

- Adoption of JICA regulations on project type technical cooperation for financing and disbursement procedure.

⑤ Request from MOA

- Assignment of Indonesian national experts.

⑥ As for the monitoring, evaluation and checking of progressing of "the Cooperation"

- BAPPENAS' request is to be carried out by the Indonesian side, on the other hand,

- the JICA team's opinion is to be done by a joint committee which consist of MOA, BAPPENAS and JICA.

4. Submission of an official request letter on "the Cooperation" for "the Project"

(dated on June 22, 1990, as an alteration of the previous request)

5. Commitment on implementation survey of "the Cooperation" for "the Project"

(at the 14th annual consultation on technical cooperation and grant aid between both Governments held from June 28 to 29, 1990)

I-2. Long term Survey

Following the commitment at the 14th annual consultation, JICA has dispatched a long term survey team this time.

Assignment of the team which will stay in Indonesia from September 6 to November 8, 1990 is to formulate a frame work and to propose a draft plan of "the Cooperation" for "the Project", based on the previous survey result and agreement.

I-3. Next Stage

After completion of the long term survey, the following procedure will be taken successively within FY 1990 in accordance with JICA regulations for project type technical cooperation.

1. Dispatch of a JICA team, and signing for record of discussions (R/D)

2. Commencement of "the Cooperation" for "the Project"

	1989	1990	1991	92	93	94	95	96
Basic Survey (MOA & JALDA)	-----							
Official Request		Feb 2 △ June 22 △						
Project Formulation Survey		-----						
14th Annual Consulotation		June 28,29 △						
Long Term Survey		-----						
Signing on R/D								
Implementation of "the Cooperation"			-----					

II. Long Term Survey

II-1. Object

In accordance with the outcome of the previous basic study and the results of discussion between Japanese and Indonesian side concerning "the Cooperation" for "the Project", the Long Term Survey Team aims to make up (i) a framework and (ii) a draft implementation plan of "the Cooperation" for "the Project" through further discussion with Indonesian side and detail field investigation.

II-2. Member and Schedule of the Survey Team

Member	Assignment	Period
(1) Beginning stage		Sep.6 - 15, 1990
Makoto SHIMADA (MAFF)	Leader	
Yoshitaka SUMI (JICA)	Cooperation Planning	
(2) Long term survey		Sep.6 - Nov.8, 1990
Nobuyoshi KAYANO (JALDA)	Rural Development	
Tatsuo MATSUNAKA (JALDA)	Construction Planning	
Yoshiya TAKASHIMA (JALDA)	Farming Program	
(3) Final stage		Oct.30 - Nov.8, 1990
Not yet fixed	Leader	
Kazuo NAGAI (JICA)	Cooperation Planning	

II-3. Main Assignment of the Survey Team

1. Beginning stage

- (1) Identification of a framework of "the Cooperation" for "the Project".

- a Explanation of the Japanese side proposal plan on " the Cooperation " for " the Project" (referred to Annex-1)
- b Identification of the framework consists of the following items through discussions ;
 - Contents of " the Cooperation "
 - Measures to be taken by Japanese side
 - Measures to be taken by Indonesian side
 - Implementation schedule
 - Others

(2) Coordination and arrangement for the Long Term Survey

- a Explanation of the survey schedule
- b Request for ;
 - necessary measures to be taken by Indonesian side in order to facilitate the conduct of the survey
 - the arrangement of Indonesian counterparts
 - others

2. Long Term Survey

Based on the results derived from discussions at the beginning stage, the Long Term Survey Team will carry out a detailed field survey and exchange views with officials concerned, in cooperation with Indonesian counterparts.

Through the Survey, the followings should be elaborated.

- (1) Outline of " the Project" Plan in the proposed eight (8) villages.
- (2) Identification of the construction works to be executed under " the Cooperation", out of proposed ones in the Agricultural and Rural Infrastructural Improvement Plan.
- (3) Draft Implementation Plan for " the Cooperation ".
- (4) Identification of various condition for project implementation.

Annex-2 shows the detailed assignment and schedule for the Long Term Survey Team.

3. Final stage

Based on the result of the Long Term Survey, the Japanese side and the Indonesian side would exchange views in details and would try to reach a basic agreement on the implementation plan of " the Cooperation " for " the Project"

Annex-1

Basic Plan of "the Cooperation" for "the Project"

(Plan of Japanese side)

1. Goal

To implement the village-based development in low developed regions, especially in rural area, and to contribute to the valanced regional development which takes an important position in the Fifth Economic Development Plan (REPELITA V : 1990 ~ 1994) of INDONESIA

2. Objectives of "the Project"

To improve the farmers' income and living standard by the higher land-productivity and variously complexed production which realized by "the Project" suitable for the natural and social conditions of the villages with the spontaneous participation of the farmers

3. Contents of "the Cooperation"

Some villages in Kendari district, South-east Slawesi province, are developed as model villages, and the ability of regional officials is strengthened throush "the Cooperation", so that they can conduct the sustainable and continuous development of the region.

Contents of "the Cooperation" are as follows,

- 1) Planning of integrated agriculture and rural (village) development
- 2) Development and Consolidation (design, construction and maintenance)

- 3) Demonstration and extension of improved agricultural techniques
- 4) Strengthening of farmers' organization (Farmers' association for water management etc.)
- 5) Training of regional government officials and key farmers

4. Project scheme (Cooperation by Japanese sides)

1) Japanese experts

Long-term experts:

- ① Leader and regional planning
- ② Project coordinator
- ③ Irrigation and drynaga (design and estimation)
- ④ Construction management
- ⑤ Construction machinery (Land development)
- ⑥ Farming system (Agronomy)

Total 6

Short-term experts : dispatched when nessesary

- ① Water management.
- ② Agricultural machinery (operation).
- ③ Agricultural machinery (repaire and maintenance)
- ④ Well excavation.
- ⑤ architecture.
- ⑥ post-harvest.
- ⑦ extension.
- ⑧ entomology.
- ⑨ soil analysis.
- ⑩ stockbreeding.
- ⑪ agricultural economics, etc.

2) Counterpart training in Japan

3~4 persons-one year

3) Provision of equipment and machinery

Construction machineries, Agricultural machineries, Equipment for training, and the others necessary for the implementation of the project.

4) Other cooperation by Japanese side

(1) Development and consolidation of Model Villages (1~2) and Pilot Villages (6~7)

• Development and consolidation of fields, construction of farm roads, water canals, and the other infrastructures, necessary for integrated agricultural development for Model villages.

• Partial development, consolidation or construction for Pilot villages.

(2) Training of regional government officials and key farmers

To conduct the training for regional government officials and key farmers on ① Planning of village development ② Construction and consolidation, and ③ Improved techniques on cultivation and agricultural machinery, including the on the job training in Model vilages.

(3) Technical transfer on estate-crops

Indonesian expert or consultant is allocated by the payment of Japanese side.

(4) Some other supplementary cooperation is done by Japanese side which can not prepared by Indonesian side.

5. Necessary measures taken by Indonesian side

(1) Preparation of project office and necessary equipments.

(2) Allocation of counterpart personnels, office clerks, and mobilization of key farmers.

- (3) Operation budget for project implementation
- (4) Necessary preparation and coordination with the other ministries and organizations concerned
- (5) Selection of Model villages and Pilot villages, based on the comprehension of farmers

6. Executing Agency and concerning organizations

MOA and Provincial government of South-east Sulawesi jointly execute "the Project".

BAPPENAS and the other ministries concerned are positioned as cooperational organizations, and requested to be the members of the Joint Committee of "the Project".

It is also necessary to set up the Supporting Committee by the members from regional governments and regional offices of each ministry.

7. Project-Cooperation Program

One or two villages are selected as Model Villages. Through the cooperation on "Planning", "Development and Consolidation", and "Farming techniques" for Model Villages, the techniques are transferred from the Japanese experts to the counterpart officials and the key farmers there, together with the key farmers from the other 6 or 7 villages (Pilot Villages).

Adapting the techniques and methods obtained during the cooperation for Model Villages, the other 6 or 7 villages are also developed as Pilot Villages. For the development of Pilot Villages, the farmers participate much more in the planning, development, and consolidation. And the farming system would be improved by the study from Model Villages.

Pilot farms are selected and developed from the view point of extentional effect for the surrounding villages.

Items	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1. Planning		Model	Pilot			
2. Implementation and Consolidation)		Model (1-2 Villages)	Pilot (3-4 Villages)*			
3. Technical guidance on 1) Cultivation					Pilot (3-4 Villages)*	
2) Farmers' Organization						
4. Training of key farmers etc.						

* Pilot Villages are developed partially, taking the conditions and types of each village into account. Provincial or District government officials and key farmers conduct the planning, development and consolidation of Pilot Villages rather independantly from Japanese side.

Plan of Long Term Survey

1. Outline of " the Project " Plan on the Proposed eight (8) Villages

Reviewing the rough development plan on each village made by MOA, the Survey Team elaborate the Master Plan for "the Project" including construction cost estimation.

Simultaneously, present level of farming technology and facilities construction should be studied. Items of environmental assessment for the development plan should be studied also.

The Master plan should includes ;

(1) Land use plan

(2) Agricultural and rural infrastructure improvement plan

- * irrigation and drainage
- * land consolidation
- * farm roads
- * agricultural land development
- * storage facility of post harvest
- * processing facility
- * facility for livestock farming
- * communication facility
- * water supplying facility
- * etc.

(3) Farming and extension program

- * cropping pattern
- * improvement plan of farming technology
- * extension program
- * necessity of farming machine introduction

(4) Livestock farming development plan

(5) Farmer's organization and participation system

- * current condition and reinforcement measures of farmer's organization (facility construction and maintenance, water management, and commercialization of agricultural product)
- * System of farmer's participation to " the project"

2. Identification of the construction works to be executed under "the Cooperation", out of Proposed Ones in the Master Plan.

(1) Identification of the construction works

To select and identify the appropriate construction works, out of proposed ones in the Master Plan, for "the Cooperation", considering the development effect and cooperation period, etc.

(2) Priority of the construction works

Priority of the construction works should be decided from the view point of exhibition effect and difficulty of each construction work, etc. Construction schedule including annual implementation plan on each proposed village should be determined based on the priority.

3. Draft Implementation Plan for "the Cooperation"

The draft plan should include:

- (1) Project components (construction and farming plan) and implementation schedule on each village under "the Cooperation"
- (2) Programme for Japanese experts dispatch
 - * Required field and number of experts, and the necessary period.
- (3) Programme for training of the provincial government staff and key farmers in Indonesia and Japan
 - * Required field, number, timing, etc.
- (4) Plan for grant of equipment and machinery
 - * Kinds of necessary equipment and machinery
 - * Cost estimation
 - * Annual plan for provision
- (5) Executing system
 - * Executing system of Indonesian side
 - * Composition of the Joint Committee at the central government level
 - * Composition of the Coordination Committee at the provincial government level
 - * Supporting system at village level including key farmers

(6) Arrangement of Indonesian counterpart and participants

Required field and number of Indonesian counterparts at central and provincial level, and village level. (including the participation of village women as counterparts)

(7) Budgetary plan for local cost

- * Estimation of required cost for: infrastructure development and improvement, extension of farming technology, domestic training, and project operation.
- * Cost sharing plan between Japanese and Indonesian side.
- * Annual execution plan

4. Identification of various condition for implementation of "the Cooperation"

(1) Working condition of Japanese experts

- * Provision of the project office in Kendari city
- * Provision of the base in each proposed village
- * Availability of Indonesian expert on estate crops (cacao, coconut, cashewnut, etc.) to be involved in "the Cooperation".

(2) Procurement of materials, equipment and machinery

- * Availability of materials, equipment and machinery in Kendari city, and other cities within Indonesia
- * Transportation measures of equipment and machinery provided by Japan and customs procedures
- * Custody, maintenance and management of equipment and machinery and shed facilities

(3) Living condition of Japanese experts

- * Living condition in Kendari city
- * Commuting time and measure
- * Condition of telecommunication, etc.

5. Tentative schedule of the survey

Tentative schedule of the survey

- 6 Sep(Thu), 1990 Arrival at Jakarta
- 7 Sep(Fri) Courtesy call to;
- * Embassy of Japan and JICA Indonesia office
- 8 Sep(Sat) * BAPPENAS, Ministry of Agriculture(MOA) and other offices concerned
- Meeting with secretariat general of MOA
- * Overall schedule of the project
 - * Outline of long term survey
 - * Basic plan (draft) of " the Cooperation " for " the Project "
- 9 Sep(Sun) Move to Kendari
- 10 Sep(Mon) Courtesy call to;
- * Governor, BAPPEDA, Regional office of MOA, and other offices concerned in Southeast Sulawesi Province
- Meeting with provincial offices concerned
- * Explanation and discussion on object, plan, and schedule of the Long Term Survey
 - * Field reconnaissance survey of the project area
 - * Request of cooperation and arrangement for the survey
- 11 Sep(Tue) Move to Jakarta
- 12 Sep(Wed) Meeting with secretariat general of MOA
- 13 Sep(Thu) * Detail discussion and reconfirmation on the Plan, contents of the Long Term Survey based on the results of discussion with provincial offices concerned and field reconnaissance survey
- 14 Sep(Fri) Greeting and report of the result of survey to Embassy of Japan and JICA Indonesia office
- Leader and a member of JICA leave for Japan

16 Sep(Sun)	Move to Kendari (Long Term Survey Team)
I	Villages
22 Sep(Sat)	Meeting with regional office of MOA on;
	* Explanation of survey plan of the team
	* Exchange views on the Master Plan
	Elaboration of the framework of the Master Plan
	Elaboration of the outline of each component
	* Land use plan
23 Sep(Sun)	Supplemental survey on relevant villages
I	
29 Sep(Sat)	* Investigation on the infrastructure of the proposed villages
	* Soil investigation
	Elaboration of the outline of each component
	* Farming program
	* Infrastructure development and improvement plan
	Consideration of the priority of each construction works
30 Sep(Sun)	Elaboration of intermediate report
I	
3 Oct(Wed)	* Outline of the cooperation
	* Tentative schedule of construction works
4 Oct(Thu)	Move to Jakarta
5 Oct(Fri)	Meeting with JICA Indonesian office
	* Explanation of the Intermediate report
6 Oct(Sat)	Meeting with MOA
	* Explanation of the Intermediate report
7 Oct(Sun)	Move to Kendari
8 Oct(Mon)	Elaboration of rural development plan and farming program
I	
14 Oct(Sun)	* Implementation plan on each villages
	* Estimation of local cost
	* Executing system
	* Farmer's organization

15 Oct(Mon)	Elaboration of the tentative implementation schedule of the cooperation
I	
21 Oct(Sun)	* Program for Japanese experts dispatch * Plan for grant of equipment and machinery * Training program of counterparts and key farmers
22 Oct(Mon)	Meeting with Governor, BAPPEDA, regional office of MOA, provincial office concerned
I	
29 Oct(Mon)	* Explanation of the result of the survey Elaboration of final report * Tentative schedule for implementation * Record of discussion (draft)
30 Oct(Tue)	JICA mission of final stage arrival at Jakarta from Japan
31 Oct(Wed)	Courtesy call to ; * Embassy of Japan and JICA Indonesia office
1 Nov(Thu)	Move to Ujungpandang
2 Nov(Fri)	Ujungpandang to Kendari
3 Nov(Sat)	Discussion and meeting with JICA mission, Long Term Survey Team and provincial offices concerned
4 Nov(Sun)	Move to Jakarta
5 Nov(Mon)	Meeting with secretariat general, MOA on the results of long term survey and submission of a survey report
I	
I	
6 Nov(Tue)	Meeting with Embassy of Japan and JICA Indonesia office
7 Nov(Wed)	Survey team leave for Japan
8 Nov(Thu)	Arrival at Japan

Report of Long Term Survey Team
(at The Beginning Stage)
on
The Project-Type Technical Cooperation
for
The Integrated Agricultural and Rural
Development Project
in
Southeast Sulawesi Province
The Republic of Indonesia

September 14, 1990

Japan International Cooperation Agency

JICA L.T.S.T. No.1
September 14, 1990

To: Dr. Ir. Faisal Kasryno
Director, Bureau of Planning,
Ministry of agriculture

Subject: Report of the Long-Term survey Team (at the beginning stage) on the project-type technical cooperation for the Integrated Agricultural and Rural Development Project in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Dear Sir

I am pleased to report herewith the outcome of the Long-Term Survey Team's activity so far concerning JICA project-type technical cooperation for the Integrated Agricultural and Rural Development Project in Southeast Sulawesi Province, the Republic of Indonesia.

The Long-Term Survey Team dispatched by JICA, being assigned to formulate a draft implementation plan of the technical cooperation for the Project, visited Indonesia on Sep. 6, 1990, and will stay up to Nov. 8, 1990, to continue the survey.

At the beginning stage of the survey, the Team had some consultations with authorities concerned on the basic plan of the technical cooperation and the survey plan, explaining the "Inception Report" (refer to the attached paper).

Through the meetings, both sides confirmed the importance of the technical cooperation for the Project involving farmers participation in order to develop the eastern part of Indonesia with bringing direct benefit to the rural people, and the necessity of successful implementation as a model package program to be followed by other areas.

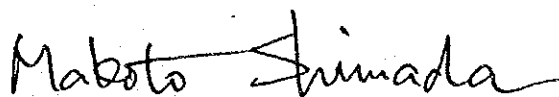
As for the inception report content, Indonesian side basically agreed with our proposal, giving us many useful suggestions and comments for amendment. These are shown in Annex, respectively.

Based on this result and the inception report, the Team will continue the survey and prepare the draft implementation plan of the technical cooperation for the Project by Nov. 8, 1990, in collaboration with Indonesian counterparts. I am convinced that they will make up a good final report to be acceptable by both sides which could act as go-between next steps such as signing on Record of Discussions and commencement of the technical cooperation for the Project.

Regarding the progress of the Project preparation in Southeast Sulawesi Province, I would like to mention that budget allocation, site acquisition and designing for the Project office have been accomplished, and the provincial coordination committee was already formed by the Governor's order.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the kind and warm cooperation extended to us so far, and would like to request again for your strong successive support to the Team.

Yours Sincerely



Makoto SHIMADA
Leader
The Long-Term Survey Team
JICA

C.C.:

1. Director, Bureau of Agriculture and Irrigation,
BAPPENAS
2. Head, Inter Governmental Bureau, Technical and cooperation,
Cabinet Secretariat
3. First Secretary (Agricultural Attache), Embassy of Japan
4. Representative, JICA Indonesia Office
5. JICA Advisers for PMECP of MOA

Annex

I. Contents of the Meeting with BAPPENAS

1. Date and time : September 7, 1990 AM 9:00 ~ 10:40
2. Meeting place : Bureau of Agriculture and Irrigation, BAPPENAS
3. Attendants :

Indonesian side

Dr. Ir. Alirachman Director, Bureau of Agriculture and Irrigation, BAPPENAS

Japanese side

Makoto SHIMADA Long Term Survey Team (Leader)
Yoshitaka SUMI " (Cooperation Planning)
Nobuyoshi KAYANO " (Rural Development)
Tatsuo MATSUNAKA " (Construction Planning)
Yoshiya TAKASHIMA " (Farming Program)
Makoto INABA Staff, JICA Indonesia office
Masahito SATO JICA Expert, (MOA)

4. Summary of the meeting

The Survey Team explained about "Inception Report on Long Term Survey for Project Implementation" (refer to the attached paper). The followings are main items discussed at the meeting.

- (1) Followings were emphasized on by the Director, Bureau of Agriculture and Irrigation, BAPPENAS, and the Team agreed with.
 - a. This project is very important from the view point of formulating an appropriate model package program for agricultural and rural development in the eastern area of Indonesia, development with farmers' participation, bringing the project benefit directly to the rural people.
 - b. The cooperation for this project is to be started as soon as possible.
 - c. In any project, we should try to gain a real target, not only concentrating our efforts on construction of facilities, but also on the establishment of related software.
 - d. An excellent result is being expected in this project plan, and to obtain this excellent target, monitoring is prerequisite in the course of implementation, and it should be carried out objectively.
 - e. Therefore, the monitoring committee should be established, and be led by BAPPENAS.
 - f. Some expression on Poverty alleviation, which is one of the five targets in 5th Five-years National Development Plan and, also, one of JAPAN's ODA policy is to be added in the goal or the objectives of the basic plan of "the Cooperation" for "the Project".

- (2) Followings were confirmed by both sides.
- a. The executing agency will be MOA.
 - b. Joint committee would not be formed, and, in place of it, monitoring committee would act as well as joint committee.
 - c. Members of Monitoring Committee would be due positioned officials from BAPPENAS, MOA, Japanese Embassy, JICA office and so on.
- (3) Following comments for the amendment on the Inception Report were made by the Director, and the Team agreed with.
- a. to add the words "for "the Project"" after "the Cooperation" (Page 5, 1-1, 3, (2), ⑥)
 - b. to add the words "of rural infrastructure" after "Development and Consolidation" (Page 9, Annex-1, 3, 2))
 - c. to use the words "Water users' association(P3A)" in place of "Farmers' association for water management" (Page 10, Annex-1, 3, (4))
 - d. to add the words "Dept. of Agriculture officials" after "Training of" (Page 10, Annex-1, 3, (5))
 - e. to dispatch a Sociologist as a short-term expert (Page 10, Annex-1, 4, 1))
 - f. Indonesian experts would be allocated from Bogor University, AARD of MOA, etc. (Page 11, Annex-1, 4, 4), (3))
- (4) The Director questioned whether main construction works could be completed by fiscal year 1992, and the Team answered it would be impossible.
- (5) Regarding the Plan of Long Term Survey (Annex-2), following suggestions were made by the Director, and the Team replied to consider them in the sutudy from now on.
- a. to alter the "Land use plan" to "Land use and spatial plan" (Page 14)
 - b. to include fisheries (Page 14)
 - c. to draw a clear implementation schedule so as to make a monitoring plan adequately.
 - d. to make a financial schedule which would be a base of local budget allocation by Indonesian side.

II. Contents of The Meeting with MOA

1. Date and time : September 8, 1990, AM, 8.30 to 9.50
2. Meeting place : Planning Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture

3. Attendants :

Indonesian side

Dr, Faisal Kasryno	Director, Bureau of Planning, MOA
Dr, Murasa Sarkaniputra	Head, Division of Budget, BOP, MOA
Mr, Putu B, Arsana	Staff, BOP, MOA

Japanese side

Makoto SHIMADA	Long Term Survey Team (Leader)
Yoshitaka SUMI	-- do -- (Cooperation Planning)
Nobuyoshi KAYANO	-- do -- (Rural Development)
Tatsuo MATSUNAKA	-- do -- (Construction Planning)
Yoshiya TAKASHIMA	-- do -- (Farming Program)
Masahito SATO	JICA Expert (MOA)
Sanenobu HORIE	-- do --
Akira NAGATA	-- do --

4. Summary of meeting

The Survey Team explained about the "Inception Report" and reported on the result of the meeting with BAPPENAS the day before. The followings are main items discussed at meeting.

(1) MOA basically agreed with

- the content of the Inception Report, and
- the comments by BAPPENAS at the meeting with the Team the day before, including the establishment of a monitoring committee led by BAPPENAS.

(2) MOA requested

- to consider measures on marketing of livestock products as one of the cooperation component,
- to study fisheries, including brackish fish in the coastal area (The Team's answer was to consider only about inland fishery).
- to give an additional assignment of " Agricultural Economics" to the project coordinator,
- to dispatch a short term expert on sociology,
- to add an agricultural economist in the national expert in order to make up a program model of the rural development, and
- to include Dept. of Agriculture official in the trainees.

(3) Following details were confirmed by both sides.

- a Running costs to implement "the Cooperation" such as expenses for lighting and fuel, etc. would be paid by Indonesian side.
- b Concerning office equipments, expensive ones such as personal computer and copy machine would be provided by the Japanese side. On the other hand, the Indonesian side would provide desks, chairs, shelves, telephone and so on.
- c Infrastructures to be developed for livestock would be, for example, livestock market (auction yard), and demonstration plot for cattle fattening.
- d The executing agency should be the Planning Bureau of MOA

III. Contents of The Meeting Held at BAPPEDA TK.I Office
(Regional Planning Agency, Provincial office)

1. Date and time : September 12, 1990 AM 8.00 to 9:00

2. Attendants :

Indonesian side

Mr.H. La Aowu : Head of BAPPEDA TK.I
Mr. Yusuf Yakub : Head of Regional office of
Agriculture Dept.
Southeast Sulawesi
Mr. Edyson Dayoh : Chief of Economic Division
BAPPEDA TK.I
Mr. Zainal Abidin : Chief of Planning Section,
Regional office of Agri.Dept.
Mr.Putu & Mrs.Tuti: Bureau of Planning, MOA

Japanese side

JICA Survey Team led by M.Shimada

3. High Light of discussion as follows :

- a In principle the Head of BAPPEDA TK.I will support this study and Program, because its already met with Provincial Government Policy of Equally Spread Prosperous Village Movement Program (Gerakan Desa Makmur Merata).
- b The detail activities in the province will be discussed latter on after coordination meeting within institutions concerned in the Province.
- c The Head of BAPPEDA TK.I also suggest that the team who carry out the continuous study have to make more detail activities in each location.

IV. Contents of the Meeting with The Governor of Southeast Sulawesi Province

1. Date and time : September 12, 1990 AM 11:40 to PM 1:40
2. Meeting place : Meeting room in Governor's office
3. Attendants :

(1) Southeast Sulawesi Province

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Mr.H. Alala | : Governor of Southeast Sulawesi Province |
| Mr.H. La Aowu | : Head of Regional Planning Agency, Provincial office |
| Mr. Yusut Yakub | : Head of Regional office of Agriculture Dept, |
| Mr. Don p. Utoyo | : Head of Provincial Livestock office, |
| Mr. Siswojo Yudi Kuncoro | : Head of Regional office of Cooperative Dept, |
| Mr. Edi Sutantiyo | : Head of Provincial Estate Crops office, |
| Mr. Manggo Yusman | : Head of Provincial Fishery office, |
| Mr. Edyson Dayoh | : Chief of Economic Div, Regional Planning Agency, Provincial office |

and several staff from related offices such as Ministry of Public Works (DPU), etc.

- (2) Mr. Putu and Mrs. Tuti : Staff of Planning Bureau MOA
- (3) JICA Long Term Survey Team led by M. Shimada

4. Summary of meeting

- (1) Opening speech by the Governor to welcome the Team
- (2) Greeting of courtesy and brief explanation about the Inception Report by the leader of the Team
- (3) Governor's main opinion to the Project
 - a Basic concept and component of the Project had been understood and agreed by Provincial side.
 - b From now on, the Team should go into detail to make a clear development plan for each village, based on the present site condition, considering how to improve the living standard of farmers. To think and act in the field is very important.

- c Development within only model or pilot farms with small acreage is not so significant, it is necessary to consider how to spread out such a development to the neighboring vast area.
 - d It is also expected to introduce and extend this model package program to other provinces after completion of this project, enlightening moral of rural majority.
 - e One of the output of the Project is to establish a model package program which should fit natural and social conditions in rural area. However, this program could not be achieved from an attempt in one village, so that before starting another village's project, it is suggested to hold a seminar to check and modify the original plan.
 - f Upon the explanation of the provincial development plan (GERSAMATA) by the Governor, the President estimated it as an excellent development strategy. (The president stayed in the Province from Sep.9 to 11.) This project is very important for rural development which is one of the targets of GERSAMATA.
 - g Although there may be difficulty of Japanese regulations and budgetary limitation, the earlier commencement of the cooperation is desirable.
 - h The provincial Government had prepared the 1991/1992 local budget for the counterparts, etc., and construction works of JICA expert office will be started in coming November.
 - i Related organizations in province are ready to assist the Team.
 - j There are about 250 scientists from various fields spread out in villages through the previous projects, who could be very helpful to accelerate the transfer of knowledge introduced by this project.
 - k Provision of high quality seed, pesticide, post-harvest machinery by JICA is desirable.
 - l Consideration on fisheries in the survey is necessary.
- (4) Lastly, the Governor expressed his appreciation for Japanese Government's assistance to development of this Province such as dispatch of JICA mission, etc.

v. Field Survey

The team accompanied by some counterparts made a field survey from 2:30 to 8:30 PM, Sep. 12, 1990.

Due to limited time and long distance from Kendari city to two proposed project areas of Palangga and Kiaeya villages in Palangga sub-district, only two hours were spent in the field to exchange a few words with Mr. Abdul Hacim Tongsa, a Head of Kecamatan and to look at condition of plant (paddy, soybean, etc.) facilities (road and canal) and living standard.

After this short trip, the team confirmed that the first job scheduled in next week is to grasp various conditions and to get real needs through field survey and hearing from key persons, farmers.

On 13th Morning, the Head of Regional office of Agriculture Dept. showed us same opinion as mentioned above.

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from the Bottom-up Planning
through the Accelerated Socio-Economic Development
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Makoto KAWANAKA, JICA Researcher

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INTRODUCTION

This paper aims to serve as a set of guidelines and recommendations to promote the farmer's participation from the bottom-up planning through the accelerated socio-economic development process, in conjunction with the Agriculture/Rural Development Project in South East Sulawesi Province. The overall objectives of this study is to design appropriate strategies for a further integration of community leaders, farmers and women farmers in the project. These strategies are generated by experiences learned from the agriculture extension works and community organization efforts in Kabupaten Kendari, together with some selected indicators of the socio-economic, educational and health situation.

The method applied focussed on learning about achievements and problems farmers and woman farmers faces in the community participation process. The main method was, among others such as data collection and field visits, to interview head of villages, chairman of farmer groups and water users associations, chairwoman and/or secretary of woman groups and the poorest farmers. The other interesting results came out from the Time-Allocation Research of the woman farmer, of which questionnaire form taken from the Project on "Rural Household Economies and the Role of Women" (Winati Wigna et al., Feb. 1980, IPB).

The findings and a set of guidelines and recommendations to promote the farmers' participation are classified under three (3) categories :

- bottom-up planning
- accelerated socio-economic development activities
- agriculture training

The results of the interviews, time-allocation researches and data collection are attached as appendices.

BOTTOM-UP PLANNING

ACHIEVEMENTS BY COMMUNITY

The process of planning activities in the context of Gersamata is based on the bottom-up planning mechanism, by the broad based participation of the rural society with guidance, support and involvement of all institutions and government officials including agriculture extension workers at village level, and the technical officials at the sub-district level (Kecamatan). The broad based participation for planning should be from the farmer group themselves. But here I included LKMD/PKK experiences, besides the farmer group's planning experiences in irrigation.

LKMD (including PKK) planning experiences

In Kelurahan Ranomeeto, all the LKMD's 1990/91 budget was given priority for the development section instead of spreading the limited budget for the rest of eight sections beside the PKK budget. The activities are to construct a set of rural infrastructures including one unit each of village road, small-scale bridge, irrigation intake for each of their four Lingkungans. The budget was Rp. two million.

In Kelurahan Palangga, LKMD budget for 1990/91 (Rp. two million) is allocated for the construction 4 km village road in Lingkungan I and II, out of 5 Lingkungans in this Kelurahan. Of this 4 km, 1 km was constructed by villagers' voluntary contribution. Another Rp. 500,000 for PKK was allocated for training (non-agriculture training, Rp. 110,000), Posyandu (Rp. 110,000), income generation project (Rp. 130,000) and only Rp. 100,000 for the PKK garden (fruit trees, vegetables). In 89/90 PKK budget, major portion of Rp. 300,000 was utilized to purchase 25 hoes for PKK garden and 30 pepper crops each for every member's family.

In Desa Kiaea, LKMD allocated Rp. 1.2 million (1989/90) to build a community hall (total budget Rp. 4 million) and the community supported the rest of Rp. 2.8 million. PKK's budget was Rp. 300,000 to buy 25 hoes for 25 PKK members. Others were totally supported by the community, including activities to make 5 border poles (Rp. 400,000), to build 12 small-scale temporary bridges (Rp. 720,000), to construct a 5 km village road (Rp. 2.5 million), to build 2 Posyandu halls (Rp. 500,000).

Water users association(P3A)'s planning experiences

In Kelurahan Ronomeeto, 3 farmers groups constructed an irrigation system of 3.5 km with 7 sub-systems which covers 100-150 ha. depending on season. This association (P3A) named as P3A Sri Manguip was organized around 1986 as a committee consisted of three chairmans from the three farmer groups with total 51 members.

Another experience in Kelurahan Ranomeeto is P3A Makmur Jaya. They built an 1 km system with 3 sub-systems which covers 40 ha. in Lingkungan I and II. This P3A consisted of 4 chairmans from 5 farmer groups is only benefitting most of the members of 2 farmer groups according to chairman of this P3A.

In Desa Jati Bali, although not a project site selected, it could be worth to exploit a part of their unique irrigation experiences based on their Bali Island's tradition called "Subak". A village of the transmigration from Bali in 1968, by 1970, designed and digged the main canal for the 200 ha. of potential paddy field. After about 10 years, based on their original planning, total 8 km irrigation system (main system:3 km) with 6 sub-systems was completed. Their basic principle is strictly kept according to the plan to distribute the water equally and timely for virtually all the farmer in the village. The system also has a strong maintenance and management capacity with a little incentive to the farmers who are controlling the warer distribution.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE PROJECT

Recommendation to strengthen bottom-up planning

LKMD (including PKK)

- The project should support community's efforts in the LKMD's annual planning to develop their village infrastructure with an additional attention to improve irrigation systems already functioning but with a basic technology (eg. temporary irrigation intake/dam).
- The project should encourage their long-term(5 yrs) planning capacity.
- The project should consider the annual planning schedule of LKMD which could be as much as twice a year, which could be once for mid-term evaluation in September and once for finalizing the next year plan at the

end of fiscal year in March.

- Dasawisma under PKK should be involved in planning for the benefit of the welfare of poorer farmer, with the direct participation of the user committee to be organized, including drinking water supply, community well, washing space, etc.
- PKK and/or Dasawisma garden should be more economically viable in their operation in order to support Posyandu for supplementary feeding as it could be one of their major responsibility.
- Taking into account that the vitamin A deficiency is still prevailing among the poorer sector of the population, the project should consider women farmer group or Dasawisma as an agency to reduce this incidence.
- PPL should be encouraged to assist above activities wherever possible.

Farmer group

- The project should have a space to support farmer groups's planning process with the guidance of village officials and BPP/PPL. It is to reassure that the bottom-up planning process would be activated at the farmer group level, and to accelerate its development process with a limited budget of both the project and local resources. (Please refer a section of "Accelerated socio-economic development process")
- The project should encourage the farmer group to organize P3A where there are not even if an irrigation system is existing.
- The project should encourage farmer groups to organize P3A for the new irrigation area by the project. (Please refer to "Utilization of newly irrigated land" below)
- The project should encourage the farmer group to organize at least a sub-group of women farmer within the group (and youth farmer group) and also encourage some women to be nominated as chairperson, secretary and contact farmer of the group.
- The project should refer the farmer group's 10 capabilities.
- The project should assist BPP/PPL for the group organization and planning activities of the farmer group and monitor its process.

Recommendation for project personnel's abilities necessary

Project will need an expert who can support in the LKMD's annual planning to develop their village infrastructure. Much more attention will be needed to improve irrigation systems already functioning, but with a basic technology (eg. temporary irrigation intake/dam).

Abilities and its function could be as follows:

Abilities to relate and work with villagers.

- Ability to interact and build rapport with village farmer, and establish good relationships with them.
- Ability to understand the felt needs of farmer, though may not be expressed clearly due to a culture of silent majority. This is important for those ethnic groups without much experiences in paddy, and for those who are not actually benefitted by their irrigation canals.
- Ability to motivate and organize farmer for community activities, and promote their participation. It will need a special attention to plan and manage a new constructed irrigation (main canals, etc.) and to plan and work for their individual(end user's) canals and their paddy field.
- Ability to support PPL to organize new farmer's groups in new irrigation area for these activities.

Specific skills to share.

- Ability to help P3A and other water user's groups to strengthen and improve existing irrigation systems within the limits of LKMD's annual budget ceiling.
- Ability to strengthen PPL's some specific technical skills that can be shared with the community, and as a result improving their credibility with the villagers. (especially women PPL might need an extra support to deal with male farmers)
- Ability to strengthen information/communication capacity of PPL, to show and inform farmer what is available and where, and means of procuring these inputs/resources in a co-operative manner within farmer group.

Sensitibility to the gender division of labour and socio-cultural aspect.

- Awareness, understanding and sensitivity to the gender(man and woman) division of agriculture labour and to plan carefully training for both man and women equally. There will be a need for a gender sensitive training for BPP experts (Kepala BPP and PPUPs) and PPLs.
- Sensitivity and respect for farmer's ideas and abilities, specially for those without proper paddy experiences or other field activities. For example, to label those farmer as "lazy" will naturally makes PPL or trainers lose their original good intension by the fatigue, and might cause a serious economic gap among the villagers in a future. Those who do not come up to trainers' standard of expectation and therefore lose their motivation to continue relatively new activities do have a

different socio-cultural background. They should receive more intensive training compare to those who are doing good and entertain the planner.

ACCELERATED SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

ACIEVEMENTS BY COMMUNITY TO RE-THINK

As we overviewed earlier in this paper, almost all the villages do have rich experiences in rural infrastructures such as small-scale bridge, road, irrigation, posyandu, community hall etc.

Generally thinking, while the Gersamata has guidelines for the community participation, we should be careful to avoid to think community participation is one of the following :

- Getting farmer to go along and agree with projects that have already been designed for them.
- Is merely contribution of labour by villagers.
- If delivery of government services is improved, it means that community are participating.
- Enthusiastic support of a few village leaders to outsider's plan. Instead, farmer need to feel the project is theirs, and only then will they be committed to making it successful.

Recommendation for the project

Organize farmer groups/committees according to project

Forming users committee

PPL should organize farmers in user groups/committees according to project. They should be involved also in planning process as stated.

Objectives

- To make farmer possible to work in co-operation with others, thereby accomplishing things which would not be possible alone.
- To encourage local responsibility.
- To raise awareness about their capabilities and skills of women through working more in the agriculture and rural development groups/committees, and relating to outside institutions and other development bureaucracy.

Irrigation

- P3A (water user's association) to organize wage labours for construction of main and secondary irrigation system.
- Same farmer should work out to complete their individual canals in advance to reaffirm their responsibility to cultivate the land for paddy.
- Each P3A should be accountable to the project with a guidance of the relevant government institution and the project officers.

Other village infrastructure

- Dusun and/or lingkungan (ward) level committee to organize wage labour for construction of village road and other infrastructures, if they are to be included in the project.
- The LKMD should be accountable for the project with a guidance of the relevant government institution and the project officers.

Accountability of each committee/group

- Their accountability should be improved, therefore, will need an orientation/training of leaders/treasurers for a sound book keeping etc.
- The member who participated in actual wage work could be encouraged to make independent account for their own interest to increase their productivity such as to buy some fertilizer and other agricultural inputs.
- For a guidance to utilize the adhoc income best, PPL might be a person for counter signature to get release the money from their account.

Utilization of newly irrigated land

- The minimum condition could be as follows to be economically viable.
- The project should plan together with PPL and BPP office to plan:
 - To organize new farmer groups well in advance to be involved from the planning activities necessary as follows.
 - To distribute planned irrigated land to farmers with a priority given to small land holders (below 0.5 ha. of paddy field).
 - To encourage farmer groups to organize new P3A.
 - Working plan to construct an irrigation systems (main canals, etc.) and to plan and work for their own end user's canals.
 - Training programmes depending on their experiences such as cows for cultivation, compost, fertilizer, etc.
 - To expand agriculture facilities by self-supporting system, at least for those farmers to have a pair of cows by the SULTRA (SEMBAH) CONTRACT.

Specific skill/industrial development

- As a part of skill/industrial development, farmer should be involved in some specific technical works. This could be a group to manage and monitor a cement/sand flow, from purchasing, transporting, mixing by the mixer, through pouring it in a mold.
- It is recommended to form a woman group selected from the poorer sectors in one of the village for this activities.

Justification

- Women's role in development has been narrowly understood in the past against their role in skill/industrial development. This project could be an opportunity to challenge for a new dimension of women activity.
- PKK programme framework has some relevant components to the project such as on the industry, vocational training and learning skill. Though their activities have been very much limited to the family welfare aspect in the area, it is understood that the overall PKK's policy is moving for more developmental aspects.
- Women will remain last in the community, while men could easily move out from the village to seek for this type of wage work, therefore there is a risk of increasing migration to towns/cities and even the basic technology as such will not remain in the community.

Support system

- Since this is something new to the village, they will need a guidance of village head and local leaders to protect them from the over reaction from others.
- All the village head agreed to the idea to uplift the economic situation of the poor women.
- Some poorest family have agreed it for the economic reason but shyness shall remain in the beginning of the project.
- One of the poorest among those we interviewed has young children, therefore special effort to combine day-care facility attached to them. For this, it might be possible to utilize Posyandu for the day-care and for the supplementary feeding only for the project duration in the area.

AGRICULTURE TRAINING

This is a section to complement the overall agriculture training from a point of view to ensure the broader farmer's participation. For other training plan, please refer to those sections.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Target: Farmer group's chairperson/contact farmers
Content: Leadership training (including communication training)

Justification: There are two needs for this training. First, it is observed that a few farmer (such as chairman of farmer group and contact farmer)'s production is drastically increasing and others remain less than 20 % of advanced farmers. Second, low capacity of absorbing PPL's advice was expressed (due to lower education level, due to lack of paddy experience?) by PPL. These could indicate lack of leadership to inform and encourage other farmer to improve their productivity in the same group. Farmer group should improve in selection of their leader.

GENDER SENSITIVE TRAINING

Target: BPP's head, experts and PPL. KANWIL experts.
Content: Understand, sensitize the gender (man and women) division of labour in agriculture. Make a work plan for each PPL by themselves for their own working village.

Justification: Lack of understanding and work plan for the women farmer

WOMEN FARMER TRAINING

Target: Women farmer group.
Content: Organization of women farmer group and to select agricultural information they need.

Justification: Women farmer are not just a helper of her husband in the field, instead their the farmer who are responsible for major agricultural activities. Therefore the training for women farmer should be increased. In reality, male PPL is not contacting woman farmer, while women PPL is contacting and training both women and men farmer.

POOR FARMER TRAINING

Target: Local ethnic group, such as toolaki people with less experience in paddy field, etc. Farmer with 0.5 ha or less and without a pair of cows or an experience in fertilizer. To be selected by PPL from each farmer group.

Content: Intensive and on-the-training in paddy.

Justification: There are at least four farmer groups in Kelurahan Ranomecto consisted of Toolaki people. They have an experience of failure and stopped working for the paddy. Another farmer group in Palangga has only 4 members who have a paddy field, no body has cow or an experience to use fertilizer. They are even borrowing seeds from others. And many of them are borrowing a piece of land with an personal agreement which actually means they are landless.

