

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR
THE INDONESIAN NGO FOREST
CONSERVATION NETWORK**
An Assessment of Capabilities for
Development of a Forest Information
Center
Laura Murphy
February, 1987

Environmental Planning and Management Project
International Institute for Environment and Development

This document was produced for the Environmental Planning and Management Project of the International Institute for Environment and Development under contract no. NGO/IA/87-02.

The author worked three years for the Indonesian Environmental Forum in Jakarta, Indonesia.

The Environmental Planning and Management Project is a cooperative agreement between the International Institute for Environment and Development and the U.S. Agency for International Development to respond to requests for assistance from developing countries in a variety of environmental and natural resource management problems.

Single copies of this document are available free from:

International Institute for Environment and Development
1717 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 462 - 0900

I. BACKGROUND

In May 1986, Emmy Hafild of the "Sekretariat Kerjasama untuk Pelestarian Hutan Indonesia" (SKEPHI), the Indonesian Volunteer (NGO) Network for Forest Conservation, met with officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and Diane Wood of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) in Washington D.C. SKEPHI's organization and programs were discussed, in particular, the establishment of a Tropical Forest Information Center (FIC) or clearinghouse. Her presentation was well received, and SKEPHI was seen as a potential recipient of assistance through the IIED International NGO Assistance program. The author met with Diane Wood and Laurie Greenburg in November 1986. Eventually it was agreed that I would undertake to consult with SKEPHI in January 1987, at which time I would be residing in Indonesia.

II. GOALS AND APPROACH

Goals

In general, the aim of the project was to identify SKEPHI's institutional capabilities, needs, and means to better fulfill their chosen role as forest conservation advocate, NGO network and information clearinghouse.

Specifically, the objectives were to: 1) analyze their institutional strengths and weaknesses in terms of human resources, facilities, NGO support and financial backing; 2) work together to determine needs and plan activities for institutional development; 3) assist in revising the Forest Information Center proposal to better reflect their capabilities, the project goals and requirements for institutional development; and 4) to undertake other tasks deemed necessary and feasible given the time available.

Approach

My approach was to understand the history and conditions affecting the institution, and evaluate SKEPHI in light of these factors. I utilized a combination of tactics. I held meetings with individual staff members. I involved the entire staff as a group in the process of institutional self-analysis. I reviewed written materials such as annual reports and workplans. I solicited input from informed outsiders including the board and NGOs. Particularly in developing the Forest Information Center proposal, I emphasized the process as a learning experience for the staff person responsible. Wherever possible, I attempted to provide simple, practical guidelines and advice.

Ron Greenberg and Andra Carrothers of USAID were kept informed of my progress by phone or meeting. Meetings with these individuals were especially helpful for the SKEPHI project officer charged with developing the proposal.

III. BACKGROUND OF SKEPHI

A brief history of SKEPHI and the conditions affecting its existence will aid the unfamiliar reader.

SKEPHI was created in 1982 at a Forest Conservation Workshop held in Bandung, West Java. The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participating in the workshop created SKEPHI to fill the need for a national level body to represent their concerns and aspirations to the government and to facilitate exchange of information and expertise on forest conservation issues. The interests of the participating NGOs ranged from farmers' groups fighting soil erosion to urban regreening clubs, from student nature lovers clubs to appropriate technology organizations. At the time, there was no NGO devoted solely to advocating on behalf of the forests. Few, in fact, dealt solely with forest issues (this is still the case).

At first the SKEPHI secretariate was a single, roving individual (the first coordinator) with a briefcase containing the SKEPHI stamp and stationary. SKEPHI had no office of its own and no additional staff. During his period of service (basically unpaid, while working for another NGO), the coordinator participated in a campaign, regreening projects and a Parliamentary hearing. SKEPHI's problem then was a lack of commitment from the coordinator and NGOs necessary to consolidate the organization.

Gradually, support for SKEPHI grew, coinciding with the increasing awareness of tropical forests as a major environmental concern. Also, the NGO movement attracted greater numbers of activists and donor agency funding. The Indonesian Environmental Forum (WALHI) was a major supporter of SKEPHI since they saw in SKEPHI a means of sharing the role of environmental advocate. In late 1984 a new coordinator, Emmy Hafild, was selected, as well as a new board. The coordinator was in a position to provide a fulltime commitment at practically no pay. For the following year, 1985, SKEPHI organized a forest conservation workshop in Kalimantan and participated in the Rainforest Action Network conference in Sausalito, presenting results of their study of the Kalimantan forest.

By early 1986 the secretariate still had no real office of its own, but SKEPHI did receive funding for two permanent staff. Since then SKEPHI has added several more staff members and have moved into their own office in Jakarta. Also in 1986, SKEPHI

staff served as resource persons for a youth nature conservation workshop in Lombok (special focus: forests), organized a forest conservation training in Kalimantan, held several meetings with government officials, and started the Forest Information Center project.

SKEPHI has grown quite rapidly. In three years, SKEPHI emerged as a new voice on the international scene, expanded from a one-man operation to a nine-person organization, and attracted the support of many domestic NGOs and donors. Their list of achievements is impressive. Now, at the start of 1987, the staff and director must juggle many conflicting demands and interests from domestic NGOs and abroad as well as from within SKEPHI itself. The outcome of their 1987 program may greatly influence SKEPHI's future role for Indonesian NGOs and the forest conservation movement.

IV. SKEPHI: JANUARY 1987

SKEPHI, as a network, consists of a Board of Directors, the secretariate, and participating NGOs. An assessment of SKEPHI's situation must also consider donor support, facilities and work program.

The Board of Directors

The Board is selected at a SKEPHI-NGO workshop. The first was held in 1982, while this year's workshop in August 1987 will replace the current board. The board recently made a commitment to meet once a month (previously twice a year) as a show of support for SKEPHI. Their input is quite valued, so it is hoped they will fulfill this commitment. Unfortunately they are busy people and they are not paid except per diem or transport for meetings. The members represent several well-established NGOs and one magazine. They are as follows:

Musfihin Dahlan, Chairman, from Mutiara magazine, who writes frequently on environmental issues (Jakarta);

Gunawan Alif, vice-Chairman, member of WALHI's board and NGO activist for ten years. He is a writer, engineer and frequent leader and organizer for field expeditions (Jakarta);

Tamni A. Gani, member, Green Indonesian Foundation, who is involved in nature conservation education and campaigns on conservation of endangered species (W. Java);

Syukri Saad, member, previous SKEPHI coordinator. He is a long-time environmental activist and now the director of a non-formal school in West Sumatra;

Rizal Malik, member, who is on the staff of the Indonesian Family Planning Association, which is involved with transmigration issues (Jakarta); and

Arief Mudatsir, member, who is a project officer with the LP3ES, the Economic and Social Development Research and Publications Institute in Jakarta.

The Secretariate

The SKEPHI secretariate is headed by an executive director, (previously called "coordinator"), assisted by four program or project officers and four support staff. Only one support person is half-time. In addition, many volunteers assist for special projects. The staff receive a salary of about \$115 a month, which is insufficient to live on except by the most frugal person. The director receives no salary at this point, although she is pursuing one. Fortunately most live at home or have a side income.

The individuals on the staff represent a range of skills including leadership, public speaking, promotion, writing, organizing NGO activities and field work. Their backgrounds range from science to law to administration. They lack true forestry background, managerial skills and experience, the average being about 25. They are strong in English, with three verbally fluent individuals. English writing skills are less well represented.

The staff are:

Emmy Hafild, Executive Director. She has a background in agroforestry, worked with the Green Indonesia Foundation as a youth leader and speaker, and published a book on tropical forests. She is a good leader and motivator;

Hira Jhamtani, Project Officer, Forest Information Center. She has a background in biology and previous NGO experience with her university Biology Study Club. She began as volunteer and is now full-time staff of SKEPHI;

Hidayat Hibani, Project Assistant, Forest Information Center. He has a biology background. His duties are to handle local NGO networking, implement information resource surveys and help edit the newsletter. He is currently quite ill with hepatitis and will be out for probably two to three months;

Sandra Moniaga, Program Officer for Fundraising and Public Relations. Her background is law with a special interest in agrarian law. She has many years experience in organizing and promoting expeditions for NGOs and has maintained good NGO

contacts in the field;

Eddy Wahyono, Project Officer, Forest Monitoring Project. His background is Field Biology, with additional experience in conducting field studies for private sector. He organizes field surveys for data collection and also handles networking with NGOs in outer islands;

Dani Wahyu, part-time. He attended an NGO journalism course, and now edits, writes, and produces newsletter jointly with Hidayat;

Jentimala, Project Assistant, Forest Information Center. She attended secretarial school and a three-month information documentation course. She handles classification and part-time administration and bookkeeping;

Mahmat, general administrative support; and

Herman, office boy.

Facilities

SKEPHI resides in a small, fourth-floor office in a Jakarta Municipal Government building used by social service agencies. The office was loaned to SKEPHI by the Indonesian Consumer Association (an NGO) which holds the contract. It is sufficient in size unless they are requested to share the space with another NGO. They may reside in the office indefinitely, so they are secure for now.

They have a telephone, one air conditioning unit, desks and chairs, one cabinet, one electric typewriter, and one manual. They do not have enough equipment, shelves or storage space. The building has no running water or restrooms (they use the supermarket next door) and is not well-maintained. By Jakarta-based NGO standards their facilities are barely sufficient, but they pay only about \$40 a month.

The NGO Network

SKEPHI lists a total of 51 (at last count) NGOs from throughout Indonesia who cooperate on special projects, exchange bulletins, and provide forest information. A representative list and description of these organizations is attached (Attachment A).

This diverse group represents a strength as well as a thorn in the side for SKEPHI. The variety of interests and expertise means SKEPHI has access to a range of information and experience.

However, the diversity of NGOs they represent also has created difficult problems in setting cohesive strategy and goals. The NGOs, including students, farmers and sophisticated activists, have different needs for information.

Another problem is that the Indonesian NGOs reject a formal, hierarchal structure for their network. They prefer the term "participants" and they maintain an informal structure. The informal structure complicates efforts to consolidate the network and confirm commitments, and NGOs are not willing to pay regular membership dues which would help defray routine expenses. Donations cannot be expected from the NGOs, most of which have more limited funds than SKEPHI. The Indonesian Environmental Forum (WALHI) has been struggling with this problem for an even longer time, so it not specific to SKEPHI.

SKEPHI also relies heavily on NGO support for everyday operation. The loan of their office is one example. Another is the assistance from WALHI, which has provided occasional block grants, liaison with donor agencies, and cooperation on various projects to provide SKEPHI with organizational experience. (WALHI is similarly helping develop other networks in pollution control and pesticide abuse, for example.) Specifically, WALHI is the channel through which SKEPHI may receive USAID funding, because SKEPHI does not yet meet USAID criteria for co-financing, while WALHI does. Another strong supporter is the Yayasan Mandiri in Bandung, one of SKEPHI's founders. Mandiri helped develop the original forest information center concept and will provide a technical consultant for computer use. The board members and the agencies they represent also provide special assistance.

Donor Support and Fund Raising

SKEPHI has developed positive relationships with eight donors, and is pursuing several others. The Asia Foundation has been supportive for several years, providing funds for a training program conducted with WALHI and recently the newsletter. Since 1983, CUSO, a Canadian agency providing volunteers ("cooperants") and funds for NGO development projects, has provided assistance. This was continued for 1986-1987, wherein two staff are paid as CUSO cooperants. The Ford Foundation first assisted SKEPHI to attend the Rainforest Action Network Conference in 1985. Recently they granted about US\$ 20,000 for a two year "Forest Monitoring Project" described later. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) is sponsoring a computer networking workshop and is a potential donor for a computer and networking development.

Threshold, a U.S. organization concerned with deforestation and transmigration, was approached and agreed to provide \$1000

to purchase a computer. The USAID Jakarta mission, office of Voluntary and Humanitary programs, is a potential donor for development of the Forest Information Center. Dana Mitra Lingkungan, or Friends of the Environment, is a coalition of Indonesian businessmen who support environmental NGOs. SKEPHI is approaching them for core support for 1987. SKEPHI also approached the Environmental Liaison Center (ELC) in Nairobi for additional funds to buy a computer. Unfortunately they did not have funds.

Oxfam (Indonesia) and the World Wildlife Fund (Netherlands) have been approached for cooperation on, respectively, a social forestry project for 1988 and a short data-gathering survey for 1987.

In addition to donor support, SKEPHI makes t-shirts, cards and calenders and is developing a profit-making wilderness tour program discussed below.

SKEPHI Work Plan for 1987

SKEPHI has a budget of about US\$ 55,000 for 1987, encompassing four projects and related support activities. The four projects are the Forest Information Center, the Forest Monitoring Program, the Forest Campaign and a SKEPHI-NGO Workshop.

The crucial project this year is the Forest Information Center. The development of a clearinghouse for gathering and disseminating reliable information on forest issues will support SKEPHI's other activities and long-term goals. The information center is proposed as a one year project, extendable to two. This project is described in great detail in the attached proposal (Attachment B).

The Forest Monitoring Project is a series of two to four week field surveys to gather data on forest-related issues of concern in Kalimantan, Irian Jaya, Java, Bali and Sumatra. This project can be considered a part of the Forest Information Center although it has a separate budget. It is also described in the attached proposal.

The Forest Campaign is a cooperative project between SKEPHI and artists and performers that is geared for public consumption. Hopefully, this will generate income for SKEPHI as well as public support and concern. It is scheduled for June 1987 in Jakarta.

The 2nd SKEPHI-NGO Workshop, planned for August 1987, will provide a forum for NGO participants to discuss and determine goals, strategies and priorities for SKEPHI. NGOs will also elect a new board. This workshop is an important event this year as

SKEPHI needs to consolidate the domestic network. NGOs have expressed their dissatisfaction that SKEPHI has focused at high levels-- the government and international arenas-- for too long, neglecting the grass-roots level.

Support programs include "Fund Raising and Public Relations". Fund Raising, in addition to cultivating donor support, includes developing profit-making wilderness tour packages and sales of cards, calenders and t-shirts. Tours, mostly to national parks of special interest, will be implemented in cooperation with a local travel agency, and marketed towards foreign and domestic tourists. This year SKEPHI will host a training program for potential tour guides (with funding from Asia Foundation), and implement two or three preliminary trips later in the year. This concept, if successful, will have benefits of contributing to park management and developing the local community surrounding national parks, in addition to providing 10-20 % or more of SKEPHI's operating budget. The SKEPHI director has been developing a "business plan" and searching for backing, and will present the concept to participants of a forest conservation workshop in Bangkok in February 1987 (organized by World Resources Institute).

Institutional Development plans for training have been integrated into other projects. Included are training for project management, information management, English, accounting and computer use. A three month internship at the Sierra Club (San Francisco office) for the Fund Raising officer has been funded by The Asia Foundation.

Prior to developing their draft workplan in December 1986, staff and board determined priority issues and target groups for 1987. Priority issues for this year are transmigration, because it is one of the major causes of forest loss; regreening, since they need information to develop action programs and most regreening projects here have failed; gold mining, because they discovered recently that large-scale surface gold mining operations have been underway in Kalimantan without environmental impact assessments; and national parks, as a means of developing concern and alternatives for park management and the surrounding communities. These issues are and will continue to be the subject of all field surveys, newsletters, seminars, and other undertakings this year. The priority target group is the NGOs, to consolidate the network.

V. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

My analysis of SKEPHI's capabilities and needs was an on-going process of observation, discussion and meetings. However, the most revealing sessions were a half-day spent with the staff on a group exercise to examine their institution and many hours spent cooperating to revise the Forest Information Center Proposal. A description of the process and outcome of these sessions will encompass all of the major issues that arose. Additional tasks undertaken are also described below.

Identification of Needs

Since the staff had not done a similar exercise, I led the staff through a process called "bridging" (my term). This exercise clearly brought out SKEPHI's strengths, weaknesses and needs, from the perspective of the staff. I will summarize the results below. In addition, my observations and discussions provide another perspective that will be mentioned as appropriate.

The first step in "bridging" was to have the group describe their organizational strengths and weaknesses. The next step was to draw out their realistic vision of where SKEPHI will be in one year. The third step was to bridge between the "now" list of strengths and weaknesses and the "one year" list, to identify concrete needs and how they might be met, specifically during this year. These actions were integrated into the workplan.

To facilitate the process SKEPHI was broken down into five institutional components: 1) the staff and human resources, 2) the infrastructure 3) the financial situation, 4) work program, strategy and goals, and 5) the status of the network and NGO participants.

1) Human Resources

SKEPHI has a dedicated director and staff of seven full-time and one part-time individual, representing a range of skills useful to the organization, e.g. leadership, promotion, good English, field experience, writing, lobbying, and information documentation. They recognized as shortcomings, their inexperience in fund raising, project planning, operating an information clearinghouse, computer use, English comprehension and the lack of a full-time accountant or bookkeeper.

The solutions they identified were to: 1) hire and train a full-time accountant; 2) train the Forest Information Centre project officer in project planning and management and information management; 3) train the FIC project assistants in

English comprehension, computer database and wordprocessing; and 4) upgrade the Fund Raising and Public Relations officer's skills through an internship with Sierra Club in May through July 1987.

One of the items not openly discussed was the problem of the director. She is easily the strongest individual in the group and her dynamism and creativity are great assets. Unfortunately her poor delegation of authority, poor interpersonal manner with staff and peers, and arrogant attitude cause conflicts. The less experienced staff cannot "hold their own"; she interferes frequently in running projects. The director has received management training and shows a desire to improve, so the next step is to develop the staff. Conflicts will probably be reduced as the staff grow more professional and are recognized as such.

2) Infrastructure

That SKEPHI has an office, telephone, furniture and equipment was quickly recognized as an advantage. Unfortunately, insufficient equipment, storage space, supplies and lack of comforts affect productivity and image. The immediate solutions were obvious. This year's desired improvements (computer, typewriter, bookshelves, cabinets, possibly air conditioning) will be purchased as part of several projects now or soon underway.

3) Financial Situation

It was immediately obvious that SKEPHI has a workable 1987 budget of about \$50,000, whereas last year they had no operating budget at all. In addition, this year five donor agencies are cooperating with SKEPHI, and they are very proud of plans to develop independent income-generating activities.

They still suffer from an inadequate financial management system, shortage of manpower/funds to run income-generation activities, and no legal status. Core funding, for example for salaries, is insufficient.

The solutions were fairly simple: 1) hire and train an accountant who will maintain adequate records and plan for an 1987 audit, 2) look for someone to help develop the profit-making angle while cultivating a broader base of potential donors, 3) establish a "yayasan" or foundation to provide legal status, and 4) obtain funding for the Forest Information Center project and other projects which would provide core support.

I did not encourage their developing a profit-making activity to the neglect of the donor agency support system. Self-sufficiency is an admirable and important goal, but the

activities they have proposed may not be profitable for several years. Meanwhile, as SKEPHI grows, donors will expect higher levels of professionalism in project proposals and reporting, and funds may not come so easily. So far SKEPHI has not had to face that reality, as donors have been quite lenient. Fortunately the skills are not that difficult to obtain through project planning training and experience (such as developing the Forest Information Center proposal).

4) Programs and Strategy

The draft 1987 workplan represented a fairly realistic program, a set of activities which reflected priority issues, target groups, and a good understanding of the forest conservation issues. The staff also have developed a long-term strategy of developing the information center to eventually support more action-oriented programs. The wilderness tours concept shows great ingenuity in combining the goals of income-generation with developing national parks and involving the local communities in their management.

The staff displayed some conceptual problems with planning; for example, confusion between "goals", "strategies" and "activities", (as in distinguishing between networking as a strategy and the workshop as the activity, the goal being to strengthen NGOs). They are not good at setting everyday priorities, making a schedule and working effectively to meet it. The workplan did not reflect discrete project funding sources and amounts which would help in following each project budget.

They did not identify any new needs or solutions. Project planning experience, time management and other skills will be obtained through previously mentioned training. They recognized that the NGO Workshop will help define strategies and goals by which SKEPHI will operate next year. The funding sources and amounts were added onto the workplan following the session.

5) Network Concept (NGOs)

SKEPHI's basic strength lies in 51 NGOs throughout Indonesia, which provide information, resource persons, and facilities in the field. In addition, members of the press, scientists and academicians, sympathetic government officials and other non-NGOs considered a part of the network provide valuable resources.

Unfortunately, as mentioned before, networking is not a clear concept to anyone. SKEPHI, in trying to fill many roles, stretches the limits of their institutional capabilities. The diversity of interests and geographical distance of many

participants' aggravates the situation. To reduce the strain, the secretariate set its own strategies and goals for 1987, but most likely some NGO participants will feel neglected.

The solutions have already been put into action. SKEPHI has placed NGO consolidation as a priority for 1987, by intensifying communication with NGOs through newsletters and seminars. In particular, the 2nd NGO Workshop aims to encourage NGOs involvement. At the workshop, the director will promote the idea of establishing a "perhimpunan" (an association), or at least defining the SKEPHI - NGO working relationship more clearly.

The Forest Information Center Proposal

The basic concept of the information center is to develop a system of obtaining and/or accessing reliable information on forest issues in Indonesia. This idea arose because of the inavailability of valid data within the country. NGOs' lobbying activities and attempts to develop alternative solutions to forest problems and run action projects have been inhibited by lack of information. This simple fact has been evident for several years. The information is so vital, in fact, that the new proposal and the activities expressed within it represent most of SKEPHI's work plan and budget for 1987. The FIC will eventually be the core of all operations.

Thus the original proposal was drafted at SKEPHI's request in April 1986 by an American volunteer working for the Yayasan Mandiri. This first proposal was promoted by the director during a visit to Washington D.C. last spring, but was not revised again until my arrival in January 1987.

The time lapse worked to SKEPHI's advantage. One criticism of the original proposal was that it did not seem to represent SKEPHI's true abilities. However, since then, the project personnel have had time to experiment with and understand the concept of information management and their capabilities to handle it. By my arrival in January, in fact, they had progressed to creating their own classification system, they had a clear concept of how to run their information center, they knew what information they wanted and where to get it. They had already obtained more than half of the budget already from local donors. All they required was to extract their ideas and put them on paper as a proposal.

My goal was to provide as much of a learning process as possible for the project officer (Ms. Hira Jhamtani) who was designated to write the proposal. I provided guidelines from USAID on project proposals, as well as my own generic proposal outline. She wrote the proposal in several drafts with my feedback. She produced a draft budget and I suggested several

additions for institutional development. The process lasted the entire two weeks, but the resulting proposal was much improved, and it was a valuable learning experience.

Hira proved an exceptional student in proposal-writing and the skills she learned will be an asset to SKEPHI. In addition, working through the goals, project implementation and evaluation was useful to her in planning the project itself. The current project implementation plan is much more realistic than the original. Hira also has a better understanding of the general process of planning, organizing and budgeting an activity. The whole process was a confidence and skills-building exercise.

Additional Activities

1) Wilderness Tours

I was intrigued with the concept of SKEPHI running wilderness tours for profit, so I spent some time analysing the proposal with the director. My assessment is that the proposal has great potential, if not for profit-making at least as a means of generating awareness and concern towards park management and the fate of local inhabitants. This concern is one of SKEPHI's priorities for 1987. For this reason alone, the proposal deserves greater attention.

The current plan will be quite difficult to implement, however. The director has already spent much time developing a financial plan and a written proposal which are rather optimistic. These materials will be presented in a forest conservation workshop in Bangkok in February 1987 and are being used here to promote the idea. It has generated some excitement here already, such that a training for tour guides will be held in March, and preliminary surveys are underway to potential locations. Frankly, however, SKEPHI does not have the manpower to implement the plan this year, unless the plan can be sold soon to a financial backer and an individual willing to run it full time.

2) Project Reporting

I spent a few hours working with the staff on the subject of project reporting. This was arranged upon request of the director, who agreed with my assessment that the staff needed guidance in preparing project reports for their donors. I provided a simple outline and led the staff through preparing an imaginary report. I emphasized the reports should be short and concise, but must contain the relevant information. Reports, besides being the basic right of the donor agency, should be considered a useful exercise in project evaluation, and in

SKEPHI's case, as potential material for their newsletter column on "SKEPHI activities." This information was received well by the project officers and assistants who will do reporting.

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The goals of the consultancy were to assess SKEPHI's institutional capabilities and to identify needs and solutions, specifically concerning the development of the Forest Information Center. These goals were achieved as far as possible given the limited time.

It was determined that SKEPHI is in good shape with a well-rounded, dedicated staff and director; growing financial support; assistance from NGOs; and creative ideas and strategies. I helped identify specific areas needing development and concrete actions. These were: training in project management, information management, English, computer use, and hiring of financial help. Technical assistance will be sought wherever appropriate, as some funds will be available through the FIC (if approved). In addition, purchase of specific equipment will facilitate operations. I assisted development of a new project proposal for the Forest Information Center which may be approved by USAID - Jakarta mission. I developed guidelines for project reporting and discussed these with the staff. I gave remaining attention to assisting with preparation of a proposal for the wilderness tours concept.

The consultancy was successful partly because SKEPHI was ripe for the kind of analysis I provided. They had begun the evaluation process already, and merely required a catalyst to facilitate the next step of identifying concrete measures. Now they have taken the step, and exhibit their potential to grow as a force in the forest conservation movement. And as they cultivate a stronger network among domestic NGOs, other high potential organizations will soon emerge, especially with the appropriate assistance from international agencies.

VII. POSSIBILITIES FOR FOLLOW-UP

Specific areas of follow-up to this consultancy have been identified by SKEPHI officers.

The first item they proposed was exchange or donation of information and liaison with appropriate agencies abroad for information on forest-related issues. SKEPHI requests IIED and other NGO research results, reports, publications, and other materials pertaining to Indonesian forests or action-oriented technical handbooks, for example greening methods for the tropics. This follow-up could begin immediately.

The second item concerns institutional development for SKEPHI. They propose an internship or exchange of NGO personnel between IIED or other agencies and SKEPHI (and eventually other Indonesian NGOs) beginning 1988. One-month internships would provide an opportunity for North-South exchange of perceptions, techniques, skills and information applicable for forest conservation action. A two-way exchange would be valuable to expose Northern NGOs to the realities of the forest conservation movement in a developing nation, and Southern NGO persons to sophisticated methods of information processing and lobbying, for example.

The third item for possible follow-up is cooperation to organize action-oriented research projects to undertake greening, social forestry and other field activities that would benefit people living in the forests. SKEPHI would provide a field counterpart and identify locations, implementing agencies, personnel, local funding and specific local concerns. IIED could provide technical expertise and techniques (for example in "action research"), share outside experiences, assist with project planning and implementation, locate funding and facilitate transfer of knowledge to SKEPHI and local NGOs for sustainability. These projects could begin in 1988.

A fourth area of potential cooperation is in developing the wilderness tours concept into a workable scheme to generate income for SKEPHI, involve local people in national park management, and improve national park management. SKEPHI is already cultivating local contacts and potential guides, and has identified locations and tours, so they primarily need start-up capital to hire a full-time organizer. In addition they may need technical assistance and advertising for the overseas market.

Finally, in addition to these specific items, SKEPHI would benefit from core support to facilitate all activities. Support for office space, salaries, additional equipment, and transportation could be made available through projects or as a separate grant. Improved facilities would greatly improve productivity and would attract additional support and staff to the organization.

Attachment A:

Representative List
SKEPHI Network Participants

=====

As of January 1987, SKEPHI participants number 50. More than half, 31, are in Java, particularly Jakarta and W. Java with 13 and 11 respectively. Sumatera has 7, Kalimantan 6, Sulawesi 2 and Irian Jaya/Maluku region, 3 NGOs in the network. Bali/Nusa Tenggara region has one participant. There are many NGOs that SKEPHI has not yet reached in E. Nusa Tenggara, Bali, and Sulawesi. This year SKEPHI will expand their contacts and try to bring in more NGOs from these outer islands.

The groups range from full-fledged community development organizations to amateurish university clubs. Very few specialize in regreening or other forestry issues, but integrate them as part of income-generation, environmental improvement or research projects. Many of the groups, particularly university clubs, do not specialize at all but deal with a wide range of issues. A sampling of SKEPHI's participants follows.

Biological Science Club, Jakarta: a students club to study biological aspects of environment "from the mountains to the sea"). They have conducted field research on forest ecosystem and discussions on results.

CRAD Foundation, W. Java: This organization works with farmers in 17 villages, helping farmers design and implement projects which include planting income-generating trees to recover eroded lands, for example.

FKPPLH, Manado, No. Sulawesi: The Forum for Communication for Environmental Conservation. Involved in wide-ranging issues from oceans to forests, population to pollution. Seedlings, tree-planting and advocating for flora/fauna conservation are the main activities of interest to SKEPHI.

HUKA, Bandung, W. Java: Nature Conservation Association, a medical students' group operating mainly in health and sanitation. They undertake regreening from an environmental health viewpoint.

IMAPA, Samarinda, Kalimantan: a new participant to SKEPHI, a students' nature-lovers' club. Candidate for partnership in local forest surveys.

KaTePeTekab, Bandung, W. Java: This organization specializes in organizing communities to plant trees, especially in urban areas. They operate a nursery as well.

Kompas USU, Medan , North Sumatra: This is a university organization with activities spanning the environmental spectrum from pollution to income-generation. Forest conservation activities are flora/fauna conservation (campaigns and local advocacy) and tree-planting.

Kompas Borneo, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan: a university group with a range of interests, including seedlings, tree-planting and flora/fauna conservation. Candidate for cooperation for social forestry project (currently conducting need assessment).

KSPPM, North Sumatra: This is a community organization planning a tree-planting project for the Lake Toba region utilizing income-generating plants.

Lembaga Bina Potensi, So. Kalimantan; a community development organization which cooperates with SKEPHI to host local workshops and other activities.

LP3ES, Jakarta: a well-established, well-known NGO which undertakes development research and publications as well as development projects from a socio-economic point of view. Transmigration is one of their concerns. Represented on SKEPHI's board.

Mahitala, Bandung, W. Java: a university students' club which, among other activities, conducts expeditions for data-gathering in ecological areas of interest. They frequently become involved in flora/fauna and forest conservation campaigns.

Mapala Sylva, South Kalimantan: a university group of forestry students. They do research and tree-planting.

Mapia Uncen, Jayapura, Irian Jaya: a university nature lovers' group. Candidate for cooperation with surveys in Irian Jaya.

PKBI, Jakarta: The Indonesian Family Planning Association. They conduct integrated projects for development and family planning, and are concerned with population issues such as transmigration. Represented on SKEPHI's board.

Sansayama, C. Java, a new NGO and SKEPHI participant conducting research on replanting mangrove trees.

Wanapala, W. Nusa Tenggara: a university students club with wide interests. One of few NGOs from the region interested in developing forest conservation programs. Candidate for cooperation on local surveys.

Yayasan Indonesia Hijau, Bogor W. Java: The Green Indonesia Foundation implements environmental education and training programs, with issues including flora, fauna and forest conservation, for junior and senior high school students (on Java). YIH also is active in campaigns to preserve endangered species. Represented on the board.

Yayasan Mandiri, Bandung, W. Java: an appropriate technology and community development organization, one of SKEPHI's founders. They are involved in many issues, energy conservation and income-generation are the concerns most closely related to forest conservation.

Yayasan Pengembangan Masyarakat Desa, Jayapura, Irian Jaya: The Irian Jaya Community Development Foundation works to improve the conditions for indigenous people. Their concerns (among others) are for impacts of logging and transmigration on native lands.

Attachment B: Project Proposal for Submittal to USAID/VHP

NOTE: This is included for informational purposes only. The budget and project schedule are not included. Also, Appendix A (the NGO List) is the same as Attachment A of report and is not included.

Project Title : Development of Tropical Forest
Information Center

Submitting Agency : Indonesian Environmental Forum (WALHI)
Jl. Penjernihan I no. 15, Komp. Keuangan
Pejompongan, Jakarta Pusat
tel: 586820

Director : Agus Purnomo

Implementing
Agency : Indonesian NGO Network for Forest
Conservation (SKEPHI)
Jl. Suryopranoto no. 8, Jakarta Pusat
tel: 371 374

Director : Emmy Hafild

Project Officer : Hira Jhamtani

Date of
Presentation : February 12, 1987

Duration of Project: one year (beginning April 1987)

Total Budget : US \$ 37,700

Amount Requested : US \$ 14,690

I. SUMMARY

This proposal was designed by SKEPHI, the NGO Network for Forest Conservation in Indonesia, and is submitted through the Indonesian Environmental Forum (WALHI) to be implemented by SKEPHI (See Introduction).

Indonesian citizens' groups (non-governmental organizations or NGOs), concerned with the rapid depletion of tropical forests, are taking actions, but are hindered by lack of reliable information on the issues (Background). SKEPHI recognizes this problem and is developing a Forest Information Centre to gather and disseminate information to NGOs, the press and the government (Project Description). The longterm goals of this project are to encourage more NGO action in forest conservation, and to influence government policy towards more rational utilization of forest resources (Goals and Strategies).

The duration of the project is one year, extendable to two years.

II. INTRODUCTION:

SKEPHI was founded in 1982 by several environmental NGOs gathered at a Forestry Workshop initiated by WALHI and the Yayasan Mandiri, a appropriate technology organization in Bandung. SKEPHI was created to function as a network coordinator for NGOs concerned with the depletion of our forests. SKEPHI's basic functions now are to establish a forest Clearinghouse, to coordinate networking among NGOs and to lobby for the forest conservation cause.

During the first 3 years, SKEPHI had only one staff person, the coordinator, and the office was based at one of the founding groups, the Yayasan Mandiri. SKEPHI was successful in maintaining the NGO network, but because of lack of manpower, could not satisfactorily fulfill its functions as communication forum or forest conservation advocate. From 1982 to early 1985, SKEPHI took part in various training courses, provided resource persons for several Nature Conservation Training Courses, and participated in a Parliamentary hearing.

In early 1985, SKEPHI elected a new coordinator, now the Executive Director, and Board. Under the direction of Emmy Hafild, and with a more active board, SKEPHI was moved to Jakarta and activities were expanded. Now SKEPHI has an office, 8 staff members, more contacts with NGOs and other institutions, and growing donor support. SKEPHI organised a Forest Conservation Training Course in July 1985, a forest conservation workshop in December 1986, and served as resource persons in a nature conservation training in January 1986. SKEPHI is producing a newsletter for NGO communication, implementing a Forest Monitoring Project jointly with NGOs, preparing a Forest

Campaign for July 1987, and planning to develop an income through selling wilderness trips, cards and calenders.

At present SKEPHI has roughly 50 NGO participants involved in diverse forestry activities. There are groups in Bandung and North Sumatra who conduct regreening programs; youth Nature Lover's Clubs all over Indonesia; community development groups working with indigenous peoples; nature conservation education groups; and special interest organizations such as university clubs. A sampling of these groups is found in Appendix A.

III. BACKGROUND:

The tropical rainforests are the richest natural resource of the earth. Their rapid destruction has created worldwide concern and a global forest conservation movement. In Indonesia, concern for deforestation has led to a growing domestic NGO movement, however, the lack of adequate information hampers their efforts.

The Resource

Tropical rainforests are an important part of the global ecosystem. Tropical rainforests (TRF) cover 6% of the earth, yet they are home to half of the worlds 10 million species. They are rich banks of biological resources useful to mankind. For example, they harbor 70% of 3000 plant species used to treat cancer, besides supplying raw material for drugs to treat high blood pressure and schizophrenia. At least 1650 kinds of tropical forest plants are eaten as vegetables. Of the 240,000 species of flowering plants, 155,000 are TRF plants and 35,000 species are found in Asian TRF. Tropical rainforests also supply fuel, shelter and products for industry. In addition, tropical forests fill the important functions of conserving the soil regulating the water system, and helping to maintain the world climate.

Indonesia has the largest area of tropical rain forest in Asia. About 60% of the total 193 million hectares (ha) of land area are covered with forests. The official figure is 143 million ha. The biological wealth of our forests is notable and unique. About 100 species out of 500 mammal species and 1,480 species out of 9000 bird species are endemic. The plant species "tengkawang", for example, whose oil is medicinal, is found only in Kalimantan. In addition, 267 of the 4000 tree species produce commercial wood. Yet not much more is known about the vast genetic resources from the forests.

The Problems

This valuable resource is endangered by logging, cutting for

firewood, grazing, agricultural development, urban expansion, and natural causes. At least 27 million ha are lost worldwide each year according to one source (World Resources Institute, 1985). Other estimates range from 7.5 to 20 million ha each year.

With the loss of forests, genetic erosion sets in, with at least 20 plant species lost worldwide each day. Other impacts include wide-scale erosion, flooding, loss of topsoil, destruction of habitat for many animals and homes for farmers and forest natives.

In Indonesia the main causes of deforestation are logging and population pressures. Timber and forest products are a valuable source of foreign exchange (second after petroleum), encouraging exploitation. Thus loss of forest lands increased during the period 1967 to 1979 because of intensified logging operations. From 1950 to 1980, a total of 49 million hectares of forest disappeared. The pressure of population and growth means that agricultural expansion, transmigration, slash and burn farmers, as well as forest fires aggravated by human impacts, also lead to significant loss of forest. The rate of forest conversion due to these factors is estimated to be 0.6 to 1.5 million ha per year.

The impacts of forest loss are ecological, economical and socio-cultural. For example, soil fertility and crop productivity has decreased in Kalimantan, Sumatra and Sulawesi and especially Java. Loss of topsoil through erosion has reach 5 mm per year on Java and is increasing. Critical lands have been estimated at 43 million ha (at last count in 1983), increasing at least 550,000 ha each year. Loss of local genetic resources has not been estimated; however, the loss of local varieties of paddy, fruits and other plants have created dependency on chemical fertilizer and problems for pest control. Also, indigenous tribes in Kalimantan and Irian Jaya are losing their traditional source of livelihood and suffering social and cultural trauma. Thousands of transmigrants are facing problems due to declining harvest from poor soil.

NGO Action

The Indonesian environmental movement has shown increasing interest in the problems caused by over-exploitation of forests. Throughout Java and the outer islands many concerned NGOs are planting trees, increasing public awareness of the forests ecological significance, and speaking out on behalf of endangered flora, fauna and forest dwellers, both the indigenous inhabitants and the immigrant farmers from Sulawesi, Sumatra and Java.

The numbers of NGOs are growing and NGOs are beginning to be recognized as an alternative to government projects. However, the NGOs face many constraints to effective action. One major constraint is invalid or inaccessible data with which to back up their claims and action programs. The facts are often contradictory and out of date. For example, for the past decade the official

figure from Ministry of Forests has been 143 million hectares of forest, although we know forests are being destroyed regularly (550,000 ha each year). Little data exists on the social, cultural, and environmental impacts of large-scale logging, opening of forest lands for transmigration and plantations, not to mention unsuccessful reforestation programs. Likewise, little practical information is available to NGOs on suitable indigenous species for greening, and other appropriate technologies for small scale conservation efforts. Universities and research institutions have materials which are generally too technical for the average NGO field person. These obstacles discourage many NGOs from taking on advocacy and action programs.

SKEPHI's goal is to strengthen the NGOs involved in forest conservation, and assist them in overcoming the obstacles they face. One of the means is to locate appropriate information and promote exchange among NGOs and other agencies. Broadening the NGO information network, undertaking to obtain data first hand, and gaining public support will bring additional support to the forest conservation movement. This information will also support SKEPHI's efforts to assist government decision-making.

IV. GOALS AND STRATEGIES

The overall goals of development of the Tropical Forest Information Center (FIC) are to encourage more NGO action projects for forest conservation and the welfare of forest dwellers, and to assist development of government policy concerning utilization of forest resources. These goals will be achieved through gathering and disseminating reliable information on forest issues to NGOs, press and government.

Strategies for achieving these goals, and expected outputs for the first and second year, are:

1) Identification of priority issues in the field of forest conservation for each year. Also, for the second year, NGO participants of SKEPHI will determine SKEPHI's priority issues.

Output: Four - five issues selected each year as the priority topics of information gathering, information dissemination and lobbying.

2) Gathering of valid information and identification of additional information resources based on priority issues and NGOs' needs, from reliable primary and secondary sources.

Output: Creation of a small library of up-to-date, relevant, accessible, and practical materials in SKEPHI's office. The compilation of a resource guide to facilitate access to materials not in the library. For the second year, SKEPHI participation in an

operable regional (Asia-Pacific) computer-based network.

3) Dissemination of information on priority issues to NGOs, press and government through various channels.

Output: Six newsletters the first year, (12 the second year), 3-4 "news alerts" for NGOs and 6 press releases on special issues, 4 seminars on priority issues (4-6 the second year).

4) Facilitation of networking among NGOs through newsletter and joint programs.

Output: Greater participation of NGOs in SKEPHI network; evidenced by a) numbers of NGOs involved, b) their contributions to the newsletter, c) initiative to cooperate with SKEPHI, and d) greater cooperation among NGOs themselves.

5) (For second year) Developing cooperation between SKEPHI and NGOs for action-oriented community projects.

Output: Identification and development of three NGO-SKEPHI joint action projects. Implementation begun.

6) Providing information for decision-makers in a non-confrontational meetings.

Output: At least two meetings held between SKEPHI and government officials (Members of Parliament, Ministers of Transmigration, Forestry, Population and Environment, for example). Second year, at least 4 meetings.

7) Gaining public support indirectly through press and (2nd year) a bulletin for public consumption.

Output: Press coverage 6-8 times through Jakarta and provincial papers; printed responses of public in papers, increased public contact with SKEPHI, and increased subscriptions from public. 2nd year: publication and distribution of bulletin 6 times through mass media.

V. The Target Group:

The targets of information dissemination in order of priority are:

- 1) 51 NGO participants of SKEPHI (described in Appendix A), and SKEPHI itself,
- 2) Government decision makers, such as Ministers of Forestry, Transmigration, Population and Environment.
- 3) Selected members of the domestic Press.
- 4) The Indonesian public (through the press)
- 5) Selected international forest conservation NGOs.

The indirect beneficiaries of information dissemination will be the domestic NGOs' target groups, through the NGOs conducting projects to promote the welfare of indigenous tribes, local farmers and transmigrants.

VI. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Overall : The project consists of four components. First is the preliminary "Survey of Information Sources and Set Up of Classification System". The other three are simultaneous (following the survey and classification design): "Information Gathering" which includes field studies and literature, "Information Processing" and finally "Information Dissemination" through publications, seminars and meetings.

The priority of the project is information dissemination and application. Through information dissemination SKEPHI will inform decision makers, create public awareness and assist grass roots NGOs to develop local conservation projects through action and education. We hope NGOs will apply the information from SKEPHI in the form of social forestry and other action projects with the aim of income generation for small farmers and other forest dwellers.

The project design is based on SKEPHI's past experiences in undertaking advocacy and working with NGOs, through which we have determined their information needs. A project schedule for first year's activities is attached (Appendix B).

This year's four priority issues; transmigration, gold mining, national parks and greening, were determined by SKEPHI at a year-end workshop in December:

- 1) Transmigration was selected because this program is one of the major causes of forest loss and socio-cultural problems. Concerned NGOs have formed a network to develop alternatives for better implementation of this program. For this they need adequate and accurate data.

2) Gold Mining operations created concern recently because about 30 mining companies were found to be operating without any preliminary environmental impact assessment. The operation is strip alluvial mining which causes serious depletion of top soil. There is no mention of post-operation rehabilitation. The concession area is fairly large ranging from 300,000 to 3 million hectares. The socio-cultural impact to the local people is also a concern.

3) National Parks are a favourite destination of Nature Lover Clubs (NLC's-many of SKEPHI's participants are NLC's). One of our priorities is to inform NLCs about forests so they can then identify problems, help to think of alternatives and in turn educate others. Another reason is to try to involve the local people in management of national parks, as a means of income-generation, and to identify places of interest to promote tourism in national parks.

4) Regreening programs are one effort to conserve forest lands which so far have been unsuccessful because of lack of information. For instance, NGOs using indigenous tree species need information about species that are ecologically suitable to the soil in their area, how to plant them, and maintenance of the trees once they are planted. This information is generally not available.

B. Implementation:

1. Survey of Information Resources and Set up of Classification System:

The six week survey will identify information resources that can be accessed by SKEPHI and NGOs. The survey will be conducted through visits for institutions on Java and through correspondence and phone in other islands. Whenever possible, information exchange networks will be set up (for example, trading magazine subscriptions or newspaper clippings). SKEPHI will work together with local NGOs to undertake survey of information sources in the local area.

The result will be lists of universities, research institutions, environmental study centers, government departments, NGOs and individuals which can provide relevant information upon request. Lists of abstracts, indexes or classifications which represent the materials available at each source are already being compiled.

These lists will be published as the "Forestry Information Guide" which will be sent out to NGOs in installments.

Classification

No suitable system of classification exists so we are creating our own. A survey of existing systems and the suitability of each for our purposes has been done. A classification system based on "end-user" is now being designed with the help of an information

system expert. The system is geared for forestry information alone. We will start with manual retrieval and gradually move to a computer system. The system will be reviewed and updated 3 times during the first year and eventually once a year.

Technical assistance will be provided by Yayasan Mandiri (a SKEPHI participant) in selecting the computer hardware and software, and setting up a schedule for computerization.

2. Information Gathering:

Information will be gathered from primary and secondary sources.

Primary Sources

A two year joint Forest Monitoring Program (which began January 1987) will operate field surveys with local NGOs, especially in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Irian Jaya and other outer islands, to collect primary data on forest conditions, the impacts of logging, agricultural development and other factors. The focus of surveys this year are the four issues listed above (transmigration, regreening, gold mining and national parks). This program is a direct result of a forest conservation workshop held by WALHI and SKEPHI for NGOs in Kalimantan in December 1986.

Methodology of surveys:

Each survey will last from two to four weeks. Field surveys will be preceded by literary research on the issue, including information from the local NGO working with SKEPHI. The local NGO will facilitate the survey by arranging local transport and other logistics. A SKEPHI staff person, together with local NGO staff, will visit a forest dweller community and stay with them while gathering relevant information. They will also go to local forestry authorities, transmigration sites, and mining companies for information and observation.

The field data sought includes : the ecological conditions of the area, the socio-cultural condition of the people (especially related to depletion of the forest), economic conditions, and a need assessment.

Press releases and discussions will follow each survey. These are mentioned below.

We will seek to strengthen skills in areas such as "rapid rural appraisal", survey methodology and investigative reporting for outer-island NGOs involved in this component.

Secondary Sources

Secondary data will be collected from many sources. Several domestic newspapers, domestic and international bulletins and magazines will be monitored. These include: "Kompas", "Banjarmasin Post", "Jakarta Post", "Suara Karya", "Tempo", "Mutiara", "Prisma" and 28 other NGO bulletins, "Suara SAM", "Ecoforum", "AMBIO", "SIERRA" and other international NGO newsletters. Another source of secondary information are NGO, government and other project reports, workshop proceedings, research results, and technical books. Audiovisual materials will be developed (slides and tapes and films) for special purposes. Slide shows will be produced based on the field surveys. We will rent films on issues such as regreening and park management.

Printed information will be gathered with the help of WALHI through an exchange. WALHI's publications relevant to SKEPHI will be traded for publications WALHI does not receive. We will also learn from WALHI's experience in setting up their environmental information service.

Skills for documentation have been obtained through a short course (October - January). Additional needs for information management, especially dissemination for NGOs, will be met by a 4 -6 week course. Several organizations offer such a course: the International Organization for Consumers Unions (IOCU) in Penang, the Information and Documentation Centre (IDOC) in Rome, or the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in Bangkok.

3. Processing of Information

Processing includes classification, storage, and selection of news items and data for dissemination.

Information will initially be classified for manual retrieval with cards. This will eventually be replaced by computerized classification.

All incoming materials will be reviewed by the project officer and assistant and selected for use according to the four issues mentioned above. Materials of special interest include practical guides for social forestry and action-oriented information for NGOs' use. Other issues of special interest are preservation of biological diversity, mangroves, wetlands, and trade in flora and fauna. Last priority is information of general or academic interest. The preferred language is "Bahasa Indonesia".

Beginning 1988, the SKEPHI clearinghouse may also be involved in a regional computer network to exchange forest data which will have its own information processing requirements. The network concept was first discussed at the Kalimantan workshop in December 1986, and the database system and other aspects will be determined at another networking seminar in February 1987, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). This seminar will

determine how SKEPHI will fit into regional and global rainforest computer networking.

English comprehension ability (for processing international materials) will be enhanced by addition of native-speaker to the staff, and through English training for the project assistant beginning late 1987.

4. Information Dissemination:

This is the most important component of the clearinghouse. NGOs needs for various kinds of information will thus be met through several channels as follows:

a) Newsletter: The eight page tabloid newsletter "Berita Hutan" has appeared since March 1986. It is bimonthly and thematic. Future themes will be transmigration, mining, management of national parks and greening. It is also a communication forum for NGOs in forest conservation. Thus NGO contributions in the form of articles and action news to the newsletter will be important.

b) Press Releases: These will be the main tool to reach the press and public, and help fulfill SKEPHI's function as forest conservation advocate. Six to eight will be produced with new data coming in from field studies, and will appear prior to the Seminars.

c) Four Seminars with press, NGOs, interested public and government officials will follow field surveys to publicize the issues and generate concern. Audiovisuals, mainly slide shows of the trips, will be used. Each will be a one day seminar with approximately 50 participants and a local resource person.

d) Meetings with members of Parliament, and with the Ministers of Forestry, Environment and Population, Transmigration and Mining and Energy will be arranged to present the summary results of field surveys and other NGOs efforts.

e) Specific information requests from NGOs will be met through personal visits, letters or phone contact as time allows. A 2-4 p. "News Alert" on special topics will be sent out periodically, and the "Forestry Information Guide" will be mailed in installments.

f) The potential regional network will add another channel for disseminating (and gathering) information. This will be valuable because of the similarities of issues that occur. The regional network involves Asia-Pacific NGOs. An exchange of experiences and innovations among the regional NGOs will support the movement. Development of this network is heavily dependent on initiatives from other NGOs in the region.

4. Facilities Required:

For storing materials, new shelves and filing cabinets are required. Most of the material will be as articles, clippings and copies of reports. Storage cabinets will be required for slideshows and equipment.

A computer (hard-disk capacity with near letter-quality printer) will assist with administration, financial management, mailing lists, writing, and producing reports, newsletters and press releases. Eventually we will use the computer for information processing and networking.

Other equipment required include a tape recorder and slide projector for audiovisual presentations, and camera and portable typewriter for field surveys.

5. Summary of Second Year

Some basic activities will be the same in the second year. Information gathering, processing and dissemination through newsletters and seminars will continue. We will add new means of dissemination, and also organise action projects.

The activities of Forest Information Centre will be more routine and less time consuming. The FIC will become more of a tool to support SKEPHI's own action oriented programs. Another trend that will be visible is an attempt to be self-sustainable. We will charge information services to individuals, profit-making agencies and international NGOs. Gradually we will increase public subscriptions. We will also write and sell articles for mass media making use of the available information. In addition, other projects which will use the information center will be able to cover a greater part of the second year information centre budget.

Also during the second year, SKEPHI will put more emphasis towards action programs such as social forestry and establishing demonstration plots of replanting. We will also conduct campaign to the public all over Indonesia with the help of musicians and artists.

By 1988 we expect our income generation activities, making t-shirts, calenders, cards and especially organizing wilderness trips for nature-loving tourists, to make at least 10% of the budget.

We will elaborate on these plans and by February 1988 we will submit another proposal and budget for the second year.

VI. PROJECT EVALUATION AND REPORTING

We will consider quantitative and qualitative aspects in evaluating the projects. Quantitative evaluation will be done by staff, while qualitative evaluation will be conducted in workshops inviting the board, selected participants, representatives of information sources and an objective but informed person to facilitate.

Evaluation will be conducted at mid-year and year-end. The SKEPHI-NGO workshop scheduled for August 1987 will be a forum for mid-year evaluation. A special year-end workshop will be organized inviting selected NGO participants. Evaluation will also be a continuous process through letters and contacts made during the year.

The points to be evaluated quantitatively will be in accordance with the expected outputs (described in Goals and Strategies). Some of the indicators of success are :

- whether the clearinghouse is operating,
- whether the number of publications are as expected, and
- whether other means for dissemination are conducted as planned.

Some of the qualitative issues to be discussed among NGOs at both workshops will be :

- the NGOs perception of effectiveness of information service.
- the quality of SKEPHI publications, both content and presentation.
- government response towards SKEPHI, and follow-up of press coverage, will be indicators of success of information dissemination to government and press.
- Lastly, the level of public understanding of NGO activities and forest conservation movement as a result of information dissemination by SKEPHI (through the Press).

V. PROJECT ORGANIZATION

Project Coordinator : Hira Jhamtani. Biologist, some experience in field surveys, good command of English, previous SKEPHI volunteer. Also of Biological Sciences Club. Duties include: coordinate project staff, oversee information management and the newsletter, coordinate Seminars, write for News Alert and the newsletter, and report on project.

Project Assistants:

Jentimala, background in secretary school, and short training in information classification. Duties include classification, filing, and some administration.

A native-speaker (VIA volunteer) is planned to arrive mid-1987. Duties will include international liaison and information processing.

Hidayat Hibani, biology background, and experience as volunteer with SKEPHI. Duties are: editor of newsletter, coordinating local networking and conducting survey of information resources.

Field Monitoring Coordinator: Eddy Wahyono, field biologist with ability to plan surveys, analyse data and prepare reports. Duties are : coordinate field surveys, present results of surveys, and represent SKEPHI in networking with outer-island NGOs.

Bookkeeping : Achmad Djen (WALHI) will assist the SKEPHI bookkeeper (a new one to be hired before project begins). Duties: ensure that proper records are kept and oversee financial reports.

Lobbying officer: Emmy Hafild, (SKEPHI executive director) agronomist, with good command of English, worked as youth leader and writer for Green Indonesia Foundation for 2 years. Will represent SKEPHI at meetings with government and in international forums.