

EMPOWERING LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO PROTECT FOREST

Lesson learned from the area next to
Bukit Tigapuluh National Park, Jambi

06/2021



When Unique Creatures Meet Interest



THE ELEPHANT

Elephant is a kind of herbivore that throughout history has become one of the large terrestrial mammals. The species spread from Africa to India and Southeast Asia. In many locations, especially in India and Thailand, elephant is used for heavy works that needed huge quantity of strength. Building roads, bridges and other infrastructures often uses the services and power of elephants. Furthermore, many of these elephants are also used for fun and entertainment, like circus and show.

In the wild, elephant lives in groups and usually lead by a dominant female, known as an alpha. Usually, baby elephant, called calf, is raised by its own group. Meanwhile dominant male that lost the competition usually step aside and wander alone, or join with new group that wants to take them.

Nomadic behaviors of elephants were encouraged by their need of food, water, saltlick and playground. The wild provides food for elephant as long as the supply does not run out as the result of natural disaster such as land slide or fire. However, the food's existence is often destroyed by humans, through the development of agriculture, transmigration (resettlement), encroachment, large scale plantation and development of Industrial Timber Forest (ITF/HTI).

According to Gopala, et al (2015), due to conversions of forests into human settlement and agricultural areas, many of the Sumatran Elephants have come into serious conflicts with human. As a result, many wild elephants have been separated from the wild, or straight-up killed. In addition to conflict-related killings, elephants are also targets of illegal hunting for their ivory. Now, Sumatran Elephants only live in seven provinces, many of which are under increasing pressure of habitat loss and imminent conflicts with human.



In Sumatra, wild Sumatran Elephant (*Elephas maximus sumatranus*) is only scattered in several provinces, some of which include Aceh, Riau, Jambi, and Lampung. There is also a small population of captive Sumatera Elephant in Bengkulu. Jpang (2017) mentioned there was once found groups of wild elephants in South Sumatra. In Solok Selatan, he continues, the last elephant was found in 1980. After that, their existence ceased to exist. The people admitted that the elephants were captured by the Authorities (government) and relocated. Meanwhile on another note, Jpang (2020) also mentioned about the existence of elephant in South Sumatra, in which the area is directly adjacent with the Jambi province. Around the Bayung Lincir sub-district, wild elephants used to visit farmers farm just to play, eat and mate.

Generally, it is known that an elephant needs a diet at least one third of its weight. Elephants also need other nutrition such as natural mineral called saltlick. Water is also a vital necessity for them. Usually, elephants exploit rivers or puddles to cool down and play.

Although as a species Sumatran Elephants are protected under Indonesia law, 85% of their habitats which are located outside of protected areas, are outside of the protection system which is likely to be converted into agricultural and other purposes (Gopala, et al, 2015).

THE ORANG KUBU

Orang Kubu is also known as Orang Rimba or Suku Anak Dalam (SAD). These three names are based on the perspective of outsiders towards this semi-nomadic community. Orang Rimba refers to a terminology that's used by Civil Society Organization (NGO). Meanwhile, Anak Dalam tribe refers to terminology that's often used by government especially Social Services, Transmigration Office or etc.



The plural terminology for them is Kubu, referring to an appellation of Melayu community or outsider which tends to discriminate. Kubu terminology was used over a century ago, when Europeans mentioned about these people in their records.

Indeed, for this semi-nomadic community, those names have never been a major problem, but sometimes the outsider tends to give exaggerated meaning to it. For Orang Rimba, names such as Kubu or Anak Dalam are reasonable and ordinary.

At first, Orang Kubu lives on the east side of Palembang (South Sumatra province), north side of Jambi. They live on alluvial land of Batanghari River and are confined by Musi River. Their territory formed a triangular shape in which the widest part is the closest to the ocean (east coast of Sumatra), and the western side ends at hilly slopes of central Sumatra (Hagen, 1908).

Hagen mentioned that Orang Kubu territory on the upstream area is directly adjacent with Tembesi and its creeks and in Rawas with Rupit creek that flows to Musi River. Overall, Orang Kubu occupies quite a large swamp area, approximately 30 to 40 thousand square kilometers, including a beach zone that cannot be inhabited because of the frequent flooding. Water network (river) is well spread in this area. These people also live at Batang Tungal River, Batang Lalan, and Bahar River.

Hagen also quoted opinion of explorers before him; Boers, van Hasselt, and Valette. They considered Orang Kubu as the oldest people in Sumatra. This opinion is completely corresponding to the Rakyat Rawas tradition - in which Kubu is the native people - with no territorial restrictions when mingled with people who talk in Java from Majapahit and the Rawas immigrant who came from Minangkabau, meanwhile there is also insistence from Rejang, Musi area and Jambi border.

Boers said, as Hagen quoted, the only clue was when conqueror from Java came and stayed in Palembang (South Sumatra). They (Orang Kubu) probably ran away and live an unstable and pathetic life. Gradually, Orang Kubu loss their standard of living until it degenerates.

Meanwhile, Hasselt believes that Orang Kubu probably were descendant of Hindus. But there were no evidence showing where they came from. Nomadic behavior proves that these people are sheepish (Hagen, 1908).

Valette, Hagen quoted, suspects and influence of Hinduism and later on Muhammadanisme (Islam) have shifted customs and general habit of Orang Kubu. Therefore, Orang Kubu secedes to Musi River and Batanghari River. Their population spreads even further, get even deeper to the forest and make themselves isolated. Therefore, Orang Kubu are only found in part of Sumatera. Valette predicted the Kubu will soon vanish, or faded in its remaining population, especially because of the population increase at west side (hills).

Winter-Rookemaaker, according to Hagen, assumed that Orang Kubu's indigenes are fugitives of kingdoms in Jambi and Palembang. Kubu got depressed of those kingdoms' influences for centuries, so they ran away to the forest in order to escape those cultural influences. By escaping, Orang Kubu was hard to find and free of slavery.

There is a recent study about Orang Kubu or Orang Rimba by Adi Prasetijo (2015). According to his study, most of Orang Rimba live in Jambi, Riau and South Sumatra provinces. Jambi is considered as the place which has the largest population of Orang Rimba in Sumatra. Orang Rimba who live in Jambi are separated in 3 different ecology types; (1) lowland forest area that surrounds Bukit Duabelas National Park/BDNP, (2) south area of Jambi Province, located around the roadway that splits the Jambi Province to South Sumatra, West Sumatra with Jambi and South Sumatra and (3) north area around Bukit Tigapuluh National Park/BTNP, the border area between Jambi and Riau province. Each group of Orang Rimba who lives at those areas has different ecology characters and different lifestyles which depend on characteristics of the area.

Orang Rimba are influenced by social-politics condition, both in local and national level. Their history and existence as a minority group had been influenced by local and national politics dynamics. In short, their life has not changed much between the era of Islam Sultanate and Dutch Indies colonization, and later on to independence era during Soeharto's New Order (Orde Baru) until reformation era (Prasetijo, 2015).

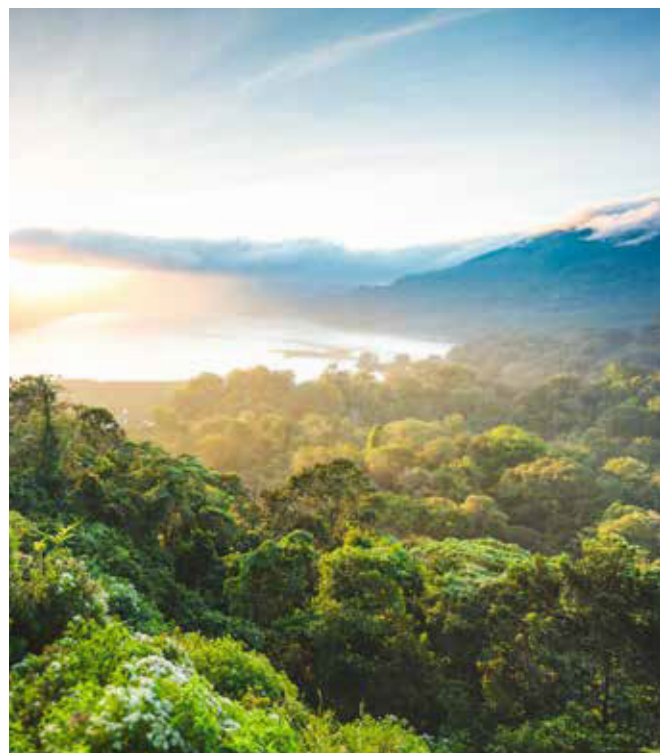
Prasetijo carries on; Bukit Duabelas National Park is the biggest geographic central where the majority of Orang Rimba lives in that landscape. This is totally different with the condition of Orang Rimba in southern of Jambi Province.

Orang Rimba perceives themselves as (1) people who live in the forest; (2) the community that have a lifestyle suitable within the forest environment, an example is that men only wears loincloth and kemben (chest covering) for women; (3) nomadic, not settled in a certain place; (4) believes in religion thought by their ancestors; (5) have livelihood model that's appropriate to forest environment, for example hunting, collecting and cultivating; and (6) consumes all the food provided in the forest (Prasetijo, 2015).

Orang Rimba, Prasetijo said, also believes in taboo. Taboo is functioned for protection of orderliness between Orang Rimba and Orang Terang or name for people outside their community. On the other hand, taboo also functions as a barrier between their ethnic and Orang Terang. Those taboos are related to food and residence.

Food is a life symbol of real Orang Rimba. According to their way of life in forest and preserves from influences and contamination of outside world, food made difference. Forbidden food for Orang Rimba includes consuming pet - such as most pet of Melayu or Orang Luar or Orang Terang or outsider -, for example chicken, egg, goat, cows and milk. Those foods are considered the symbol of lifestyle and world of Orang Terang (Prasetijo, 2015).

During the time, Orang Rimba also changes. Their way of living such as hunting and formulating, now added by the changes of livelihood system. Strong interaction between them and Orang Luar is causing development of livelihood system. Even Orang Rimba now works on farm, which includes the usage of technology when they got influenced by television shows and information from internet.





GATHERING OF INTERESTS

Cross-meeting between SAD, Orang Rimba or Kubu with elephants and forest areas tend to take place on north part of Bukit Tigapuluh National Park (BTPNP). In this area, Orang Rimba lives in small community lead by a Tumenggung. Meanwhile, parade of elephants lives in group that at least consist of 20-30 of the strong ones. Furthermore, development of large scales of palm oil and rubber plantations as well as ITF/HTI and transmigration also take place at the same area.

BTPNP is located in Riau and Jambi provinces. BTPNP is unique because it's a hilly area that is surrounded by lowland. According to TFCA Sumatra (2020), in its management, BTPNP is facing problems in terms of supervision and security. This is caused by the form and size of areas that are not synergistic and do not fully reflect the representation of the landscape area. Also, zoning of BTPNP is no longer suitable to the development of potential and demand of community access for resources in TNBT.

Part of BTPNP area which is directly adjacent to buffer zone is the area that's ecologically prone. For example, it has steep topography, shallow soil or as part of important wildlife habitat. The same condition is also found on area zoning, a zone which is not appropriate to its condition, characters and area function. For example, core zone that directly adjacent to buffer zone and traditional utilizes zone are not suitable to access for community. Also, area allocated for intensive utilization zone that causes fragmentation of important habitat. Those conditions become problems in functioning zones according to its purposes (TFCA Sumatra, 2020).

TFCA Sumatra continues other threats against TNBT: illegal logging, illegal hunting, nomadic cultivation and transmigration.

Executive Director of KKI Warsi, Rudi Syaf (2021) said elephant is not entering BTPNP area because of its hilly areas. Lesson learned of KKI Warsi during monitoring activity of elephant movement by GPS Collar is the fact that they found that elephant only itinerates outside of park area. Elephant itinerates in production forest area of Tebo district to Tanjung Jabung Barat area on north side of National Park. Elephant movements are still on the lowland which mostly had been converted to ITF/HTI.

KKI Warsi cooperated with Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) to conduct monitoring of the elephants' movements. This monitoring shows that the movements were influenced by season. On rainy season, the elephant moves closer to BTNP, at sylvan area included Wildlife Conservation Area/WCA (Rudi, 2021).

During dry season, Rudi said, elephants moves down to palm oil plantation owned by the company as well as the community. This condition is influenced by several factors, for example lack of food supply and water. By this condition, government, through Natural Resources Conservation Office-Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) of Jambi is planning to install electric fences in order to prevent the elephants entering those plantations. This idea is still in debate, related to high cost and safety issues.

Furthermore, Rudi mentioned, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Indonesia conducted a study on the carrying capacity of forest against wildlife existence. The study recommends planting the elephants' guides between acacia trees or building paths that can be passed by elephant in ITF/HTI concession.

There are at least 2 main rivers in WCA location; Manggatal River and Mandelang River. The rest are small rivers. In dry season, creeks of those 2 big rivers could be dry and this condition makes it extremely difficult for elephants to get water. Therefore, building water paths from big rivers or manipulation of river flow is needed to ease the elephants in accessing water during dry season.



Conservation, Sustainable Livelihood and Business

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREA

Established in 2018, Wildlife Conservation Area (WCA) is part of pro active effort of PT Royal Lestari Utama (RLU) to contribute to the conservation efforts of critically endangered Sumatran elephants, specifically in the landscape of Bukit Tigapuluh in Tebo, Jambi Province, believed to be the largest elephant population in Sumatra. WCA is strategically located, directly adjacent to the Bukit Tiga Puluh National Park (BTPNP) and with aims to restore and preserve critical wildlife habitat, notably by ensuring sustained forested areas to provide pathways for the critically endangered Sumatran elephants and serves as buffer zone of BTNP.

WCA aims to contribute to the Ecosystem Essential Area (Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial/KEE), a government program for elephant corridors that initiated by BKSDA of Jambi Province.

By the end of 2020, five of the Cooperation Agreement Note (Nota Kesepakatan Kerjasama/NKK) are signed by forest farmer groups (Kelompok Tani Hutan - KTH), PT LAJ, Forestry Agency and Local Government as a commitment of each stakeholders in adapting national social forestry program. Those five NKK are located within ITF/HTI of PT Lestari Asri Jaya (LAJ), at Semambu Village and Pemanungan village. Semambu and Pemanungan villages are located in WCA of RLU, therefore hopefully the local communities will actively involve in the effort of preserving biodiversity in that area.

WCA comprises of ±9,700 ha (approx. 8,300 ha protected area and approx. 1,400 ha productive rubber plantation) located within ITF/HTI of LAJ, a subsidiary of RLU in Jambi, Sumatra. RLU and its subsidiaries understand the importance of collaboration with stakeholders in the landscape and working collaboratively with various stakeholders through active participation through forum, workshop, working group and joint programs.



The WCA project is also aiming to support the livelihood of Orang Rimba who lives within WCA by creating opportunities to improve their socio-economic status while maintaining cultural and traditional practices. In order to create synergy between biodiversity and community, the WCA project is engaging land claimants residing within WCA through alternative livelihood projects, such as the social forestry program.

RLU and all of its subsidiaries in its business operation is always putting forward social and environment aspect in order to accomplish sustainable natural rubber production. This partnership is one of the company's efforts to encourage the improvement of the community livelihood as well as providing protection for forest area, including its biodiversity and other natural resources.

Director of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability of RLU, Yasmine Sagita said that the company have a vision to develop best in class integrated sustainable natural rubber production, that integrates social and environment management into its business model including conservation, restoration and improved livelihood to the community. "The WCA was established with key stakeholders with total +9,700 ha located in LAJ one of RLU subsidiary in Jambi aims to restore the biodiversity and provide pathway for the endangered Sumatran elephant and also create synergy between biodiversity and community in particular Orang Rimba through livelihood program." Yasmine explained.

Putra explained that BKSDA of Jambi is also leading the Essential Ecosystem Area-Kawasan Ekosistem Esensial (KEE) initiative for elephants' corridor. In this matter, WCA is part of it. BKSDA of Jambi is engaging multi stakeholders including LAJ in their protection effort of elephant continuously.

One of WCA's locations is located in Pemanungan village, Sumay sub-district, Tebo of Jambi Province. According to Kurniawan (2012), Pemanungan village existed since 1902 and formed by several settlements that became hamlets in a territorial. Pemanungan village is also known as Margo Sumay within SAD live inside. This SAD community at first came from Telay, Rantau Limau Manis area, Hitam Ulu, Tabir and around it (Merangin district).



For Pematang villagers, he said, forest is as important as management area, as well as sources of life necessity, by utilizing forest products such as Dragon Blood (jernang), rattan, resin and forest fruits. Hunting is one of community activities as long as within the rules and for daily needs.

Pematang village is adjacent with several areas, north side with Riau province, south with Semambu village, west side adjacent with Balai Rajo village, Tujuh Kota, Kota Ilir sub-district, Tebo and east side with BTNP. In this village area, several groups of Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) are also found. There is a potential for conflict on the presence of these SAD groups, both with indigenous people and or companies because their area are mostly part of customary area and LAJ's concession. According to study by FZS, the initial area of Pematang was 3,800 ha

RLU realizes that there are also people in WCA area that needs to be addressed. Therefore, RLU is trying to build communication and explain how to share space in synergy with the elephants. However, in avoiding conflict of wildlife and human, RLU is engaging the community living in the WCA to divide the area into two; area for elephants and area for community and their livelihood. Community that have agreed to manage WCA together with RLU were then facilitated to enter the forestry partnership (Kemitraan Kehutanan/KK) scheme

According to RLU (2021), there are at least 5 (five) Forest Farmer Groups-Kelompok Tani Hutan (KTH) in WCA that passed the process of Cooperation MoU-Nota Kesepakatan Kerjasama (NKK) of Forestry Partnership.

With these 5 KTH and Orang Rimba in WCA, LAJ identified elephants' trails area. Identification process was involving BKSDA of Jambi Province. The process used GPS Collars that were connected directly to software for mapping process. Then elephants' trails area is deliberately empty, even though people claimed the area as theirs.

Orang Rimba in WCA still has Melangun culture, the behavior of leaving their home and move to a new place because they consider the old place is no longer friendly with them. Melangun usually occur when death happens or epidemic. In WCA there are 3 (three) groups of Orang Rimba (RLU, 2021).

LAJ keeps working on building awareness with community, especially those who live in elephants' habitat so they can live together. This isn't to intend winning or losing one side, but to share living space.

Furthermore, based on study of BKSDA Jambi, some plant species have been identified are safe to be developed by community without worrying about elephant disturbance, as well as preserving river border vegetation. Even in 2020, LAJ was trained about making saltlick. LAJ is planning to develop man-made or artificial saltlick in several locations that can be accessed by the elephants.

In addition the change of > 3000 Ha area for rubber development into protected area, at least 500 hectares of existing rubber plantation in LAJ's concession area have been released from the rubber production area to be part of WCA establishment. LAJ is committed to monitor continuously the area to ensure natural succession or active planting for restoration.

WCA is equipped by forest patrol unit that cooperates with BTPNP. This patrol unit is connected with monitoring system. Since 2018, LAJ also has data base of Orang Rimba distribution and local community in WCA, includes satellite image-based spatial data. By those data, patrol teams were made easy to detect for new comers or new land clearing or other problems that need to handled. Patrol team is also doing socialization to the community on field. Patrol team is also working together with KTHs, and 3 other groups of Orang Rimba in WCA.



EMPOWERING LOCALS

On field, RLU has been implementing participatory mapping with community and Orang Rimba groups in WCA. RLU is also cooperating with provincial government-Environment and Forestry Office - and other stakeholders and forming Conflict resolution Team in which comprises of three working groups; Working Group of Suku Anak Dalam, working group of inventory and socialization, and working group of mediation (RLU, 2021).

Participatory mapping itself was implemented together with PT Rimba Bungaron Indonesia (RBI). In the mapping, at least 150 people of Orang Rimba in WCA were detected. RLU also develops Community-Based Engagement Framework (CBEF) to provide alternative livelihood for Orang Rimba. The activities include agroforestry development, elephant conflict mitigation and capacity building.

The CBEF scheme is empowering Orang Rimba to have an advanced view. Thus, problems such as buying and selling lands, encroachment etc. can be avoided.

Currently, Orang Rimba groups in WCA are in intermediate stage between traditional towards modern. This is shown by their lifestyle, some of them own palm oil plantation, vehicles (motorbike or car). They also still maintain traditional lifestyle in melangun behavior, entering the forest and utilizing forest resources (RLU, 2021).



150

people of Orang Rimba
in WCA detected

Within the past 2 years, RLU is developing women support group (induk) and children of Orang Rimba through education activities and developing rattan mats. RLU also commits to facilitate access to health facility and education.

Furthermore, 5 (five) KTHs organized by RLU consist of 2 (two) KTHs in Semambu village and 3 KTHs in Pelayungan. Several points agreed in each KTH are; 1) their area are part of elephants' home range. 2) Community with small scale livelihood can still manage their land but not allowed to expand. 3) Commodity adjusted into allowing commodity within state forest area. 4) Not allowed to buy-sell land or invite relative or outsider to enter and claim land in WCA area. 5) Work together with LAJ to preserve WCA area.

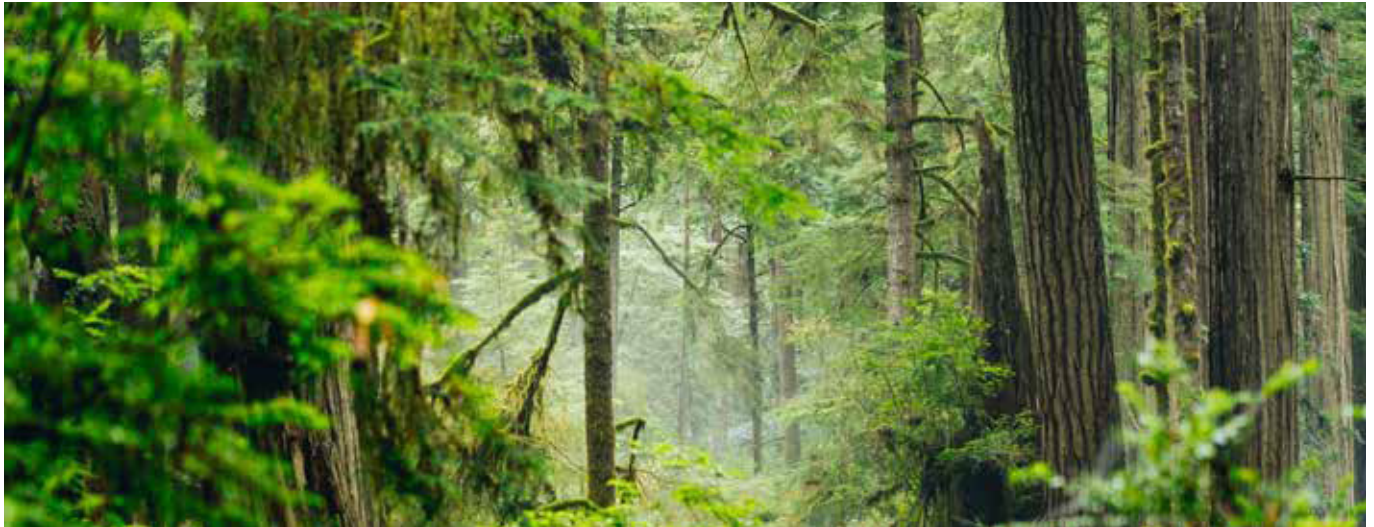
According to SWA-Business Update (2020), in operating its business, RLU is also developing social inclusion by involving local community and developing partnership with forest farmers around the concession. Public Affairs General Manager RLU, Arifadi Budiarto said there are more than 20 villages around working area and being involved in various cooperate programs and community empowerment right now.

There are 500 rubber farmers who have been trained and cooperate with company. Transfer of knowledge is implemented so the farmers have better practices of rubber cultivation. RLU implements various activities such as technical assistance, field school and institution strengthening related to business management and also accommodate community rubber with competitive price (SWA-Business Update, 2020).

In the process, RLU managed rubber cultivation training, as well as encouraging farmers to develop agroforestry scheme. By this system, beside rubber as main product, community can also plant food, develop fishery and livestock. The harvests are to fulfilling family needs and the rest bought by company employee cooperation. Farmers can also develop derivative products such as chips and other snacks.

To SWA-Business Update (2020), Arifadi was telling story about the success of rubber farmers in Sungai Karang, Tebo district, Jambi. Before joining in partnership program with company, their average income was 2 million Rupiah a month by manage 3.6 hectares of land, but the income is increasing to 8 million Rupiah a month or 30-40% after joining the coaching program, rubber production and vegetables bought by company.

ABOUT ROYAL LESTARI UTAMA



PT Royal Lestari Utama (RLU) is an integrated natural rubber company, pioneer and leader in sustainable natural rubber production. RLU was established in 2015, through joint venture between Barito Pacific Group (Indonesia) and Michelin Group (France). Through its subsidiaries (PT Lestari Asri Jaya, PT Wanamukti Wisesa and PT Multi Kusuma Cemerlang), RLU developed and managed over 88,000 hectares of rubber in Jambi and East Kalimantan (RLU, 2018).

This company is working to convert unproductive area caused by illegal logging to productive through rehabilitation activity and planting rubber that's consistent to RLU's operating principles. Also, RLU only managed 50% of its total concession for production and planted with rubber, the other half is preserved and developed community farm (tanaman kehidupan) and conservation.

In its effort to become leader that produces sustainable rubber, RLU is committed to increase its environment and social performances to all supply chain. To accomplish the purpose, RLU, guided by value of its shareholders, Group Barito Pacific and Group Michelin, also proactively collaborate with stakeholders.

PT Lestari Asri Jaya (LAJ) is managing a total concession of 61,495 ha that is located in Tebo district, Jambi. From that number, LAJ allocates± 9,700 ha for production and protection areas that included Mandelang forest reserve. In this area, there are 2 rivers that function as an important hydrology system, land and wildlife; they are Mandelang river and Manggatal River.

Mandelang forest reserve is functioning as a habitat for many wild species that are protected and endangered. There are 338 species of flora and 173 species of fauna that live in Mandelang forest reserve. Among them 4 are endangered mammals; Sumatran elephant, Sumatran Orangutan, Sumatran tiger and Sunda pangolin (RLU, 2019).

RLU (2018) in its document of Commitment and Sustainable Policy focus on main areas, as follows;

1

Responsible Environment Management;

- a. Zero deforestation, not implement combustion, and not build on High Value Conservation (Nilai Konservasi Tinggi/NKT) and High Carbon Stock Forest (Stok Karbon Tinggi/SKT), also trying to provide protection for NKT and SKT area as well as prevent illegal activities.
- b. Protection and conservation for endangered species and biodiversity.
- c. Effort for continuous improvement of operational activity management.

2

Respect on Human Rights Principles, National Constitutions and International Standards

- a. Identification of customary rights.
- b. Recognize and respect on Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC/Padiatapa) for indigenous people, local community who owns legal rights, communal or customary rights.
- c. Proactive involvement with stakeholders on local, national and international level openly and constructive.
- d. Responsible grievance response and openly conflict resolution, transparent and through consultative process.
- e. Respects and develops inclusive socio-economy condition for community as well as small scale farmers through Community Partnership Program.

3

Company Best Practices

- a. Initiating Environment and Social Advisory Board (ESAB) consists of company's senior management, external partners and independent observers.
- b. Forming code of conduct.
- c. Initiating traceability and transparent supply chain.

4

Creates Comfort and Secure Work Environment for All Employees

- a. Prohibition of all form of child labor.
- b. Prohibition of all form of force labor.
- c. Acknowledge and respects on employee rights.
- d. Creates appropriate working environment and condition.
- e. Supports diversity and forbid all form of discrimination and violence.

5

Supporting Quality Harvest Products

Implementing best practice of rubber plantation to improve harvest, quality and productivity in company's plantation and attempt to develop small scale farmers around the company.



Future Challenge and Agenda

CREATING LIVING SPACE AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD FOR ORANG RIMBA

Orang Rimba is a marginal community who still needs lots of support. It is difficult to understand sometime. Therefore, RLU and its subsidiaries in Jambi improves inclusion approach for this issue.

CBEF approach and third party cooperation is making RLU to be more flexible in implementing any field activities, which include how to help the Orang Rimba in their transition from nomadic to settle (introducing sustainable agriculture model).

Land intensification is a benchmark that needs to be fulfilled. RLU/LAJ has to ensure that small scale land intensification can be well proceed and practiced by Orang Rimba. Orang Rimba is getting access to work on their land to fulfill their daily needs by planting crops such as cassava, banana and other basic needs. On the other hand, they are facilitated to understand and practicing small scale land intensification model through agrarian activity in several dimension, for example: development of land fisheries, small scale livestock and important horticulture to support their livelihood. In supporting sustainable agroforestry model, old plants such as fruits, petai, jengkol etc are becoming option in order to ensure Orang Rimba have savings for future.

Besides, this land management practice is also implementing within community outside of Suku Anak Dalam who have cultivated their land with rubber and other commodities

Through Orang Rimba empowerment and restrictions on migrants into WCA, hopefully buy-sell land practices can be mitigated. Therefore, WCA's long term goal can be accomplished. Some notes to ensure Orang Rimba have access towards living space and their own livelihoods are:



1. How the stakeholders, especially RLU, able to ensure connection of communication and intensive assistance for Orang Rimba community within WCA. On the field, patrol team is on the front line of communication. However, this part also needs to be strengthened by developing purposeful communication and technical assistance related to land management intensification and agriculture development as source of food and economy of Orang Rimba. At this point, RLU is demanded to support collaboration works among stakeholders and making sure there will be an independent support available for Orang Rimba.
2. Technically, it's also important to manage empowerment for Orang Rimba in terms of interaction and sharing space with Sumatran elephant, despite until recently there is no conflict found between Orang Rimba and elephant because Orang Rimba land is still considered as small scale. However, there is always possibility for conflict when scale of land increased.
3. How to obstruct land buy-sell practices. On this point, empowerment is a crucial matter, and hopefully Orang Rimba who live in WCA or even outside is not being used by any unscrupulous (oknum) to gain land. For outsider or migrants, WCA area tends to be considered as open access, because it has forest that can be opened for farm. This kind of potential is used by unscrupulous to drive Orang Rimba to open for new land and then land buy-sell practices took place.



As explained, this practice modus is by driving Orang Rimba to open land and planting cassava, later on the outsider came and bought the land. This practice is also involving government officer at village level. Despite LAJ forms Special Team that works to empower Orang Rimba and also Conflict Resolution Team-Tim Resolusi Konflik (TRK), however, it is important for LAJ to initiating a program and allocating specific resources to handle this matter.

4. How to monitor and minimize trend of social conflict. As known, that Orang Rimba as marginal tribe gains many supports. Those supports given by stakeholders to put respect on Human Rights and ease Orang Rimba in access public services. However, this condition sometimes considered as injustice by outsiders. At this point, social jealousy can be trigger to conflict. Open conflict not only endangers Orang Rimba community but much further will disturb company's operation, especially RLU/LAJ. Therefore, periodic monitoring is required on community perception on various conditions and program implemented by WCA.

MINIMIZING THE THREAT OF ENCROACHMENT, LOGGING AND FOREST FIRES

As explained, encroachment in WCA area still might occur because outsider considers WCA area as open access. This is also becoming one of triggers of land buy-sell practice by using the existence of Orang Rimba.

By RLU's commitment in initiating WCA, that means the company has to be ready to conduct safeguard for the area, including against encroachment by Orang Kubu or migrants. This commitment is actually showed by forming Patrol team and routine patrol in WCA area. However, it is also need for decisive effort and actions against encroachers, arsonists and illegal loggers. Therefore, cooperation with various stakeholders including local and national governments are very important for decisive actions against the actors.

In area security aspect, preemptive and preventive actions are important for prevention. Therefore, it is necessary for consistent effort by building bridge of communication and wider public education and awareness of WCA area.

REDUCING THE RISK OF HUMAN-ELEPHANT CONFLICT

To decrease or suppress the risk of conflict between human and elephant, collaboration efforts among stakeholder are needed. KEE initiative that presented by BBKSDA Jambi is a central issue in this discussion. Despite this issue still needed further study and measurement of community acceptance.



Physical barriers, although an expensive option, are seen by many people as potentially a permanent solution to an elephant problem. Several types of barriers have been tried against elephants, most commonly electrified wire fences. In practice, long-term success with anti-elephant fences has often fallen well below expectation. This is sometimes because of layout or design but more frequently simply because of deficiencies in meeting the considerable demands of meticulous routine maintenance. The latter usually reflects a management or 'institutional' problem, not a technological one. The conventional model of an elephant fence project is being questioned by trying smaller projects with simpler fence designs (Hoare, 2003).

WCA within this context can take active role because RLU sustainability commitments have clearly stated. Active role of RLU can be realized by support for study related to risk as well as series of meetings with stakeholders. First of all, building a well communication process with community is a basic. Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) process has to be managed by BBKSDA Jambi to reach common consents.

Safeguard of elephant trails area so far can be managed in form of physical barrier such as electric fences, canals, parapet, patrol, and also other various instruments. Which is mean electric fence is not the only solution. KEE has to consider the availability of resources to support electric fence installment.

KEE's initiative will never optimize in terms of protection for ecosystem and elephant habitat. Because elephant trail area is wider than KEE area. Therefore, KEE needs to be developed and become potential for collaboration and synergy of stakeholders such as PT. TMA and PT. WKS of district 8, PT. LAJ and PT. ABT.

There is also palm oil plantation of Asian Agri besides of LAJ and they built elephant ditches (elephant canals) to banish elephant that enters the plantation. Parties should be aware that building this kind of infrastructure will also make limitation to elephants' space. The parade elephant will enter other area. This condition will be worsening if TMA and WKA also adopt this model.

This condition shows that area allocated by WCA is not enough for elephant roaming area. Related to cooperation with NGO is tend to not continuous or not in long term. Therefore, LAJ has to have initiative to ensure for sustainability.

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TROPICAL FOREST ALLIANCE

The Tropical Forest Alliance

TFA is a global multistakeholder partnership platform initiated to support the implementation of private-sector commitments as well as to amplify demand-side engagement in major economies towards the transition to reduced deforestation commodity supply chains. Hosted by the World Economic Forum, TFA partners with 170+ organizations - companies, government entities, civil society, indigenous peoples, local communities and international agencies. TFA operates regional platforms in Latin America, West and Central Africa, China, and Southeast Asia.

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Acknowledgement

TFA Southeast Asia would like to express sincere gratitude to everyone involved in the ideation, development and finalization of this business case.

It is our hope that this study could inspire scaled sustainability commitment and further collective actions across all stakeholders in our journey towards deforestation free commodities supply chain, other forest-positive shared agendas, and eventually our pursuit towards net zero.

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