



## Research project of counterparts funded at UNJA

Name	Counterpart	Title
Rosyani	C02	Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) communities, their institutional transformations and their impacts on environmental changes around the National Park Bukit Duabelas (TNBD)

The Police of Government in Jambi Province has resettled the SAD, who once lived semi-nomadically inside the forest. The SAD live in Pematang Kabau village; one group resides at Jl. Singosari/KOPSAD and the other at Jl. Kutai Ujung. The locations are around 1 km from the National Park Bukit Duabelas (TNBD). Each location is held by the "Tumenggung" who serves as a political authority or customary leader.

This research will try to answer these questions: what impact does the SAD resettlement have on the immediate

neighbourhood of transmigrant communities, and how are their environmental interactions with their oil palm plantations. On the other hand, this research clarifies how economic and ecological changes influence the SAD life and their value systems in general. Institutional transformation has occurred as the SAD have become settled/sedentary, which will be followed by the transformation of their environmental values. The changes in land-use perception and institutional paradigms will have further consequences for the lives of the SAD.

The research methods include the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) approach and direct interviews with SAD groups who live in Kutai and Singosari streets. Descriptive analysis is applied by using the "Delphi Method Analysis". The sources of the data are primary and secondary data. Primary data is directly collected from SAD community informants using in-depth interviews and participant observation methods during the fieldwork. Literature (journals, books) and unpublished reports are used as secondary data.

The impact of economic changes is seen from the activities carried out by the SAD to support their life. There are 27 household resettlements in the Singosari area; 55.55% of SAD activities are made up of planting and harvesting rubber inside the area of the TNBD. 25.93% of the SAD are working for the oil palm plantation company. The other 18.52% work as farmers in the oil palm plantation on the boundary area of the Bukit Duabelas National Park. In the Kutai area, there are 44 SAD; 77.27% of SAD activities are made up of planting and harvesting rubber inside the area of the Bukit Duabelas National Park, and 22.73% work as farmers in the oil palm plantation of the boundary area at the Bukit Duabelas National Park. Although the government assistance is not sufficient to fulfil their needs, the SAD still have opportunities to earn income from the Bukit Duabelas National Park. It is a positive thought to locate the resettlement adjacent to the National Park.

Social activities, such as education, are considered substantial for the SAD. 90.14% of SAD mentioned that they need education for their families and want their children to go to school. 9.86% of SAD did not give their answers. Education for SAD children is held twice a week. Some SAD families go to elementary school in Pematang Kabau Village. The adat is still running together with the governmental regulations.

Environmental impact on the SAD is shown by the changes in their perception, as they are not only dependent on the forests but also plant oil palm on their land. They own the house but not the land. They have orchards around the housing but there are no activities that utilise them. Another environmental impact is poor quality of water from the river around their houses. This happens because of the use of detergent and disposal of domestic waste into the river. Environmental problems still exist because the SAD have not been able to fully adapt to the new environment. In addition, the health department has not fully empowered the SAD regarding environmental health.



**Figure 1.** Prof. Rosyani (1<sup>st</sup> right) interviewing Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) communities around the National Park Bukit Duabelas).