and clear defined leadership. The incremental effect of the health care and education program has to be seen in this context too.

The above strategy taken by WARSI resulted in the accumulation of knowledge on different aspects of their subject, Orang Rimba. The continued involvement of WARSI in research activity has a positive influence on the quality of its staff members, especially in their knowledge on Orang Rimba. This accumulated knowledge proved to be useful in WARSI advocacy work through mass media. It has become a source of knowledge, data and pictures for the mass media too.

As a result of this project:

▪ **The OR in the Bukit 12 National park still have their forest**

One of important impacts is that the effort to protect the existence of the national park ensures the Orang Rimba still have their forest for their survival. Admittedly, there are still many challenges such as addressing encroachment. The Orang Rimba themselves admitted that “WARSI has assisted us to protect our forest; without forest we will die.”

▪ **Villagers get forest areas for their village forest**

There is some forestland outside the buffer zone of the national park. The current land use regime there is “right to use” but the license owner has not done anything for some years. Based on the law, the rights may be no longer valid. Because of this situation, WARSI assisted some villages to have this forestland become village forest areas. There remain some existing challenges such as security of tenure, ensuring that land distribution is pro poor and that there is no gender bias. The schemes of the Department of Forestry such as ‘Social Forestry’ or ‘Community Forests’ are not easy to implement, however many community forestry projects do well with or without Department Forestry blessing.

▪ **The journalists felt that their knowledge of Orang Rimba is more detailed than previously**

From the journalists’ point of view, they think that their knowledge has increased about the Orang Rimba and the forest. They were often invited to discussions and they went to the field for some days to see with their own eyes how the Orang Rimba live and what the forests mean to them. This has enriched their articles.

▪ **Increase in production and food security of the village community**

At some villages where WARSI works such as Olak Besar village and Paku Aji, the community members do not buy rice anymore since they have sufficient stock from their rice fields. WARSI has assisted them to plant rice since they have not done this for about 20-30 years. Most of the group members are illegal loggers. WARSI has facilitated discussions with the local government and the local government has provided fertilizer, and built an irrigation system and fencing. However, not all groups can benefit from the irrigation system so they need more local government assistance. By not buying rice as their staple food, some cash can be saved. The women’s activities in Olak Besar village have resulted in some income that is used as collateral for a micro credit scheme among the women.

Impact on villagers

“ We do not know how much rice costs in the market, since all the year long we do not buy rice anymore” (Community groups in Olak Besar, Paku Aji villages, Oct 2009)

▪ **Orang Rimba children able to attend formal schools**

Around 24 Orang Rimba children can go to formal schools in 2009, and in some locations, they can follow the subjects and communicate well with their friends and teachers. The head of the school and teachers said, "I can not differentiate between the Orang Rimba children and the rest of students."

- **Attention to health services is increased**

An interview with some women of the Orang Rimba indicated that they were treated well and that the medicines and services are free.

- **Develop social solidarity with Orang Rimba students**

The Orang Rimba students who go to school in Bio region areas said that their teachers are very kind, they provide books, pens and their friends share their food with them. The teachers also give them soap and toothpaste.

IMPACTS that need to be aware of:

- **Increased encroachment and land selling in TNB12 can have a negative impact on the sustainability** of Orang Rimba livelihoods if there is no action to address this. Encroachment of TNB12 forest involves selling land to outsiders by the Orang Rimba people themselves or by other people such as local villagers who cultivate land inside the park. This is a great challenge that needs solutions, especially ones that minimize conflict that could occur.

"In the next 10 years this forest will be gone, since it is the Orang Rimba themselves who sell the forest" (Mangku Basimen, elder of Orang Rimba, Kedundung Muda, Oct 2009)

- **Ignorance and negative perceptions on WARSI will have an impact on the effectiveness of activities.** Negative perceptions that have emerged from stakeholders include the opinion that WARSI is not transparent as to where its funds are from, WARSI is seen as supporting efforts of Christianization, and that it is an exclusive organization. These opinions need to be wisely responded to with an explanation of the facts so as avoid lingering presumptions. Camat Air Hitam is the one who critiques WARSI in some occasions, however he agrees that the national park forest should be conserved and people not allowed selling land inside the park.

Head of sub district Air Hitam statements:

- "If you want to conserve it is better to conserve the forest but not the people."
- "Some community leaders are not involved in National Park management."
- "What is the result of WARSI so far? Where does their funding come from, we never know."
- "I agree that forest should be conserved and there is a need for a local regulation not allowing anyone to sell land in the park; if they do, it is illegal."

The project might have resulted unintended consequences such as conflict over land in the future among villagers, villagers and Orang Rimba, villagers and the people from outsiders. If the resources are limited and there are more demands than the supply, violence can happen in order to get the

resources, such as timber or land for farming or plantation for example. Other consequences are that more Orang Rimba who live in TNB12 can be relocated to a settlement, because the government believe that this is the way it should be.

Other unintended consequences such as the location of forest land for the villagers are insecure, there might be claim in the future that a company obtain a license from Forestry sector and this will cause dissatisfaction and anger among villagers.

It is important to note that there is a possibility that the forest protection cannot be done in the future if law enforcement are weak and there are no will for both the Orang Rimba and villagers to protect the forest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These unintended consequences need to be thought about and attempted to work out from the beginning. Some suggestions include enhanced forest protection, increase awareness for both Orang Rimba and villagers including the public in general on the importance of forest to their life, a workshop on pros and cons of a resettlement can be done by inviting local government especially Social Sector in local government and at national level and other stakeholders. Lobby Ministry of Forestry in Jakarta on not to give licenses for forest land that are used for village forests. These uncertain conditions need also to be discussed with the villagers.

VI. SUSTAINABILITY

The approach chosen by WARSI in the struggle for the rights and the empowerment of Orang Rimba has to be seen in relation with its involvement in the same activities since 1998 or even earlier. From 2006 to 2009, the reach of WARSI's activity had already expanded beyond Bukit 12 including the buffer-zone villages. These include research, political campaigns, community development for Orang Rimba and for buffer-zone villages, supporting the development of organizations among Orang Rimba as well as among buffer-zone villages

Moreover, the integral approach toward its subject resulted in a broad field of activity, **where different interrelated aspects concerning the problematic of Orang Rimba have been given proper attention.** The impressive list of activities speaks for them self. For an organization like WARSI, there is always the danger of over-stretching its capabilities, especially in terms of labor. It is already observable that certain programs that intrinsically need more attention in terms of labor and simply more time in the field were not given what they needed. It is obvious that programs that have to do with change of view, attitude, and culture – especially in the case of a community such as Orang Rimba – need more attention than usual, for example: the introduction of schooling, schooling for women, changing ideas of health or one that has to do with the transformation of the former hunting and gathering way of life into a sedentary one.

The sustainable quality of the project results lay in the fact that the project has been conducted through the integral approach where the problems of Orang Rimba were seen in its broader context. This **integral approach** has been translated into a broad spectrum of activities. The results of it will support each other, making the whole more sustainable. **What is sustainable due to the approach from this project are the following:**

- **Increased capacity of Orang Rimba and villagers**

Increased capacity of Orang Rimba: through study visits, dialogues with local, provincial and national government, discussions in many forums will be sustainable. They can use these experiences for their survival and daily life since they learn by doing.

Similarly, villagers who receive facilitation to understand and implement rice and rubber planting, and have practiced it, can also promote sustainability, since they have experienced this and it benefits them.

- **Increased capacity of understanding that the Orang Rimba students can adapt to education system**

To improve capacity of education sector to understand the children of Orang Rimba and how to teach them would have a large probability for sustainability, since this can provide positive perceptions of Orang Rimba children that actually, they are smart and they can communicate well.

- **Encourage better health services**

Encouraging better health services has resulted in the health center staff becoming more accustomed to offering services to Orang Rimba. The women prefer certain health centers since they said the staff there provide good services. If a health centre has already performed quality services this hopefully can last longer. This can be sustainable.

The following are suggestions for WARSI to be sustainable if there is no more funding

From Orang Rimba

- "If we have our own institutions and we can deal with outsiders, WARSI can leave us"
- "If our children are able to read and write so we know what we agree to, WARSI can go"

From NGO

- "WARSI should have a clear target on how communities can be self sufficient in economy and be able to organize themselves"
- "Improve government understanding and services"

From government

- "Be our expert/advisor (Head of Planning Body at Jambi Province)"
- "Create an endowment fund"

From journalists

- "Create donations from the rich and the public; we learned from donations for natural disasters that these can be larger compared to local government funding"
- "WARSI should be a green entrepreneur, buy land and plant trees, invest in fishery, eco tourism and sharing revenue with the communities"
- "Manage regional government assets such as town forests, zoos and other assets"

It is interesting from all the above statements. It has shown that they do think that WARSI is an important organisation and the stakeholders have many ideas. The statements from the Orang Rimba are important input for introspection. They need income generation intervention that has not been implemented yet and how WARSI assist them so they are able and have confidence to deal with outsiders needs to be paid attention.

CHALLENGES

- How to keep the process of empowering Orang Rimba abreast with the fast changes of the outside world and of their natural environment? Without falling into simplifications, the trap of time-tables and targets, is it legitimate to ask whether and how selected aspects can be changed faster?
- How to translate an integral approach into concrete programs that are capable to last long?
- As stated above by many stakeholders that how WARSI can be self-sufficient, in order to carry on the activities?
- How to attract more people and organizations to cooperate into such a wide spectrum of activities with few objectives in mind: halting the expansion of large scale exploitation of natural resources, devolution of more resources to local communities (with special attention to Orang Rimba), and assisting the development of a sustainable livelihood system for the different local communities.

- Who will support the Forum Temenggung and PDP in the future? This needs to be well taught for sustainability and try that the Balai and local government can provide budget if this mechanism works if we want to achieve sustainability.
- Presently there is no local regulations that support the TNB12 and forest around it. This is a challenge on how to produce them

RECOMMENDATIONS

Followings are recommendations on what realistically can be done for sustainability of TNB12 and bio region forest.

Create a movement that forest is important

A forest conservation area can survive if the people who live in and around the areas support it. However, this is not enough since outsiders, local government and public in general need also to support it. People can support something if they fully understood what it is as well as the impact of their actions. In order that they can understand, public education, and awareness in many creative ways is needed. Some critiques said that NGOs are not very good in communicating what they think is important, but they can learn from other parties even to private sectors on marketing this topic.

RFN can assist WARSI on how can be self sufficient

WARSI is a great organization, however it depends largely on donors. WARSI needs to learn from other organization on how can be self-sufficient whilst there are still donor funding. WARSI can also learn from other organizations such as KEHATI who has an endowment fund, or Bina Swadaya in their way to be self-sufficient. RFN can also provide examples or information on what other projects in different parts of the world do on these issues.

Continue Capacity Building of Orang Rimba and villagers

Continue increase capacity of Orang Rimba and villagers, especially on how they lobby the government, understanding regulations that might help their situation will be sustainable.

Support local regulations or local village regulations on protecting the national park and forest

WARSI has supported some local village regulations training that can assist on how they manage and protect their resources included forest resources. The training can resulted this local regulations to protect the forest. Many local regulations at district level come from initiatives of the executives. There is an opportunity to train local parliament on producing local regulations and practice using forest protection as an example.

VII. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

In general, the project management looks good.

- What the evaluation team can see as one result of this project besides their expertise is that they **work with their hearts**, and they have a high empathy to the powerless groups. All the community members, both the Orang Rimba and local villagers, have no complaints towards the staff.
- **Leadership of the project is respected and liked by the staff**; there is sensitive consideration in making decisions. Comments from the staff said that the current project director is **wiser now** (in the past, it was more common to receive a warning letter). The project coordinator has wide knowledge of substantial issues based on significant years of experiences. The unit coordinator and the staff have detailed knowledge of what each person does. It can be said that the capacity of the staff is sufficient, especially when compared to their remuneration.
- **The project has 11 female staff and 29 male staff**. Women have a high position in finance and administration, but all unit coordinators, vice coordinator and coordinator are male. In the recruitment, if there are two candidates male and female who have the same capacity the preference should go to female candidates. In addition, in the recruitment process, women staff should also be involved and have a say in the process.
- **One weakness is the salary scale**. From the scale, a field staff has a very low salary. It is only twice the amount compared for example to the UN criteria for the poor of US 2\$ a day for a fresh university graduate, and less than the lowest salary of a public servant who is not a university graduate. From the staff the evaluation team interviewed the young and bright do not think that WARSI would be a place for longer-term work. The management realises this issue and cannot do much since the work needs many people. On the other hand, what is the point of constant recruitment? They get experience and then they leave and WARSI must start from zero again. Solutions are needed. There has to be an increase in salary level, especially for field staff. A staff who has a family has to get more than those who are not married and are in the same position and the same length of work. In addition, even though there is a formula of salary increase, a WARSI Director with the support of Project Coordinator can have the discretion to increase a salary with certain considerations.

FINANCIAL: procedures do exist

- There is a written financial procedure for each person who is going to do an activity. They need to fill a travel request and have it checked by the coordinator who has more experience, and then after approval, the request goes to the financial section and is checked before it is disbursed to the staff's bank account. After the trip, a staff member will make a travel expense report, which is checked by the head of unit. It then goes to the financial section to be checked one by one to see if there is a receipt for each expense and if the receipt has a complete explanation such as date, amount, recipients of money and what the expense is for. A staff member can only request another travel request when they have already settled the former travel request. For procurement of goods and services above one million rupiah, they need three offers. For field staff, the financial system is satisfactory and they stated that they have learned to be responsible and accountable.
- WARSI has also a cooperative in which a staff can borrow money. The Cooperative funds are from WARSI staff where each staff provides Rp 50,000 a month. It helps those who are in need. It would

be better if the lower salaried staff **can contribute less**, since if this is Rp 50,000 a month. For a year that would be Rp 600,000, which is half of a month's salary at the lowest pay scale.

- The challenge for the financial section is that sometimes the travel request from the field staff comes at the last minute so they cannot process it immediately and if this is the case, the transfer will take place only in the following week.
- For accommodation in the field, they get Rp 10,000 a day, and one month's accommodation is about Rp 50,000 (according to Manual and Standard Operation procedures, article b accommodation number 5). The evaluation team suggests that they need to ask the house owner whether this is sufficient to cover electricity, cleaning service and cooking. The staff also provides cash for meals that they can eat together with the owner's family. It is important to get feedback on this from the owner.
- There is a difference of Rp 2,500 (US \$2.50) for per diem received in the forest and in the village. According to WARSI, this is because in the forest they have to eat with more Orang Rimba people compared to when in the village. However, this difference seems inconsequential given the reasoning. Discussion with the staff on this issue can be helpful.

COMMUNICATION

This section has resulted

- 148 articles in print media (31 articles in Kompas – Indonesia's best newspaper, 3 articles in Jakarta Post, 13 in ANTARA and 91 articles in local media).
- 34 items in non print media that is produced by WARSI and other media such as 1 radio interview, 1 news, 2 documentaries on TVRI, 2 dialogues on local TV, 9 documentary films produced by WARSI and others.
- WARSI staff in this section with a journalist background is really helpful according to five journalists because of good communications and because she knows what kind of news, the journalists are looking for.

This section is very productive, in order to improve, questions need to be asked. First, there are many publications, but **what changes** because of it? Second, how can we have a communication strategy that promotes changes that we want to achieve in this project? For this reason, the communication should have a strategy on what issues that they are going to advocate at village, sub district, district, provincial and national level and what are the best method of communication or advocacy at each level and who are the target groups or target individuals, since media can target certain groups but not all groups.

CHALLENGES AND REQUIRED CAPACITY

The first challenge is how the project can also target women by using various ways. In the culture of Orang Rimba women has a high status. They are given the best food in the family, unlike other traditional groups in Indonesia. Based on facilitator statements that a man has to perform how good he is to look for meat and cash. Currently, the project approach to women is minimal. WARSI forgot that women of Orang Rimba are half of the Orang Rimba society, a similar case with women villagers. They were involved in many income-generating activities in some villages but they have never been asked to discuss about protection of TNB12 or what the forest mean for them and especially what role the women can play to protect the forest. If a woman can understand that selling their forest or destruction

of the forest will have an impact that they will have no or less water and more difficulty to grow crops because of pests, no woman would allow their husband and their son to sell or to log the forest.

If for example a man cannot talk directly to Orang Rimba women, perhaps they could talk if a male Orang Rimba person is present or if they speak through males to deliver messages or questions to the females. For this purpose, the male and the female staff can be strengthened on how to involve women in substantial matters.

The second challenge is that presently the experts needed are those who are accustomed to work on governance issues, those who know how to lobby local government and their parliament effectively. This is in order that the education-health-identity card services and also other services in TNB12 and Bio region areas can be planned and budgeted, including collaborative management needs for each district.

RFN ROLE: GOOD BUT CAN BE IMPROVED

There are not many “donors” like RFN who **offer a long-term commitment**. WARSI has been assisted by RFN for about 12 years. According to WARSIWARSI staff, RFN’s role is not just an ATM, but they provide intellectual input. WARSI thinks their role is satisfactory since they go to the field and discuss issues. They can be flexible as long as there is a justified reason. The areas that they could improve are **to support a campaign for sustainable forests in Indonesia** and encourage paper buyers and oil palm products in Europe not to buy from Indonesian companies that do not have a positive reputation for indigenous peoples’ rights and forest sustainability. They also can mediate links between people from Indonesia to people from Europe for awareness building, campaigns and cooperation, since the Sinar Mas Group will plan to cut the remaining forests in Bio region areas. Sinar Mas Group will only react if there is an impact on their money. Some NGOs in the UK have done this such as the Rainforest Foundation and WWF, and RFN can discuss with them. Finally, there is a suggestion that the junior staff would enjoy if for a next visit RFN can also have a discussion with them.

ADVISOR ROLE

The Advisor is highly regarded in giving positive contributions such as **providing critical comments** on what staff has done. These critical questions strengthened the WARSI staff action plans and approach to issues in more detail. At the beginning stage, the advisor come once a month for an internal workshop to discuss issues and at later stage the advisor come once in three months. In the workshops, he provides comments of the findings or approaches that WARSI staff were doing.

It is hoped that the advisor will discuss with the staff on the recommendations with the team members and brainstorm on what are the steps needed, including what changes are necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Improve the salary scale, especially for field staff. Field staff should have a better salary scale especially if they are good and capable. This needs to be discussed with the donor, otherwise, WARSI will keep losing good people and this is not efficient.
- Monthly reports that the staff have written can also **include a topic on lessons learnt**, even though it may only be paragraphs. In one year, all these lessons can be synthesized. Quarterly reports should address how far indicators are achieved. The monthly reports should summarize progress that is implemented in that month.

- WARSI needs **staff who can “effectively” lobby** government, parliament and the National Park Body so that the WARSI approach can **be mainstreamed in planning and budgeting** as well as implementation or the senior staff can assist in doing this WARSI also needs to lobby the new Minister of Forestry in order to get his support
- RFN can help WARSI in conducting a campaign to European markets on not buying paper from APP or products from oil palm if they cut the forest that the Orang Rimba needs and relies on, and where these are the only remaining forests in Jambi province.
- Enhanced the capacity of staff on **gender sensitivity approaches**. WARSI can ask a gender sensitivity specialist to do a day talk on this issue and discuss. After that, both parties can try to improve the current approaches. The women, either from Orang Rimba or villagers, need to be involved in various ways in the collaborative management in providing substantive input. Awareness of the effect of forest lost to their life needs to be explained well and their concerns should be taken into consideration. To approach the Orang Rimba, it can be via female facilitators or a male facilitator that is accompanied by the male of Orang Rimba.
- WARSI activity center in the field office located in Bukit Suban village is an excellent supporting system. However, aside from SP1 is it not efficient to have more much simpler supporting points close to bands of Orang Rimba that for certain periods will receive closer attention? Field workers could spend more time in the field and rely on the supporting points to regenerate energy, instead of travelling back and forth to Jambi or SP1.
- The Education program can be given more attention, combining teaching, research and experiment in teaching methods. In conjunction with that, recruit more people with the desired expertise, train local cadres and increase cooperation with the relevant government offices.
- **Recruit local field workers** will boost local participation and at the same time make it possible to place people for longer period in the field. This is desirable in relation with programs such as education and in developing a sustainable livelihood system.
- Develop broader and **more intensive cooperation** with persons and NGOs at the regional and local level to spread work load.
- Without leaving the integral approach, WARSI could give more emphasis on certain activities and rely on cooperation with other NGOs in fulfilling other activities.
- In dealing with stakeholders that WARSI needs to be **transparent, have better communication**, means asking parties that are reluctant to WARSI but their support is crucial by discussing issues and build informal communications and attempt to conduct **joint activities** such as lobby to the parliaments and local government together, review the forest protection mechanisms and other activities with Balai Taman Nasional and sub district government.
- In order to promote transparency and accountability, the stakeholders should be invited during presentation of evaluation findings and summary of the evaluation can be put in WARSI website.
- Increase understanding the villagers on the importance of the forest to the social economy and the importance of Orang Rimba as part of Indonesia’s diversity and as a marginal group. **Make WARSI dreams as all peoples’ dreams.**

- **Journalists' forum that is concerned about environment and Orang Rimba**
 - The journalists propose that if there is a journalists' forum that pays a lot of attention to the environment, with or without WARSI, this is sustainable. Other donor experiences on this matter indicate that this can be sustainable for some years, and if there are many young journalists in this position, awareness raising needs to be done by their senior journalists.
- **Lobby the parliament members**
 - This is a good time to lobby the parliament members. Do not delay it since they have just started working. As there are many NGOs activists, it is a good opportunity. Present WARSI's work and ask their support for budget allocation for education, health and collaborative management activities. WARSI has started doing this work.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

- During interviews, the evaluation team asked stakeholders their suggestions to improve WARSI. Here are their opinions:

From Orang Rimba

- "Field visits need to be longer (stay more days), since it takes time to observe and understand different way of living" (From the field trip to Datai)
- "Do not only invite Temenggung/community leaders. You need to look at the purpose. For example to see rattan handicraft in Palembang, after the visit nothing happens. But if WARS invites the persons who are keen on rattan handicraft, s/he can practice many things when returning to the village."
- "WARSI has made our children clever, but WARSI has not yet increased our income.

From communities that are not villages where facilitators are based:

- "Spend a night in our village; assist us to local government so our rice fields can get water."

From local government and National Park Body: "make joint programmes."

From local parliaments: "conduct hearings with us so we know details of the issues."

From Conservation Agency: "produce regulations that can promote sustainability."

From NGO: "train us on GIS and share WARSI knowledge."

From journalists: 'journalists not only produce news but they can be partners for discussions on many topics including WARSI programmes. WARSI should buy our newspapers that have articles on Orang Rimba or TNB12 and distribute these newspapers to many parties at the village, district and sub district levels, since they do not have easy access to buy newspapers, especially national newspapers.'