

Reducing the Poverty of Indigenous Forest People While Conserving Natural Forests.



A Final Report
By

Alimaturahim

**REDUCING THE POVERTY OF INDIGENOUS
FOREST PEOPLES WHILE CONSERVING
NATURAL FORESTS
IN SOUTHEAST SULAWESI, INDONESIA**

**By:
Alimaturahim (RSG 3.9.05)**

**A final report
of the
First RSG**

Submitted to

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

| | |
|--------|---|
| APN | Asian Permaculture Network, a local NGO |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| GOPP | Goal Oriented Project Planning |
| INSPEL | <i>Institut Speleologi</i> (Speleological Institute), a local NGO |
| LKP | <i>Lembaga Konservasi dan Pembangunan</i> (Conservation and Development Institute), a local NGO |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| NGO | Nongovernmental organisation |
| OHP | Overhead projector |
| PRA | Participatory Rapid Appraisal |
| RSG | Rufford Small Grants for Nature Conservation |
| ZOPP | <i>Ziel Orientierte Projek Planung</i> (Goal Oriented Project Planning) |



One of target forests this project attempted to conserve

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

“REDUCING THE POVERTY OF INDIGENOUS FOREST PEOPLES WHILE CONSERVING NATURAL FORESTS” is a conservation project conducted by nature conservationist Alimaturahim and his team in Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, from 29th November 2005 through 29th November 2006. The Rufford Small Grants for Nature Conservation (RSG) provided a significant financial support – namely over 63% or as much as £ 5,000 as the First RSG support – so that this project was possible to implement.

Principally, this project was designed to conserve natural forests in the province that remain to be destructively exploited by indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities. These peoples and communities have to do that, as they have no other means to survive and they are increasingly stuck into environmental poverty trap.

This project tried to solve the complicated problems by reducing the poverty of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities in a sustainable way. To this end, the indigenous forest peoples had been facilitated in developing honey home-industry and the economic benefits spreads through other forest-dependent communities.

Honey is a substantially strategic commodity. The “beverage of gods” is highly demanded both at local and national markets. Honey is also very popular and mostly preferred as natural multivitamin and drug against many diseases. It is also vitally needed by various food industries. Besides for primary livelihoods, the forest peoples also consume the honey for their health. As bees need healthy forests to produce better honey, the indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities (who have been encouraged to live on beekeeping) have shown their best to protect the forests and gradually quit from living on destructive efforts in the vital ecosystem. So, this project has been successful in strategically protecting natural forests while generating the income of forest peoples in a more sustainable way.

Ultimately, this has significantly answered the problem of deforestation described above.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF INDONESIAN FORESTS

Indonesia is known as the world’s third largest mega-biodiversity country. The area of Indonesia’s tropical forests is 104,986,000 ha covering 58% of its land. This is well known to the international communities as the third largest carbon-sink in the planet. Ecologically, the forests provide a gigantic storehouse for biodiversity. Multiple functions of the Indonesia’s forests deemed them to be the primary sources of foods, medicines, timber fibers, dyes, fuels and cultural identity for millions of people living in and surrounding the forests.

To the greatest majority of Indonesian people, especially those living in rural areas, forests are vital safety nets that help rural people to avoid, mitigate or rise out of poverty.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) identified that there are two types of poverty reduction associated with forest resources, as seen at the household level. These are:

- (1) Poverty avoidance or mitigation, in which forest resources serve as a safety net or fill gaps, for example by providing a source of petty cash; and
- (2) Poverty elimination, in which forest resources help to lift the household out of poverty by functioning as a source of savings, investment, accumulation, asset building and permanent increases in income and welfare.

The indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities benefit directly from healthy forest ecosystems. The healthy forests protect the quantity and quality of water supplies, and maintain or enhance agricultural production by restoring soil fertility.

The Government of Indonesia officially classifies the state forest into three functional categories:

- (1) Protection Forest (for watershed protection and prevention of soil erosion);



An endangered natural forest

- (2) Conservation Forests (including National Parks and Nature Reserves); and
- (3) Production Forests that is sub-divided into Permanent Production Forests (for sustained logging) and Conversion Forests (areas to be clear-felled for agriculture, settlements and other non-forestry uses).

1.3 SOUTHEAST SULAWESI PROVINCE & ITS FORESTS



Waworano forest, S.E. Sulawesi

Development practitioners prefer to geographically select Indonesia according to its furtherance into the west and east areas. The western part is more developed, whereas the eastern one (including the Southeast Sulawesi Province) is relatively backward.

The Southeast Sulawesi Province lies between 3 to 6 degrees of south latitude and 120 degrees 45 minutes to 124 degrees 60 minutes east longitude. The province has a total area of 38,140 km². It is 1.98% of the total land area of Indonesia. The sea surface is about 110,000 km² or three times the land area. It is bounded on the north by Central Sulawesi province, on the south by the Flores Sea, on the west by Bone Gulf, and on the east by the Banda Sea.

Maximum and minimum temperatures range between 35 and 15° C. Normal wet months are from January to June and dry months from August to November. In July and December the weather is in transition, and therefore unpredictable. The southern part of the peninsula has 2 to 5 months of dry weather. Wet area covers the northern part of Kendari namely north of Kolaka, Buton Island, and Wawonii. Dry area covers the southern part of Kendari namely Kolaka, the southern part of Southeast Sulawesi peninsula, and southern part of the archipelago areas. The humidity averages 89%, and the rainfall averages 2,000 mm per year.

The population of Southeast Sulawesi in 2004 was over 1.9 million of which about 91% live in rural areas. The workforce was over 870,000 (about 46% of population) of which over 767,000 (about 40% of population) were employed and over 103,000 (about 5.5% of population) were unemployed. Around 63% of the population engaged in agriculture including forestry and fishery – most of whom still use traditional technologies. Other significant sectors of employment were trade and services which respectively absorbed about 13 % and 11.4% of workforce. The minor sectors included manufacture, transportation and communication, construction, mining, electricity and finance which totally employed about 12.6% of workforce.



A severely destroyed forest in S.E. Sulawesi

In 2002, the province had a land area of 3,814,000 ha of which 2,518,337 ha (66%) comprised natural forests. These forests, unfortunately, continue to shrink severely. Between 1992 and 2003 alone, the total deforestation was believed to be 371,385 ha. This means the average rate was over 33,762 ha per year or 3.8 ha per hour (larger than three football fields!) or larger than two tennis courts per minute. This is really a serious disaster, all the more so because the forests are home to approximately 300 species of globally endangered and/or endemic wildlife and plants, including the dwarf buffalos Anoa *Bubalus depressicornis* and *Bubalus quarlesi*, the rare sighted bird Maleo *Macrocephalon maleo*, and the rare orchid Sorume *Dendrobium utile*. In addition, the forests are primary sources of food, livelihoods, medicines, shelters, and also sacred places to about 800,000 forest-dependent communities including over 200,000 indigenous forest peoples comprising 29 different ethnic groups.



Illegal logging in one of S.E. Sulawesi's forests

2. THE PROBLEMS & POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

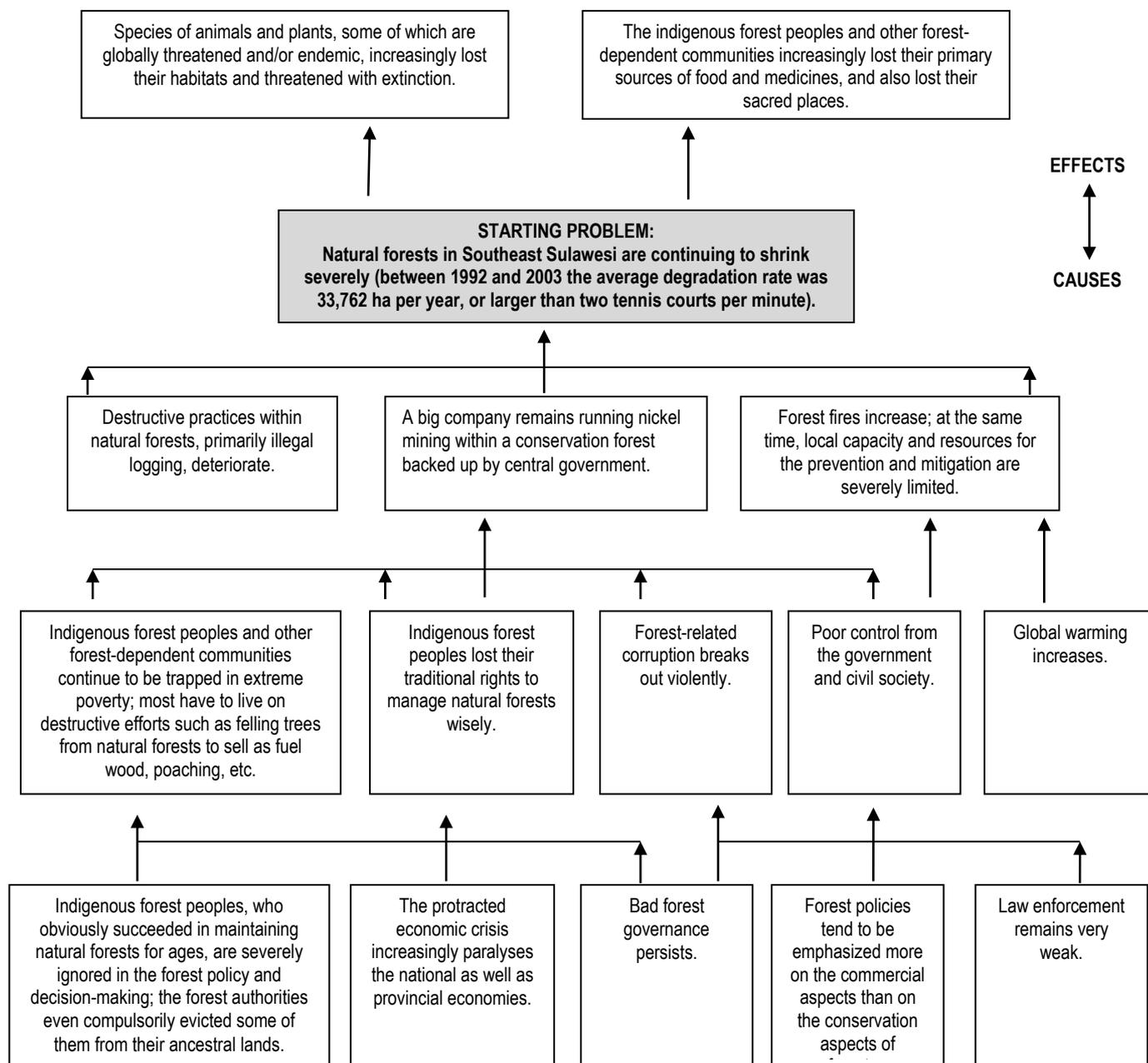
2.1 THE PROBLEM AND OBJECTIVE TREES ANALYSIS

While this project was proposed to The Rufford Small Grants for Nature in 23rd June 2005 and it was approved by RSG in 29th November 2005, Alimaturahim and his team had begun the planning process months beforehand, namely in January 2005.

In conducting the planning process, the project team consistently applied the combined methods of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) and Goal Oriented Project Planning (GOPP) or *Ziel Orientierte Projekt Planung* (ZOPP) in German term. In the last few decades, these methods have been widely used by development policy makers and practitioners in Indonesia and in many other developing countries. The PRA and GOPP are increasingly believed as powerful tools for participatory development management.

Applying the GOPP method, the project team – in cooperation with key stakeholders – tried to trace the strategic problems of forestry in the Southeast Sulawesi Province. The project team and they key stakeholders then realized that the problems are so complicated, as can be seen in the following problem tree:

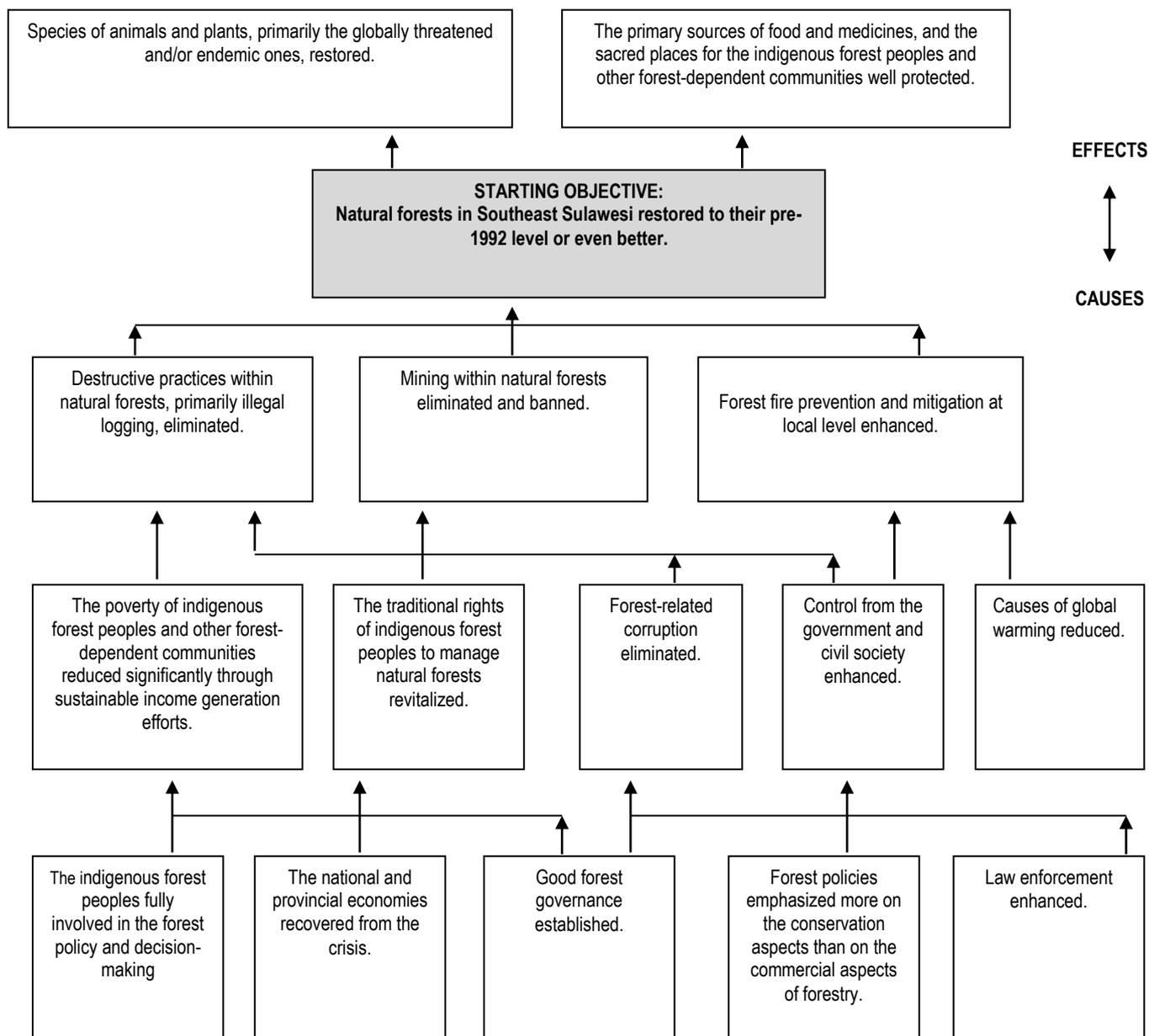
Figure 1: The Problem Tree of Forestry in the S.E. Sulawesi Province



Note: This problem tree and associated objective tree on the next page were developed in a planning workshop held in Kendari (the capital town of the Southeast Sulawesi Province), in January 2005, with active participation of 36 essential stakeholders. They comprised the provincial government (including the policy makers and Forestry Service), business (including some honey traders and other forest-related businesses), and civil society (including the leaders of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities, leaders of local institutions, women's groups, academicians, and local NGOs). This process was facilitated by Alimaturahim and his team.

To analyse the potential solutions, the stakeholders mentioned above were facilitated to turn the problem tree into the following objective tree by changing the negative statements into positive statements:

Figure 2: The Objective Tree of Forestry in the S.E. Sulawesi Province



Based on this objective tree, Alimaturahim and his team identified the six project strategies below:

- 1. Destructive practices within natural forests, primarily illegal logging, eliminated**
- 2. Mining within natural forests eliminated and banned**
- 3. Forest fire prevention and mitigation at local level enhanced**
- 4. Poverty of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities reduced in sustainable ways**
- 5. Causes of global warming reduced**
- 6. Good forest governance established**

The stakeholders were then facilitated in determining priorities and strategic options for future implementation. In this relation, these six strategies were evaluated by using the following matrix:

REDUCING THE POVERTY OF INDIGENOUS FOREST PEOPLES WHILE CONSERVING NATURAL FORESTS

| PROJECT STRATEGY | TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY | ACCEPTANCE BY STAKEHOLDERS | SUSTAINABILITY | IMPACT | COST | OVERALL RANKED ORDER OF PREFERENCE |
|--|---|---|--|--|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1-Destructive practices within natural forests, primarily illegal logging, eliminated. | Rather complicated and risky (both physically and financially) and need a new regulation as well as enormous support from the police, armed forces and the judiciary. | Fully acceptable to the indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities, though there would be a latent opposition primarily from the illegal loggers. | A long way off and will need a legal framework to prevent future destructive activities. | The trees, primarily the old-growth ones, and all types of natural forest ecosystems would be well protected. | Substantial | 3 |
| 2-Mining within natural forests eliminated and banned. | Politically very complicated and need enormous support from the local and central governments, business, and civil society. | Fully acceptable to the indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities but there must be a strong opposition from related mining company and the Ministry of Mining. | Quite a long way off. | Natural forests would be free of any kinds of mining. | Medium | 4 |
| 3-Forest fire prevention and mitigation at local level enhanced. | Quite complicated and need quite large resources and special expertise. | Very acceptable to all stakeholders. | Will need perpetual monitoring and safeguard on site to ensure no future fires. | The natural forest ecosystems and related biodiversity would be well protected and the surrounding communities would be free of forest fires and their bad impacts. | Substantial | 5 |
| 4-Poverty of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities reduced in sustainable ways. | Politically rather complicated and need enormous financial support from local and central governments. | Acceptable to all stakeholders, though there might be a social jealousy from local communities. | Quite a long way off. | The indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities would gradually end doing destructive efforts in the natural forests. | Substantial | 2 |
| 5-Causes of global warming reduced. | Almost impossible to do. | Considerable global political opposition. | A very long way off. | Uncertain. | Enormous | 6 |
| 6-Good forest governance established. | Politically rather complicated and need strong commitment and support from the government, business, and civil society. | Relatively acceptable to all stakeholders but there must be a latent opposition primarily from illegal loggers and forest-related corruptors as well as from related mining company and the Ministry of Mining. | OK, as long as government, business and civil society (including the indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities) are fully involved in the planning, implementation, and monitoring. | The conservation of all types of natural forest ecosystems based on the Convention on Biological Diversity would be more ensured. In addition, this project strategy would substantially contribute to the project strategies #1 and #2 above. | Low to medium | 1 |

The matrix on the previous page (Figure 3) clearly shows that the project strategy #6 (**Good forest governance established**) constitutes the most feasible strategy to implement. However, as this is politically rather complicated and requires various resources beyond the capacity of Alimaturahim and his team, then the choice went to the second ranked order of preference, namely the project strategy #4 (**Poverty of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities reduced in sustainable ways**). Based on this conclusion and consensus, Alimaturahim and his team further facilitated the stakeholders to work on the Strategic Framework of the project.

2.2 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Based on the problem and objective trees and also the project strategies and their prioritisation as described above, Alimaturahim and his team worked as hard as they could and eventually they were able to formulate the strategic framework of the project, as follows:

SUPER GOAL: natural forests in S.E. Sulawesi Province restored to their pre-1992 level or even better.

OVERALL GOAL: poverty of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities reduced in a sustainable way.

PROJECT PURPOSE: indigenous forest peoples facilitated in developing honey home-industry.

Note: as mentioned previously, there are 29 different indigenous forest peoples found in the whole Southeast Sulawesi Province with a total population about 800,000. This project has been located in three endangered forests in which different indigenous forest peoples live, namely Torete people living in Nipa-nipa natural forest, Tolaki people living in Waworano natural forest, and Wawonii people living in Kontara natural forest.

RESULTS (OUTPUTS):

1. Project management structure in place.
2. Indigenous forest peoples' capacity in producing honey increased significantly.
3. Indigenous forest peoples' capacity in marketing honey increased significantly.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

1. Project management structure in place

- 1.1 Establish a Project Team and ensure input facilitated.
- 1.2 Arrange logistics for Project Team.
- 1.3 Agree work plan/responsibilities.
- 1.4 Implement and monitor work plan.
- 1.5 Ensure timely reporting to the RSG and other stakeholders.
- 1.6 Make full use of the RSG and all participating organisations websites to publicize this project.

2. The indigenous forest peoples' capacity in producing honey increased significantly

- 2.1 Identify 30 indigenous forest families from 3 most endangered forests.

2.2 Train the 30 indigenous forest family heads in beekeeping.

2.3 Facilitate the 30 indigenous forest families in producing honey.

3. The indigenous forest peoples' capacity in marketing honey increased significantly.

3.1 Facilitate the 30 indigenous forest families in marketing their



Right: At least 36 essential stakeholders fully participated in the planning workshop in Kendari, January 2005, in which they identified the problem and objective trees and formulated project strategies.

Top: Alimaturahim and his team facilitated the workshop



Team Leader, Alimaturahim, is discussing the project with target group leaders

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 BENEFICIARIES

The primary target groups of this project were 30 families of three different indigenous forest peoples (10 families for each forest people). They include Torete, Tolaki, and Wawonii peoples. In addition to the primary target groups, this project also provided economic benefits to other 46 families of indigenous forest peoples and some 62 families of other forest dependent communities through honey production, distribution and marketing chains.

3.2 TARGET AREAS

The primary target areas of this project were three endangered natural forests of Nipa-nipa, Waworano, and Kontara which are respectively dwelt by indigenous peoples of Torete, Tolaki and Wawonii.

3.3 TIME FRAME

Formally, this project lasted for about 12 months namely from 29th November 2005 through 29th November 2006. This was adjusted with the availability of financial support from the Rufford Small Grants for Nature Conservation.

3.4 THE PROJECT TEAM

The project team comprised seven persons, as follows:



Name: Alimaturahim
Nationality: Indonesia
Age: 46
Education (summary): Journalistic College 1982, Nature Conservation Training 1992
Previous work: journalist (1982 through 1998), senior staff of local NGO *Yayasan Sama* (Foundation for Community Self-help Development) 1990 – 2000.
Current work: executive director of conservation NGO *Lembaga Konservasi dan Pembangunan* (Conservation and Development Institute) from 2000 until now.



Name: Kristin Maria
Nationality: Indonesia
Age: 38
Education (summary): Forestry College 1984, Nature Conservation Training 1992
Previous work: forest conservation advisor for local NGOs and governments (1993 - 1999)



Name: Ince Asphariah
Nationality: Indonesia
Age: 32
Education (summary): School for Agricultural Industries (Specialisation in Honey Industry) 2002.
Previous work: (none)
Current work: production manager of a honey industry in S.E. Sulawesi (since 2004)



Name: H. Andi Herman
Nationality: Indonesia
Age: 47
Education (summary): Business College (Specialisation in Marketing) 1979
Previous work: director of an export and import company 1981 - 2003



Name: Sitti Saleha
Nationality: Indonesia
Age: 29
Education (summary): Faculty of Social Studies, Haluoleo University 2001
Previous work: (none)
Current work: event organizer (since 2002)
Primary role in this project: chairwoman of bee-keeping training committee



Name: Yohanes Melkianus
Nationality: Indonesia
Age: 37
Education (summary): High School 1989
Previous work: (none)
Current work: event organizer (since 2002)
Primary role in this project: member of bee-keeping training committee



Name: Alif Jaya
Nationality: Indonesia
Age: 27
Education (summary): Polytechnic 2004
Previous work: (none)
Current work: event organiser (since 2004)
Primary role in this project: member of bee-keeping training committee

In addition to the team members, more than 60 people (mostly women of the indigenous forest peoples) fully involved themselves to help in making the project run well.

3.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Although some activities did not run as expected, this project generally worked as planned. The project results and purpose apparently have been well achieved. In general, the project activities below had been properly performed.

Output/Result 1: PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE IN PLACE

We achieved this by:

- 1.1 Establishing a Project Team and ensuring input facilitated.
- 1.2 Arranging logistics for Project Team.
- 1.3 Agreeing work plan/responsibilities
- 1.4 Implementing and monitoring work plan.
- 1.5 Ensuring timely reporting to the RSG and other stakeholders.
- 1.6 Making full use of the RSG and all participating organisations websites to publicize this project.

These particular activities had been instrumental for this project to run well and to get wider support primarily from the key stakeholders.

Output/Result 2: THE INDIGENOUS FOREST PEOPLES' CAPACITY IN PRODUCING HONEY INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY

We achieved this by:

- 2.1 Identifying 30 indigenous forest families from 3 most endangered forests as the primary target group members of this project (10 families/forest).
- 2.2 Training the 30 indigenous forest family heads in beekeeping.
- 2.3 Facilitating the 30 indigenous forest families in producing honey.

These activities have made the target groups more aware that beekeeping is much easier, safer and more lucrative to do than living on any jobs detrimental to forests.

Output/Result 3: THE INDIGENOUS FOREST PEOPLES' CAPACITY IN MARKETING HONEY INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY

We achieved this by:

- 3.1 Facilitating the 30 indigenous forest families in marketing their honey.

Due to this activity, the target groups began to be financially independent. As most of them actively market their honey at surrounding villages and towns, they automatically interact with the outsiders and increasingly "see the world". Slowly but surely, the indigenous forest peoples' lifestyle is substantially changing from socially isolated community into open, informed society. At the same time, they increasingly aware that the honey home industry, on which they currently depend for survival, will be sustainable only if they take care of the natural forests. This, at a certain level, also has been changing the target groups' way of life from destructively exploiting natural forests into conserving them.



Alimaturahim is shaking hands with one of local government leaders

4. INCOME & EXPENDITURE

4.1 INCOME

The income of this project had been significantly increased namely from **£6,695** as we expected in the proposal to **£7,916.28**. Thanks to the increased contributions from supporting institutions, primarily the local NGOs and governments. We surprisingly obtained another financial contribution from some members of S.E. Sulawesi Parliament. It is quite small but the contribution strongly indicates the policy makers' political support. We also obtained contributions from the target groups and local communities. This is another big surprise, as we never expected it. The total income raised by this project was, as follows:

Figure 4: Total Income

| (All figures in £sterling. £1 = about 18,000 Indonesian rupiahs) | | |
|--|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Received from RSG in 20 December 2005: | 5,000.00 |
| 2. | The bank interest of the RSG (this amount is less than we expected) | 105.22 |
| 3. | Contributions from local NGOs INSPEL, APN & LKP (this is more than double than we expected) | 388.88 |
| 4. | Contribution from the Provincial Forestry Service (this is larger than we expected) | 555.55 |
| 5. | Total contributions from local governments of the 3 target areas (this is less than we expected) | 833.31 |
| 6. | Contributions from the members of S.E. Sulawesi Parliament (unexpected in the proposal) | 555.55 |
| 7. | Contributions from local honey trader's groups (this is quite larger than expected) | 222.22 |
| 8. | Contributions from target groups and local communities (unexpected in the proposal) | 255.55 |
| TOTAL | | 7,916.28 |

Please note that not all of these income contributions received in form of cash. A significant part of them comprised in kind contributions such as expertise, transportation, lodging, meals and other goods and services required for smooth implementation of this project.

4.2 EXPENDITURE

The project expenditure and sources of income are described in the following table:

Figure 5: Actual expenses and sources of fund

| (All figures in £sterling. £1 = about 18,000 Indonesian rupiahs) | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|
| DESCRIPTION | TOTAL | SOURCES | |
| | | RSG | OTHERS |
| A. Subsistence | | | |
| A.1 Subsistence for project team: 24 people/months x £60 | 1440 | 720 | 720 |
| Subtotal A | 1440 | 720 | 720 |
| B. Administration & Local Transportation | | | |
| B.1 Office rent for 12 months x £60 | 720 | - | 720 |
| B.2 Computer & printer rent for 6 months x £30 | 180 | - | 180 |
| B.3 Postage & Stationery for 12 months x £10 | 120 | 120 | - |
| B.4 Publicity (producing posters, leaflets, T-shirts, etc): £150 lump sum | 150 | 75 | 75 |
| B.5 Car charter for project team to 3 target forests return 4 times x £45 | 180 | 180 | - |
| Subtotal B | 1,350 | 375 | 975 |
| C. Bookkeeping Training | | | |
| C.1 Honoraria for booking trainers: 2 people x £50 | 100 | 100 | - |
| C.2 Honoraria for organising committee: 3 people x £30 | 90 | 90 | - |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| C.3 Transport for 30 participants to Kendari return x £20 | 600 | 600 | - |
| C.4 Food & refreshments: 99 persons/days x £6 | 594 | 594 | - |
| C.5 Accommodation: 99 persons/days x £5 | 495 | 495 | - |
| C.6 Training room hire (OHP, furniture, etc): 3 days x £50 | 150 | 150 | - |
| C.7 Paper, pens, printed materials, equipment, etc: £100 lump sum | 100 | 100 | - |
| Subtotal C | 2,129 | 2,129 | - |
| D. Honey Production & Marketing Support | | | |
| D.1 Providing initial beehives for 30 indigenous forest families x £30 | 900 | 900 | - |
| D.2 Providing initial bicycles for the 30 families: 30 x £29.20 | 876 | 876 | - |
| Subtotal D | 1,776 | 1,776 | - |
| E. Production of Manual | | | |
| E.1 Translation from English to Indonesian: 300 pages x £1.66 | 498 | - | 498 |
| E.2 Design & layout of manual: 2 packages x £83.33 | 166.66 | - | 166.66 |
| E.3 Printing the 54 page manual: 100 copies x £1.94 | 194 | - | 194 |
| E.4 Printing the 242 page manual: 100 copies x £3.33 | 333 | - | 333 |
| E.5 Distribution costs (lump sum) | 29.62 | - | 29.62 |
| Subtotal E | 1,221.28 | - | 1,221.28 |
| Grand Total A, B, C, D & E | 7,916.28 | 5,000 | 2,916.28 |

4.3 USE OF THE ADDITIONAL INCOME

The project team utilized the additional income (as much as **£1,221.28**) for financing the production of two manuals written in Indonesian language, as follows:

- *Bunga Rampai Perlebahan* (Collection of Manuals on Beekeeping), 54 pages.
- *Buku Panduan PRA* (Manual on Participatory Rapid Appraisal), 242 pages.

Each of the manuals was produced as many as 100 copies and they had been well distributed to the target groups and other key stakeholders, including to local conservation NGOs and government leaders who support this project. The manuals were not planned in the proposal but they are apparently useful and effective in enhancing of the target groups' and other key stakeholders' knowledge and motivation toward the achievement of project objectives. The local conservation NGO *Lembaga Konservasi dan Pembangunan/LKP* (Conservation and Development Institute) played instrumental role in the production and distribution of the manuals.



The front and back covers of the two manuals. In each of their back cover it is said: **This publication has been financially supported by The Rufford Small Grants for Nature Conservation.**



A target group member (right) actively produces honey primarily for sale

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1 POSITIVE IMPACT OF THE RSG

Although it was still too early to identify the positive as well as negative impacts of this project over its various beneficiaries and other stakeholders, as the impacts would be better known after one or two years of project completion, the three facts described below strongly indicate that this project had begun to accomplish its objectives significantly.

Fact 1: THE INDIGENOUS FOREST PEOPLES' CAPACITY IN PRODUCING HONEY HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AND INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY:

A few months after being trained in honey production and marketing, the target groups' production rate only averaged 11.1 kg per family/month. Then they tried to scale up their production capacity, and about six months later their production level increased to more than double, namely 22.4 kg per family/month on average with increasingly better quality. This absolutely sparks the rise in their income. In addition, their health status is substantially improved, as most of them also consume a small part of the honey as a healthier multivitamin.

Fact 2: THE INDIGENOUS FOREST PEOPLES' CAPACITY IN MARKETING HONEY IS CONTINUOUSLY ESTABLISHED AND IMPROVED SIGNIFICANTLY:

The honey marketing has been developed and it currently works in two ways. The first one is the buyers themselves come to collect the honey from the target groups. Most of such buyers are those engaged in export or inter-island honey trading. The second way is the target groups themselves hawk their honey at surrounding villages and towns. The latter is rather tiring but most of the target groups like to do it because:

- they have better prices for their honey,

- they can have a side job by buying daily needs (primarily foodstuff and clothes) in much lower prices than in their respective villages; some of them even go to hawk honey and come home with foodstuff or clothes for sale in their villages, and
 - they can increasingly “see the world” and have more friends and knowledge.
- As the indigenous forest peoples’ capacity in marketing honey continuously increases, they get to be more financially independent, knowledgeable, and open.



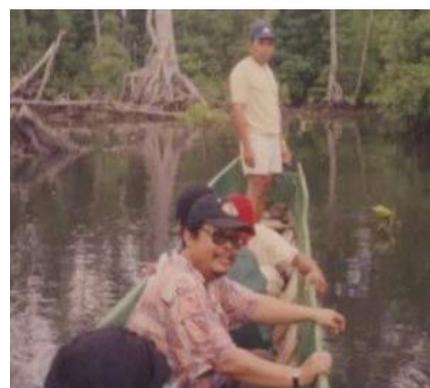
Just like some other target group members, Harun (left), notes a success with his side job. He assigns his elder son (right) to hawk their honey in surrounding towns while buying daily needs for sale in their small shop by which they make much more money.

Fact 3: THE HONEY HOME-INDUSTRY MANAGED BY THE INDIGENOUS FOREST PEOPLES INCREASINGLY EXISTS AND RUNS WELL:

Slowly but surely, the production, distribution and marketing levels of the honey home-industry are increasing. This significantly provides economic benefits not only to the indigenous forest peoples involved as the target groups of this project, but also to other indigenous peoples and forest dependent communities nearby. The peoples and communities beyond the project also share the added values of the honey home-industry primarily through the production, distribution and marketing chains and also through other economic interactions with the increasingly wealthier target groups.

The facts 1 and 2 described above are merely the achievement of the **Project Results (Outputs)**, while the fact 3 is the accomplishment of the **Project Purpose** (see them on page 12). Due to these, it is expected that in a few years to come the **overall goal** of this project – namely **Poverty of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities reduced in sustainable ways** (also on page 12) – will also be well attained. And, in turn, the **super goal** of this project (**Natural forests in Southeast Sulawesi restored to their pre-1992 level or even better**) will be begun to realise in the next five to ten years.

In the evaluation meeting that we organized at the end of this project, most of the key stakeholders (who were involved in the planning workshop last year) clearly stated that this project has been successful in achieving its objectives. At the same time, both the stakeholders



and project team acknowledge that some aspects of this project were not accomplished as planned and some activities failed to be carried out properly, but they do not disturb the performance of this project in general.

5.2 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND SOLUTIONS

By the first quarter of project implementation, the project team encountered a very serious protest from other indigenous forest peoples who were not involved as the target groups of this project. Since the beginning the project team decided not to involve these people, as they were not eligible primarily because they lived above poverty line (their income was above \$2 per capita/day based on purchasing power parity). The harsh protest nearly paralysed the project operation and almost triggered a deadly conflict between the target groups and the protesters. Fortunately, with invaluable help from local governments and other key stakeholders, the problem could be resolved thoroughly. The protesters were persuasively advised and informed about the nature of the project. Ultimately they began to understand and stopped protesting ever since.

By the second to the third quarters of project implementation, the oil price in all parts of Indonesia suddenly rose as the domino effect of the world oil crisis. This triggered a high increase in transportation costs and further boosted significant escalation in various prices of goods and services ranging from national to rural levels. As the consequence, the profit margin of the honey business severely declined. The project team tried their best to resolve this problem primarily by creating economies of scale for numerous items, such as local and inter-island transport for honey marketing, mass purchasing of bottles for the honey, cooperating in mass production, etc. With such appropriate steps, the negative impacts of the oil crisis could be minimised so the honey business began to run well again.

5.3 OTHER INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT

The Provincial Government of the Southeast Sulawesi Province and the lower-level governments are in the process of adopting this project into their anti-poverty and forest conservation programmes. They do this because both problems (extreme poverty and forest degradation) are chronic and deteriorating, so they need to be resolved thoroughly. The governments believe that this project is a good answer to the problems. More importantly, they extremely need appropriate strategies in order to support them accomplishing their target of achieving the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, primarily in order to **eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** and **to ensure environmental sustainability**.

Other conservation NGOs working in the Southeast Sulawesi Province also show their deep interest to adopt and replicate this project among their respective target groups. They have found out that this project is quite effective in integrating biodiversity conservation with poverty reduction to which they are primarily dedicated to.



6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

Although some activities did not work as expected, this project seems to have substantially fulfilled the expectations of most key stakeholders who participated in the planning process last year. All the target group members and their families also continue to enjoy the concrete results of this project. This is primarily indicated by the fact that a significant part of the peoples currently have got rid of extreme poverty and hunger in which they were formerly trapped for many years. In addition, their capacity in using the forest resources in sustainable ways is increasing. At the same time, they become wiser in equitably sharing the benefits of the forest resources. These are clear evidences that the principal conservation objectives of this project have been basically accomplished.

Principally, the success of this project was not merely brought by the project team, but also by the key stakeholders, primarily the target group members, the community leaders, the business, and the provincial governments and related government units (including the Provincial Forestry Service and the District and Rural Governments) within Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Most importantly, this project was impossible to realise without the financial support from the Rufford Small Grants for Nature Conservation. In this relation, on behalf of the target groups and all other key stakeholders and the project team, we would like to express a deepest gratitude from the bottom of our heart to the RSG and its kind governance. We also would like to give our special thanks to Mr. Josh Cole, the Rufford Small Grants Manager, who had given us an exciting opportunity to become one of the RSG grantees of which we are very proud.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

For future development of this project, Alimaturahim and his project team would like to suggest the following recommendations to all parties concerned:

1. We do expect that the development community within the target areas (namely the government, the business and civil society) remain to be strongly committed in providing various resources required for the sustainability of this project. Such resources include, but are not limited to, institutional and political support and capacity building to strengthen the honey home-industry.
2. Although all of us are very proud of the fact that this project has successfully set the target groups free from extreme poverty, it should be kept in mind that this project is not merely a poverty reduction project, nor a honey home-industry project. Please do not ever forget that principally this is a forest conservation project, as exactly expected by the key stakeholders when they formulated the problem and objective trees (see pages 9 and 10). Therefore, each stakeholder should always focus on forest conservation efforts on which the honey home-industry and related activities vitally depend for sustainability.
3. The Rufford Small Grants for Nature Conservation is expected to continually support this project for the second round, as thousands of other indigenous forest peoples out there are persisting in the environmental poverty trap in which their poverty extremely leads to forest degradation and vice versa. Such peoples should be the target replication of this project in the next.

4. Other donor agencies concerned with forest conservation is expected to participate whether by supporting this project or by designing their own projects to be implemented in Southeast Sulawesi Province.

5. Universities, related research institutions and other scientific communities are also invited to participate in this project according to their respective interests and capacity.

Appendix 1:

MAPS



Appendix 2:

| Project Title: Reducing the Poverty of Indigenous Forest Peoples while Conserving Natural Forests | | Planning period: 29 Nov. 2005 – 29 Nov. 2006 | Country: Indonesia (S.E. Sulawesi) Prepared: 17 June 2005 |
|--|--|---|--|
| SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES | OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS (OVIs) | MEANS/SOURCES OF VERIFICATION (MoVs) | IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS |
| Super goal: Natural forests in Southeast Sulawesi restored to their pre-1992 level or even better. | By the 10th year of project calendar and beyond: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destructive practices within natural forests, primarily illegal logging, eliminated. • Mining within natural forests eliminated and banned. • Forest fire prevention and mitigation at local level enhanced. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project monitoring report. • Published new regulation that bans mining within natural forests. • Project monitoring report. • Project monitoring report. • Local Fire Service report. | |
| Overall goal: Poverty of indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent communities reduced in sustainable ways. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 5th year of project calendar, the average income of at least 80% of the indigenous forest peoples and other forest-dependent community increased to above \$2 a day. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project monitoring report. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public policy in any levels that hampers sustainable income generation efforts, primarily honey production and marketing. |
| Project purpose: Indigenous forest peoples facilitated in developing honey home-industry. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of project calendar, at least 80% of the 30 families of indigenous forest peoples regularly produce and market honey as their primary livelihood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project monitoring report. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No external factors hamper the honey production, distribution and marketing. |
| Results: 1. Project management structure in place. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work-plan/responsibilities agreed by Project Team. • Activities carried out on time. • Regular reporting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team report. • Project monitoring report. • Project monitoring report. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary funding required for project implementation is available. |
| 2. The indigenous forest peoples' capacity in producing honey increased significantly. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 4th month of project calendar, the 30 families of indigenous forest peoples are proficient at producing marketable honey. • By the end of project calendar, the 30 families of indigenous forest peoples regularly produce marketable honey at least at an average rate of 10 kg per family/month. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beekeeping training report. • Project monitoring report. • Project monitoring report. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The greatest majority of target group members remain committed to accomplish the project objectives. |
| 3. The indigenous forest peoples' capacity in marketing honey increased significantly. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of project calendar, the 30 families of indigenous forest peoples regularly market their honey locally and in nearby towns. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project monitoring report. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The honey production is not hampered by incidences such as forest fires, theft, disturbances from illegal loggers, etc. |

Appendix 4:

PHOTO GALLERY



Illegal logging is still rampant in Southeast Sulawesi.



Discussing with target group members.



A project team member, Ince Asphariah (Trainer in Sustainable Honey Production), most right, is instructing some beekeeping training participants on how to handle a beehive properly.



Bee colony to be kept in beehive.



A project team member, Ince Asphariah (Trainer in Sustainable Honey Production), most left, is delivering basic manuals to one of beekeeping training participants witnessed by project team leader Alimaturahim (three from right) and other participants.



Ince Asphariah is explaining the contents of the manuals to some training participants



A beekeeping training participant is showing one of his manuals. Like all other target group members, he is entitled to have a free T-shirt with Rufford logo on the pocket.





A project team member, Ince Asphariah (Trainer in Sustainable Honey Production), most right, is delivering basic manuals to another beekeeping training participant. Other two participants respectively wearing Rufford T-shirts are witnessing.



Project team leader, Alimaturahim (standing, most left) , and his member Ince Asphariah (standing, three from left), are posing together with one of the three groups of beekeeping training participants.



A target group member and her mother are selling honey packed in the bottles. A young man is buying one bottle for which he pays as much as Indonesian Rp 20,000 (about £1.11).



Label on each bottle of honey sold by each target group member is written in Indonesian words which mean: **Natural Honey, Saranani Street 27, Kendari Municipality, Southeast Sulawesi. Supported by: The Rufford Small Grants for Nature Conservation, www.rufford.org/rsg.**

