

SUPPORTING **4**  
ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROJECT IN JAPAN

4.1. The Activities of the Experts' Team in Japan (Before Dispatched)

Based on the Record of Discussions ( R/D ) signed on 4 May 1976, the preparation for the implementation was started in both the Governments. In Japan, during 7 months until the dispatch of the Experts' Team, the officials concerned commenced the preparation, mainly the preparation for the dispatch of experts, such as the selection and the appointment of the experts, the presentations/orientations on activities for experts and so forth.

After being appointed and getting those presentations/orientations, the experts, Mr. Y. Miki, Mr. S. Kikkawa, Mr. K. Kubo, Mr. K. Ozaki and Mr. K. Tanabe, have been organized as an experts' team for the Project. Then, in medio November 1976, with the guidance of a JICA staff official concerned, Mr. Hidetaka KOUZUKI, the Experts' Team commenced the formation of a technical cooperation plan for the Project, under the consideration of the necessity of a terms of reference on the activities of the experts for the Project. This formation of the plan was conducted by the Experts' Team and Mr. H. Kouzuki through discussions, called free-talking by the method of K.J. (a way to reach a concensus on certain subjects by free-talking, s.t.c.

In the early December 1976, the Experts' Team and Mr. H. Kouzuki with the assistance of other officials concerned, have finalized the plan as an alternative for the Project's plan of operation.

And the plan was brought by the Experts' Team to Indonesia on 25 December 1976, afterwards the contents of the plan were discussed and agreed upon at the first Joint Committee meeting on the last day of the year 1976.

Thus, the cooperation activities were commenced with the approval of the plan. It can be said, too, that the Project was commenced with the arrival of the plan. This technical cooperation plan for the project is shown as a summary in Annex 5.8.

#### 4.2. The Activities of the Supporting Committee

At the same time with the decision of the cooperation for the Project, the preparation for the organizing the supporting committees was commenced by JICA, with the purpose of supporting activities of the Experts' Team for 30 months. And the supporting Committee, consisting of a chairman and 7 members, was organized in November 1976. Then, the supporting Committee meeting was held as a preparating meeting with 20 attendants including the Experts on 3 December 1976.

During the 27 months until April 1979, the meetings of the Supporting Committee were held 5 times as the occasion demands, on 30 March, 25 May, 29 July 1977, 20 January 1978 and 23 February 1978. In those meeting, the operation plan, various kinds of problems of the Project etc. were discussed to give the advice to the JICA or the Experts' Team.

The activities of the Supporting Committee members, were not only to attend at the meeting, but also to Joint the survey team dispatched by JICA as a leader or a member, and the activities of the Project Team as a short-term experts or a lectureor at the Seminar of the Project, such as Prof. Dr. S. Ito, Dr. K. Muto and Mr. N. Sasano.

But during the last one year, it was regretful that the meeting was never held any more, because of the many kinds difficulty, so that the supporting Committee was dispersed at a time close to the prolongation, i.e. on 1 April 1979.

Although the Committee was dispersed, a supporting system for the prolongation stage in stedd of the Committee is under Consideration of JICA, such as a system of Supporting throughout the cooperation period who should joint each survey team for the Project dispatched by JICA.

The members of the Supporting Committee are shown in the following list.

Member List of the Supporting Committee

Name	Position
Dr. Akira TAKAHASHI*	Professor University of Tokyo.
Dr. Shingo ITO	Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture.
Dr. Kazuo NUTO	Associate Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture.
Mr. Tsutomu SHIBAZAKI	Regional Planner, M.A.F.F.
Mr. Kenro KAWASHIMA	- ditto -
Mr. Toshinao MURATA	- ditto -
Mr. Ken VESUGI**	Agricultural economist, M.A.F.F.
Mr. Hobuharu SASANO	Regional Planner, M.A.F.F.

Note : \*) Chairman of the Committee.

\*\*\*) He is a former first secretary for agricultural affairs at the Embassy of Japan in Jakarta.

#### 4.3. The Activities of Officials Concerned

Besides the activities of the Supporting Committee, the following activities of the officials in charge must also be described in this chapter.

##### 1) The Joint Committee in Japan :

The Joint Committee in Japan, consisting of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery and JICA/Japan International Cooperation Agency, was called many times as the occasion demands during the last 30 months. For example, the meeting was held concerning the prolongation matter 7 times during the last 5 months.

At the meeting, an important matter such as the budget, the requests of the Joint Committee and the Steering Committee in Indonesia, the dispatch of the survey team, for the prolongation and so forth, were discussed and consulted among the Agency.

2) The Dispatch of the short-term Experts, lecturers for the Seminar and survey missions, are shown respectively in Annex 5.10 and 5.11.

3) The delivery of the equipments (Refer to Annex 5.25).

4) Receiving the officials concerned and Counterparts from the Project (Refer to art. 2.5-3).

##### 5) Opening the report meeting of the team and short-term Experts' :

Report meetings of the team, short-term Experts and lecturers for the Seminar, were held 8 times at the JICA in Tokyo by the following schedule :

15 July 1977	Reported by Ito Mission.
20 Jan. 1978	Reported by short-term Experts, Mr. I. Wishiyama, Mr. N. Tatsuni and Mr Y. Ogawa.
23 Feb. 1978	Reported by short-term Experts, Mr. M. Funada, Dr. T. Kafuku and Dr. H. Nishimura.
10 May 1978	Reported by short-term Experts and lecturer, Dr. H. Iizumi, Mr. K. Morinishi and Dr. K. Muto.
25 Aug. 1978	Reported by the Suzuki Mission.
15 Dec. 1978	Reported by a short-term Expert, Mr. N. Sasano.

20 Jan. 1979

Reported by short-term Experts, Mr.H.Funada,  
Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. H. Shiojiri, Mr. Y. Shiraishi,  
Dr. S. Shoji, Mr. R. Terui , Mr. S. Yamaguchi,  
Mr. M. Sasano and Mr. K. Matsuo.

26 Mar. 1979

Reported by the Evaluation Team  
(Sasano Mission).

ANNEX **5**

5. 0.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (T.O.R.)  
Agricultural Development Studies  
South Sulawesi (ATA-63)  
May 1974

Note: This T.O.R. dated 15 May 1974 is the original of the T.O.R. on this Project, ATA-140.

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OBJECTIVES :

To formulate a comprehensive agricultural development program, advice and prepare guidelines necessary for planning and implementation of the program so that resources will be used efficiently to increase agricultural food production and increase farmer's income in the region.

TERMS OF REFERENCE - SCOPE OF CONSULTING SERVICES

1. The consultant/experts will conduct study, discussions with appropriate Indonesian authorities on:
  - a) Study on agricultural development potentialities and setting priorities for area/regional agricultural development.
  - b) Evaluate the agricultural development program of South Sulawesi during Pelita I.
  - c) Collect data and analysis of farmer's income, farm management and farmer's price trend.
  - d) Analysis of the Regional income, agricultural income per Commodities.
  - e) Train the Staff of Regional Development Planning in the National and Regional level on project/program preparation, formulation and evaluation of regional agricultural development program/project.
2. On the basis of :
  - a) The result of the study on agricultural development potentialities.
  - b) The result of evaluation on agricultural development program (Pelita I) of South Sulawesi.



- c) The result of analysis of regional income, agricultural income per-commodities and farmer's income and agricultural product price trend.

The Consultant will recommend the the necessary agricultural sector growth per commodities in balanced with other sector growth. Formulate policies and program/projects to achieved the said agricultural balanced growth and to increase farmer's income.

Recommend the program for Regional Staf Development Planning to carry out the proposed programmes/projects.

The consultant also estimate the cost (local and foreign exchange) and technical assistance in carrying out the programmes/projects.

3. The agreement will be reached with the appropriate Indonesian authorities on :
- a) Number, duration of specialized experts services.
  - b) Field and office facilities needed to conduct the study of agricultural development potentialities and for evaluation of agricultural development program (Pelita I), analysis of Regional Income and for data collection on food production price.
  - c) Training of the Regional Development Planning Staf both on National and Regional level within the country or abroad.
  - d) Government of Indonesian Contribution (transportation and travel expenses, additional equipment, operation and maintenance cost, workshop and training, office/administration cost, Counterpart honorarie etc.).

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

South Sulawesi is the big rice producing area in the East, supplies other areas, such as South Kalimantan, Central & South East Sulawesi and Maluku from its product. Planted areas for food crops in South Sulawesi consist of:

lowland rice (554,500 Ha), up land rice (45,000 Ha), corn (409,910 Ha), cassava (69,068 Ha), sweet potatoes (17,800 Ha), groundnuts (41,667 Ha), soy beans (9,275 Ha) and green peas (31,983 Ha).

Total population is 5,189,227 people and some areas are sparsely populated.

Total area of South Sulawesi 7,750,440 Ha which only about 6,5 % cultivated,

so that a great land resources have not been exploited yet for increasing production of rice, horticulture, as well as other food crops to support National economy and regional economy development and to raise the farmer's income in the region.

A well formulated programmes/projects to exploit agricultural regional potentialities in balanced with other sectors are needed, for this purpose required a study for development of the agricultural regional potentialities, to a certain increase of food production and increase of farmer's income.

5. Resources :

Donor Contribution :

Advisor/Experts Services .....	Nf. 210,000
Fellowship & facilities .....	Nf. 50,000
Equipment & facilities .....	Nf. 100,000
Operational Funds .....	Nf. 80,000
Reserve Funds .....	Nf. 10,000

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T o t a l Nf. 450,000

Indonesian Contribution : 30 % of total aid : Nf. 135,000

Dinas Perumahan

15 Mei 1974

(Excerpt from IGGI LIST )

ATA - 63 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY (South Sulawesi)

The development of rural areas will effect the change in crop pattern and increasing the income of the rural people. This study is needed to assess the agricultural development potentials in this area and finding out certain priorities for agricultural development. A team of experts: regional planner, agricultural economist, marketing expert, and land-use specialist are needed to carry out the study.

(See also cooperative projects).

Assistance requested : \$ 150,000 G.M.A.: Dept. of Agriculture, Dit. Gen. of Agriculture.

SECOND DRAFT

Terms of Reference (T.O.R.)

Regional Agricultural Development Planning/ATA-140

South Sulawesi  
November 1975

Note: This T.O.R. for the Project is the second draft which was compiled by the Bureau of Planning, M.A. on 24 November 1975. And this T.O.R. was handed over to the Japanese Preliminary Survey Team on 27 November 1975. The first one was presented to the Embassy of Japan in Jakarta on 1 October 1975.

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I. Objectives:

The regional agricultural development project is divided into two phases, the project planning phase and project preparation phase. In the first one which should not exceed 18 months detailed suggestions for the implementation of projects are to be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The objectives of the project can be detailed as follows:

- i) to assist the Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture in improving the methods and techniques of regional agricultural planning.
- ii) to start a demonstrational planning for one of the provinces of the outer islands of Indonesia,  
e.g. South Sulawesi.
- iii) to give guidelines for coordination of regional agricultural department projects.
- iv) to improve documentation and evaluation techniques for agricultural projects in various subsectors.

II. Japan Contribution

1. Manpower

Project Identification

- a. Team consists of five members will select the best region for further consideration for the implementation of the project.

Project Implementation

b. Three experts for each of the project phases, that consists of:

- i) Agricultural economist
- ii) Agronomist, and
- iii) Regional Agricultural Planner.

All experts are expected to have already practical experience in their field.

c. 24 man-months short term experts for the planning phase:  
50 man-months for the preparation phase.

2. Facilities/equipment: for project implementation

- a. office equipment in addition to basic equipment
- b. accommodation for the experts and short-term experts
- c. four jeeps, including spareparts.
- d. travel cost, and expenses for the experts and the short term experts, should be born by the Japanese Government.

3. Training:

During the whole project duration, on-the-job training and classroom-training is to be given to counterparts, especially on the provincial level as necessary.

In addition 30-man-months training abroad (e.i Japan, Philippine, Malaysia) should be provided.

III. Indonesia Contribution

The Indonesian counterpart will be the planning Bureau & several DGs in the Ministry of Agriculture: it will provide:

1. Man powers for project implementation

- 3 full time counterparts.
- 3 part time counterparts.
- 1 secretary.
- 2 drivers

2. Facilities: for project implementation

- a. office space and basic office equipment in Jakarta and in the province.
- b. additional transportation as required.
- c. running costs for vehicles.
- d. travel costs and expenses for the Indonesian team members.

IV. Workplan:

1. Project planning phase: Starting date: 1 July 1976

It should not exceed 18 months and include the following tasks:

- preparation
- data collection
- identification and survey
- preparation of prefeasibility studies of agricultural sub-sectors.
- discussion of findings
- presentation of final prefeasibility studies after 17 months.

2. Project preparation phase:

It should not exceed 12 months and include the following tasks:

- appraisal of recommendations
- plans of operation of projects in several sub-sectors.
- pilot projects implementation.

V. The Cost of the Project:

1. External Inputs:

- Project planning phase	: US\$	P.M. *)
- Project preparation phase	: US\$	P.M.
T o t a l	: US\$	P.M.

2. Government Contribution:

- Project planning phase	: Rp.	P.M.
- Project preparation phase	: Rp.	P.M.
T o t a l	: Rp.	P.M.

\*) P.M. subject for the discussion with the identification team.

COMMENTS

Of Team on T.O.R. for Regional Agricultural  
Development Planning/ATA-140 South Sulawesi  
November 1975

Note: This document was written by the Preliminary survey  
Team as a comment on the second draft of T.O.R. and handed  
over to the Bureau of Planning, M.A. on 27 November 1975.

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The way of extending the Japanese Technical Cooperation will be the  
dispatch of experts, the supply of equipment, and the provision of  
training during the planning project period.

This project will be started after the signature of the "Record of Dis-  
cussion". (hereinafter referred to R/D)

I. Objectives

Main objective of the project would be to start a demonstrational plan-  
ning for one of the provinces of the outer islands of Indonesia e.g.  
South Sulawesi.

The others objectives of i), iii) and iv) are expected to be attained  
during the course of demonstrational planning activities.

II. Japanese Contribution

1. Dispatch of experts

The Japanese Government will be able to dispatch the three experts, i.e.  
an agro-economist, a regional agricultural planner, and agronomist.

They will work in the planning Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture and  
in the Local Government.

Since the main object of the project, as mentioned above, is to start  
the demonstrational planning for one province, together with the on-the-  
job training on the provincial level, the service of the said Japanese  
experts will mainly be in the Local Government.

It is therefore of the opinion of the team that the dispatch of one advisor or team leader who would work in the Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture for the purpose of co-ordinating both the Japanese experts and the personnel in the Bureaus and the Directorates General concerned would be advisable.

In case of the necessity of short-term experts for the implementation of the project, the short-term experts or the technical guidance team will be sent.

## 2. Supply of Equipment

The equipment proposed by the Government of Indonesia will be supplied as many as possible.

## 3. Provision of Training

According to the proposal of the Government of Indonesia, on-the-job training and class room training will be given in the project area and others.

The participants for the training in Japan, will be taken care of by the Japan International Agency, JICA.

Although the provision of the training in the third countries is difficult, it will be possible in the same of development projects which have already been advanced in Indonesia.

## III. Work Plan

1. The tasks of preparation, data collection, identification and survey will make the first stage of the planning phase.

2. Identification and survey are very important for the preparation of the budget for the next year, when the preparation of pre-feasibility studies and the presentation of the final pre-feasibility should be done.

For this purpose, the identification and survey should be finalized, even though parts of them were tentative, by the end of the year of 1976.

3. The pre-feasibility study will be prepared and finalized for each project in each agricultural sub-sector.

Accordingly, the planning phase will enter into the second stage from the preparation of pre-feasibility studies.

4. The specific projects in several agricultural sub-sectors will start to be prepared at this second stage of the planning phase, which will be continuously followed up by the project preparation phase.

5. Some of the specific projects will be implemented as the technical cooperation projects in which the Government of Japan may be interested.

(The other specific projects may be followed up by the feasibility study, which will show the economic and technical feasibility enough to introduce the capital assistance or the private investment from abroad)

6. JICA, (which amalgamated the former OICA) usually conducts three stages of surveys for the identification, preparation and formulation of the technical cooperation projects.

That is,

- a) Preliminary survey or prefeasibility survey
- b) Feasibility survey
- c) Detailed design

a) and b) will be conducted in the second stage of the planning phase. c) will be conducted in the project preparation phase. After conducting.

a) and b) surveys, the R/E will be signed and the project will be started.

7. From the viewpoint of each specific project, the identification, preparation, formulation, and implementation are the continuous flow of process of study, survey, and implementation activities. The number of months necessary for finalizing these processes vary from each specific project to project.

Therefore, it is not quite appropriate to demarcate simultaneously for these prefeasibility and implementation of all specific projects.

It is also the same as to the simultaneous termination of the project preparation phase for all specific projects.



8. From the viewpoint of these circumstances, the number, the fields, and the terms of services of the Japanese experts as mentioned in 1, Manpower II. Japanese contribution, should be flexible.

These matters should be decided, as needs arise in the consultation between the personnel concerned in the Government of Indonesia and in the Government of Japan referring to the opinion by the advisor or the team leader of the Japanese experts.

It is advisable to try to make use of the services of the Japanese experts assigned to other projects in Indonesia for the purpose of conducting the survey on the planning project, when they are available and agreed by the Government of Indonesia.

9. When some specific projects are under the jurisdiction of the agencies or the Directorates General other than the Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, the close coordination is advised between these Agencies or Directorates General and the Bureau since the second stage of the planning phase.

10. For instance, when such a cooperation as setting up the ADU, RDU and/or Tani Makmur in the province of South Sulawesi is expected to be extended by the Government of Japan, this cooperation project may better be identified and prepared by prefeasibility study in the planning stage this planning project.

11. When the specific projects start, the experts to be dispatched, the equipment to be supplied, and training to be provided for these projects will be consulted and agreed upon between both the Governments. These are not included in the above mentioned for this planning project.

#### IV. Cost of Project

##### 1. External input

The whole contribution from the Government of Japan for the planning project may be as much as the contribution made for each cooperation project in Indonesia, that is, the West Java Food Production Project and the Irijun Agricultural Development Project.

V. Co-ordination with other technical cooperation project in South Sulawesi by the Government of Japan.

The Sericulture Development Project and the Central South Sulawesi Water Resources Development Project have very important role to play in the regional agricultural development planning.

Accordingly, the close co-ordination should be made between two projects and this planning project.

5.3.

THE ITEMS

Clarified on Modified Draft T.O.R.  
& The Result of Field Survey  
December 1975

Note: This document was enclosed in the letter of the Leader of the Preliminary Survey Team which was addressed to Dr. A.T. Birowo, the Director of Planning Bureau, M.A., dated 9 December 1975.

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1. The Regional Agricultural Development Planning, South Sulawesi (ARA-140) is the project under the Planning Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture.
  2. This project has two phases, such as the project planning at the first phase and the experimental project implementation in some of the agricultural sub-sectors at the second phase. Then the development projects to follow the above experimental projects are not included in this project (ARA-140).  
Of the objectives in T.O.R.I, i) is to be implemented at the first phase, ii) at the second phase, and iii) and iv) are the specifications of i).
  3. The Province of South Sulawesi has sufficient absorbing capability to implement this project.
  4. The demonstrational planning in objectives I, ii) in the T.O.R. means the experimental project to be carried out in South Sulawesi.
  5. The number, the scale, etc. of the experimental projects are determined by the managing capacity on the side of Indonesia.
  6. The number of the best region of II, 1, a, in T.O.R. where experimental projects are to be implemented will be one at the beginning of the project and may be increased later on.
  7. One advisor/team leader to be posted in Jakarta and three experts mainly in South Sulawesi will be dispatched. In addition, more short-term experts will be needed for the implementation of the project.

8. The Japanese experts' office is the technique transfer together with participation in the process of the project planning and the implementation of the experimental projects.
9. The experts dispatch, equipment supply and training in Japan will be started as soon as possible after the signature of R/D.
10. Although the experimental projects are executed at the second phase (within 12 months) as a rule, yet the dispatch of the experts and the equipment supply for those projects may be started within the first phase for the purpose of smooth implementation of the experimental projects may be prolonged if necessary.
11. The experimental projects after the completion of the second phases, will be handed over as the development projects to the Directorates General, the Agencies or the Local Government, etc. concerned.
12. Even during of the second five year development plan, if the new development projects in South Sulawesi are proposed as the technical and financial cooperation projects by the Directorates General or the Agencies, they can be taken-up in parallel with the Regional Agricultural Development Planning (AMA-140), by BAPPENAS through the Planning Bureau the Ministry of Agriculture, on condition that they coincider with the Indonesia policy for agriculture and they are urgent projects contributing to the development.

#### RESULT OF FIELD SURVEY

According to the T.O.R. for (AMA-140) and the suggestion of the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi, the team made rough surveys of Kabupaten, Jeneponto, Takalar, Pangkep, Pinrang and Wajo to select the best region for the experimental project.

Taking the liberty of expressing our impressing, as a result of the observation, Kabupaten Jeneponto and Takalar might as well be selected as the best region for the soonest implementation of the experimental projects.

The reason are as follows:

Firstly, Kabupaten Jeneponto has many kinds of agricultural development constraints, for instance, low-land productivity of secondary crops, deterioration of land due to erosion and stagnancy of reforestation, non-improved varieties of citrus, inadequacy of facilities and technique of

water management for paddy fields and fish ponds. The experimental projects may be useful for finding methods to overcome these developments constraints and to be adapted to the other region of South Sulawesi. Kabupaten Takalar intends the diversifications of rice monoculture, though it has not yet been oriented.

Secondly, the Japanese experts and their counterparts to study the overall agricultural development plan at Ujung Pandang will easily cover this region.

Thirdly, the provincial and regencial officials, and the farmers in the region have strong will to overcome the difficulties.

Fourthly, there have been no foreign assistance projects yet.

The identification and the implementation of the experimental projects in this region will have to be done as soon as possible by the Japanese Experts and their counterparts, and the other regions will also be selected if there is capability.

RECORD OF DISCUSSION  
Between M.A. & the Preliminary Survey Team for  
the Project on  
9 December 1975

1. Background

1.1. Indonesia has succeeded in developing a sense of political unity among all the existing regions, so that as all the 26 provinces politically have been united and there are no sense of regionalism.

1.2. Further step ahead is to establish an economic structure reaching through all regions.

The implementation of economic development has been carried out through First, Second, and further successive Five-Year Development Plan.

The economy of one region is a subsystem of the national economy. The sense of economic integration should be developed among the various regions within the national economic system.

1.3. The implementation of economic integration is started among other by improving the ability of a region to formulate its economic development. For each region, its development should be based on local resource endowment in meeting the goal set by the national plan.

The aim is to increase farmers' income and maximizing their contribution to support national development objectives.

The regional planning activity is formulated in the project: Regional Agricultural Development Planning (ATA-140).

2. The objectives of the project

The objectives of the project can be detailed as follows:

- i) to assist the Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture in improving the methods and techniques of regional agricultural planning.
- ii) to start a demonstrational planning for one of the provinces of the outer islands of Indonesia,  
e.g. South Sulawesi
- iii) to give guidelines for coordination of regional agricultural development projects.
- iv) to improve documentation and evaluation techniques for agricultural projects in various subsectors.

3. The main activity of the project

3.1. The main activity of the project is to give education and training to the regional planning staffs on how to formulate a plan, how to evaluate an existing plan and how to develop projects consistent with the plan.

3.2. South Sulawesi has developed a Regional Development Plan RDA-140 should be able to review whether this plan has been correctly formulated or whether there are shortcomings that need to be improved. There are now in South Sulawesi several projects, national, regional as well as external assistance projects. RDA-140 should review what is going on in this region and to analyse whether these projects have been appropriately formulated or not.

If not, it may give recommendation to discontinue the project. This kind of expertise should be transferred by the Japanese experts to the Indonesian Counterparts. For this purpose appropriate time is required to enable the Indonesian Counterparts to absorb and to digest the above expertise.

4. The schedule of activities

4.1. The project planning phase

- a. to evaluate the Regional Development Plan that has been formulated by the RAPPEDA.

- b. to prepare a demonstrational planning project in Jeneponto and Takalar as a pilot experiment. This pilot project will be a subsystem of the Development System of South Sulawesi. The draft proposal of the experimental project in Jeneponto and Takalar, and the requirement of short-term experts and equipment should be discussed with the Indonesian Government. The implement these activities about 18 months is required starting from 1 July 1976 up to December 1977. The success of this planning phase to shorten the duration is only possible if the Indonesian officials are able to follow the project activity. It should be stressed that the focus of the project is improving the planning capability in the region.

#### 4.2. The Project preparation phase

The project activities in this phase are:

- a. Implementation of the experimental project in Jeneponto and Takalar region.
- b. Preparation of some projects in other region.

This phase will require 12 months starting from January 1978 up to December 1978.

#### 5. Out of the project

The project will generate two important outputs:

- a. Recommendation concerning Agricultural Development in South Sulawesi.

This recommendation should able to give answers to the following question:

- why
- what should be done
- where
- how much should be invested

- b. A project model that has been going on, which could be continued by the trained local staffs.



5.5.

THIRD DRAFT

Terms of Reference (T.O.R.)

Regional Agricultural Development Planning/ATA-140

South Sulawesi

January 1976

Note: This T.O.R. dated 14 January 1976, was compiled by the Bureau of Planning, M.A. based on the record of discussion on 9 December 1975.

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1. Background

1.1. Indonesia has succeeded in developing a sense of political unity among all the existing regions, so that as all the 26 provinces politically have been united and there are no sense of regionalism.

1.2. Further step ahead is to establish an economic structure reaching through all regions. The implementation of economic development has been carried out through First, Second, and further successive Five - Year Development Plan.

The economy of one region is a subsystem of the national economy. The sense of economic integration should be developed among the various regions within the national economic system.

1.3. The implementation of economic integration is started among other by improving the ability of a region to formulate its economic development. For each region, its development should be based on local resource endowment in meeting the goal set by the national plan.

The aim is to increase farmers' income and maximizing their contribution to support national development objectives.

The regional planning activity is formulated in the project: Regional Agricultural Development Planning (ATA-140).

2. The objectives of the project.

The objectives of the project can be detailed as follows:

- i. to assist the Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture in improving the methods and techniques of regional agricultural planning.
- ii. to start a regional agricultural study for one of the provinces of the outer islands of Indonesia, e.g. South Sulawesi.
- iii. to give guidelines for coordination of regional agricultural development projects.
- iv. to improve documentation and evaluation techniques for agricultural projects in various subsectors.

3. The main activity of the project.

3.1. The main activity of the project is to give education and training to the regional planning staffs on how to formulate a plan, how to evaluate an existing plan and how to develop projects consistent with the plan.

3.2. South Sulawesi has developed a Regional Development Plan formulated by the BAPPEDA (Province Planning Agency).

ATA-140 should be also to review whether this plan has been correctly formulated or whether there are shortcomings that need to be improved. There are now in South Sulawesi several projects, national regional as well as external assistance projects. ATA-140 should review what is going on in this region and to analyse whether these projects have been appropriately formulated or not. If not, it may give recommendation to discontinue the project. This kind of expertise should be transferred by the Japanese experts to the Indonesian Counterparts. For this purpose appropriate time is required to enable the Indonesia Counterparts to absorb and to digest the above expertise.

4. Work plan

The regional agricultural development project is divided into two phases, the project planning phase and the project preparation phase. In the first one which should not exceed 12 months detailed suggestions for the implementation of projects are to be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture.

4.1. Project planning phase:

Consists of the following tasks:

\*1st stage

- preparation
- data collection
- identification and survey.

\*2nd stage

- to evaluate the Regional Development Plan that has been formulated by the RRDAD.
- preparation of prefeasibility studies of agricultural sub-sectors.
- discussion of findings.
- presentation of final prefeasibility studies.

4.2. Project preparation phase:

Special study for Kabupaten Jeneponto and Takalar as a subsystem of the Development System of South Sulawesi, consists of the following tasks:

- appraisal of recommendations
- plans of operation of projects in several sub-sectors.

5. Time schedule

5.1. To implement these activities about 18 months is required starting from 1 July 1976 up to December 1977. The success of this planning phase to shorten the duration is only possible if the Indonesian officials are able to follow the project activity. It should be stressed that the focus of the project is improving the planning capability in the region.

5.2. The project preparation phase

This phase will require 12 months starting from January 1978 up to December 1978.

6. Output of the project

The project will generate two important outputs:

- a. Recommendation concerning Agricultural Development in South Sulawesi. This recommendation should be able to give answers to the following questions:

- why
  - what should be done
  - where
  - how much should be invested
- b. Recommendation concerning Agricultural Development in Jenepono and Takalar as a subsystem of the Development System of South Sulawesi.

## 7. Japan Contribution

### 1. Manpower

#### Project Identification

- a. Team consists of five members will select the best region for further consideration for the implementation of the project.

#### Project Implementation

- b. Three experts for each of the project phases, that consist of:
- i. Agricultural economist
  - ii. Agronomist, and
  - iii. Regional Agricultural Planner.

All experts are expected to have already practical experience in their field.

- c. 24 man-months short term experts for the planning phase:  
50 man-months for the preparation phase.
- d. One advisor or Team Leader to be posted in Jakarta.

### 2. Facilities and equipment for project implementation

- a. office equipment in addition to basic equipment
- b. accomodation for the experts and short-term experts
- c. four jeeps, including spareparts
- d. travel cost, and expenses for the experts and the short term experts, should be born by the Japanese Government.

### 3. Training and Fellowship

During the whole project duration, On-the-job training and class-room training is to be given to counterparts, especially on the provincial level as necessary.

In addition 80 man-months training abroad (e.i. Japan, Philippine, Malaysia) should be provided.

8. Indonesian Contribution:

The Indonesian counterpart will be the Planning Bureau & several DG-s in the Ministry of Agriculture. It will provide:

1) Man power: for project implementation

- 3 full time counterparts
- 3 part time counterparts
- 1 secretary
- 4 drivers.

2) Facilities: for project implementation

- a. office space and basic office equipment in Jakarta and in the province.
- b. additional transportation as required
- c. running costs for vehicles.
- d. travel costs and expenses for the Indonesian team members.

5.6.

RECORD OF DISCUSSION ( R/D )  
Between the Japanese Agricultural Survey Team  
And the Authorities Concerned of  
The Government of Indonesia  
May 1976

Note: This document has become the basis for the commencement of this ATA-140 Project.

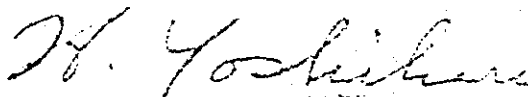
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In pursuance of the preliminary survey in November 1975, the Japanese Agricultural Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and headed by Mr. Heijiro Yoshihara, visited Indonesia from April 26 to May 7, 1976, for the purpose of working out details of the technical cooperation between Japan and Indonesia for the Project on South Sulawesi Regional Agricultural Development Planning.

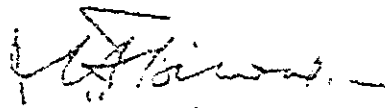
During their stay in Indonesia, the Team had a series of discussions with the Indonesian authorities concerned concerning the desirable measures to be taken by both Governments for the successful implementation of the Project.

As a result of the discussions, the Team and the Indonesian authorities concerned agreed to recommend to their respective Government the matters referred to in the attached Record of Discussions concerning the Project.

Jakarta, May 4, 1976



Heijiro Yoshihara  
Head of the Japanese  
Survey Team



Dr. Ir. Achmad T. Birowo  
Chief of the Bureau of Planning  
Ministry of Agriculture

THE RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE JAPANESE  
AGRICULTURAL SURVEY TEAM AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA CONCERNING TECHNICAL  
COOPERATION FOR THE PROJECT ON SOUTH SULAWESI REGIONAL  
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1. (1) Recognizing that planning for the development of regional agriculture is of key importance for promoting, in line with the national targets, agricultural development in each region of the Republic of Indonesia, both Governments will cooperate with each other in implementing the Project on South Sulawesi Regional Agricultural Development Planning (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") based on the Master Plan specified in Annex 1.  
  
(2) The Project will be implemented in accordance with an operational work plan to be formulated annually by the Joint Committee referred to in Article 9.
2. (1) In accordance with laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Japanese authorities concerned will take necessary measures to provide, at their own expense, the services of Japanese experts as listed in Annex II through the normal procedures under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.  
  
(2) The Japanese experts mentioned above and their families will be granted, in Indonesia, privileges exemptions and benefits as listed in Annex III and will be granted privileges, exemptions and benefits no less favourable than those granted to the experts of the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.

- 3 (1) In accordance with laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Japanese authorities concerned will also take necessary measures to provide, at their own expense, such equipments, machinery, vehicles, instruments, tools, their spare parts and other materials required for the implementation of the Project through the normal procedures under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.
- (2) The goods referred to in 3 (1) will become the property of the Governments of Indonesia upon being delivered c.i.f. at the ports of disembarkation to the Indonesian authorities concerned and will be utilized exclusively for the implementation of the Project.
- 4 (1) In accordance with laws and regulations in force in Japan, the Japanese authorities concerned will take necessary measures to receive the Indonesian counterparts officials and other personnel associated with the Project for observation tour and technical training in Japan through the normal procedures under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.
- (2) The Indonesian authorities concerned will take necessary measures to ensure that the knowledge and experience acquired by the Indonesian officials mentioned above through observation tour and training in Japan will be utilized effectively for the implementation of the Project.
5. The Indonesian authorities concerned will take necessary measures to provide at their own expense;
  - (a) the services of the Indonesian counterpart officials and other personnel as listed in Annex IV,
  - (b) appropriate office and basic facilities necessary for the implementation of the Project intended for use by the Indonesian officials as listed in Annex IV and the Japanese experts as listed in Annex II.



- (c) housing accommodations for the Japanese experts and their families, when necessity arises, as recognized by the Joint Committee.
6. The Indonesian authorities concerned will take necessary measures to meet:
- (a) customs duties, internal taxes and any other charges, if any, imposed in Indonesia in respect of the goods referred to in 3 (1),
  - (b) expenses necessary for transportation of the goods referred to in 3 (1) within Indonesia as well as for installation, operation and maintenance thereof,
  - (c) all running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project,
  - (d) Expenses for transportation facilities and internal travel in Indonesia of the Japanese experts on duty, as determined by the Joint Committee.
7. The Indonesian authorities concerned undertake to bear claims, if any arises, against the Japanese experts engaged in the Project resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their official functions in Indonesia except for these claims arising from willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.
8. The Chief of the Bureau of Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for the administration and implementation of the Project, and the Japanese experts will provide primarily necessary technical guidance and advice for the implementation of the Project.
9. For the successful and smooth implementation of the Project, a Joint Committee composed of the members as listed in Annex V will be established.
10. The two Governments will consult each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with this Record of Discussions.

11. The period of the technical cooperation mentioned in this Record of Discussions will be thirty (30) months starting at the date of the arrival of the Japanese experts.

Annex I

Master Plan

1. Objectives

This Project, with a view of contributing to promotion of regional agriculture, is intended to make over-all review of the plans for the development of agriculture in the Province of South Sulawesi, to give advisory guidances on them, to possibly improve methods and techniques of planning for the development of regional agriculture and thereby to improve the planning capabilities of the officials in charge.

2. Scope of Activities

A. The Project consists of the following four (4) stages:

- (1) survey and analysis concerning agriculture in the Province of South Sulawesi,
- (2) review of the Regional Development Plan formulated by the DAPPEDA and of other existing projects, and recommendations thereon,
- (3) drawing-up of sector plans in conformity with the Plan mentioned in Paragraph (2),
- (4) drawing-up of the implementation plans including project preparation and feasibility study for agricultural development projects in certain regencies in conformity with the said plans.

B. Training activity will be carried out through out all the stages of the Project.

Annex II

Japanese experts

Category	Field	No.
Advisor		1
Experts	Agricultural economy	1
	Agroonomy	1
	Regional agricultural plan	1
Coordinator/Liaison officer		1

- Note:
- 1 The advisor will be attached to the Bureau of Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture.
  - 2 A leader will be nominated from among the experts.
  - 3 Short term experts may be dispatched on an ad hoc basis.

Annex III

Privileges, Exemptions and Benefits

- (a) exemption from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with the living allowances remitted from abroad.
- (b) exemption from import and export duties and any other charges imposed in respect of personal and household effects which may be brought into Indonesia from abroad.
- (c) Free local medical services and facilities to the Japanese experts and their families in accordance with the regulation applied to Indonesian Government officials.

Annex IV

Indonesian officials

Category	Field	No
Full-time officials	Agricultural economy	1
	Agonomy	1
	Regional agricultural plan	1
Part-time officials		3
Assistant to the Advisor		1
Clerical staff		1
Drivers		4

Annex V

Composition of the Joint Committee

Chairman	Chief of the Bureau of Planning Ministry of Agriculture (M.A.)	Dr. A.T. Birowo
Deputy chairman	Chief of the Project Evaluation and Analysis Division, M.A.	
Secretary	Staff of the Bureau of Planning, .A.	

Members

Indonesian members:

Director of Programming of Directorate  
General of Food Crops, M.A.

Director of Programming of Directorate  
General of Animal Husbandry, M.A.

Director of Programming of Directorate  
General of Forestry, M.A.

Director of Programming of Directorate  
General of Fishery, M.A.

Director of Programming of Directorate  
General of Estate Crops, M.A.

Chief of the Bureau of Regional III  
of BAPPENAS

Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture and  
Irrigation of BAPPENAS

Chief of the BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi

Japanese members:

Advisor

Team-leader

Experts designated by the team leader

Coordinator

Head of J.I.C.A. office in Jakarta

The Embassy's staff and the persons nominated by the Embassy of Japan may attend the meeting of the Committee as observers.

PLAN OF OPERATION  
Regional Agricultural Development Project  
ATA-140 South Sulawesi

Note: This document was compiled by Planning Bureau of M.A. and dated 15 May 1976.

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1. Joint Committee.

Terms of Reference:

- 1) Drawing up the policy of the implementation of the project.
- 2) Reviewing the results of survey and analysis, and deciding the way of next study at each stage.
- 3) Consulting each other in respect to any matter that may arise during the implementation of the project.
- 4) Coordinating a mutual understanding between the Japanese experts, the Indonesian officials and agencies concerned.
- 5) Joint Committee will have a meeting at least one every six months, in Jakarta or in Ujung Pandang.

The Government of Indonesia only provides a round air tickets the Advisor or the Team Leader to attend this meeting.

2. Steering Committee.

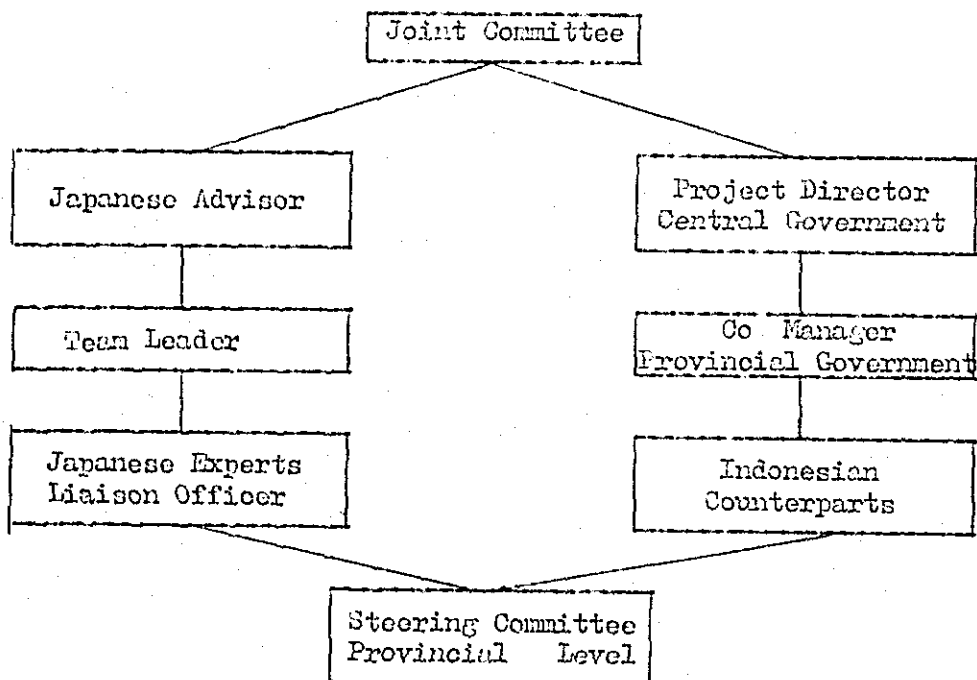
A Steering Committee consisting of following members will be established at Province level.

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Chairman        | : Chief of BAPPEDA South Sulawesi                               |
| Deputy chairman | : South Sulawesi Regional Director,<br>Ministry of Agriculture. |
| Secretary       | : Head of the Agricultural Extension Service.                   |

- Indonesian Members : Head of the Estate Crops Extension Service  
Head of the Animal Husbandry Extension Service.  
Head of the Fisheries Extension Service  
Head of the Forestry Extension Service  
Director of the Regional Research Station (Maros)  
Chief of the Economic and Finance Division of BAPPEDA.  
Representative of the Public Work (Irrigation)  
Assistant : Secretary to the Governor  
Provincial Government  
Indonesia Counterparts.
- Japanese Members : Team Leader  
Other Experts  
Liaison officer.

Note : Short term expert may attend the meeting if necessary.

### 3. Structure of Management





4. Training Activities

Training classifications are as follows :

- 1) On the job training for officials within the project
- 2) Seminar of specific subjects by the Japanese experts and or short terms experts
- 3) Observation tour to Japan for officials related to the project activity
- 4) Non degree technical training programs on the field covered by the project for officials related to the project.

5. List of the equipment supposed to be necessary

- 1) Four wheel drive Jeep.
- 2) Long chasis Jeep
- 3) Motor cycle
- 4) Type writer
- 5) Calculator
- 6) Photo copy machine
- 7) Equipment and tools for field survey and simple indoor test
- 8) Others, subject to the equipment require by the experts.

Note : The port of disembarkation of the equipment should be Ujung Pandang, unless the equipment for the Advisor the port of disembarkation should be Jakarta.

6. Data collection and materials analysis

Cooperation of administration organizations concerned, research stations and universities are required for collection of necessary data and for analysis and test of materials obtained in the project.

7. Arrangement of a translator

A capable translator from Indonesia to English shall be arranged by the provincial government, especially at the initial stage of the project.

The salary should be born by the experts.

8. R e p o r t s.

Report of the project should be submitted to the Central Government authorities at least once every 6 months.

9. Midterm review.

A Midterm review mission consist of 3 to 5 Japanese experts (Independants) should be established in order to review the result of the project.

The same mission should also evaluate the project 6 months before the termination, to give recommendation for both Governments for further implementation.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PLAN  
Regional Agricultural Development Project  
ATA-140 South Sulawesi

Note: This technical cooperation plan was compiled by JICA staff and the Experts' Team, and published by JICA as the planning project reference material - 7 (JICA Ser. No. AF 51-73) in Tokyo on December 1976 (76 pp.), before the dispatch of the Experts' Team. The plan shown in this Annex, omitted the examples of figures, tables e.t.c.

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## I. OUTLINE OF COOPERATION PLAN

### 1. Objectives

This Project, with a view of contributing to promotion of regional agriculture, is intended to make over-all review of the plans for the development of agriculture in the Province of South Sulawesi, to give advisory guidances on them, to possibly improve methods and techniques of planning for the development of regional agriculture and thereby to improve the planning capabilities of the officials in charge.

### 2. Scope of Activities

A. The Project consists of the following four (4) stages:

- (1) Survey and analysis concerning agriculture in the Province of South Sulawesi,
- (2) Review of the Regional Development Plan formulated by the BAPPEDA and of other existing projects, and recommendations thereon,
- (3) Drawing-up of sector plans in conformity with the Plan mentioned in Paragraph (2),
- (4) Drawing-up of the implementation plans including project preparation and feasibility study for agricultural development projects in certain regencies in conformity with the said plans.

B. Training activity will be carried out throughout all the stages of the Project including observation tour and technical training in Japan.

### 3. Implementation System

The following activities will be conducted under the cooperation system instituted for the purpose of the present project (ATA140):

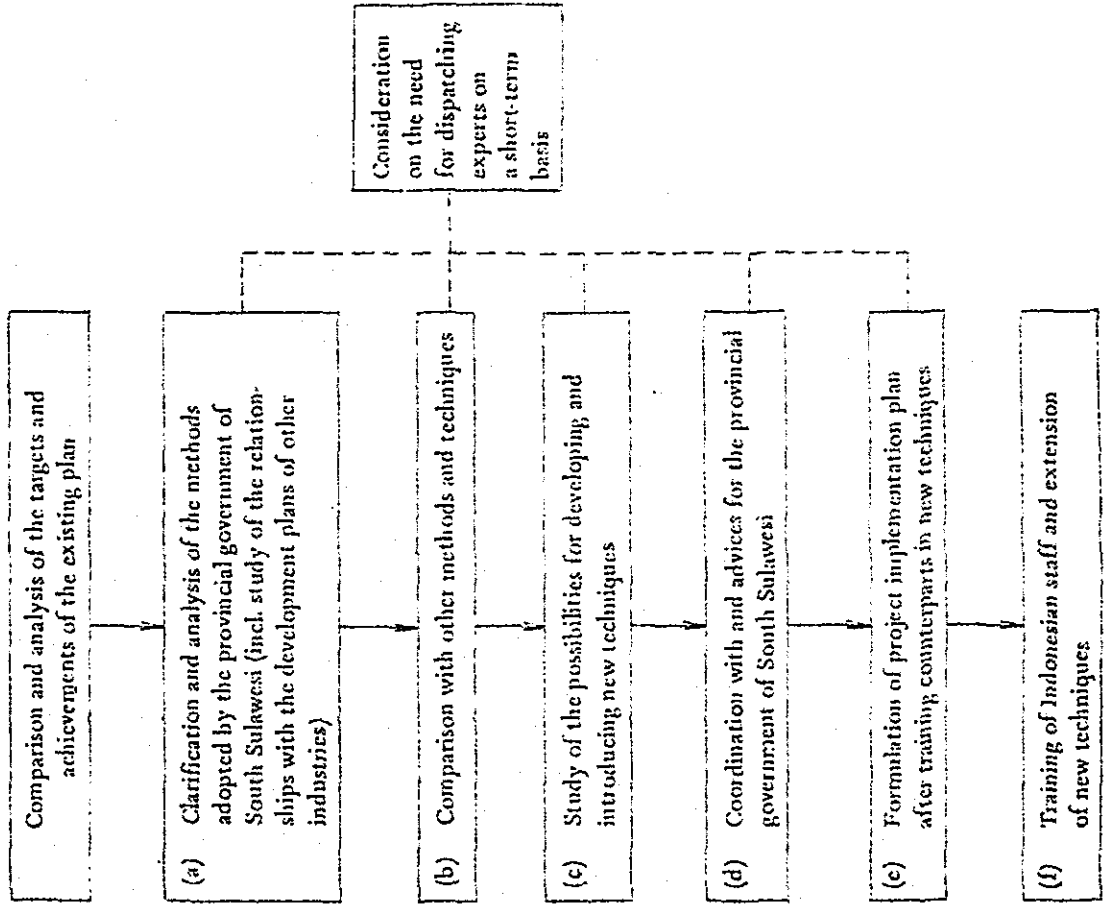
- (1) Technical advices for project implementation:  
A Technical Supporting Committee is to be organized to make studies and offer advices on technical and specialized matters relating to the project implementation in collaboration with the Experts in the Project.
- (2) Dispatch of experts:  
The following Japanese experts will be dispatched for the Project:  
Advisor ..... 1  
Team Leader ..... 1  
Expert(s) ..... 2  
Coordinator ..... 1
- (3) Dispatch of survey teams:  
Survey teams will be sent to the Project as need arises in each phase of project planning.
- (4) Dispatch of short-term experts:  
Dispatch of short-term experts will be considered as need arises in each phase of project planning.



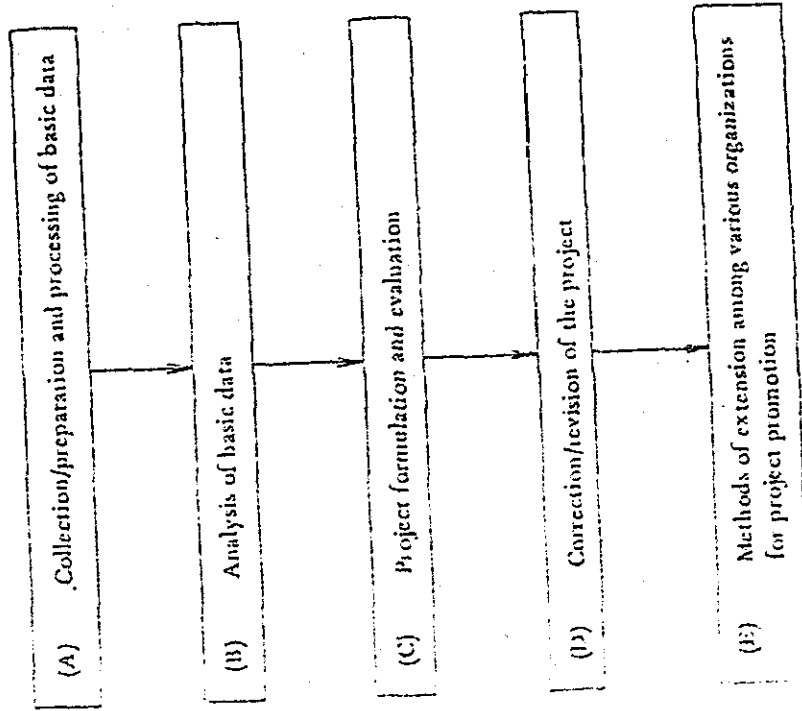


2. Plan of Operation

(1) Basic Frame Work of Operation

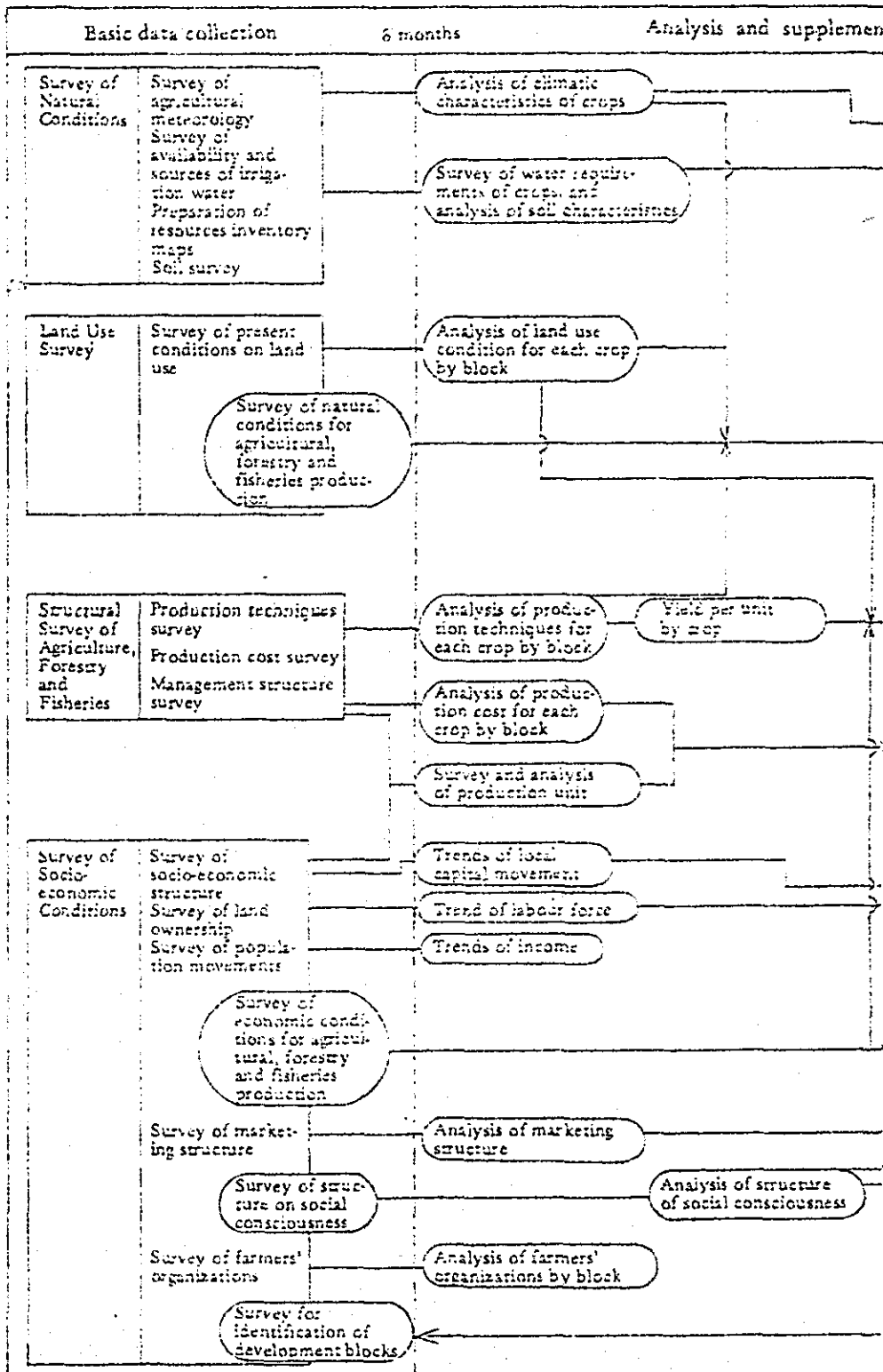


(2) Procedure of Training in Project Formulation



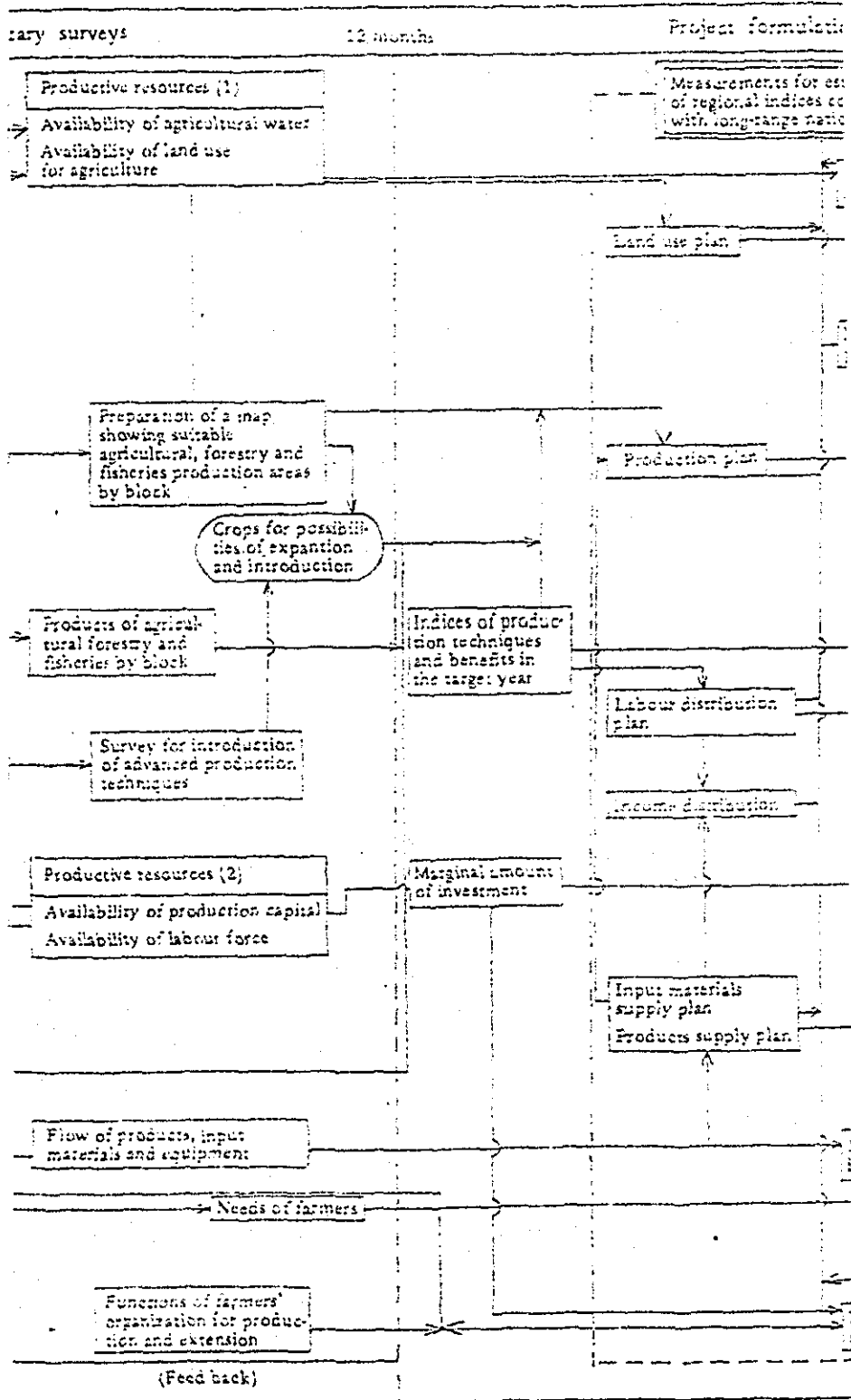
3. Standard Flow Chart for Formulation of Regional Agricultural Development Plans

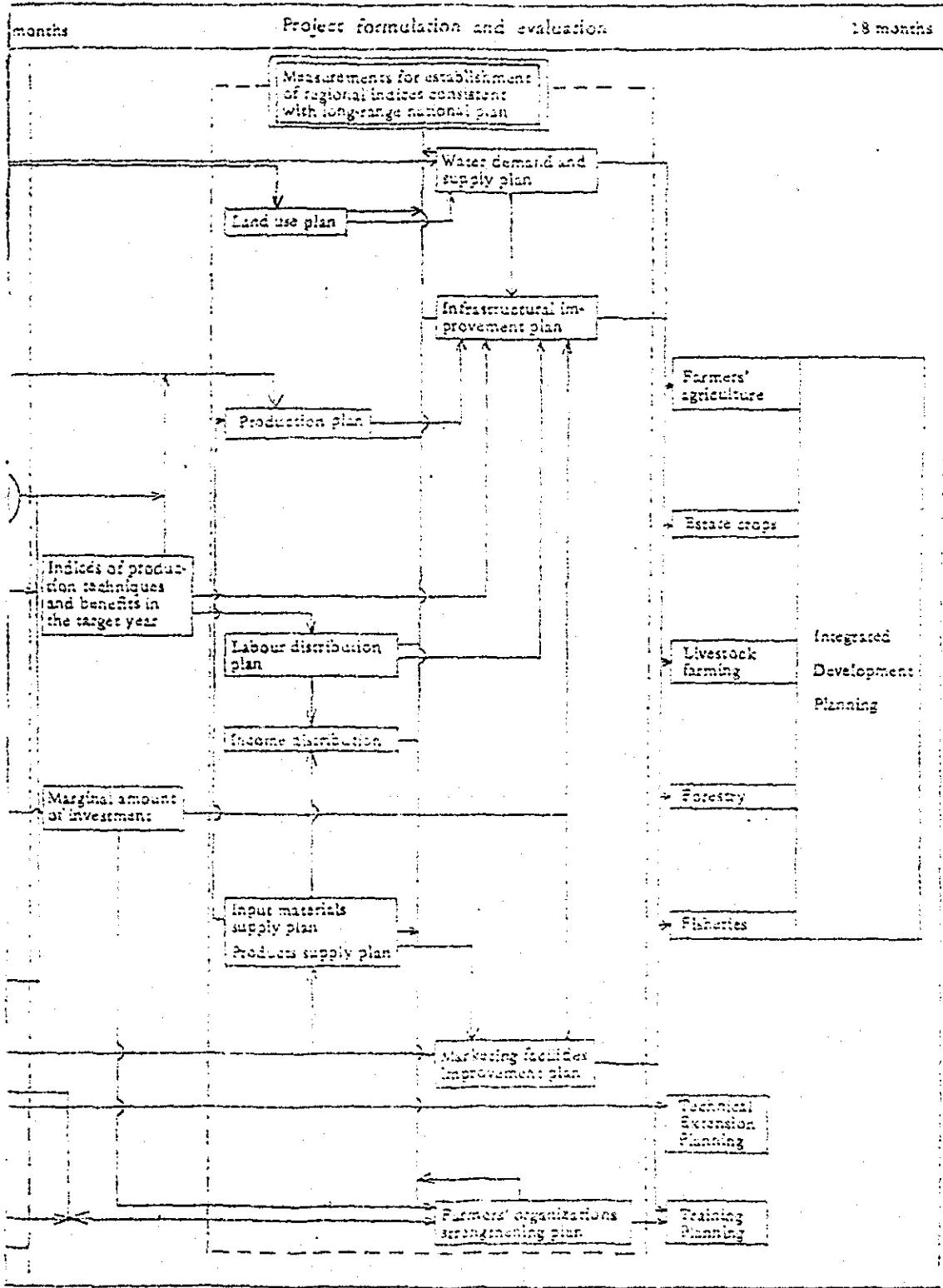
(1) Master Plan for Provincial Agricultural Development Project



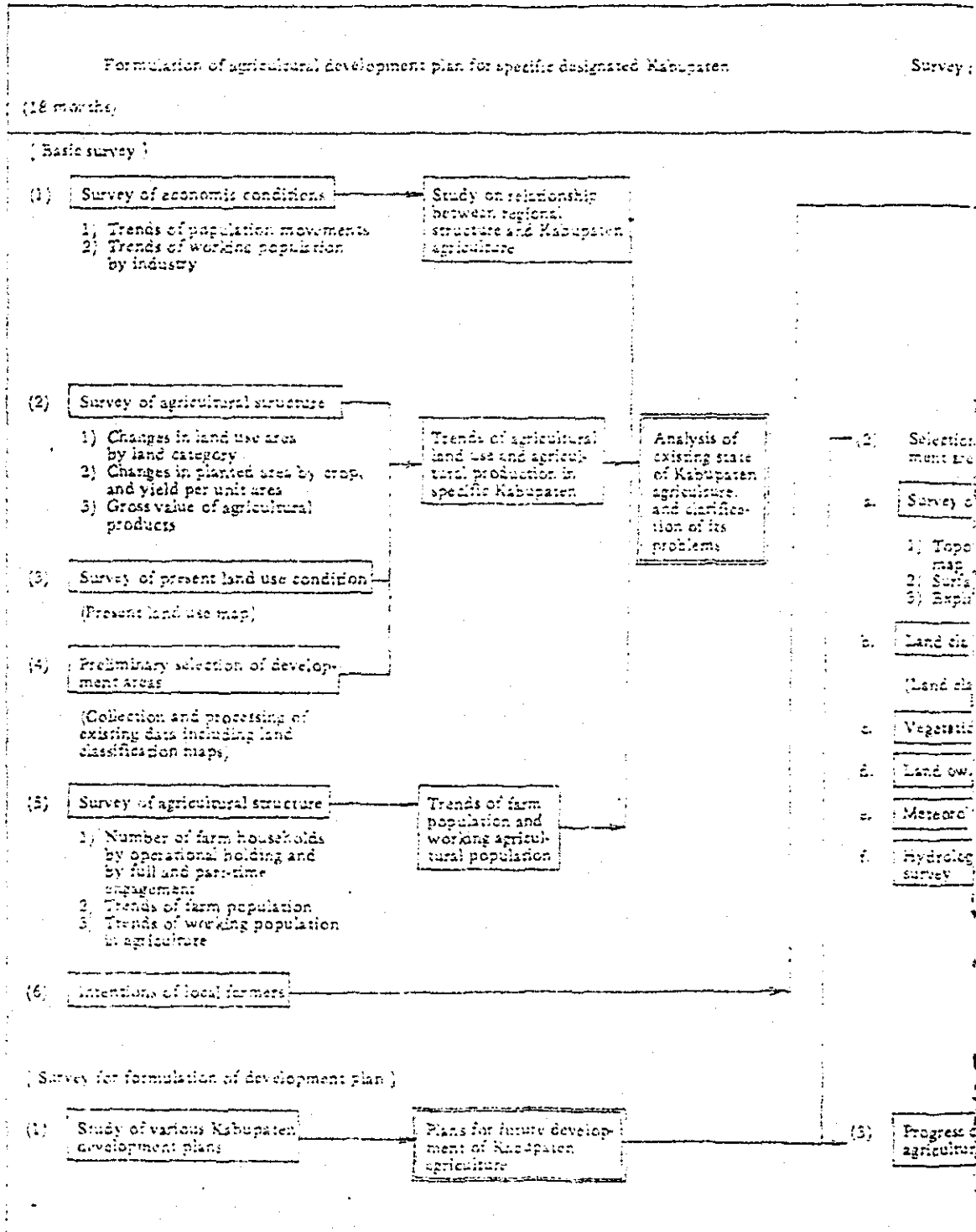


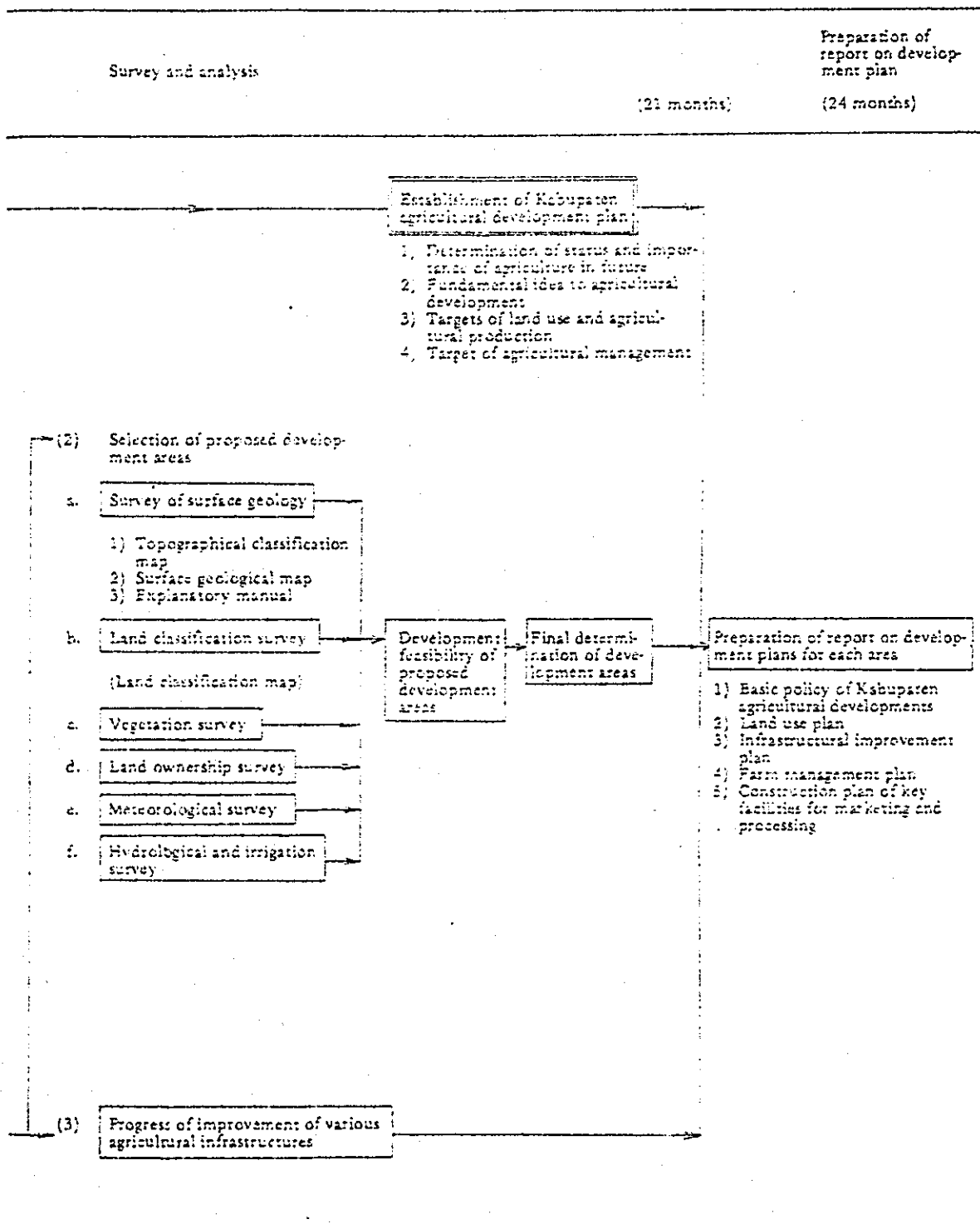
ng Project





(2) Agricultural Development Plan for Specific Designated Kabupaten





(21 months)	Preparation of report on development plan (24 months)	Project evaluation and priority determination (27 months)	Final report and joint evaluation for ATA 140 (30 months)
<p>of Kabupaten development plan</p> <p>tion of status and importance of agriculture in future cal idea to agricultural at land use and agricultural tion gricultural management</p>	<p>Preparation of report on development plans for each area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Basic policy of Kabupaten agricultural developments</li> <li>2) Land use plan</li> <li>3) Infrastructural improvement plan</li> <li>4) Farm management plan</li> <li>5) Construction plan of key facilities for marketing and processing</li> </ol>		

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4. Formulation of Regional Agricultural Development Plan in South Sulawesi  
(Accuracy: 1/500,000 Map)

A. Basic Data Collection and Supplementary Survey

1. Survey of natural conditions (1)

Fig. 1 -- Slope degree map (example)

2. Survey of natural conditions (2)

Fig. 2 -- Soil map (example)

3. Land use survey

4. Survey of socio-economic conditions (1)

Fig. 3 -- Comparison of agricultural indices (example)

Fig. 4 -- Comparison of social overhead capital indices (example)

5. Survey of socio-economic conditions (2)

6. Survey of socio-economic conditions (3)

7. Survey of agricultural structure

B. Analysis of Basic Data and Supplementary Survey

1. Productive resources (1)

Table 1 -- Water duty and supply and main irrigation facilities  
in each block in the base year (example)

Table 2 -- Acreage of planned land area by land category (example)

Table 3 -- Acreage of available development area (example)

2. Productive resources (2)

Table 4 -- Constraints on labour force availability (example)

3. Preparation of map showing suitable production area for each crop and  
each block (agricultural, forestry and fisheries production)

Fig. 5 -- Map of area suited for sugar cane cultivation (example)

Table 5 -- Cropping condition and cropping suitability by soil series  
(example)

Table 6 -- Soil suitability to upland crops and grass (example)

Fig. 6 -- Plan for human habitation area and for improvement of  
living environment facilities (example)

Table 7 -- Cropping suitability by block

4. Products by crop

Fig. 7 -- Present land use map (example)

Table 8 -- Changes in agricultural products (example)

Table 9 -- Pattern of farm management (1) (example)

Table 10 -- Pattern of farm management (2) (example)

Table 11 -- Land and labour productivity (example)

5. Survey for introduction of advanced production techniques

- Table 12 - Production process (collective farming by introduction of large farm machinery) (example)
- Table 13 - Capital for agricultural management (example)
- Table 14 - Main organizations for collective utilization of facilities (example)
- Table 15 - Table of main farm management facilities (example)
- Table 16 - Progress of improvement works for farming facilities (example)

6. Survey of marketing

- Fig. 8 - Production and marketing system (sales and shipment system) (example)
- Fig. 9 - Production and marketing mechanism (example)
- Table 17 - Shipments of vegetables and fruits by town and crop (example)
- Fig. 10 - Progress of farming facilities improvement (example)

7. Farm labour force requirement by block

- Table 18 - Changes in working population and number of households (example)
- Fig. 11 - Population distribution by age (example)
- Table 19 - Outline of agricultural income (example)
- Table 20 - Savings and loans of farm households (example)

Project Formulation and Evaluation

1. Production plan of each block in the target year

- Fig. 12 - Target land use (example)
- Table 21 - Land use plan (example)
- Fig. 13 - Breakdown of income by block and crop (example)
- Table 22 - Total income of each block (example)
- Table 23 - Income per capita (example)
- Table 24 - Absorbable working population by block (example)
- Table 25 - Monthly required working hours by block (example)

2. Investment plan for the target year

- Fig. 14 - Comprehensive development plan of rural communities (example)
- Fig. 15 - Land infrastructure improvement plan (example)
- Table 26 - Water requirement of each crop (example)
- Table 27 - Cost of modernized farming facilities by management pattern (example)
- Table 28 - Facilities for joint farming units (example)

3. Annual extension plan up to the target year

4. Provincial development targets consistent with the long-range national plan

5. Formulation of Agricultural Development Plan in Specific Kabupaten  
(Accuracy: 1/50,000 Map)

A. Basic Data Collection and Supplementary Survey

1. Survey of natural conditions (1)
2. Survey of natural conditions (2)
3. Land use survey
4. Survey of socio-economic conditions (1)
5. Survey of socio-economic conditions (2)
6. Survey of socio-economic conditions (3)
7. Survey of agricultural structure

B. Analysis of Basic Data and Supplementary Survey

1. Productive resources (1)
2. Productive resources (2)
3. Preparation of map showing suitable production area for each crop and each block (agricultural, forestry and fisheries production)
4. Products by crop
5. Survey for introduction of advanced production techniques
6. Survey of marketing
7. Farm labour force requirement by block

C. Project Formulation and Evaluation

1. Production plan of each block in the target year
2. Investment plan for the target year
3. Annual extension plan up to the target year
4. Kabupaten development targets consistent with the long-range provincial plan

6. Preparation of Reports

1. Semi-annual report:  
A progress report will be prepared semi-annually on the collected data and their analysis as well as providing recommendations.
2. First phase report:  
The first phase report including recommendations is to be submitted to the Committees based on the study, for the whole 18-month period, on South Sulawesi Province Development Project prepared by BAPPEDA.



3. **Second phase report:**  
The second phase report will be prepared to present implementation plans (including project preparation and feasibility study) by sector for specific Kabupaten with their priority order.

### III. PLAN OF OPERATION BY SURVEY ITEM

#### A. Basic Data Collection and Supplementary Survey

##### A-1. Survey of Natural Conditions (1)

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Survey of agricultural meteorology  Survey of availability of irrigation water and water resources  Preparation of resources map	i) Collection of data of meteorological conditions such as rainfall and temperature which affect the crop cultivation ii) Collection of data on hydrological conditions and water basin with which to determine the availability of irrigation water iii) Collection of slope and topographic data for determination of land suitability to agricultural, forestry and fisheries production
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques	Preparation of map showing distribution of land suited to forestry Preparation of map showing distribution of areas suited to fisheries	i) Analysis of land suited to forestry ii) Analysis of areas suited to fisheries  ii) Analysis of areas suited to fisheries
c) Development and introduction of new techniques	- ditto -	Study to be made by the staff of the provincial government, Japanese experts, and experts engaged in item (b)
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government of South Sulawesi	- ditto -	Method of data collection or preparation is to be discussed with the provincial government or Kabupaten offices of South Sulawesi on the basis of the study made in (c)
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared by counterparts)	- ditto -	When a new technique is developed, drilling in the method of preparation and data processing is to be conducted in the whole or part of the project area to examine the extension plan
f) Education and training for local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training  Method of training  Number of trainees  Period of training	Method of data processing on agricultural meteorology, irrigation and water sources, and the method of utilizing natural resources map Seminars in the project area, and partially training in Japan for the techniques of resources map preparation Staff of the provincial government and Kabupaten offices To be determined according to the situation in the project area

A-2. Survey of Natural Conditions (2)

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Soil survey	i) Collection of data on soil characteristics and distribution which affect the selection of crops and forestry products
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques	Preparation of map of suitable agricultural land distribution	i) Analysis of land suitability by crop
c) Development and introduction of new techniques	- ditto -	To be studied by the officials of the provincial government, Japanese experts engaged in Item (b)
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to the provincial government of South Sulawesi	- ditto -	Method of data collection/preparation to be discussed with the provincial government or Kabupaten offices on the basis of the study in step (c)
e) Drilling in new techniques (report making is to be prepared by counterpart)	- ditto -	Drilling in the method of preparation and consolidation of relevant data to be conducted in the whole or part of the project area to establish the extension plan
f) Education and training for local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training Number of trainees Period of training	Method of data preparation and processing Seminars in the project area Staffs of the provincial government and Kabupaten offices To be determined according to the situation in the project area

A-3 Land Use Survey

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Present land use survey  Survey of natural conditions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries products	i) Collection of the data for clarifying the present land use condition and for classifying the cropping pattern according to the socio-economic factors ii) Collection of the data for studying the suitability and distribution of land for crop cultivation in each block
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques		Apply as soil survey
c) Development and introduction of new techniques		- ditto -

d) Coordination with, and recommendations to the provincial government		- ditto -
e) Drilling in new techniques (report making is to be prepared by counterparts)		- ditto -
f) Education and training for local staff and techniques	Content of training Method of training Number of trainees Period of training	- ditto -

A-4. Survey of Socio-economic Conditions (1)

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Survey of population movement  Survey of socio-economic structure  Survey of socio-economic conditions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Collection of the data for clarifying population increase/decrease and labour force availability by block (or by local community) Collection of the data for clarifying the outline of local economy involving agriculture, forestry, fisheries and other industries and for clarifying the local capital movement Collection of the data for the economic background and distribution of crop production
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques	Estimation of population movement by age Analysis of farm management and land rent by operational holding Survey of the world market tendencies	Study of the applicability of cohort and trend methods to project area Analysis of farm management and land rent chiefly by counterpart Analysis of the differences between farmer's agriculture and estate agriculture
c) Development and introduction of new techniques	Preparation of basic development chart by plotting on maps population distribution by age and physical distribution estimated for 10 years ahead	Study to be made by the staff of the provincial government, Japanese experts, and experts engaged in Item (b)
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to the provincial	Estimation of working population by age and sex in each block for 10 years ahead Study and adjustment of the correlation between commodity distribution and infrastructural improvement	Method of data collection and preparation to be discussed with the provincial government or Kabupaten offices on the basis of the study made in Step (c)
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared counterparts)	Study of the relationship between farmers' needs and the present plan for each block	Review of the present plan through organizations of Kabupaten on the basis of population estimation by age and farmers' needs (to be conducted by short-term experts for specific Kabupaten having drill survey to obtain data for the feasibility study in the later stage

<p>f) Education and training for local staff and extension of techniques</p>	<p>Content of training Method of training</p> <p>Number of trainees Period of training</p>	<p>Staff of the provincial government and Kabupaten offices to be drilled in the method of clarifying population movement and in the measurement of population characteristics of respective Kabupatens 30 persons To be determined according to the situation in the project area</p>
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A-5. Survey of Socio-economic Conditions (2)

Step	Item	Remarks
<p>a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi</p>	<p>Survey of marketing mechanism</p>	<p>iv) Collection of the data for judging merits and demerits of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products brought into/out of the project area as well as merits and demerits of the marketing mechanism of relevant input materials and equipment v) Collection of the data for clarifying demand-supply situation of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products and relevant input materials and equipment brought into/out of the project area</p>
<p>b) Comparison with other methods and techniques</p>	<p>Clarification of problems of storage processing and transportation for food crop marketing in the dry and wet seasons; opinions to be collected from Indonesian staff for estate crops</p>	<p>Study for establishment of investment and guidance plans to be executed by stages considering time lag for the stabilized production and marketing of rice, taking into consideration of the price prediction method of IARD</p>
<p>c) Development and introduction of new techniques</p>	<p>Plotting of marketing facilities on maps</p>	<p>Study to be made by the staff of the provincial governments, Japanese experts, and experts engaged in item (b)</p>
<p>d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government of South Sulawesi</p>	<p>- ditto -</p>	
<p>e) Drilling in new techniques (report making is to be prepared by counterparts)</p>	<p>- ditto -</p>	<p>Study for stabilizing production and marketing of paddy and other food crops in each Kabupaten</p>
<p>f) Education and training for local staff and extension of techniques</p>	<p>Content of training Method of training Number of trainees Period of training</p>	<p>Study of the method of stabilizing production and marketing of paddy and other crops (estate crops) Staff of provincial and Kabupaten office 30 persons To be determined according to the situation in the project area</p>

A-6 Survey of Socio-economic Conditions (3)

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	<p>Survey of social consciousness</p> <p>Survey of farmers' organizations and agricultural extension network</p>	<p>i) Collection of the data for clarifying by strata (owner or tenant) and landless farmer</p> <p>ii) Collection of the data for clarifying the structure and existing state of farmers' organizations contributing to or participating in the project implementation and engaged in the operation and maintenance of the necessary facilities and for directing the future development of farmers' organizations as the main executive body of the project</p>
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques	<p>Study of the local residents' valuation and their desires for the project</p> <p>Reinforcement of management and operation of irrigation facilities and strengthening of agricultural cooperative associations</p>	<p>Study of actual condition by block and Desa (with special emphasis on the study in the two specific Kabupatens)</p> <p>Improvement of maintenance service for terminal irrigation efficiency in areas provided with irrigation facilities</p>
c) Development and introduction of new techniques	<p>Study of the principles of water charge and method of its collection</p> <p>Farm product marketing organization</p>	<p>Clarification of the whole project area by the provincial and Kabupaten staffs on the basis of the study in the two designated Kabupatens</p>
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government	- ditto -	<p>Discussion on the adjustment of the present plan on the basis of Step (c)</p>
e) Drilling in new techniques (report making is to be prepared by counterparts)	- ditto -	<p>Concentrated drilling and extension in two specific Kabupatens</p>
f) Education and training for local staff and extension of techniques	<p>Content of training</p> <p>Method of training</p> <p>Number of trainees</p> <p>Period of training</p>	<p>Study of the expansion for paddy double cropping (fund requirement for introduction of techniques and construction of facilities), and for accelerated production of other crops</p> <p>50 persons</p> <p>To be determined according to the situation in the project area</p>

A-7. Survey of Agricultural Structure

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	<p>Survey of production techniques</p> <p>Survey of production cost</p> <p>Survey of management structure</p>	<p>i) Collection of the data for clarifying the present level of production techniques by crop and block</p> <p>ii) Collection of the data for clarifying the present production cost and present requirement of input materials and equipment by crop and block</p> <p>iii) Collection of the data for judging merits and demerits of the pattern and structure of farm management by crop</p>
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques		Full utilization of the data available in Indonesia, with studies by Japanese experts and provincial staff, if necessary
c) Development and introduction of new techniques		- ditto -
d) Coordination with, and recommendation to, the provincial government		
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared by counterparts)		Data processing for macro-economic analysis to be made in the utilization and analysis of the existing data
f) Education and training for local staff and extension of techniques	<p>Content of training</p> <p>Method of training</p> <p>Number of trainees</p> <p>Period of training</p>	<p>Method of processing data for macro economic analysis</p> <p>Seminars</p> <p>Staff in charge of production cost survey at respective offices and organizations</p> <p>To be determined according to the situation in the project area</p>

B. Analysis of Basic Data and Supplementary Survey

B-1. Productive Resources (1)

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	<p>Measurement of irrigation water availability</p> <p>Measurement of land availability</p>	<p>i) Measurement of irrigation water availability based on the analysis of the data of agricultural meteorology, irrigation and water sources mentioned (A-2)</p> <p>ii) Measurement of land availability based on the analysis of the data of agricultural meteorology and topography (A-1), soil survey (A-2), and land use and natural conditions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries (A-3)</p>

b) Comparison with other method and techniques	Measurement of irrigation water availability	i) Data analysis and measurement ii) Data analysis and measurement
c) Development and introduction of new techniques	- ditto -	Study to be made by the provincial staff, Japanese experts, and experts engaged in item (b)
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government	- ditto -	Recommendations to be offered to the provincial government on the basis of the study made in in item (c)
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared by counterparts)	- ditto -	Implementation of actual measurement in the two specific Kabupatens
f) Education and training of local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training Period of training	Method of measuring irrigation water availability and land availability Seminars in the project area, and partial training in Japan in the measurement of land availability Staff of the provincial government

B-2. Productive Resources (2)

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Availability of labour force  Availability local capital	i) Estimation of labour force availability based on the analysis of data of population movement and socio-economic structure mentioned (A-4) ii) Estimation of local capital availability based on the analysis of the data of socio-economic structure mentioned (A-4)
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques		Apply the data mentioned (A-4)
c) Development and introduction		Apply the data mentioned (A-4)
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government		Apply the data mentioned (A-4)
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared plan by counterparts)		Apply the data mentioned (A-4)
f) Education and training of local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training Number of trainees Period of training	Apply the data mentioned (A-4)

B-3. Preparation of Map Showing Suitable Production Area for Each Crop and Each Block (agricultural, fishery and fisheries production)

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Map of distribution of suitable natural conditions  Map of distribution of suitable socio-economic conditions	i) Preparation of suitability map for each crop based on the analysis of the data of agricultural meteorology, irrigation, water sources and productive resources (A-1), soil survey (A-2) and land use condition (A-3) ii) Preparation based on the analysis of the data of socio-economic conditions for agriculture, forestry and fisheries (A-4)
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques		i) Apply A-1, A-2 and A-3 ii) Apply A-4
c) Development and Introduction of new techniques		- ditto -
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial Government		- ditto -
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared plan by counterparts)		- ditto -
f) Education and training of local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training Number of trainees Period of training	- ditto -

B-4. Products by Crop

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Land use condition  Production techniques by crop	i) Clarifying planted acreage on the basis of the land use survey data (A-3) ii) Clarifying production techniques by crop on the basis of the data of production techniques and production cost survey (A-6); and crop yield by unit to examine the productivity of blocks



b) Comparison with other methods and techniques		Full utilization of data available in Indonesia, with studies by the Japanese experts and provincial staff if necessary
c) Development and introduction of new techniques		- ditto -
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government		
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared plan by counterparts)		Apply A-6
f) Education and training of local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training Number of trainees Period of training	Apply A-6

B-5. Survey for Introduction of Advanced Techniques

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Survey and analysis of production unit  Survey for introduction of advanced production techniques	i) Study of merits and demerits of production unit by crop on the basis of the data of management structure (A-6) and social consciousness (A-7) to plan a desirable production unit for the future ii) Study of the possibility of expanding production units applying advanced production techniques
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques	Method of extension plan	Preparation to be based on the opinions of the provincial staff, administrative target, if any, should be filled
c) Development and introduction of new techniques		Apply C-3
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government		Apply C-3
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared by counterparts)		Apply C-3
f) Education and training of local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training Number of trainees Period of training	Apply C-3

B-6. Survey of Commodity Distribution

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Analysis of commodity distribution mechanism  Study of distribution of agricultural products and input materials and equipment	Clarification and analysis of the constraints of distribution system (separately for food crops and estate crops)  Study of the pattern of commodity distribution, management body of transport media, road facilities, farm gate price, and broker's margin for clarification of their seasonal fluctuation in bumper and deficit year
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques		Analysis of future prospect of each crop by Japanese experts taking into consideration of IRBD's "Price Forecast"
c) Development and introduction of new techniques	Preparation of chart of distribution mechanism and other charts	Study to be made by Japanese experts and provincial staff
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government		Recommendations to the provincial government on the basis of the study made in item (c) for adjustment and revision of the present plan
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared by counterparts)		Measures to be devised by each crop and each Kabupaten on the basis of the data of actual inter-Kabupaten marketing pattern
f) Education and training of a local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training  Number of trainees Period of training	Trainees to be sent for training at agricultural cooperative associations to study the existing state and development stages of the marketing system of rice and other specific crops 2 persons To be determined according to the situation in the project area

B-7. Farm Labour Requirement by Block

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Trends of labour force by industry  Trends of income by industry	Analysis of demand supply situation of labour force (in and out of the project area), unemployment and underemployment by industry for clarification of farm labour requirement in each block in the target year Study of annual, seasonal and daily income disparity and labour movement between industries and of labour force movement between the project area and other areas

b) Comparison with other methods and techniques		Introduction of high-yielding cultivation techniques resorting to labour intensive method is to be studied while reviewing the possibility of introducing labour-saving or mechanized farming techniques in blocks short of farm labour
c) Development and introduction of new techniques	Introduction of labour-intensive cultivation techniques and agro industry to provide increased employment opportunities and to attain improvement in quality	Study to be made with agricultural extension workers
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial Government		Recommendations to be offered to the provincial government based on the study made in item (c) for establishment of extension policy
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared plan by counterparts)		Study to be made for each crop
f) Education and training of a local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training  Number of trainees Period of training	Trainees to be sent for training in labour-intensive as well as labour-saving cultivation techniques 4 persons 6 months

### C Project Formulation and Evaluation

#### C-1. Production Plan for Each Block in the Target Year

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Production plan Marketing plan Land use plan Income distribution plan Labour force distribution plan	Preparation of the plans to be based on full utilization of the productive resources data (B-1 & B-2) and on the analysis of soil suitability for each crop (B-3) and introduction of advanced techniques (B-5). (Selection of production system and crops is subject to change by whether the government gives priority to the increase of income or to that of employment opportunities)
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques		i) Study of the method using electronic computer (apply C-4) ii) Manual calculation method to be studied by the Japanese experts and provincial staff
c) Development and introduction of new techniques		i) Apply C-4
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government		i) Apply C-4

c) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared plan by counterparts)		i) Apply C-4 ii) Drilling to be conducted in the whole of South Sulawesi province and specific Kabupatens ethod
f) Education and training of a local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training  Number of trainees  Period of training	Seminars in the project area on the computerized method and manual calculation method Staff of the provincial government and pertinent Kabupaten offices To be determined according to the situation in the project area

C-2. Investment Plan for the Target Year

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Cost of infrastructural improvement for production Cost of improving production and marketing facilities	i) Establishment of guiding principles in determining the implementation policy of the project formulated in C-1 stage is to ensure systematic government and private investment for improvement of production infrastructure and facilities and consolidation of marketing system
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques	Extent of improvement of production facilities and marketing system	Cooperation of relevant Indonesian organizations in the technical estimation of the extent of improvement to production in frastructure and marketing system to be adopted
c) Development and introduction of new techniques		
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government		
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared plan by counterparts)		
f) Education and training of a local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training Number of trainees Period of training	

C-3. Technical Extension Plan up to the Target Year

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Technical extension plan Training plan Reinforcement plan for farmers' organizations and extension system	Preparation of technical extension and training plans necessary for smooth project implementation Reinforcement of farmers' organization and extension system to be planned if necessary
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques		Study on the preparation of technical extension plan
c) Development and introduction of new techniques		Study to be made by the provincial staff, Japanese experts, and experts engaged in the study in item (b)
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government		Coordination with the provincial and Kabupaten governments on the basis of the study in item (c)
e) Drilling in new techniques (report making is to be prepared plan by counterparts,		
f) Education and training of a local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training Number of trainees Period of training	Method of preparing extension plan Seminars in the project area and training in developed region Staff of the provincial government and pertinent Kabupaten offices To be determined according to the situation in the project area

C-4. Establishment of Provincial or Kabupaten Development Targets Consistent with Long-range National Plan.

Step	Item	Remarks
a) Clarification and analysis of the methods adopted by the provincial government of South Sulawesi	Production plan Investment plan	Macro-economic analysis to ensure that the project implementation plans for the whole South Sulawesi province or for specific designated Kabupaten in C-1, C-2 and C-3 are consistent with the long-range national plan
b) Comparison with other methods and techniques	Macro-economic analysis	Study of the method of macroscopic analysis
c) Development and introduction of new techniques		Studies to be made by the provincial staff, Japanese experts, and experts and experts engaged in the study in item (b)
d) Coordination with, and recommendations to, the provincial government		Coordination with the provincial government
e) Drilling in new techniques (Report making is to be prepared parian by counterparts)		Drilling in the development of South Sulawesi province
f) Education and training of a local staff, and extension of techniques	Content of training Method of training  Number of trainees Period of training	Macro-economic analysis Seminars in project area and training in several courses Several experts To be determined according to the situation in the project area

COMPOSITION  
Of the Steering Committee

(1) Original Composition (Jan. 7, 1977 - Aug. 02, 1978)

- Chairman : 1. Chief of the BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi.
- Deputy Chairman : 2. Chief of the South Sulawesi Regional Office of  
Ministry of Agriculture (M.A.).
- Secretary : 3. Staff of the South Sulawesi Regional Office of M.A.
- Members (1) Indonesian Members (Senior Counterparts).
4. Second Asistant of the Secretary of South Sulawesi Governor.
  5. Chief of the Economy and Financial Devision, BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi.
  6. Chief of the Agricultural Extension Service of South Sulawesi.
  7. Chief of the Forestry Service of South Sulawesi.
  8. Chief of the Estate Crops Service of South Sulawesi.
  9. Chief of the Animal Husbandry Service of South Sulawesi.
  10. Chief of the Fishery Service of South Sulawesi.
  11. Chief of the Maros Agricultural Experiment Station.
  12. Staff of the Agricultural Faculty of UNHAS.
  13. Chief of the Irrigation Devision, Public Works Service (DPU) of South Sulawesi.
- Members (2) Indonesian members (Junior Counterparts).
- 14/15. Two Counterparts on Agricultural economy.

16. A Counterparts on Agronomy.

17/18. Two Counterparts on Regional agricultural planning.

Members (3) Japanese Members (Experts) :

19. Team Leader/Expert on regional agricultural planning.

20. Expert on agronomy.

21. Expert on Agricultural economy.

22. Liaison officer.

Remark : This list is based on the Decision Paper of South Sulawesi Governor, No. 223/I/1977, dated January 7, 1977.

(2) Present Composition (August 3, 1978 - June 24, 1979).

Chairman : 1. Chief of the BAPPEDA of South Sulawesi (S.S.)/  
A.R. Malaka S.H.

Deputy Chairman I: 2. Chief of the South Sulawesi Regional Office of  
Ministry of Agriculture (M.A.)/Drs. Djoko Soejatno.

Deputy Chairman II: 3. Chief of the Maros Agricultural Experiment  
Station/Dr. Ibrahim Manwan M.Sc.

Secretary I : 4. Secretary of the BAPPEDA of S.S./H.A. Adjaib.

Secretary II : 5. Chief of the Regional Data Section, South Sulawesi  
Regional Office of M.A./Mono Syamsuddin.

Members :

Representative of Agencies :

6. Asistant I of the Secretary of South Sulawesi  
Governor/Drs. H. Umar Lakunnu.

7. Chief of the Bureau of Development, South Sulawesi  
Governor's Office/Drs. A. Bakri Tandaramang.

8. Chief of the Economy and Financial Division,  
BAPPEDA of S.S./Drs. Dahlan Maulana.

9. Chief of the Agricultural Extension Service of  
S.S./Ir. Sjamsuddin Abbas.

10. Chief of the Forestry Service of S.S./Ir. Hadimartono.

11. Chief of the Animal Husbandry Service of S.S./  
Drh. J. Kadang.

12. Chief of the Estate Crops Service of S.S./  
Ir. Syamsuar N.D.



13. Chief of the Fishery Service of S.S./  
Ir. Mochtar Abdullah.
14. A staff of the Agricultural Faculty of UNHAS/  
Dr. Ir. Muslimin Mustafa.
15. A staff of the Faculty of Social Science of UNHAS/  
Drs. Ambar Tadang.
16. Chief of the Irrigation Division, Public Works  
Service (DPU) of S.S./R. Suratman BIE.
17. Chief of the Directorate of Agraria/H.A.Sukur.

Team of Counterparts :

- 18/20. Three (3) Counterparts on Regional Agricultural  
Planning/Ir. Nazaruddin L., A. Makkaseu B.Sc.
- 21/23. Three (3) Counterparts on Agronomy/Drs. Onggeng  
Bachtiar, Tadjuddin Dullah, Ir. Isman Abu.
- 24/25. Two (2) Counterparts on Agricultural Economy/  
Drs. Azis Mattola, Drs. Dahlan Noor.
26. Secretary of the Project/A. Azis Iahiya.

Team of Experts :

27. Team Leader/Expert on Regional Agricultural  
Planning/Setsuzo Kikkawa.
28. Expert on Agronomy/Kiyoaki Kubo.
29. Expert on Agricultural Economy/Kunihiro Ozaki.
30. Liaison Officer/Koji Tanabe.

Remark : This composition has been recomposed on August 3, 1978,  
based on the Decision Paper of South Sulawesi Governor,  
No. 472/VIII/1978, dated August 03, 1978.

5.10.

L I S T  
Of Short-term Experts and Counterparts  
For the Project

<u>1. Short-term Experts &amp; Counterparts for Phase I</u>		
(Name)	(Field)	(Duration)
1) Terushi Egashira	Lecturer at Seminar I	1977.08/0.5
2) Iwao Nishiyama	Marketing/Processing	1977.10-12/2.0
3) Ryuichi Tatsumi	Water resources	1977.10-12/2,0
4) Zainuddin Dachlan	-ditto-	
5) Yoshihiko Ogawa	Regional Agricultural Planning	1977.12/1.0
6) Takeichiro Kafuku	Fishery resources	1977.12-1978.01/2.0
7) Masaaki Funada	Soil & Vegetation	1977.12-1978.01/1.5
8) Hiroyuki Hishimura	Socio-economic condition & Farmers' needs	1977.12-1978.02/2,0
9) Anwar Siregar	Agrarian/Mapping	
10) Hiroshi Murai	Forestation	1978.01-02/1.0
11) Kaharuddin Salihi	-ditto-	
12) Kanse Morinishi	Organization for Agri- cultural development	1978.02-03/1.0
13) Kazuo Muto	Lecturer at Seminar	1978.04/0.4
14) Mochtar Palantei	-ditto-	
15) Nobuharu Sasano	Regional agricultural Planning	1978.10-11/0.5
16) Tetsuro Miyamoto	Water resources	1978.05-1979.03/11.0
17) J. Sampe	Animal husbandry	
18) Fauziah	-ditto-	
19) Titien Mangga Barani	Forestation/Mapping	
20) Enos Tanbing	Agronomy	
21) Nazaruddin L.	Economy.	

2. Short-term Experts & Counterparts for Phase II

1) Kyoichi Tanaka	Ground water resources (Geology)	1978.09-10/1.0.
2) Zainuddin Dachlan	Water resources	
3) Shoichi Yamaguchi	Citrus	1978.09-11/2.0
4) Aniruddin Sarro	-ditto-	
5) Arifin Lamba	-ditto-	
6) Dollah	-ditto-	
7) Aniruddin M.	-ditto-	
8) Ryuichi Terui	Afforestation	1978.09-11/2.0
9) Kaharuddin Salihi	-ditto-	
10) Suwarno Budianto	-ditto-	
11) Masaaki Funada	Soil & Vegetation	1978.09-12/3.0
12) Noriaki Siojiri	-ditto-	1978.09-11/2.0
13) L. Gunarto	-ditto-	
14) Rasyid	-ditto-	
15) Yosyo Shiraiishi	Vegetables & Marketing	1978.09-12/3.0
16) Shunichi oji	Grassland Improvement	1978.10-12/2.5
17) Josefina Hutahuruk	-ditto-	
18) Saribana	-ditto-	
19) Tsuguhiko Yokokawa	Fishery (Shrimp)	1978.09-1979.03/6.0
20) Rachmat Ibrahim	-ditto-	
21) Nazaruddin	-ditto-	
22) Tetsuro Miyazato	Water resources	1978.05-1979.03/11.0
23) Anwar Umar	Soil Conservation	
24) Sofyan Djamal	Agricultural Economy	

3. Short-term Expert for A Manual On the Planning

1) Hiroshi Matsuo	Regional Planning	1978.12/0.7.
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5.11.

L I S T  
Of Teams Dispatched by JICA  
For the Project

1. Preliminary Survey Team

- Duration: 3 weeks; November/December 1975.
- Members : Mr. Heijiro Yoshihara (Team Leader/JICA)  
Mr. Jun-ichi Kitamura (JICA)  
Mr. Yukio Ohata (JICA)  
Mr. Eiji Okano (MAFF)  
Mr. Yoshiaki Otsubo (JICA)
- Purpose : Preparation of the cooperation, consultation and field reconnaissance in South Sulawesi.

2. Discussion Team for R/D

- Duration: 1 week; April/May 1976.
- Members : Mr. Heijiro Yoshihara (Team Leader/JICA)  
Mr. Isao Suzuki (MAFF)  
Mr. Setsuzo Kikkawa (AICO)  
Mr. Yoshio Hironaka (MAFF)  
Mr. Hidetaka Kouzuki (JICA)
- Purpose : To make the agreement on R/D of the Project.

3. Consultation Team

- Duration : 18 days; June/July 1977.
- Members : Prof. Dr. Shingo Ito (Leader/Tokyo University of Agriculture)  
Mr. Shozo Ogasawara (MAFF)  
Mr. Mitsuhiro Ota (JICA)

- Purpose : Consultation of the operation plan of the Project with the Team.

4. Consultation Team on Equipment

- Duration: 4 days; September 1977.

- Members : Mr. Kazuhiro Hikichi (JICA)

Mr. Kunio Muto (JICA)

- Purpose : Consultation of the delivery plan of equipments for the Project.

5. Technical Guidance Team I

- Duration: 19 days; February/March 1978.

- Members : Mr. Koichi Baba Ministry for Economic & Planning.

Mr. Hiroyoshi (MAFF)

Mr. Mitsuhiro Ota (JICA)

- Purpose : Consultation and guidance for the planning and other operational matter.

6. Consultation Team on Equipment

- Duration: 4 days; March 1978.

- Members : Mr. Toshio Murakoshi (JICA)

Mr. Ken Inonata (JICA)

- Purpose : Consultation on the delivery plan of equipments.

7. Technical Guidance Team II

- Duration: 2 weeks ; July/August 1978.

- Members : Mr. Isao Suzuki (Leader/MAFF)

Mr. Shigeyoshi Nishiwaki (JICA)

Mr. Katsuhiko Akiyama (MAFF)

- Purpose : Consultation and guidance for the operation of the Project.

8. Joint Evaluation Team

Japanese Team :

- Duration: 16 days; March 1979.

- Members : Mr. Nobuharu Sasano (Leader/MAFF)

Mr. Norito Muraoka (MAFF)

Mr. Terushi Egashira (MAFF)

Mr. Mitsuhiro Ota	(JICA)
Mr. Hiroshi Matsuo*	(Japan City Planning Co.).
Mr. Sachihiko Kobori*	( - ditto - )

Note : \*) Two members for the composition of a manual on planning,  
not for the evaluation.

Indonesia Team :

- Members :	Mr. Hendro Soewarno	(MA)
	Mr. Soejarwo	(MA)
	Mr. Sanoesi	(MA)

Remarks : JICA : Japan International Cooperation Agency.  
MAFF : Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery/Japan  
MA : Ministry of Agriculture / Indonesia.

5.12.  
WORKING SCHEDULE  
Planned by the Team in the Past

5.12.1. Plan for Basic Survey (April 1977)

- 11-13 Basic Survey in kabupaten Jeneponto  
15 Meeting  
20-25 B.S. in kabupaten Enrekang and Tator  
27 Meeting/Preparation Back-to-office-report  
28 To make the detail of preparation plan for Wilayah I Ujung Pandang on the basis of the survey items.\*\*  
14 May Preparation operation plan and questionnaire.  
29 Apr Japanese National Holyday (The Emperor's Birthday)  
02 May General Election of R.I.  
03 Japanese National Holyday (The Memorial Day of Japanese Constitution.  
05 To present the meeting of Foreign Donor Assistance (Team Leader)  
16-21 BS in Maros Gowa & Takalar. \*  
23-28 Survey for sampling in depth at kabupaten Enrekang.\*\*  
Mr. Kubo & Mr. Ozaki will join the survey)  
30 May- BS for Pangkep, Pare-Pare and Barru.\*  
04 June  
06-11 SSD at Jeneponto \*\* (Mr. Kubo & Mr. Ozaki will join the survey)  
June  
13-18 BS in Sidrap, Tator and Luwu.\*  
SSD at kabupaten Luwu\*\*  
20-25 Preparation Back-to-office-report (data processing and correcting questionnaire)  
26-02  
July BS in Pinrang, Polmas and Majene\*  
03-09 SSD at Polmas\*\*/Prepare the Second Quarterly Report  
11-16 BS in Bantaeng, Bulukumba and Sinjai  
SSD at Sinjai  
18-23 Preparation of Back-to-office-report (data processing and correcting questionnaire/Steering Committee (4th)/Seminar (1st)  
25-30 BS in Soppeng, Wajo and Bone.\* SSD at Wajo\*\*  
01-06 SSD at Sidrap \*\*  
Aug.  
08-11 BS for Mamuju\*  
12.16 Supplement survey (Enrekang, Jeneponto and Wajo) and others  
18-31 Prepare the Back- office-report  
(01-06 Sep. BS in Selayar\*)

Note: \* Schedule for Experts and Counterparts on Regional Planning.  
\*\* Schedule for Counterparts on Agricultural Economic and Agronomy  
BS = Basic Survey  
SSD= Survey for Sampling in Depth.

5.12.2. Time Schedule for Project on RADP/ATA-140 S.S. (10 January 1978)

No. 1/2

Classification	1976												1977												1978												1979						
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7											
	← Phase I																								→ Phase II																		
1. Data collection & surveys/data processing																																											
1.1. Collection of existing data.	=====																																										
1.2. Field reconnaissance & observation.													=====																														
1.3. Basic survey													=====																														
1.4. Sampling survey & supplementary survey etc.													=====																														
1.5. Data processing													=====																														
2. Study & analysis																																											
2.1. Review of the existing projects													=====																														
2.2. Classification of problems & recommendations																									=====																		
3. Formulation of RADP South Sulawesi																																											
3.1. Establishment of economic indices consistent with provincial <sup>Plan I</sup>																									-----																		
3.2. Establishment of economic indices consistent with national <sup>Plan I</sup>																									-----																		
3.3. Formulation of RADP South Sulawesi																									-----																		
3.4. Making the manual																									-----																		
4. Evaluation (interim)																									-----																		
5. Formulation of RADP for two Kabupaten-s																																											
5.1. Formulation of RADP for Kabupaten-s (pre-feasibility)																									-----																		
5.2. Determination of priorities for feasibility plans.																									-----																		
5.3. Feasibility study																									-----																		
5.4. Formulation of feasibility plans (area's plans)																									-----																		
5.5. Formulation of RADP Kabupaten-s (Repeat)																									-----																		
6. Final Reporting																									-----																		
7. Final Evaluation																									-----																		
8. Joint Committee (at JKT or UP)	⊗ 1/31												⊗ 1/24												○ → ○												○						
9. Steering Committee (at UP)	⊗ 1/4												⊗ 7/5												⊗ 1/1												○ → ○						
10. Seminar (at JKT or UP)	⊗ 1/3												⊗ 1/2-3												○ → ○												○						
11. Dispatch of experts (long-term)	=====												=====												=====												=====						
12. Dispatch of experts (short-term)	-----												-----												-----												-----						
13. Dispatch of survey missions.	=====												=====												=====												=====						
14. Training in Japan.	=====												=====												=====												=====						

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Remarks:

: Plan I; =====: Results; -----: Plan II (Draft)



5.12.2. Time Schedule for Project on RADP/ATA-140 S.S. (10 January 1978)

Classification	1977												1978												1979						
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
	← Phase I											← Phase II																			
1. Data collection & surveys/data processing																															
1.1. Collection of existing data.	=====																														
1.2. Field reconnaissance & observation.	=====																														
1.3. Basic survey	=====																														
1.4. Sampling survey & supplementary survey etc.	=====																														
1.5. Data processing	=====																														
2. Study & analysis																															
2.1. Review of the existing projects	=====																														
2.2. Classification of problems & recommendations													=====																		
3. Formulation of RADP South Sulawesi																															
3.1. Establishment of economic indices consistent with provincial <sup>Plan I</sup>													-----																		
3.2. Establishment of economic indices consistent with national <sup>Plan I</sup>													-----																		
3.3. Formulation of RADP South Sulawesi													-----																		
3.4. Making the annual													-----																		
4. Evaluation (interim)													-----																		
5. Formulation of RADP for two Kabupaten-s																															
5.1. Formulation of RADP for Kabupaten-s (pre-feasibility)													-----																		
5.2. Determination of priorities for feasibility plans.													-----																		
5.3. Feasibility study													-----																		
5.4. Formulation of feasibility plans (area's plans)													-----																		
5.5. Formulation of RADP Kabupaten-s (Repeat)													-----																		
6. Final Reporting																									-----						
7. Final Evaluation																									-----						
8. Joint Committee (at JKT or UP)	⊗ 1/31												⊗ 1/24												○ → ○						
9. Steering Committee (at UP)	⊗ 1/24 x 1/30 1/30 ○												○ x 7/5 ⊕ 1/9												○ → ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○						
10. Seminar (at JKT or UP)													○												x 1/2-3 ○ → ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○						
11. Dispatch of experts (long-term)	=====												-----												-----						
12. Dispatch of experts (short-term)	-----												-----												-----						
13. Dispatch of survey missions.	=====												-----												-----						
14. Training in Japan.	=====												-----												-----						

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Remarks: : Plan I; =====: Results; -----: Plan II (Draft)



5.12.3. The plan of the dispatch of the short-term Experts (May 1978)

No. 0 - 53050

May 29, 1978.

To : Supervisor / Coordinator, Drs. Djoko Sujatno  
From : Team Leader, Setsuzo KIKUCHI  
Subject : Dispatch of Short-term Experts from Japan for  
the Second Phase of the Project on RADP/ATA-140 South Sulawesi  
-----

The subject was discussed at the Steering Committee held on March 10, 1978, at the presence of the BAKI mission, and the JICA Head-quarter has understood in principle the necessity of short-term Experts and duration as shown in the figure attached.

However, the selection of the Experts will be commenced after getting the official documents from the Indonesian Government through the Embassy of Japan in Jakarta to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan. The official request of the Central Government of Indonesia to the Embassy of Japan is urgently necessary as prerequisite for the dispatching of Short-term Experts from Japan.

Therefore, first of all, the proposal for the dispatch of the Experts with the necessity reasons described in the attached papers respectively from you to the Ministry of Agriculture will be requested.

We are very much appreciated if you may take the prompt procedures mentioned above.

CC. Mr. Y. MIKI, Advisor for the Project in Jakarta.

REQUEST FOR SHORT-TERM EXPERTS (ATA-140)

Items	1978						1979			Main Jobs		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1		2	3
Water resources development												11 months Mr. T. MIYAZATO
Horticulture:												
Citrus fruit												Refer to A
Vegetables												
Ground water												Refer to B
Fishery Expert												Refer to C
Forestation												Refer to D
Grassland improvement												Refer to E
Marketing												Refer to F
Soil Senior												Refer to G
Junior												
Regional Planning												Refer to H

A. Horticulture ( especially Citrus Fruit ) experts

The coastal areas of the South Sulawesi Province are suitable for citrus fruit development in the future, especially the Southern area of the province, Kab. Jeneponto and other Kabs are forming the center of citrus fruit ( in lowland areas ) and vegetables ( in high land area ) production.

The quality of citrus fruit are not excellent and technics.

of cultivation are also quite primitive at present, though the farmers intentions for expanding the citrus cultivation are very serious because the profit of citrus is comparatively very higher than other crops at present.

If the expansion will be made under the such low technics and quality however, the competitive profitabilities of citrus fruit in the future will be quite problematic. Therefore dispatching the short term experts from Japan first of all (1) the availabilities of the technical development and variety improvement should be examined and next (2) the establishment of experiment station and/or extension center including not only the fruits development but also the other kinds of vegetables development should be studied and then (3) the feasibility study on the implementable project of citrus fruit development in the Kab. Jenaponto is to be finalized by the short term experts.

In order to study the items mentioned above, one expert for citrus fruit during three months and one expert for vegetable development during two months are requested from the beginning of August at the same time.

#### B. Ground water expert

The suitable area of citrus fruits development are suffering from the very scarce rainfall and no stream water available.

The irrigation for citrus fruits tree are quite important for the development of citrus cultivation in the area because if the irrigation is available two crops of citrus fruits and the stabilization of products are available, especially the irrigation for the nursery bed and just after the transplanting are most important. Thus, first the ground water availability (location and amount of ground water) and second usability for irrigation on citrus fruit should be examined by the ground water expert and then under the cooperation with the citrus fruit expert, water resources engineer and economists the integrated feasibility study on the implementable project of citrus fruit development in the Kab. Jenaponto should be finalized by the short term expert.

In order to study the items mentioned above, one expert for ground water during three months is request from the beginning of August at the same time as the citrus fruits expert.

C. Fishery Expert (especially Brakish water fish pond development for shrimp cultivation)

In the Kab. Jeneponto, production of natural fry of shrimp is quite rich and shrimp cultivation in brakish fish pond is expanding. Since shrimp is quite sensitive for density of salinity, owing to the fact that the scare rain fall in the areas the shrimp cultivation in the dry season is quite difficult except the location where the high cost pump utilization for puvring the fresh water from the stream is available. This way of development is now undergoing but it is prohibited in only particular location and very expensive. Therefore other method is recommended by the Dr. Kafuku, i.e., the land improvement of fish pond area, where the canal systems for fresh water intake to the fish ponds and drainage of high density brakish water from the fish pond cooperated with agricultural engineer.

In order to find out the suitable location (new reclamation or rehabilitation) and to finalize the feasibility study on the implement able project for brakish fish pond area, one fishery expert is request ed for as long period as possible since salinity density observations for both rainy season and dry season are quite essensial.

D. Afforestation and Greening expert

In the Kab. Enrekang there are vast areas suitable for forestry. At present, however, those areas are not planted to trees, because of several reasons such as shortage of labor force, suitable varities of trees, forest fire and so forth. These areas are the most important water sheds of the rivers by which irrigation are available in the down stream areas. At the same time, those areas are also utilized for the grass land of cattles development. Therefore based on the scientific survey on soil and landscape for both afforestation (greening) and grass land improvement, (1) a land utilization plan should be finalized, (2) the technical development methods

(by manpower and mechanization) for afforestation will be clarified and (3) the feasibility study on the implementable project of afforestation and greening in the Kab. Birekang is to be finalized by the short term experts. At the same time, (4) whether a technical cooperation project for the implementation in the future is necessary or not will be the short term expert.

In order to study the items mentioned above, one expert for afforestation and greening during three months is requested from the beginning of August

E. Grassland improvement expert

In the Kab. Birekang, there are vast areas suitable for grassland improvement. At present, however, those areas are not developed by the improved grass varieties. Since those areas are the most important water sheds of the rivers by which irrigation are available in the down stream areas, most parts should be afforested in the future. Some parts of those areas, however, should be kept as the grassland just as stripes functioning as the fire preventing zone for afforested area. By a short term expert for grassland improvement, (1) this kind of integrated land utilization plan shall be finalized and (2) technical development methods (by manpower and mechanization) for grassland improvement will be clarified and (3) the feasibility study on the implementable project of grass land improvement is to be finalized. At the same time, (4) whether a technical cooperation project combined with an afforestation technical cooperation project for the implementation in the future is necessary or not will be studied by the short term expert.

In order to study the items mentioned above, one expert for grass land improvement during three months is requested from the beginning of the August together with an afforestation expert.

F. Expert of marketing planning

Marketing system of South Sulawesi Province is under development.

That's main reason why many rural areas are still in the self-sufficient economy and production of agricultural raw-commodity have been producing in a part of scattered rural area. However, this province has a important duties that is to supply main food stuff to East Indonesia, therefore to develop normally marketing system and transportation system is necessary condition. Particularly, the bottleneck of agricultural development of South Sulawesi province are instability of agricultural production by lack of irrigation and lack of transportation facility, but it's estimated that agricultural production in the developed irrigation only will be in over-production in the near future, refere to Fig. 2 of the first quartely report 1978. Even recently, being forward by good weather, price of farm products had always declined lower and lower, and then farming economy had been done unstable.

Therefore marketing problems should be investigated in plenty.

Fortunately, one of the specific region of this project team, Kabupaten Jeneponto is near the urbanization and there are various advancement of marketing system for many farm products such as vegetables of lowland area and highland cool zone, food crops and fish production, on the other hand another Kabupaten Enrekang is far from urban area and then there are various advancement of marketing system for farm products different from kabupaten Jeneponto, especially Enrekang has special products such as papaya, palm sugar, sara ( a kind of fruit).

In both Kabupaten a positive policy of agricultural production for interinsular trade have been doing, consequently both area are suitable model area for showing how to make the relation ship between intentional agricultural production and systematical marketing in South Sulawesi province.

For that purpose dispatch of expert of marketing who will be able to make physical plan of called system and stock system for farm products, and information system about agricultural marketing should be sent during three months.



G. Soil expert for land utilization

Method of clarifying acreage of available land resources, distribution of land resources and method of classification of those which were transferred by Mr. Furada, short term expert of soil & vegetation on 1977, are usefull for land utilization planning of the province in the future, but it be needed to arrange further method in order to apply any project sites. Particularly, proceeding study were used small scale map with rough accuracy - i.e. scale of 1 to 500,000- therefore it is impossible still to accelerate the actual implementation of land utilization plan based on the rough accuracy. On the other hand it is necessary to raise the accuracy in order use the method to feasibility study too. In two specific Kabupaten, the applicable method for any Project in South Sulawesi province should be investigated, for that purpose to use further accurate map, to introduce to compare with other some methods of land utilization planning for arranging method should be hoped through the concrete planning, and then authority of each Kabupaten hope to do feasibility study of specific implementable project area during each three month. Part - icularly, when a comparative study will be studied, dispatch two soil expert for land utilization will be considered.

H. Dispatch of experts for complitation of Regional Agricultural Development Planning.

Draft reports of study and planning are made by the experts and counterparts in the project site (Ujung Pandang) during the limited duration. Because of these circumstances, the highly integrated contents of reports cannot make so visible and understandable for the readers that more improvements in analysis, explanation, compilation by the newly developed technics by the experts are request ed.

In order to attain the itens mentioned above the short term experts are requested to be dispatched from Japan as follow:

Experts : consisting 2 members

Duration : three months in Ujung Pandang



III. Schedule of the Second phase of RAMP/ATA-140 South Sulawesi  
(Drawing up of the implementation plans for the specific  
Kabupaten-s)

1. Jenepono

- 1) July - : Land utilization plan (at Jenepono)  
September 1978 (Refer to attached paper No.1)  
2) October - : Project preparation (at U.P. and Jenepono)  
March 1978

To clarify the reasons why the following project site is the highest priority for the respective item based in the land utilization plan in the Kabupaten (Refer to the attached paper No. 2)

Feasibility study (at Ujung Pandang)

To make an implementation plan on the highest priority site for the following items respectively (Refer to the attached paper No. 3)

- A. Citrus fruit & paddy (inland areas)  
B. Fish culture development in fish ponds (coastal areas)  
3) April A. Finalization of the report by the Counterparts.  
B. Evaluation and report making for the JICA Head quarter by the Experts.

2. Enrekang

- 1) August - : Road arrangement plans for reclamation areas  
September '78 (at Enrekang).  
(Refer to attached paper No. 4)  
2) October - : Project preparation (at U.P. and Enrekang)  
March 1979

To clarify the reasons why the following project site is the highest priority for the respective item based on the road arrangement plan in the Kabupaten.

Feasibility study (at Ujung Pandang)

- A. Irrigation and resettlement (reclamation areas)  
B. Afforestation and grassland improvement.  
3) April : A. Finalization of the report by the Counterparts.  
B. Evaluation and report making for the JICA Head quarter by the Experts.

5.12-5 The sites of F/S (Draft/Aug. 1978)

Jenepono :

1. Citrus fruit & paddy ;
  - a. existing area
    - 1) Desa Tolo      Kec. Kelara - World Bank
    - 2) Desa Rumbia    Kec. Kelara - High Altitude
    - 3) Desa Tarawang    Kec. Batang - Kapok Area
    - 4) Desa Tino      Kec. Batang - East part
  - b. New Area (with grass land improvement and afforestation)
2. Fish culture development in fish ponds
  - a. High land Kec. TAMALATEA, National land fish pond
  - b. low land
3. Pre-feasibility study of reclamation (resettlement area)

Enrekang :

1. Irrigation and resettlement (Reclamation)  
Desa Danti (Kp. assan) Kec. Baraka
2. afforestation and grassland improvement

- |   |                   |   |  |
|---|-------------------|---|--|
| 0 | Desa Dantu Barana |   |  |
| 0 | " Sang Lepongan   | } | Kec. Alla about 8,000 ha<br>mechanization may be<br>available 1 Bridge |
| Δ | " Mata Allo       |   |  |
| Δ | " Kambiolangi     |   |  |

- 0 full area of village  
/ part of village

(August 14, 1978)

5.12-6 Time Schedule (Oct.1978)

1. Schedule for Compiling of A Master Plan:

1978

- Nov. 01-08: Confirm the course of the compiling of a Master Plan.  
09-30: Compile a final draft.  
Dec. 01-20: Typing, printing and binding the draft.  
21-

1979

- Jan. 05: Collect the comments against the contents of the draft from members of Steering Committee and Joint Committee.  
06-15: Revise the contents of the final draft.  
16-31: (Typing), printing and binding of a Master Plan.  
Feb. 01: Submit to the S.C and J.C.  
? : Held the Seminar III (for A Master Plan).

2. Schedule for the Second Phase of the Project:

1978

- Nov. 01-  
Dec. 31 : Project preparation study in Jeneponto and Enrekang;  
- Study on marketing & road/bridge condition in Enrekang  
- Study on land use plan in Jeneponto  
- Survey on grassland improvement/forestation, fish-pond, citrus and others.  
Nov. 18-23: Comparative study in West Sumatera.  
24: Meeting at Bureau of Planning, M.A. in Jakarta.

1979

- Jan. 01-31: Feasibility study on forestation & grassland improvement, fish-pond development and citrus development.  
Feb. ? : Joint Evaluation study by a mission.  
? : Held the Seminar III (for A Master Plan).  
Mar.  
Apr. : Compile reports on the activities in the second phase with emphasis of transfer of knowledge and a final report of the Project.  
May.  
May ? : Arrival a mission for prolongation of the Project.  
June ? : Held S.C. and J.C. or the Seminar IV (?)  
24 : Finish the second phase of the Project.

5.12-7 Draft of Working Schedule for the Second Stage of the Phase II  
( Mar. 1979)

- Mar.12/13. Open the Seminar III (Finish of the Phase I of the Project).
14. Joint Meeting of the Joint Committee, Steering Committee and Evaluation Team of the Project (Agenda: The prolongation of the Project).
  17. Start of the Second Stage of the Phase II (to June 24, 1979), Contents of the activities of the Team are as follows:
    - (1) Formulation of plans of the Kabupaten-s (way of the finding of projects/programs) by the class-room training.
    - (2) Orientation of the F/S (way of the approaches for F/S) by the class-room training.
    - (3) Compiling of the Final Report on Phase II.
    - (4) Compiling of the Final Report on the Project (Phase I/II) by specific field (Experts + Counterparts).
    - (5) Open the Seminar IV.
- Apr.
- May ? Detail Design Team for pilot-tests project will be dispatched by JICA HDQ.
- ? A mission to sign the R/D for prolongation of the Project will be dispatched by JICA HDQ.
- 20(?) Open the Seminar IV
- 31(?) Finish of the compiling a document of manual on planning by JICA HDQ.
- June 24 Finish of the Phase II,
- 25(?) Start of the Phase III (Pilot-tests project).

(Mar, 12, 1979)

5.13.

L E T T E R  
Of Reply written by the Experts' Team  
November 1978

Note: This letter was written by the Experts' Team as reply to the monitor for the cooperation project by the Planning Bureau, M.A. in November 1978, and presented to the Bureau on 30 November 1978.

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1. Project title :

The Project on South Sulawesi Regional Agricultural Development Planning (ATA-140).

2. Project sponsor :

Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture.

3. Locations :

South Sulawesi Province (Ujung Pandang, Jenepono & Enrekang).

4. D o n o r :

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

5. Objectives :

- 1) to make over-all review of the plans for the development of agriculture in the Province of South Sulawesi,
- 2) to give advisory guidance on them,
- 3) to possibly improve methods and techniques of planning for the development of regional agriculture, and
- 4) to improve the planning capabilities of the officials in charge.

6. Duration :

30 months; 25 December 1976 - 24 June 1979.

7. Project cost :

Local cost : Rp.

8. Scope of assistance requested :

Experts	: 200 m/m	US.\$	320,000.-
Equipments	:	US.\$	370,000.-
Fellowships	: 80 m/m	US.\$	170,000.-
Others	:	US.\$	90,000.-
			-----
			US.\$ 1,450,000.-

Note : Exchange Rate (average) US.\$ 1 = Rp. 245.-

9. Main activities of the project :

- 1) survey and analysis concerning agriculture in the Province of South Sulawesi,
- 2) review of the REPELITA II of South Sulawesi and of other existing projects, and recommendations thereon,
- 3) drawing-up of sector plans in conformity with the Plan mentioned in (2),
- 4) drawing-up of the implementation plans including project preparation and feasibility study for agricultural development projects in certain regencies in conformity with the said plans, and
- 5) carry out the training activity throughout all the stages of the Project.

10. Actual project implementation :

10.a. Experts :

<u>Name of experts</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Field of specialization</u>
<u>Project Advisor</u>		
Yoshihisa MIKI	30 m/1976.12.25-79.6.24	Advisor in Jakarta.
<u>Project Leader</u>		
Setsuzo KIKUKAWA	30 m/76.12.25.-79.6.24.	Regional agricultural planning.
<u>Long Term</u>		
Kiyooki KUBO	30 m/76.12.25-79.6.24.	Agronomy.
Kunihiko OZAKI	29 m/77.01.18-79.06.24.	Agricultural economy.
<u>Liaison Officer</u>		
Koji TAMABE	30 m/76.12.25-79.06.24.	Liaison officer.



Short term

Terumi EGASIRA	0.5 m/77.08.07-77.08.21.	Lecturer at Seminar I.
Iwao NISIIYAMA	2 m/77.10.20-77.12.19.	Marketing and processing of agricultural products.
Ryuichi TATUMI	2 m/77.10.20-77.12.19.	Water resources.
Yoshihiko OGAWA	1 m/77.11.30-77.12.29.	Regional agricultural planning.
Takehiro KAFUKU	2 m/77.11.30-78.01.29.	Fishery resources development.
Masaaki FUMADA	1.5 m/77.12.15-78.01.31.	Soil and vegetation.
Hiroyuki NISIMURA	2 m/77.12.15-78.02.14.	Socio-economic surveys.
Hironori MURAI	1 m/78.01.27-78.03.02.	Forestry.
Kazuo MORINISI	1 m/78.02.20-78.03.25.	Organization of farmers.
Tatsuro MIYAZATO	11 m/78.05.01-79.03.31.	Water resources.
Kazuo NUTO	0.5 m/78.03.24-78.04.09.	Lecturer at Seminar II.
Kyoichi TANAKA	1 m/78.09.12-78.10.11.	Geology (Ground water).
Shoichi YAMAGUCHI	2 m/78.09.12-78.11.11.	Citrus cultivation.
Ryuichi TERUI	2 m/78.09.12-78.11.11.	Forestation.
Noriaki SIOJIRI	2 m/78.09.12-78.11.11.	Soil and vegetation.
Yosio SIRAIKI	3 m/78.09.12-78.12.11.	Marketing (vegetables).
Tuguhiko YOKOKAWA	6 m/78.09.12-79.03.11.	Fishery.
Syunichi SHOJI	2 m/78.10.17-78.12.23.	Grassland improvement.
Nobuharu SASANO	0.5 m/78.10.24-78.11.11.	Regional agricultural planning.

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T o t a l : 196 man / months.

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Remarks : Dispatch of survey missions.

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Name of missions Name of members	Duration	Field of specialization
<u>Consultation Team on plan of operation of the Project</u>		
Singo ITO	1977.06.22-07.09.	Leader/Plant physiology and ecology.
Syozo OCASAWARA		Regional agricultural planning.
Mitsuniko OHRA		Liaison officer.

Technical guidance team I

Koichi BABA	1978.02.27-03.16.	Leader/Regional planning.
Hiroyosi TANABE		Technical cooperation planning.
Mituhiko OHTA		Liaison officer.

Technical guidance team II

Isao SUZUKI	1978.07.30-08.09.	Leader/Regional agricultural planning.
Sigeyosi NISIWAKI	1978.07.26-08.09.	Technical cooperation planning.
Katuhiko AKIYAMA	1978.07.26-08.09.	Regional agricultural planning.

10.b. Equipments :

Items	Number	Value C & F(US.\$.)
Vehicles with spareparts	11 cars 15 motorcycles	100,600.-
Office instrument & stationary	1 units	88,500.-
Audio-visuil apparatus	1 units	13,500.-
Apparatus for surveys	1 units	79,500.-
T o t a l :		282,100.-

10.c. Fellowships :

Name of participants	Place of training	Duration	Field of training
Onggeng Bahtiar	Japan	1 month/May-June 1978	Observation Study.
Y.M. Lubis		-ditto-	
Tadjuddin Dullah		-ditto-	
Nazaruddin L.		-ditto-	
Amiruddin Madjid		-ditto-	
Dahlan Noor	Japan	3 months/Aug.-Nov.1978	Agricultural Statistic.
Azis Mattola	Japan	6 months/Sep.78-Mar.79	Economic development.
Amien Hidayat	Japan	3 weeks/Nov. 1978.	Observation.
Djoko Soejatno		-ditto-	
Mono Syamsuddin		-ditto-	
T o t a l :		16 man / months	

10.d. Organization of the project :

Name of the Indonesian Project Manager :

(Jakarta) Hendro Soewarno,

(Ujung Pandang) Djoko Soejatno

Name and qualification of counterparts staff : (full-time only)

Mono Syamsuddin	Co-manager	Staff of Kanwil Deptan Sulsel.
A. Azis Lahiya	Secretary	-ditto-
A. Makkasau B.Sc.	C. on regional agricultural planning.	Staff of BAPPEDA Sulsel
Ir. Yusuf M.	-ditto-	Staff of Kanwil Deptan Sulsel.
Drs. Onggeng B.	C. on agronomy	-ditto-
Tadjuddin D.	-ditto-	-ditto-
Ir. Isman Abu	-ditto-	-ditto-
Drs. Azis Matola	C. on agril-economy.	Staff of BAPPEDA Sulsel.
Drs. Dahlan Hoor	-ditto-	Staff of Kanwil Deptan Sulsel.

Organization chart : (refer to attached paper).

10.e. Physical activities :

Phase I: (1) Jan. 1977-June 1978; Make field surveys and compiling the draft of a master plan on agricultural development of South Sulawesi.

(2) July 1978-Feb.1979; Compiling A Master Plan on agricultural development of South Sulawesi.

Phase II: July 1978 - June 1979 ; Compiling master plans for Kabupaten-s of Joneponto (Land-use plan) and Enrekang (Marketing/Road improvement plan), and make studies for the preparation of implementable projects in the two Kabupaten-s.

- 2) Held Seminars : Seminar I, on August 1977 at Ujung Pandang.  
Seminar II, on April 1978 at Ujung Pandang.
- 3) Comparative study :  
to East Java, Taiwan Project on November 1977.  
to West Sumatra, German Project on November 1978.
- 4) Report making :

Quarterly report	No.1 - 7 (7 volumes).
Annual Report	No.1/1977 (2 volumes).
Report of Short-term Experts	15 volumes.
Report on results of the Seminar	1 volume.
O t h e r s .	

5.14.

S T A T U S

Report Technical Cooperation Project

June 1978

Note: This document was made by the Planning Bureau, M.A. and delivered to the Japanese Mission for the cooperation with Indonesia in June 1978.

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I. Secretariate General

1. Regional Agricultural Development Planning (ATA-140)

The objective of this project is to assist the Department of Agriculture in improving the planning methods and techniques for promoting agricultural regional development.

For this purpose South Sulawesi has been selected as a project location for demonstration planning activities. The project is stressed to improve the knowhow and skills of project personnel in formulation and evaluation of development project and its application to a selected project.

The project has been implemented since January 1977, for the period of 30 months based on Record of Discussion which has been signed in May 1976.

The assistance from Japanese Government consist of experts, equipments and fellowships.

Experts

a. Four experts has been assigned in South Sulawesi :

- one agronomist
- one agricultural regional planning expert
- one agricultural economist
- one liaison officer.

b. One expert as an advisor was assigned in the Bureau of planning, Department of Agriculture in Jakarta.

- o. Short terms expert is also requested to study specific problem that is considered necessary :

Equipment

- Office equipment has arrived since the implementation of the project, January 1977.
- Vehicles : - 10 cars consist of Jeeps and long Chasis Land Cruiser and 15 motor cycles has arrived in Ujung Pandang
- 1 long Chasis Land Cruiser for Jakarta has arrived in April 1978.

Fellowships :

- 2 Senior officials from the Department of Agriculture had visited Japan for the Observation tour for the period of 2 weeks in October 1977.
- 5 counterparts from South Sulawesi and Jakarta has visited Japan for the period of one month in May 1978.
- 3 Individual Observation tour for the counterparts is expecting to visit Japan in August 1978.
- 4 Senior Officials from Jakarta and South Sulawesi are going to have the observation tour for 2 weeks in September 1978.
- 3 Individual Training course are expecting to have the observation tour in August - September 1978.

Problems/Comments

1. The phase I of the project will be completely finished in June 1978. Second phase for the period of one year, starting on June 1978 to June 1979.  
The team identified for further development in South Sulawesi during this Second phase.  
During the second phase prefeasibility study and feasibility study are expecting to be carried out by team. Finally the team will give recommendation to the GOI list of the projects suitable for South Sulawesi by the end of the Second phase.
2. The Department of Agriculture and the Provincial Government expecting that the project in South Sulawesi could be prolong for another two to three years, in order to be able to implement the project(s) in South Sulawesi.

The district has been selected as a pilot project(s) during the Second phase, meanwhile the Team has found out that "Block number 3" the Eastern part of the island is also suitable for further development.

3. The prolongation of the project will not only carry out further study, but responsible in the agricultural development by means of the implementation of project (s) in South Sulawesi.

The Department of Agricultural is interested the new project under Bilateral Technical Cooperation or Finance Under Grant in Aid.

CONCLUSION  
Of the First Seminar  
August 1977

1. The communication between the Japanese Experts Team with the Institute and services as well as with the counterpart in Ujung Pandang, is necessary to be increased more in the effort of collecting data.
2. The farmers as a very important factor in the development of agriculture, mainly concerning the influence to the ability of their economy, has not put in the report yet.  
The university of Hasanuddin via the institute of the agro economic survey, has already possessed data concerning that matter so that the result can be used to increase the collecting data and the analysis.
3. In addition to the fact that mostly of the data used by the Team Expert in taking conclusion and the temporary suggestion for the development of agriculture, are secondary data, so in order to have the correct analysis and to avoid the difference of the data in the same item, it is still necessary to improve the collecting of the primary data.
4. In collecting data it is necessary the obvious method and questionnaire should be given that should be used in collecting data.
5. Improvement of data is still necessary in the form as follows :



- a. Now data required :
    - Farm land holding.
    - The amount of cultivators.
    - Farmers income.
    - The price of some main commodities in a serie of several years.
    - The amount, capacity and location of agro based industry.
    - The data of some export commodities like shrimps and rotan.
  - b. A consultation should be carried out with the service for the consistent data, so that the study will not take the wrong data.
  - c. The consultation with the Canadian Team from the Sulawesi Regional Development study is required to obtain data concerning marketing between provinces and marketing abroad.
6. In the calculation of the amount of the population in South Sulawesi, it is necessary to have a trend of development of the same population. For that purpose it is suggested to use the same starting point and that is the sensus result of the population before the general election.
  7. The assuption used in the estimation method of the population and the labour, is necessary to be in accordance with the condition and development of South Sulawesi.
  8. In the use of the increasing percentage of the population it is necessary to have aconsensus for the official in South Sulawesi, how many of the numbers used are near to the exact ones.
  9. A more detail observation is needed concerning the amount of migration from South Sulawesi to other region. It would be better that the numbers should not be enlarged.
  10. In overcoming the lack of labour in South Sulawesi, a unity of opinion is still needed between the draft of skill education and mechanization.

11. Education efforts either implemented by the Institute of Labour, Transmigration and Cooperative as well as by the services of the Departement of Agriculture to the farmers should be pointed to the skill improvement. Beside that it is considered that the more the effort of increasing skill education is carried out the more the service executor has to show its ability in balancing the service needs of the society.
12. A research is necessary should be made concerning the development of some commodities that disappeared as export commodities from South Sulawesi and moved to the nearby province for the further planning.
13. In giving suggestion for the production increasing, it is necessary to take attention to the marketing of the commodity itself.
14. In the first step of study of the Team it is necessary to study about functions of the existing institutes especially in rural level to have the exact analysis and the given suggestion.
15. In the study of the further development it is necessary to take attention to the Rural unit of the Region in relation with the integrated rural development.
16. The tentative conclusion taken by the study Team should be discussed first with the service, so that it would not against the existed policy. As an example given; the suggestion of raising fish eggs should damage the source of life.
17. All report delivered by the Team to the Japanese government, should be first approved by the steering committee, in addition to this the data used are not showing the exact figure yet concerning the agricultural situation in South Sulawesi.

5.16.

CONCLUSION  
Of the Second Seminar  
April 1978

1. The Joint Committee and Steering Committee highly appreciate the work of the Team of Japanese Experts and that of Indonesian Counterparts on the results of the Annual Report and the First Quarterly Report of the Second Year. The reports contain a great deal of data required for further planning.
2. It is suggested that the data collected would be published as they constitute important material, not only for the Team of ATA-140 South Sulawesi, but also for other agencies requiring them.
3. The Joint Committee evaluates that there has already been a good communication between the Experts and the Counterparts; it is proved by the well-done composition of the Report.
4. The study and consideration on the division of the South Sulawesi Province into 5 blocs, which was only based on data concerning production, would have to be extended to cover other factors such as topography, climate, level of soil fertility, number of farmers, availability of devices for transportation, etc. The data by bloc need to be plotted in maps, in the frame of stabilization of land use.
5. The Master Plan on regional agriculture development for South Sulawesi, which is to be produced, will be for a long-term period, i.e. 15 years.

6. The selection of location areas for the implementation of planning in two Kabupaten-s, respectively Jeneponto and Enrekang which has been fixed by the Joint Committee in Jakarta and the regional Government, has to go on being developed during the second phase in the Project of ATA-140.

For the development of the South Sulawesi region in the long run, other development blocs have to be selected. Temporary observation indicates that bloc III, i.e. the Eastern Bloc, has quite good potentialities to be developed.

7. The Selection of Bloc III as long-term development region needs to be taken up in full consideration, not only based on the aspect of food stuff, and also accompanied by criteria for the selection of the region.
8. The study for the development of husbandry needs to be aimed at the requirement of labor-livestock, considering the expansion of irrigable paddy-field areas. The use of tractors for mechanization is regarded as too expensive and not able to be developed too soon.
9. Development of Sericulture needs to be included in the study, considering the already existing Sericulture Centre in South Sulawesi.
10. About 200,000 fishermen in South Sulawesi are known to have very low income, so that this matter has to be taken up seriously in further study.
11. The goal of the agriculture development is to improve farmers' income and welfare, and not only to increase production. The factor of marketing has an important role, so it is suggested that the planning include this factor to be developed in further study. The probability of marketing among provinces within and outside the D Zone of development needs to be considered.
12. The planning of production does not stand apart from the aspects

of technology and marketing. In correspondence to that, it is expected that in further study it would be able consider the level of technology suitable to this region, and more efficient system of marketing.

13. Besides intensification, is it advisable to conduct extensification, which is based on stable plan of land use.
14. The formation of agricultural development plan for South Sulawesi must aim at an integrated agricultural development, viewed from the aspect of farming, commodity and region development including the aspects of production, productive factors, marketing and institution. It is suggested that the results of study achieved can be pondered upon to support the probability of applying the policy mentioned above in South Sulawesi. It is expected that the Team would be able to execute in further study. The implementation of integrated agricultural development has to be supported by polyvalent extension apparatuses.
15. It is advised that in mapping, satellite photographs should be used, which are available at several agencies, either in South Sulawesi or in Jakarta.
16. The soil mapping system applied by the Team has different standard from the one applied generally in Indonesia, so the standard needs to be verified.
17. The manner of exposing regional problems by the counterparts has to be improved for the next Seminar, so it would constitute discussion material in the sessions.
18. The responsibility concerning the contents of the report stays in the hands of the Experts.
19. The systematics of the annual report still need to be improved so that it would be easier to study the contents.
20. In conducting the Second phase, a plan of operation has to be formulated, which is approved by the Joint Committee.

5.17.

CONCLUSIONS

And Recommendations of the Third Seminar  
March 1979

A. Evaluation of the results of project performance

Conclusions:

01. The Team of MTA-140 South Sulawesi in its test has been able to present data comprehensively for the entire Province owing to the good cooperation between the experts, counterparts and authorities in South Sulawesi.
02. The collected data have been processed and they give an overall illustration of the agricultural condition in South Sulawesi, thus they are able to be used as foundation for the formation of a Master Plan on Agricultural Development, although necessary improvements are still required.
03. The Team has also reviewed the regional Pelita and the Projects under going in South Sulawesi such as BIPAS/IRPAS Livestock Project by World Bank's Aid, Irrigation Plan in the central part of South Sulawesi, and the Lawa Regional Development Project.
04. As results of the first phase study, the Team has succeeded in presenting a report consisting of the Volume I through IV and the reports of short-term experts which are highly useful.
05. As results of the II-nd phase study, the Team has succeeded in selecting 4 pilot tests in Kabupaten Marekang and Jeneponto.  
In Kabupaten Marekang:  
Grassland improvement for livestock and Model Afforestation.  
In Kabupaten Jeneponto:  
Developments of citrus and brackish water shrimp culture.

- 66 . Of the 4 pilot tests, only one, i.e. brackish water shrimp culture, has been compiled in a Feasibility study, whereas the other three will be arranged during the rest of the II-nd phase period and in the prolongation period.

The model shrimp pond in Jeneponto has not been approved of yet, considering the extremely high cost and the in-consistency with the policy of the Directorate General of Fishery, which gives the priority to the development of fry and not to that of brackish water ponds.

- 07 . In the frame of transfer of knowledge, the Team has succeeded in giving it in the form of on-the-job training, with quite good results, and the counterparts are expected to be able of conducting this kind of study in the future.
- 08 . 13 Counterparts (including officials in the Central and the Regional Administration) have followed training and comparative studies in Japan. The comparative study has a very good results for the counterparts in comparing the regional planning.
- 09 . Communication between the Japanese Experts and the counterparts, which was initially difficult, has grown so much better in the second phases, and such a good understanding has developed among them that quite a good report has been produced.
- 10 . The comparative studies for experts and counterparts, to East Java and West Sumatera, in the frame of comparison of technical cooperation with other countries, were of great benefit in the formation of the Master Plan.
- 11 . Further study will be conducted in Bloc III, which includes Kabupaten Bone, Soppeng and Wajo, by the Team consisting of the counterparts as major performers, assisted by short-term experts.  
Development of Bloc III will be integrated with the development of the central part of South Sulawesi, i.e. the utilization of irrigation water of the Sumpang Karama weir, of the Project of Tempe Lake development
- 12 . Bloc III was selected because of its very big potential, i.e. about 175,000 ha. of paddy fields, which, if irrigated and succeeding in

two harvests a year, will be the biggest rice barn in South Sulawesi. In addition 20,000 Ha. of potential exists for inland fishery and 10,000 ha. of dry land which are corn producing areas always suffering from inundation/floods.

13. The data used in land-use mapping are those of 1968.  
In spite of the objectives which are for on-the-job training, care must be taken in using it, thus avoiding errors in giving recommendations for the development of various commodities.
14. Expansion of areas for farms should be studied further and the benefit considered for many commodities and not only for one.  
Expansion of area for transmigration region requires more detailed and deeper studies.
15. Data regarded as too roughly estimated should be reprocessed and improved, i.e. data on population in-and out-flow, to and from South Sulawesi, and the projected paddy production of 1990 is too low as compared with the plan area expansion. Projection data should be specified for 1983, 1988 and 1993 as Pelita years so this report can be utilized by the regional government in formulating the regional Repelita.
16. The Joint Evaluation Team has recommended to both the Governments that the project be prolonged for 30 months, starting from July 1979 and lasting until December 1981.
17. In the prolongation period the Expert Team will proceed study in Bloc III and conduct Pilot Tests.  
During the prolongation phase the long-term experts required will be as follows:
  1. Advisor -
  2. Team Leader -
  3. Forestation - experts on forestry
  4. Grassland improvement - expert on Animal Husbandry/pastures.
  5. Citrus Development - expert on citrus.
  6. Liaison Officer.With assistance by short-term experts to be decided later on.
18. In the prolongation period it is suggested that more comparative studies and observation tours be provided for the counterparts and the Japanese experts.



19. The required equipments and other necessities will also be provided during the prolongation.
20. Project Proposal in the frame of prolongation will be put forward by the Ministry of Agriculture to the RAPPENIAS, to be passed on to the government of Japan.

B. Implementation of Pilot Tests

O r g a n i z a t i o n :

21. The structure of organization of the Project on RAMP/ATA-140 South Sulawesi during the prolongation period is as shown in the attached diagram. This structure of organization involves all agencies, starting from the Kabupaten level up to the national level.
22. The structure of organization is required for the performance of two activities in the prolongation period: 1) pilot test implementation in Enrekang and Jeneponto and 2) implementation of further study in Bloc III.
23. The tests, functions and authorities of the performers will be assigned by the Project Manager in the form of a decision.

24. C o s t s :

The cost for the pilot test implementation comes from 3 financial Sources :

- 1) The government of Japan
- 2) The government of Indonesia, consisting of:
  - a. The central government, eg The Ministry of Agriculture
  - b. The South Sulawesi Provincial Administration.

Ujung Pandang, March 13, 1979.

5.18.

COMMENTS

Of the Experts' Team for the Conclusions and  
Recommendations of the Third Seminar  
March 1979.

1. Development of fry (Refer to Article 6 in the Conclusion)

The Experts' Team also recognizes the policy of the Directorate General of Fishery which gives the priority to the development of fry. The Team expects that the further study shall be done by the Kanwil Deptan and Fishery Service of South Sulawesi.

2. Mapping (Refer to Article 13)

The mapping activity conducted by the Project Team was part of the procedure in compiling a Master Plan. Thus the Team stressed on the transfer of mapping method (the mesh method) and on the utilization of those maps for planning, using the existing data at present, i.e. maps produced/authorized in 1968. The Experts' Team expects that those maps shall be improved/revised by the Agencies concerned with commodities and land-use, based on the new/revised maps authorized by the Government of Indonesia.

3. Expansion of farmlands (Refer to Article 14)

At the Seminar III, concerning this item, the Project Team presented a few alternative plans, e.g. plans for expansion of paddy and corn fields. The Experts' Team recognized the opinion which should consider the expansion of other commodities; so the Kanwil Deptan is expected to study other alternative plans.

4. Rough data (Refer to Article 15)

The population estimation has been analyzed using the Cohort Trend Method by sex and age group, based on existing data, which were the results of population outflow and inflow. Therefore, more accurate data were not available at that time.

5. Estimation of paddy production (Refer to Article 15)

In the process of Master Plan formation, estimation of paddy production in 1990 was consulted and understood between the Project Team and the Dinas Pertanian Rakyat of South Sulawesi.

6. Target Year of the Plan (Refer to Article 15)

A Master Plan presented by the Project Team has been compiled on the base of the conclusions reached at the II-nd Seminar that the target year will be 1990, i.e. a 15-year-period plan (long-term plan/Master Plan) from 1976.

Therefore, if modifications of target year in short-term or interim-term are necessary, such as 1983, 1988 and 1993, calculation of periodical target will be made by the Kanwil Deptan itself, through the same method as already transferred to the counterparts.

7. Prolongation of the Project (Refer to Article 11, 16 - 20)

The Experts' Team has understood that the detailed contents of the prolongation of the Project will be finalized through the negotiation between the R/D mission from Japan and the Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture of Indonesia, based on the Note of Understanding signed on March 12, 1979 by the Joint Evaluation Team.

5.19.

L I S T  
Of Reports/Documents Published by Team  
During 30 Months

Note: This list of report/documents published by the Team during 30 months, is divided into three parts; i.e. list of reports/documents 1) in ENGLISH, 2) in BAHASA INDONESIA (Indonesian) and 3) in JAPANESE. The list of documents in Japanese includes mainly reports written by the short-term Experts and important reports written by the Experts' Team as reports for the JICA. And those one are delivered in the form of photocopies.

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1. Reports/Documents in ENGLISH:

- 1) The Experts' Team : The First Quarterly Report of 1977 (January-March), 38 pp., Mar. 1977
- 2) The Experts' Team: The Second Quarterly Report/1977 (April-June); 46 pp., July 1977.
- 3) Japanese Mission for the Project (led by Dr. S. ITO): Findings of the Japanese mission; 2 pp. + attached paper 5 pp. July 1977.
- 4) Bureau of Structure Improvement, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japan (translated by the Team): The Cohort Trend Method - a method for the estimation of population and labour force for regional agricultural Development Planning, 17 pp. (A Paper for the First Seminar of the Project), Aug. 1977.
- 5) The Team: Results of the First Seminar; 58 pp., Aug. 1977.
- 6) The Experts' Team: Practices and Problems of RDP/ATA-140 Project (Draft); 6 pp., Oct. 1977.
- 7) The Team: The Third Quarterly Report/1977; 98 pp., Nov. 1977.
- 8) The Experts' Team: Preparation of Maps for the Project of ATA-140 South Sulawesi, 2 pp. + attached letter a pp., Nov. 1977.
- 9) I. NISHIYAMA: Summary Report on Marketing and Processing of Agricultural Products in South Sulawesi; 4 pp., Dec. 1977
- 10) R. TATSUMI: Summary Report on Water Resource Development in South Sulawesi; 4 pp., Dec. 1977

- 11) Y. OGAWA: Summary Report on Regional Agricultural Planning; 5 pp., Dec. 1977.
- 12) T. KAFUKU: Fishery Resource Development in the South Sulawesi Province; 8 pp., Jan. 1978
- 13) H. FUNADA: Summary Report on Soil and Vegetation (Appendix: Land/Soil Utilization Standard); 8 pp., Jan. 1978.
- 14) H. NISHIMURA: Memorandum to "Socio-economic Survey for Agricultural Development"; 8 pp., Feb. 1978.
- 15) H. NISHIMURA: Petunjuk Mengenai "Survey Sosial-Ekonomi untuk Pengembangan Pertanian"; 10 pp., Feb. 1978.
- 16) H. NISHIMURA: Survey Concerning Socio-economic Factors and Farmers' Needs in Agricultural Development Planning; 7 pp., Feb. 1978.
- 17) H. NISHIMURA: Summary Report on Socio-economic Surveys Concerning Farmers' Need; 4 pp., Feb. 1978.
- 18) H. MURAI: Summary Report on Forest Land Management for Soil and Water Conservation; 6 pp., Feb. 1978.
- 19) K. MORINISHI: Summary Report on Farmers' Organization; 6 pp., Mar. 1978.
- 20) The Team: The Annual Report of 1977; Volume I: Results of the Studies on Regional Agricultural Development in South Sulawesi Province; xx + 292 pp., Apr. 1978.
- 21) The Team: The Annual Report of 1977; Volume II: Appendix Data and Information on the condition of Agriculture in the South Sulawesi Province; vii + 107 pp., Apr. 1978.
- 22) The Team: The First Quarterly Report/1978 - Basic Figures Toward A Plan; 33 pp., Apr. 1978.
- 23) K. MUTO: Establishment of the Optimum Plan of Regional Agricultural Production; 12 pp. + 10 maps., Apr. 1978.
- 24) The Team: Strategies of the Regional Agricultural Development Plan in the South Sulawesi Province (First Draft); 8 pp. + Data 9 pp., Apr. 1978.
- 25) The Team: Method of Plan Making; 7 pp., Apr. 1978.
- 26) The Experts' Team: Request for Short-term Experts for the Second Phase of the Project; 10 pp., May 1978.

- 27) The Team: The Second Quarterly Report/1978: Draft of A Regional Agricultural Development Plan in the South Sulawesi Province with Recommendations for Planning Methodology; 69 pp., June 1978.
- 28) The Team: Schedule of the Project/Schedule of the Second Phase of the Project; 6 pp., June 1978.
- 29) The Team: Report/Comments on the consultation with Agencies concerned for the Contents of A Master Plan Draft); 27 pp., July 1978.
- 30) The Team: Explanation for the Comments of the Agencies Concerned on the Draft of A Master Plan; 14 pp., July 1978.
- 31) FAO/IBRD Cooperative Programme (Multiplied by the Team): Guideline for the Preparation of Feasibility Studies for Irrigation and Drainage Projects; Rome, 1970; 25 pp., July 1978.
- 32) Hendra Esamara: Regional Planning Studies in Indonesia; 13 pp. (Excerpted from a magazine, "Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia", Vol. XXIV, No. 4, 1976, pp. 355-370, and multiplied by the Team), July 1978.
- 33) The Team: Explanation to the Governor during a courtesy Call by thw Suzuki Team Concerning the Project; 4 pp., Aug. 1978.
- 34) Mono Syamsuddin: Report on the Discussion with the Bupati of Berekang On the Project; 6 pp., Aug. 1978.
- 35) The Team: Working Schedule for the Project's Second Phase; 7 pp. Sep. 1978.
- 36) K. Tanaka: Report on Underground Water Survey in Kabupaten Jeneponto; 11 pp., (Ser.No.S.E. II-1), Oct. 1978.
- 37) R. TERUI: Report on Prefeasibility Study on Forestation in Kabupaten Berekang (Summary); 10 pp. (Ser.No.S.E.II-2), Nov. 1978.
- 38) S. YAMAGUCHI: Report on Prefeasibility Study on Citrus Development in Kabupaten Jeneponto (Summary); 7 pp.,(Ser.No.S.E.II-3),Nov.1978.
- 39) M. FUMADA;& N. SHIOJIRI: Report on Land Classification in Kabupaten Jeneponto (Summary); 7 pp.,(Ser.No.S.E. II-4), Nov. 1978.
- 40) H. SASANO: Report of Counselling; 1 p.(Ser.No.S.E.II-5), Nov.1978.
- 41) The Team: Map of Land/Soil Classification in Kabupaten Jeneponto (1 sheet); Nov. 1978.

- 42) The Team: The Third Quarterly Report of 1978 - Record of the Activities of the Team with Addenda for the First Semester of 1978; 20 pp., Nov. 1978.
- 43) The Team: Interim Report on the Activities of the Team during the Fourth Quarter of 1978 (1 Oct. - 15 Nov.); 7 pp., Nov. 1978.
- 44) Y. SHIRAIISHI: Report of the Basic Survey on the Improvement of Vegetable Marketing in the Kabupaten-s of Jeneponto and Enrekang, South Sulawesi; 7 pp., (Ser.No.S.E. II-6), Dec. 1978.
- 45) H. FUMADA: Summary Report on Soil and Vegetation Condition in Kabupaten Jeneponto, South Sulawesi Province; 4 pp. (Ser. No.S.E.II-7), Dec. 1978.
- 46) S. SHOJI: Report of Preparatory Study on Grassland Improvement in Kabupaten Enrekang (Summary); 11 pp. (Ser.No.S.E.II-8), Dec. 1978.
- 47) The Team of Joint Survey \*: Report on Botanical/Floristic Composition of the Natural Grassland at Balabatu, desa Buntu Barana, Kec. Alla, kabupaten Enrekang; 5pp. (Ser.No.S.E.II-9), Dec. 1978.
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5.20.

TERMS OF REFERENCE (T.O.R.)  
For the Joint Evaluation of the Project  
February 1979

Note: This T.O.R. was presented by the Planning Bureau, M.A.  
for the joint evaluation of the Project in February 1979.  
Reference No.: HS/II/79.

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I. Objective :

1. The purpose of the evaluation is to identify and to evaluate the implementation of the projects and several other activities, and the proposed projects financed under the Bilateral Technical Cooperation between the Government of Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Japan.
2. To give recommendations to both governments, the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Japan, concerning the prolongation of the projects in South Sulawesi.

II. The Team :

1. The evaluation team consist of 4 experts from the government of Japan (GOJ) and 3 experts from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (GOI) e.g. Departement of Agriculture. Herein after called "The Team".
2. The evaluation will be carried out for a period of one week from March 5 - March 14, 1979. All expenses for the Indonesian team will be borne by the Departement of Agriculture, including Domestic air tickets, accomodations, lodging and per diem. Expenses for the Japanese experts will be borne by the Government of Japan.

### III. Services and Facilities to be provided for the Team

#### A. Services :

1. Previous studies and report relevant to the projects and other activities related to the Agricultural Development in South Sulawesi.
2. Statistical data related to the Agricultural Development in South Sulawesi.
3. Recent official publications giving forecasts of the economic growth, population, food consumption, especially the Third Five Year Development Plan.
4. Reports covering the existing markets of the Agricultural produce in the city and the present, methods and costs of distributing agricultural produce to the markets.

#### B. Facilities :

The Indonesian authorities and Project ATA-140 in South Sulawesi will provide the following facilities for the consultants :

1. Vehicles with drivers throughout the duration of the visit to the projects.
2. Sufficient office space with the basic necessary furniture shall be made available for the duration of the field visit in South Sulawesi.
3. Secretarial services shall be provided when required during the field visit to undertake the typing up to the initial report.
4. Assistance to ensure that the team personells are provided with any necessary entry and exit visas and other permits and authorizations required for carrying out the services.

### IV. Scope of Work

1. The Team will discuss with appropriate Indonesian authorities in the central government as well as local government :

- a. Current and proposed plans, policies and legislation relating to the Agricultural Development.
  - b. Studies and Feasibility studies, expecting to be implemented in South Sulawesi.
  - c. Input in terms of cash and in kind contribution of both governments.
  - d. Proposed projects concerning the extension and new projects of the ATA - 14- South Sulawesi.
2. The Team will visit to the proposed projects
  3. The Team will evaluate and be giving recommendations of the proposed projects.
  4. The recommendations of the team should be specified project by project.
  5. The Team will submit a draft report, including the recommendations to both government.
  6. There should be an understanding agreement between the Indonesian group and Japanese group of the team, in order to avoid any misunderstanding in preparing the final report.  
The Agreement should be signed prior to the departure of the Japanese Group to their country.

V. The Evaluation Team

The Japanese experts consist of :

- Regional Planner
- Agricultural Economist
- Cooperation Planning
- Coordinator

The Indonesian experts consist of :

- Project Administrator
- Agronomist
- Economist.

5.21.

QUESTIONNAIRE

For the Joint Evaluation of the Project

March 1979

Note: This questionnaire was made by the Joint Evaluation Team through several times discussions among the members of Joint Evaluation Team in Ujung Pandang in March 1979. And an evaluation by means of this questionnaire was conducted on 8 March 1979.

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The result of this survey will be utilized for the reference of the evaluation of the Project on South Sulawesi RADI/ATA-140 and no individual information will be disclosed.

Your Name

The field which you are

in charge of in this project

Name of partner

(counterpart or expert)

I. Questionnaire (regarding the Phase-I Activities)

1. Concerning the field which you are in charge of :

1.1. How do you feel about the actual result of technology transfer in comparison with expected one? Please select one among the followings and mark (o).

a. Satisfactory

b. Not completely Satisfactory

c. Disappointed

d. Others (Please describe your opinion)

1.2. How do you evaluate the actual result of technology transfer?

a. Well-mastered

(Counterpart has mastered the planning technique well so as to be able to design and conduct planning programs).

b. Skilled.

(Counterpart has become skilled in planning technique so as to teach it to others but cannot design or conduct planning programs by himself).

c. Understood.

(Counterpart has understood planning technique but he cannot use it by himself).

d. Not understood.

e. Others (Please describe your opinion)

1.3. Please make some comments on the following items.

a. Did you feel any difficulties in communication with your partner?

( )

b. Did you feel any necessity of pre-training such basic techniques as statistical data processing?

( )

c. In this project technology transfer has been done mainly through on-the-job training. Did you feel any necessity of improvement in it?

( )

d. Did you feel any necessity of having a handbook for planning techniques?

( )

1.4. How do you feel about parts which you took charge in preparing the report of phase-1 activities? Please select one among the following and mark (0).

a. Regarding the level of planning techniques

1. More advanced level of techniques should have been transferred.

2. Present level is adequate.

3. More understandable level of techniques should have been transferred.

4. Others (Please describe your opinion).



b. Regarding the practicability of the report of phase-1 activities:

1. If necessary, it can be adopted for practical use.
2. More advanced level of techniques should have been adopted for practical use.
3. Others (Please describe your opinion)

2. Concerning the whole project :

2.1. Have you been able to understand the whole project and your role within it?

( )

2.2. How do you feel about actual result of technology transfer in comparison with the expected one? Please select one among the followings and mark (0)

- a. Satisfactory
- b. Not completely satisfactory
- c. Disappointed
- d. Others (Please describe your opinion).

2.3. How do you feel about the report of phase-1 activities.

a. Regarding the level of planning techniques,

1. More advanced level of techniques should have been transferred.
2. Present level is adequate
3. More understandable level of techniques should have been transferred.
4. Others. (Please describe your opinion)

b. Regarding the practicability of the report of phase-1 activities :

1. If necessary, it can be adopted for practical use
2. More advanced level of planning techniques should have been adopted for practical use.
3. Others. (please describe your opinion)

c. Regarding the planning aspects of the report of phase-1 activities:

1. Wider aspects should have been applied.
2. Present aspects are adequate.
3. More limited aspects should have been applied.
4. Others (Please describe your opinion).

3. How do you feel about the management and operation of the whole Project? Please select one among the followings and mark (0) to each item from 1 to 4; the mark means the following :

1. Satisfactory.
2. Not necessarily satisfactory, but practically acceptable.
3. Unsatisfactory.
4. Others (Please describe your opinion).

3.1. Regarding personnel disposition :

- a. Number of long-term experts (1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ,)
- b. Number and duration of short-term experts ( 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ,).
- c. Number of counterparts ( 1, 2, 3, 4, )

3.2. Materials and equipments

- a. Equipments for survey ( 1, 2, 3, 4,)
- b. Vehicles and drivers ( 1, 2, 3, 4,)
- c. Office materials & equipments ( 1, 2, 3, 4,)

3.3. Length of Phases :

- a. Phase - 1 (1, 2, 3, 4,)
- b. Phase - 2 (1, 2, 3, 4,)

II. Questionnaire (Regarding the phase-II activities)

1. Concerning the field which you are in charge of :

1.1. How do you feel about the actual result of technology transfer in comparison with expected one ? Please select one among the followings and mark (0)

- a. Satisfactory
- b. Not completely Satisfactory
- c. Disappointed
- d. Others (Please describe your opinion)

1.2. How do you evaluate the actual result of technology transfer ?

a. Well-mastered

(Counterpart has mastered the planning technique well so as to be able to design and conduct planning programs).

b. Skilled.

(Counterpart has become skilled in planning technique so as to teach it to others but cannot design or conduct planning programs by (himself)

c. Understood.

(Counterpart has understood planning technique but he cannot use it by himself)

d. Not understood.

e. Others (Please describe your opinion)

1.3. Please make some comments on the following items.

a. Did you feel any difficulties in communication with your partner?

( )

b. Did you feel any necessity of pre-training such basic techniques as statistical data processing ?

( )

c. In this project technology transfer has been done mainly through on-the job training. Did you feel any necessity of improvement in it?

( )

d. Did you feel any necessity of having a handbook for planning technique ?

( )

2. Concerning the whole project :

2.1. Have you been able to understand the whole project and your role within it ?

( )

2.2. How do you feel about the actual result of technology transfer in comparison with expected one ? Please select one among the followings and mark (0) :

a. Satisfactory

b. Not completely satisfactory

c. Disappointed

d. Others (Please describe your opinion)

3. How do you feel about the management and operation of the whole project ?

Please select one among the followings and mark to each item 1 to 4; mark means the following :

1. Satisfactory.
2. Not necessarily satisfactory, but practically acceptable.
3. Un-satisfactory.
4. Others. (Please describe your opinion).

3.1. Regarding personnel disposition :

- a. Number of long-term experts ( 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , )
- b. Number and duration of short-term experts ( 1, 2, 3, 4, )
- c. Number of counterparts ( 1, 2, 3, 4, )

3.2. Materials and equipments

- a. Equipments for survey ( 1, 2, 3, 4, ).
- b. Vehicles and drivers ( 1, 2, 3, 4, ).
- c. Office materials & equipments ( 1, 2, 3, 4, )

3.3. Length of phases :

- a. Phases-1 ( 1, 2, 3, 4, )
- b. Phases-2 ( 1, 2, 3, 4, )

5.22.

NOTE OF  
Understanding of the Joint Evaluation  
March 1979

Note: This document was compiled by the Joint Evaluation Team through the discussion among the members on 10 March 1979, and signed by the Leader of the Japanese Team, Mr. N. Sasano, the Leader of the Indonesian Team, Mr. Hendro Soewarno and the Chairman of the Joint Committee, Dr. A.T. Birowo as an approval on 12 March 1979.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The RADP/ATA-140 project in South Sulawesi started since December 25, 1976 based on the Record of Discussions between the Japanese Agricultural Survey Team and Chief of the Bureau of Planning signed on May 4, 1976.
- 1.2. The project will be implemented for the period of 30 months starting from the arrival of the experts to Indonesia, and will be terminated by June 1979.
- 1.3. The objectives of this project, with a view of contributing to promotion of regional agriculture, is to make over-all review of the plans for the development of agriculture in the province of South Sulawesi, to give advisory guidances on them, to possibly improve methods and techniques of planning for the development of regional agriculture and thereby to improve the planning capabilities of the officials in charge.
- 1.4. The project had been divided into two phases, phase I for the period of 18 months starting from January 1977 up to June 1978, and phase II started from July 1978 up to June 1979.
- 1.5. Phase I according to the plan of operation cover the survey and analysis concerning agriculture in the province of South Sulawesi, review of the existing Regional Development Plan, and drawing-up of sector plans.

Phase II according to the plan of operation cover the drawing-up of the implementation plans including project preparation and feasibility study for agricultural development projects.

- 1.6. To have an idea concerning the impact of the RADP/ATA-140 project in South Sulawesi and its contribution to the development of South Sulawesi, an evaluation team consisting of experts from the government of Japan and the government of Indonesia was dispatched to evaluate the project.

## 2. Objectives of the Evaluation

- 2.1. To identify and to evaluate the implementation of the RADP/ATA-140 project in South Sulawesi and its contribution to the regional development.
- 2.2. To discuss the matters concerning the prolongation of the RADP/ATA-140 project in South Sulawesi.

## 3. Methodology of evaluation

- 3.1. Report reading from phase I and phase II, and other information from the project.
- 3.2. Meetings and exchange of minds with the officials in central as well as in the provincial level.
- 3.3. Meetings and discussions with all Japanese experts working in the project.
- 3.4. Meetings and discussions with all Indonesian counterparts working in the project.
- 3.5. Preparing, analysing and evaluating questionnaires for the experts and counterparts.
- 3.6. Field trips to visit the areas of the proposed pilot test.

## 4. Project Activities

- 4.1. The project activities consists of the following four stages;  
(1) survey and analysis concerning agriculture in the province of South Sulawesi.

- (2) review of the regional development plan formulated by the RAPPEDA and of other existing projects, and recommendations thereon;
- (3) Drawing-up of sector plans in conformity with the plan mentioned in paragraph (2);
- (4) Drawing-up of the implementation plans including project preparation and feasibility study for agricultural development projects in certain regencies in conformity with the said plans.

4.2. Training activity will be carried out throughout all the stages of the project.

5. Summary of the main findings

- 5.1. The RADP/ATA-140 team in South Sulawesi has carried out a good job in comprehensive data collection for the whole province with the assistance of short-term experts and their counterparts.
- 5.2. The data collected have been successfully processed and analysed for the comprehensive agricultural situation in the province and used as the basic data to draw-up the Master Plan, though some data were left not to be processed due to the limited time during the phase I.
- 5.3. The RADP/ATA-140 team in South Sulawesi has reviewed the agricultural part of the REPELITA II and other existing projects such as BIRAS/INTAS program, livestock project by the World Bank, Luwu development project and the central South Sulawesi water resources development project by Japan, and so forth.
- 5.4. As the result of the activities in the phase I (18 months), the RADP/ATA-140 team in South Sulawesi has succeeded in making up the Master Plan, from Volume I to III, and other numerous valuable materials.
- 5.5. Phase II, started from July 1978, had only 8 months in preparing detail study of feasibility study for 2 districts, Enrekang and Jeneponto.

The evaluation team is expecting that the rest of the term could be used for completing feasibility studies in both districts.

- 5.6. The RABP/ATA-140 team in South Sulawesi succeeded in giving recommendations to both governments in the form of pilot projects in both districts.
- 5.7. On-the-job training for the counterparts by means of transfer of knowledge had a good success. The counterparts will be ready to do the same job for regional planning in the future as expected by both governments.
- 5.8. Thirteen counterparts had opportunities of training in Japan, through the RABP/ATA-140 project in South Sulawesi. The result of the training in Japan were very useful, however the Indonesian government has requested to get more chances to the counterparts to have the opportunities to study in Japan and/or in other third countries.
- 5.9. The communication between the Japanese experts and the Indonesian counterparts was good, and they had better understanding to each other.
- 5.10. The comparative study tour to other provinces for the experts, the counterparts, the officials of the province of South Sulawesi and of central level, had a good effect on better understanding and better preparation of the Master Plan in South Sulawesi.
- 5.11. Bloc III as suggested by the RABP/ATA-140 team in South Sulawesi for further study in the next activities had been supported by the Joint Committee.
- 5.12. The provincial and central government of Indonesia have requested the prolongation of the RABP/ATA-140 project in South Sulawesi for another more than two years to carry out the pilot tests. A new project proposal expected to be financed through grantinaid and technical cooperation by the government of Japan



in the form of An Integrated Agricultural Development Planning, will be formulated and submitted to BAPPENAS (Central Planning Agency) for consideration, in order to utilize the result of the RADP/ATA-140 project.

## 6. Conclusion and Recommendations

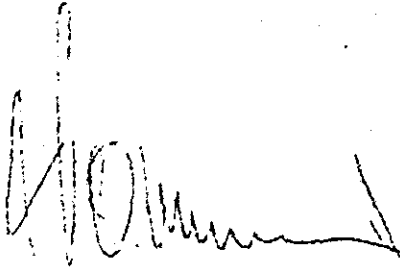
- 6.1. The evaluation team regarded that the reports prepared by the Japanese experts and Indonesian counterparts are good for the basic planning preparation and for regional planning.
- 6.2. Pilot tests as parts of the feasibility study in the two districts, Enrekang and Jeneponto, should be implemented as the final stage of the RADP/ATA-140 project in South Sulawesi.
- 6.3. The period of prolongation is necessary for thirty months.
- 6.4. The number and specific fields of experts may be modified in a way that they could continue the feasibility study including the pilot test.
- 6.5. Six long-term experts including an advisor and a team leader with the composition as follows were recommended by the evaluation team for the next activities.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Advisor             | Agro Economist         |
| (2) Team Leader.        | Regional Planning      |
| (3) Long-term experts : | Aforestation.          |
| (4) - ditto -           | Grassland improvement. |
| (5) ditto               | Agronomy (Citrus).     |
| (6) ditto               | Liaison officer.       |

Short-term experts may be dispatched on an adhoc bases.

- 6.6. It is desirable to make more opportunities for the counterparts and the Japanese experts to Joint the observation study and/or the comparative study.

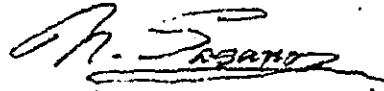
6.7. Equipments and other facilities are also required for the prolongation stage.



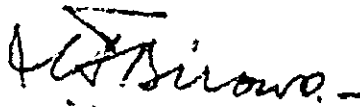
HENDRO SOENARNO DVM,  
The Indonesian Team Leader

Ujung Pandang, March 12, 1979.

MEM. JOINT EVALUATION TEAM,



NOBUHARU SASANO.-  
The Japanese Team Leader



DR. A.P. BIROWO

Approved by chairman of the Joint Committee

5.23.

L E T T E R

To the BAPPENAS for Prolongation of the Project

MARCH 1979

Note: This letter was written and addressed by the Secretary General, M.A., to the First Deputy of the BAPPENAS in reference to the prolongation of this Project. Dated 29 March 1979. This description is an inofficial translation from Bahasa Indonesia.

No. : 450/B/1979.

Jakarta, March 29, 1979.

Subject : Prolongation of the  
Project on Regional Agricultural  
Development Planning/ATA - 140  
South Sulawesi

To

The Deputy I Chairman  
of the BAPPENAS  
in Jakarta.

As already known, in the context of Technical Cooperation between Japan and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Project on Regional Agricultural Development Planning/ATA-140 South Sulawesi, which was started in January 1977, will expire in June 1979.

In its execution, this Project was divided into 2 phases, i.e. the I-st phase covering data collection & processing, identification of zones for further development and on-the-job training; the II-nd one covering the study and identification of projects in kabupaten-s of Jeneponto and Enrekang, and kabupaten Watampone.

As result of study, a recommendation was given, i.e. pilot projects to be developed in Kabupaten Jeneponto and Enrekang, respectively:

Kabupaten Enrekang:

1. Reforestation and Regreening
2. Pasture Development

Kabupaten Jeneponto:

3. Citrus Development
4. Shrimp pond Development

It turned out that Bloc III, namely kabupaten Watanpone, has not been able to be completed in the second phase.

In the following phase, the study on this district will be linked with the expansion of irrigation regions in the district, which will be financed by the Government of Japan, in cooperation with the Directorate General of Irrigation.

In order to see the result of performance of the ATA-140 Project in South Sulawesi, a Joint Evaluation has been conducted between the Government of Japan and the Indonesia Ministry of Agriculture, which reached the conclusion that the Japanese Team has accomplished the Project well. For a clear description, an interim report on the result of evaluation is presented herewith.

In accordance with the result of evaluation, and as result of discussion with the Governor of South Sulawesi, the Ministry of Agriculture would herein propose the prolongation of the Project on Regional Agricultural Development Planning/ATA-140 South Sulawesi, for a period of 2 years starting from July 1979 to July 1981.

The Rupiah requirement for 1979/1980 will be provided within the Regional Agricultural Development Budget and the Regional Budget of the South Sulawesi Provincial Administration.

Thank you for your attention.

The Secretary General,

Signed Fanoedjoe.

- CC.1. The Chief of the BAPPENAS' Bureau of Agriculture and Irrigation.
2. The Chief of the BAPPENAS' Bureau of Foreign Economic Cooperation.
3. The Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Technical Cooperation, Cabinet Secretariate.
4. The Director of Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
5. The Governor of South Sulawesi.
6. The Chairman of the South Sulawesi BAPPEDA.
7. The Chief of the South Sulawesi Kanwil Deptan.
8. The Chief of the Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture.
9. Mr. Y. MIKI, the Project Advisor.

5.24.

LETTER OF CO-MANAGER  
To the Project Officer for Preparation  
Of the PHASE III  
June 1979

Note: This letter addressed to the Project Officer in Jakarta was written by the Co-manager of the Project to inform on the preparation of the third phase.  
Dated 2 June 1979.

No. : 1990/Ia/6/79.

UP/June 2, 1979

Enclosure: miscellaneous

Subject : Prolongation of the Project  
on RADP/ATA-140  
South Sulawesi

To  
The Manager of the Project

in - JAKARTA

With reference to the Secretary General's letter dated March 29, 1979 No. 450/B/1979, addressed to the First Deputy Chief of BAPPENAS in Jakarta, one copy of which was sent to the Kanwil Deptan in Ujung Pandang, concerning the subject mentioned above, preparations for the prolongation have been made, which I am reporting as follows:

C o s t

1. Originally, the Regional Administration has prepared a budget for the execution of the 4 Pilot tests recommended from the results of study by the RADP/ATA-140 Team, respectively for:
  - A Centre for Citrus development & Training
  - A Centre for shrimp culture development & training both in kabupaten Jeneponto, and
  - A Centre for the training and improvement of afforestation/re-forestation
  - Grassland development in mountainous areas, both in kabupaten Enrekang.

2. Since the Evaluation Team did not approve of the implementation of the Pilot Test on Brackish water culture development due to its high expenses, the budget prepared by the South Sulawesi Regional Administration by means of the 1979/1980 Regional Development Budget was for the execution of the other three.
3. This budget will be channelled through the three projects which are assigned as a new programme within the list of the First Level Regional Development Budget, called the Programme on Regional Agricultural Development, by the article number EP.1.2.02.02 such as enclosed (which was an explanation to the BAPPEDA last April).

#### Counterparts' Force

1. The Major counterpart team to be employed in the performance included in the project preparation comprises two divisions as follows:

##### a. Counterparts for the execution of Pilot tests

1. Four full-time counterparts will be assigned consisting of one coordinator and 3 pilot test performers.
2. The persons are respectively:
  - Ir. Yusuf Marzuki, to be coordinator for the pilot project execution in Jeneponto and Parekang; stationed in Ujung Pandang to assist Mr. S. Kikawa; has a 14-months' experience with the Project; during the second phase activity he has assisted Mr. Daiki and Mr. Kubo in the completion of the Master Plan of Kabupaten Jeneponto. Has been recommended to be a Kamwil Staff Officer.
  - Ir. H. Arifin Laha, a staff member of the Provincial Level Food Crop Agriculture Service; assigned as full-time counterpart for the Training Centre on Citrus development in Jeneponto. Since April hitherto has assisted Mr. S. Kikawa in arranging a Feasibility Study for Citrus development in Jeneponto.
  - Ir. Suwarno Budiarto, a staff member of the Provincial Level Forestry Service, to be a full-time counterpart for the Training Centre on Afforestation/Reforestation, stationed

in Enrekang; has assisted Mr. S. Kikawa since April hitherto in arranging a Prefeasibility study for the development of afforestation/reforestation in Kabupaten Enrekang.

- Ir. Isman Abu, an Animal Husbandry Engineer who has worked with the Project for 14 months, has been assigned as a Kanwil staff officer; will be appointed a full-timer for the grassland improvement in Enrekang; has assisted Mr. Kikawa in arranging a prefeasibility study for grassland improvement in Enrekang.

3. In addition to the above-mentioned counterparts, local personnel will be at the disposal, originating from the local agencies concerned.

b. Counterparts for the performance of study on Bloc III

1. Ir. Amzar Umar, to be assigned as counterpart on Agronomy; has worked with the Project since April 1979 and has participated in the preparation of the Master Plan of Kabupaten Enrekang; is a prospective staff officer for the Kanwil.

2. Ir. So'yan Djalal, to be assigned as counterpart on Agro-economy; has worked with the Project since April 1979 and also participated actively in the preparation of the Master Plan of Kabupaten Jeneponto; prospective staff officer for the Kanwil.

3. Andi Haidarau B.Sc., a RFFEM staff member who has worked with the Project as counterpart on Regional Planning since the Project's initiation. His assignment will be continued for the study on Bloc III.

4. Ir. Yusuf Harzuku will be appointed as the coordinator for those counterparts, assisted by Ir. Amzar Umar.

Your attention is herewith kindly requested, that, inasmuch as the Bloc III included three kabupaten-s of considerable potency in their agricultural sector, i.e. kabupaten-s of Bone, Wajo and Soppeng; with paddy fields extending totally about 164,150 ha; dry lands of 129,250 ha; pasture of 182,250 ha.; crackish water ponds of 11,500 ha. and mangrove swamps of 29,000 ha., the

study on project finding for further development of the Bloc III still required long-term Experts on Agronomy and Agro-economy, Mr. Kikkawa himself having tackled the field of Regional Planning.

Urgency for the execution of pilot tests in Jeneponto and Enrekang.

1. For your further understanding on the urgency of the Pilot projects to be executed in Jeneponto and Enrekang, we enclose herein a photocopy of a clipping from the local daily newspaper "Pedoman Rakyat" edited on May 22 and 31, covering the article on Orange Development in Jeneponto and Agricultural Development in Enrekang.
2. The description through the newspaper has stimulated the Governor of South Sulawesi to support the implementation of those pilot tests proposed by the ATA-140 Project.

We do hope that the Directorate General in charge would give a more supporting participation, inasmuch as this activity constitutes a special endeavour in the context of the Programme on South Sulawesi Agricultural Development.

Thank you for your kind attention.

The South Sulawesi Regional Office,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Cc. the Chief,  
The Project Co-manager,  
signed Monc Syamsuddin.

CC: As a report to the  
Chief of the South Sulawesi  
Kanwil Deptan in Ujung Pandang.



5.25.

B U D G E T

For the Project during 30 Months

1. Japanese Side (F.Y. 1976/77 - 1978/79):

Experts:	U.S.\$.	820,000-
Equipments:		420,000-
Fellowship:		175,000-
Others:		120,000- *
Total:	<u>U.S.\$.</u>	<u>1,535,000-</u>

Note: \*) In this amount, including the comparative study fee, printing fee, survey fee, construction fee for the AWL-s and other administration fee for the Experts' Team; excluding the dispatch fee for the survey teams.

2. Indonesian Side (F.Y. 1976/77 - 1978/79):

Counterparts/Staffs (Salary):	Rp.	29,205,000-
Handling Cost:		6,790,000-
Survey Cost:		21,680,000-
Equipment/Stationery:		10,450,000-
Others:		4,030,000-
Total:	<u>Rp.</u>	<u>72,155,000-**</u>

Note: \*\*) Notional Budget: Rp. 32,155,000-  
Provincial Budget: Rp. 40,000,000-  
(only F.Y. 1977/78 - 1978/79)

EQUIPMENTS

For the Project by JICA

<u>Date of arrival</u>	<u>Main Equipments</u>
1. 18 Jan. 1977:	Office furniture; Mapcases (2), Photo-copy machine (1)
2. 21 Apr. 1977:	Vehicles; land cruiser (2), Land cruiser (long) (1).
3. 16 May 1977:	Stationery.
4. Jan. 1978:	Mini computer (1); Stationery.
5. 26 Jan. 1978:	Vehicles; Micro bus (1).
6. 14 May 1978:	Audio-visual apparatus; Office furniture.
7. 24 May 1978:	Vehicles; Micro Bus (2), Land cruiser (long) (3), Pick up truck (1), Motor cycle (15).
8. 8 - 15 Mar. 1979:	Air conditioner (7), Photo copy mashine (1), Printing Machine (5).
9. 23 Apr. 1979:	Stationery; Opptions for mini-computer.

Remarks: Total amount of value is U.S. \$. 420,000.00-

5.27.

C O M M E N T S

Of the Project Advisor

On the Agricultural Development in Indonesia

Note: The papers in this section consists of 1) the paper of comments on the agricultural development in Indonesia written by the Project Advisor in Jakarta, Mr. Yoshihisa MIKI in accordance with the request by the Director of Planning Bureau of M.A., Dr. A.T. Birowo, 2) the letter of Dr. A.T. Birowo addressed to Mr. Y. Miki, comments on the Advisor's paper (1) and 3) the letter was written by Mr. Y. Miki as the reply to the Dr. A.T. Birowo concerning his comments (2).

1. Comments on Agricultural Development in Indonesia

Agriculture is the most important sub-sector in the Indonesian economy. It accounts for about 40% of the total GDP and employs two-third of the entire working population. Export of agricultural products two-third of non-oil export of this country. These figures show clearly why this sub-sector was given the first priority in PELITA I and II and likely be so again in PELITA III.

I. The agriculture of this country has two pivots; namely, food crops and estate crops. With regard to food crops, the first and the utmost objective should be to attain total self-sufficiency. Now the population of this country is over 155 million which ranks fifth in the world and it imports, in the current year, around 2 million tons of rice trade in the world market. However, in view of the fact that this country is endowed vast arable land and natural conditions favourable to agriculture, it seems that, in the future, this objective is not beyond the reach. Increasing of self-sufficiency would certainly bring about more efficiency in using foreign currencies and also more stability in the economy as well as national security.

Timber and estate crops such as coffee, palm oil, coconut oil, and natural rubber are the big sources of foreign currency earning. The present trend of especially high price in these tropical products may be a temporary one, but it is evident that in the long-term the global demand for these cash crops will continue to increase. In view of the fact that mineral resources such as crude oil, LNG etc. are by

no means limitless, it should be born in mind that Indonesia's dependency of these cash crops for obtaining foreign currency will keep growing in the long run.

The problem in this country is facing at present in this field is clear. The increase in production simply cannot catch up with the increase in demand caused by population growth as well as a change in diet habit attributed to percapita income growth. I should like limit myself here to point out only the matters related to agriculture, however, it is to be noted that food shortage, thus, should be coped with from the angles of control of population/consumption as well as of increase in food production within the frame work of the total nutritive intakes per capita.

If I may summarize this way, the Indonesian Government has been placing its emphasis on the following policies with regard to food production:

- a) Development and rehabilitation of irrigation network and infrastructure such as road including feeder and farm road upto the farm level.
- b) Development and extension of advanced technology which uses high yielding varieties, insecticides and fertilizers.
- c) Expansion of farm-land, through reclamation, etc.

As mentioned above, the Indonesian Government has declared to give the first priority to agriculture and has been exerting its utmost efforts in food production. However, it is also to be admitted that this country often faces great difficulty in attaining its production target. I should like to put forth some of the points which, in my view, should be born in mind when we discuss the future of food production in Indonesia.

1. As I have stated before, Indonesia has been extending irrigation system in recent years. At present, not only Java but also Sumatra and Sulawesi are provided with a considerable number of irrigation networks, constructed either by this country alone or with assistance from overseas. However, the problem is that in most cases, only main and secondary canals are fully developed, and their network with tertiary and quarterly canals are left far behind. This is due to

the fact that the responsibility of constructing and maintaining these sub-minor canals lies with farmers themselves who are capable of carrying out such tasks. This implies that even if main and secondary canals were in good shape, water resources would remain yet to be fully utilized. Therefore, attention should now be paid also to the sub-minor canals and, to this end, further coordination and collaboration among the authorities concerned is desired.

2. Further extension of agricultural technology is borne imperative. The contribution made by the BEHS project for rice production in the recent years is of great significance in this respect. It is to be noted that this strategy requires smaller budget and shorter period to attain its objectives compared with cost and time, needed for the public works. It is advisable to increase the number of field extension workers even more the present target of 10,000 and at the same time to provide with further training for their upgrading.

3. New development in agricultural technology or agronomical sciences at the academic level which are closely related on the applicability to the farm level are also being anxiously awaited. The most crucial and imminent one at present is one for encountering wereng, and virus accompanying them, which has caused and is reportedly causing big damages in rice production. Some 20% of the total production is said to be damaged. The urgent task is to establish an integrated eradication system including forecasting system of occurrence, make full use of what have been discovered in the field of entomology or plant pathology along with the study on the careful consideration of crop insurance system.

4. It should be emphasized that efforts to increase food productivity should be continued in the Island of Java as well as in Sumatra, Sulawesi of Kalimantan. The productivity in Java is much higher than in other territories. However, it is still one half of that in Japan, where the average output per hectare is 4 tons in milled rice. In view of the fact that irrigation systems and infrastructure are fairly developed in Java compared with other islands, it is advisable, from the standpoint of investment efficiency, to keep this island an area of major target in increasing food production.

Needless to say, this should be carried out together with the efforts to expand acreage and to improve infrastructure in the outer territories. One of the strategies to attain this end may be to transmigrate farmers from densely populated Java to more spacious outer territories. In carrying out transmigration, close collaboration among authorities concerned is crucial and indispensable in order to establish conditions for receiving immigrants such as construction of infrastructure and extension of agricultural technology.

5. Marketing and distribution of inputs and products must receive due attention as an essential part of agricultural development in addition to the ways and means for increase in production as mentioned before along with the counter-measures how to give incentives to the farmers. In order to maintain an effective marketing and distribution system, agricultural cooperatives ( BUUD/KUB ) should be strengthened so as to fulfill its function as the key element in the distribution system for these commodities. At the same time, well balanced improvement and development of infrastructures such as road, ports and inter-island transportation are indispensable in attaining these objectives.

II. Before concluding my comment, I should like briefly touch upon the important need for the rural development in most of the developing countries for your consideration, and at the end agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

1. The utmost concerns on the development strategy in developing countries are the improvement in dynamics on the productive infrastructure and the improvement of the activities in the rural areas, where all the matters is centering around peoples' welfare together with increase in production and the improvement in marketing system. In other words, it means how to bring up the poor and poorer group in the rural areas into the viable units which can be synchronized with the usual cycle of the social and economic development in the country. In order to materialize this idea, depending upon the basic human need for their groups, such countermeasures as improvement of their living environment, increase in their employment opportunities and their income should be given careful consideration in conformity with the usual development policies for the people.

Therefore, the coverage of "rural development" does not mean only agricultural sub-sector but also the other sub-sectors than agriculture, because the term of "rural" means the rural-sector against to the urban-sector. However, in most of the developing countries generally the majority of the people are living in the rural area and engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, so that it is obvious that important clue for solving the problems can be found out in the sub-sector of agriculture in which coordination and collaboration with other authorities are fully required in formulating full-dress integrated development project in rural area as a frontiers-man of the difficult trails.

2. International disputes and country efforts for the rural development have been very remarkable in recent years, however, in looking back the history of international cooperation in this field, serious efforts have been attempted since end of 1950' in Comilla District of Bangladesh and in the several districts of India respectively by the cooperation of Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. The pilot project are well known still in the name of Village-Aid in Bangladesh and Package-Program in India. In case of India, Package-Program were enlarged into 7 districts carried over by the Indian Government in the name of IADF (Intensive Agricultural Development Program) and now extended to more than 25 districts of the different state under the name of ADF (Area Development Program).

During these pilot period in India, Japanese Government had been extended technical cooperation for more than 10 years in order to assist this Program; at the first stage through the Agricultural Demonstration Farm in 8 places, the later stage through the Agricultural Extension Center in 4 places and the final stage through the Sandakharan-nya-Khakanjor Zone Development Project (one of the biggest transmigration project in India where was said to be the cradle of the famous Ramo-Yama Story).

3. Many Japanese Joint-Project are now on going and some are under considerations in Indonesia especially in the field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and number of joint project is the biggest in the sub-sector of agriculture in this country and also the biggest in

number as compared with the Japanese technical cooperation to other countries. However, according to the increasing international tendency for serving the Basic Human Need derived from the general idea of rural development that I mentioned before, more and more careful attention will be paid also by the Japanese Government for the project aiming at integrated regional development and/or aiming at the cooperation of the advanced technology, such as personnel training and research development in the future.

In this sense, Japanese Government is expecting to set up jointly the "New Style" project in Indonesia from the viewpoint of the effective development in cooperation between the two countries. The new project in agricultural sub-sector to Indonesia mentioned below is clearly showing this tendency.

These new projects were agreed upon by both governmental authorities by the Record of Discussions in last one year.

1) ATA - 192

The mariculture development project (signed September 1, 1978).

2) ATA - 218

The strengthening logjams in relation to cropping pattern research project (signed October 12, 1978).

3) Relation to the world Bank loan project ATA - 237.

Middle level agricultural technician training Project  
(signed March 29, 1979).

4) ATA - 136

Reforestation model for critical area in Bendakut, South Sumatra.  
(signed April 12, 1979)

As for RDP ATA-140/South Sulawesi, the prolongation of the present cooperation is due consideration according to the Note of Understanding made by the joint-evaluation team as the final stage of the planning to carry out the Pilot-Test. A new style of integrated project will be formulated, within or after the prolonged period, by the technical and financial cooperation when the feasibility of new project is confirmed. All the data of Phase I & II of ATA-140/South-Sulawesi and the results of the pilot-tests (Phase III) will be fully utilized to the new project.



In concluding my comment, I should like to make one proposal that it is of course the Indonesian Government who will design the future plan of agricultural development, I however, feel that the Japanese side which has an active interest in the agriculture of this country should also be aware of the points which I have raised in this paper when they are extending technical and financial cooperation to this country.

It is thus hoped that in the near future I have to discuss agricultural development from various phases, and it will serve as an important bridgehead on which new understandings can be built and from which new programs can be launched.

April 1979; Jakarta  
RDP/ATA-140, South Sulawesi  
Japanese Project Advisor  
Yoshinori MIKI.

2. Dr. A.T. Birowo's Letter: Comments on the Advisor's Paper.

Mr. Y. Miki

Project Advisor ATA 140

Jakarta, May 3, 1979.-

Jakarta .-

Dear Mr. Miki,

Thank you for your paper that I received last week.

The following points are my comments to your paper on Agricultural Development in Indonesia, in order to have a better understanding on the Agricultural development within the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP).

1. With regard to the food policy in the FYDP, the Government has 3 strategies to reach the goal, namely :
  - a. Intensification : to increase the productivity by using new technology, better irrigation system, using HYF, using fertilizer and pesticides.
  - b. Extensification : to enlarge the harvesting area of food crops, estate crops, fishing ground, pasture development for cattle, reforestation of the critical area.
  - c. Diversification : horizontal as well as vertical including marketing diversification.
2. With regard to the irrigation not works, your statement is not entirely correct. Today the Government is responsible not only up to the main and secondary canals, but covering tertiary and quarterly canals as well. To create job opportunities farmers are welcome to work in the development and construction of the tertiary and quarterly canals.
3. It is true that DOA will continue to increase the number of field extension workers up to 10,000 and provide further training for their up-grading.
4. I agree on your statement that to eradicate Malaria, the urgent task is to establish an integrated eradication system including foresting system. DOA is now preparing a project proposal to be submitted for consideration to be financed by Grant Aid.

5. In the Third EYDP, the Government will transmigrate 500,000 people from Java, Madura, Bali to outer islands. In carrying out transmigration, the Government has set up a body called BAKOPTRANS to coordinate and consist of various departments, chaired by the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration.
6. Indeed, I agree with your statement that "rural development" does not mean only agricultural sub-sector, although the majority of the people are engaged in Agriculture. Agricultural development in the rural area is initial stage of the rural development.

The phases what we have now are as follows :

- a. Agricultural development
- b. Integrated Agricultural development
- c. Rural development
- d. Area development
- e. Regional development.

As you might be aware the agricultural development in West Java (Pagu and Pujon) is regarded as Integrated Agricultural development, where many institutions are involved.

7. During the discussion with you, I am soliciting your advice on what kind of project(s) should we propose to the Japanese Government in the field of Agriculture to reach more equitable distribution of income.

I remember your statement at that time that "to have equitable distribution of income is to have a rural development".

My question is what kind of rural development we should have.

Meanwhile you suggest to have the Integrated Regional Agricultural Development Planning Center in South Sulawesi as the phase III of the ATN 140. Does this project reflect the rural development as you stated? If not, I wait your new concept on rural development for further discussions.

Sincerely yours,

Signed,

Dr. A.T. Birowo.

Director, Bureau of Planning.

cc. :

1. Mr. Hendro Soowarno
2. Mr. Soedjarwo
3. Mr. Djoko Sujatno
4. Mr. A.R. Malaka.

3. Reply letter of Advisor: The Answer to the comments by Dr. A.T. Birowo

Dr. A.T. Birowo

Director, Bureau of Planning

Jakarta, May 29, 1979.

Jakarta.--

Dear Dr. Birowo,

Thank you for your comments dated May 3, 1979, to my paper on Agricultural Development in Indonesia. The followings are my views;

1. With regard to the irrigation net work, so far I understand, the order is as follows ;
  - a. Main canal
  - b. Secondary canal ( = Minor )
  - c. Tertiary canal ( = Sub-minor )
  - d. Quarterly canal ( = Water course )
  - e. Field canal
  - f. Field drainage
  - g. Drainage canal

I realized that much improvement has been done on the administration of irrigation net work by G.O.I. since FY 1976/79, that D.P.U. has their responsibility up to the tertiary canals and drainage canal at the end; on the other hand N.L. is responsible for quarterly, field canal and field drainage.

However, the problem is sometimes happen between c. and d (or f. and g. in some cases) mentioned above, due to no good coordination work and collaboration between the concerning authorities.

The construction work of tertiary canal and that of quarterly and field canals including land-leveling and rice-field formation work should be done simultaneously as far as possible, because if a tertiary canal is constructed regardless of the other connected works stated above, some part of the covered land can not get any supply of irrigation water later on and they will remain as the upland within the same irrigated area, and this will create serious problems of disparity in future on the rural development in the area as well as the difficulty for carrying out the activities of technical extension and plant protection at the same standard.

In fact, the construction for the irrigation net work mostly by manual labor is a good chance to give the employment opportunity to the poor and poorer group in the rural area, however, it sometimes needs to utilize machinery in order not to miss the timings of the integrated total construction work including land-leveling and rice-field formation.

Furthermore, in order to utilize water resources in its full extent, construction work less than the tertiary canals should be carried out from the beginning by the good coordination work and collaboration among concerning authorities including the idea of rice-field scale and its grouping of Demonstration Unit (5,000 ha.), Demonstration Area (1,000 - 5,000 ha.), Demonstration Farm (5 - 10 ha.) and Demonstration Pilot (0.5 - 1.0 ha.) which are recommended by AETC, M.A.

2. With regard to your statement of strategies for development in PSLITA-III and steps for rural development, I quite agree with you; they are as follows.

Strategies for development.

- a. Intensification
- b. Extensification
- c. Diversification

Stages for rural development.

- a. Agricultural development
- b. Integrated agricultural development
- c. Rural development
- d. Area development
- e. Regional development

There are still no any other over-all concept on Rural Development than the one that I already commented on my paper; page 3, II-1, April 1979.

The strategies and ways of approaches, planning and its implementation for rural development some what differ from country to country according to their socio-economic conditions of their own.

However, the country guidelines by the World Bank's sector policy paper indicated that the following are desirable characteristics of a framework within which to design and implement rural development programs;

- (1) Central leadership and coordination.
- (2) Decentralization and participation at the local level.
- (3) Research (= A new second type of research).
- (4) Training.
- (5) Intermediaries. (establishment of effective group organizations)

Moreover, Asian Development Bank (=ADB) resolved the following new policies at their general assembly in Manila, April 1979;

- (1) Integrated regional development
  - a) Increase in food production.
  - b) Increase in employment opportunity.
  - c) Promotion of cottage industry in rural area.
- (2) Development of social infrastructures.
  - a) Housing and welfare of the people
  - b) Education and medical facilities
  - c) Communications and transportations
- (3) Development and utilization of natural resources
- (4) Manpower training.

The activities of our Joint-Project, RDP/ATA-140 in South Sulawesi, have been conducted from the very beginning by the joint coordinated body according to the definition and guidelines mentioned before in consultation with your Indonesian side, since this Project is regarded as a example of the rural development in its categories.

Our joint-project team already visited East Java Project in November 1977 and studied their activities on the spot. Indeed, East Java Project is a good example of rural development (=Integrated Agricultural Development in its phase) where many institutions are involved and organized in good order and, no matter how small scale they may be, they are mobilizing techniques and utilizing materials which are obtainable and available in their area. The good results from East Java Project which can be introduced to other area should be recommended for the rural development program in future.

3. With regard to your question; what kind of project(s) should be proposed to the Japanese Government in the field of agriculture to reach more equitable distribution of income; and what kind of rural development we should have; I can only reply that the involvement of intermediaries and mobilization of all possible resources in the area are the one of the most important factors in rural development, so that integrated development planning reflecting the needs of the people in the area should be the basement and necessary inevitable tactics for the rural development in future.

There will be many project(s) to be implemented according to the master plan for the integrated development, however, the top priority should be given to the ones for giving the opportunity of equitable income earnings to the poor and poorer group in the area. In this sense, the priority of project(s) for increasing total production in the area would be sometimes regarded as the ones of second.

The way of bilateral cooperation of the Japanese Government is always based on the proposal from your side as a rule. Upon receipt of the project proposal through the Embassy of Japan, our side will study the details, possibility and effectiveness of the proposed project with its attached tentative master plan in consultation with the concerning Ministries and Authorities in Japan. All the governmental cooperation should be communicated from the beginning through this channel. In fact, it is also very important to lay the groundwork for reaching to the clear mutual understanding in both sides before the dispatchment of the official letter for proposal, because the official ones is very difficult to change in its contents afterward.

As I mentioned above, the proceeding of how to list up the project in question on the Blue Book is very important for the second steps so far as the bilateral cooperation between Japan. There are already many proposals on the Blue Book in the field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries such as ATA-162, ATA-209, ATA-106(F/S), ATA-210(F/S) and ATA-228 which are considered to be taken up by the Japanese side. However, the Japanese side is very

interested in formulating integrated development project for rural development in Indonesia after the Lampung Agricultural Development Project which will be terminated November 15, 1980.

It is obvious that so many times of preliminary talks and discussions will be needed for the formulation of integrated rural development project, because our side is not so familiar with the socio-economic conditions and traditional customs and also the administration networks in the area that your original project idea, design and its implementation plan with the estimated total cost should be consulted with the Japanese project advisor beforehand and sometimes they should be revised according to the possibilities of what can the Japanese side do considering resources of our experts, technical standard and budgetary allocations etc. available in Japan.

The World Bank's sector policy paper for the rural development concerning the technical assistance for the training says that the shortage of indigenous supervisory and managerial staff is chronic is chronic in most of the developing countries, the training of "development manager" is a matter of top priority. Much of this must be done "on the job", but it usually has to be supplemented by more formal training. The traditional way of arranging on-the-job training is to provide technical assistance and insist on counterparts being supplied. Some technical assistance experts are better than in training counterparts, but in general the record has been disappointing. There are many reasons, including a shortage of qualified counterparts and the fact that experts are often fully and wrongly engaged in executive functions. Consequently, it is important at least in the larger projects to make provision for proper training courses for counterpart personnel. This is increasingly being done under Bank assisted projects. Any increase in the supply of local expertise would help to free scarce technical assistance for new projects.

In this way, we suggested to examine the establishment of the Integrated Regional Development Planning Centre as the necessary facilities for future development in South Sulawesi important phase in the rural development program in near future and this idea is strongly supported



by the Japanese side in providing with grant aid as well as the technical assistance.

However, this Centre will be closely synchronized with the future project as the Note of Understanding of the Joint Evaluation for the RABP/ATA-140 Project and it says that a new project proposal expected to be financed through grant in aid and technical cooperation by the government of Japan in the form of an Integrated Agricultural Development Planning, will be formulated and submitted to RABP/ATA for consideration, in order to utilize the results of the RABP/ATA-140 project. (page 4, 5.12).

So that, the phase III of the ATA-140 in South Sulawesi has no direct connection with this Centre and the activities of our Japanese experts in phase III is mainly concentrated into the pilot-tests as the final stage of their feasibility studies.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

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