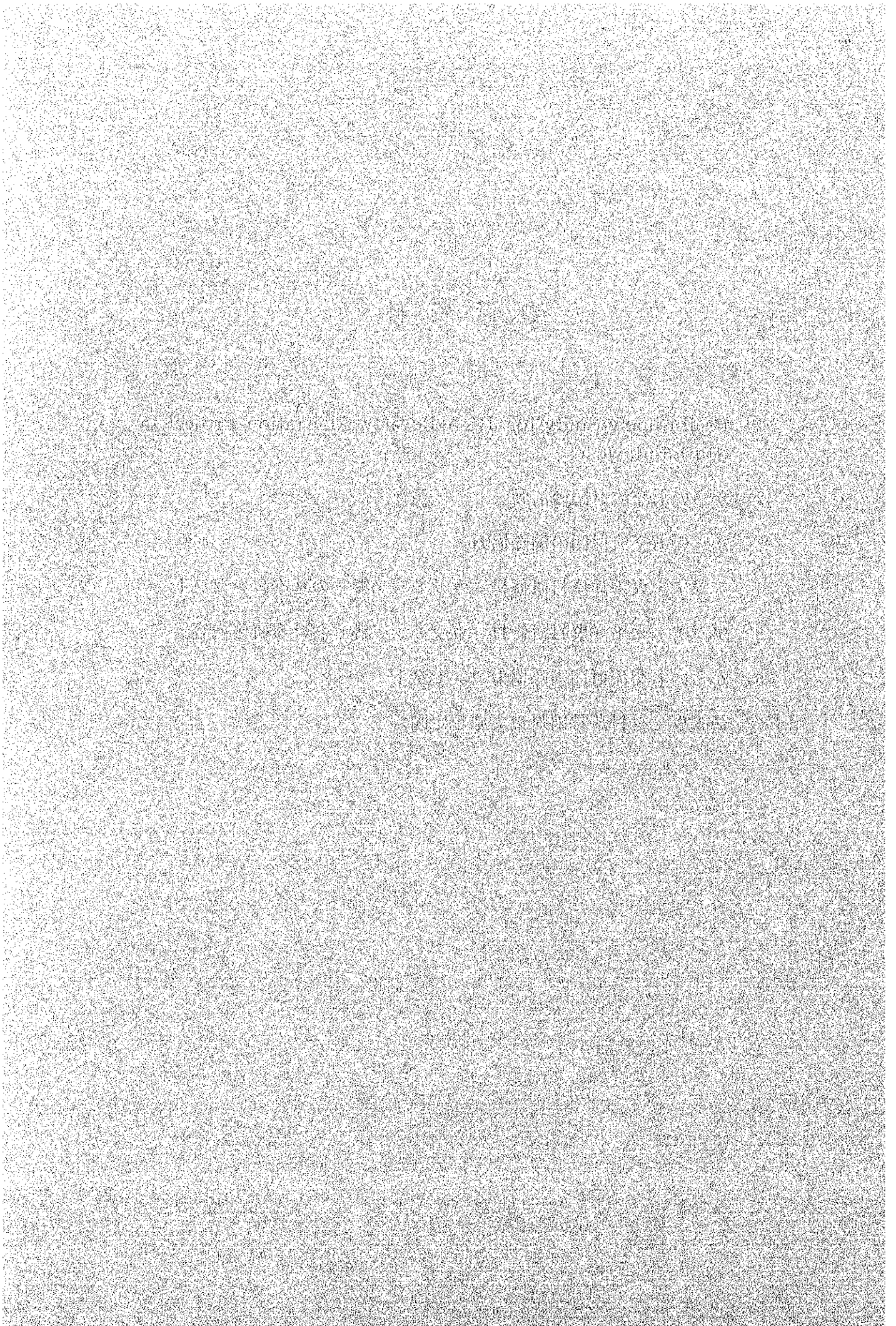


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1. Preliminary Study for JICA Poverty Alleviation Project in South Sulawesi
2. からいも交流財団の活動
3. からいも交流財団の国際協力
4. アジア・太平洋農村研修村「カラモジア郷」の基本コンセプト
5. アジア・太平洋農村研修村「カラモジア郷」における研修内容
6. からいも交流財団国際協力コンセプト
7. スラウェシ村落貧困対策実施想定図



**PRELIMINARY STUDY FOR
JICA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT IN
SOUTH SULAWESI**

By

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1. INTRODUCTION

In relation to the Japanese Government program to assist the Government of Indonesia in poverty alleviation, JICA and its research team has conducted a series of discussion with the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), Cabinet Secretariat (Sekkab), Ministry of Home Affairs (Departemen Dalam Negeri), and other government agencies. It has been decided from the discussions that South Sulawesi is selected as the location of the JICA poverty alleviation project. South Sulawesi was one of four provinces (i.e. South Sumatera, D.I. Yogyakarta, East Java, and South Sulawesi) that were surveyed by JICA and its research team in 1992/93. Since then, JICA missions have visited South Sulawesi several times to have an adequate picture of the region.

In early December 1994, a JICA mission team visited Jenepono and Takalar districts of South Sulawesi and had some meeting with provincial Bappeda, Directorate of Rural Community Development (PMD), district Head and Bappeda, and village leaders in two villages of Jenepono and two villages in Takalar. After this trip, a JICA research team visited the Rural community Development training Center in Malang and apple farmers at Batu. Having conducted the trip to Malang and Batu, the team returned to South Sulawesi to visit two villages in Maros district and another two villages in Barru district.

The objective of this report is to present some information gathered from the trips and from related sources which is very important for JICA poverty alleviation project.

2. CURRENT TRENDS OF POVERTY REDUCTION INITIATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA

2.1. ID T Program

a. Background of IDT.

Development can be implemented in two ways, sectoral development and regional development. Sectoral development is aimed at national development target, that is to attain a better well-being of the people through the achievement of sectoral targets. Meanwhile, regional development leads to harmonize and accelerate development of a particular region under consideration. In the first 25 year development (PJP I), various sectoral, regional, and specific programs have been implemented to alleviate poverty. These programs have brought about the reduction in the number of poor people.

On the basis of Presidential Instruction (Inpres) no 5 1993, the government is implementing special program to accelerate poverty alleviation efforts for poor people living in poor villages. The program is called IDT program (Inpres Desa Tertinggal) and initiated in the first year of PELITA VI (1993/94 - 1998/99). The program is intended to encourage and strengthen the capability of poor people to improve their livelihood on the bases of self help, self reliance, and participation. The socio economic activities that can be developed are production and marketing which are based on the available local resources. To accelerate the process, the government provides IDT fund that can be used by the target groups to build their capability. Using this fund, the target group is expected to raise their capacity in increasing their standard of living based on self reliance. The government let them decide about how to use the fund because they know what their urgent needs are and what activities they can do.

b. Objective of IDT.

The objective of the IDT program is to speed up the reduction of poor people and poor villages. Besides, it also intended to coordinate all existing sectoral and regional programs which were developed in the first 25 year development (PJP I) and have had impacts on poverty reduction. Specifically, the IDT program is expected to have positive impacts on economic welfare and empowerment of poor people through human resource development, capital formation, expansions of employment and business opportunities and institutional strengthening of the poor people groups.

c. IDT Approach.

The nature of the IDT project implementation is open and sustainable by using integrated, collaborative, self reliance, participatory, and decentralized approaches. Integrated approach implies that all development activities should be inter-sectoral and inter-regional in nature and that poverty alleviation efforts should be considered as a part of overall and integrated development. Collaborative (gotongroyong) approach means solidarity in a sense that the stronger help the weaker in an attempt to improve well-being of the poor. Self reliance approach emphasizes dependency reduction. Participation approach implies that every decision in planning, implementation, monitoring and control, evaluation, and the use of benefits should be made by the target group members based on the values in the community itself. Decentralized approach emphasizes that all government decisions in planning and implementation of development should be taken by government officials nearest to the target groups.

d. **IDT Program Organization.**

The IDT program is a national program under the direct control of the President. The institution of the ITD program implementation is set up by using the existing established institutions and taking into account all sectoral as well as regional programs. The existing government institutional system is supplemented by the supports from community, including from university, community organization and NGO as consultative bodies or as facilitators who work without being dependent on the IDT fund.

At national level, the IDT organization comprises the representatives from Bappenas, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Finance, and other related government institutions. The planning stage of the program is coordinated by the State Ministry of Development Planning/ Bappenas, while the implementation stage is coordinated by the Ministry of Interior. The national team formulates the general policy for coordinations in planning, monitoring and control, and evaluation. At provincial level, the governor is responsible in the implementation of IDT project while maintaining the integration of inter-sectoral and interregional programs in his province. Similar responsibility is also applied to district head in his district area.

At sub-district level, the sub-district Head (Camat) is assisted by PMD section head (Kasi PMD) in harmonizing the program among villages in the sub-district, monitoring the implementation, and reporting the results. At village level, the village head is assisted by LKMD in identifying poor people in the village and in encouraging the forming of poor people groups. The village head chairs the LKMD meeting to evaluate IDT project proposal submitted by the groups. Once the consensus is reached, then the proposal is submitted to sub-district head. At village level, all IDT activities are performed by the poor community groups which are assisted by facilitators available in the village or assigned by sub-district government.

e. **Target Groups and Facilitators.**

The registration of poor people is conducted by Village Head assisted by LKMD, PKK, and informal leaders in the village. Since the IDT fund is limited, the Village Head and LKMD decide the priority for the groups.

f. **Some IDT Implementation problems encountered (April-December 1994).**

According to one staff in IDT section of the Directorate General of PMD, there have been several problems encountered after nine months of the IDT project implementation. One problem is related to decentralization principle that can not be fully performed in the field. For example, in many cases it is not easy for LKMD and village Head to decide who the poor people in the village are. Even if the poor people have been determined, it is not easy to decide about who will have the first priority to have the IDT fund and how it would be revolved to other group members. Many villagers think that the fund is a grant without being repaid or revolved. In spite of this problem, the IDT policy remains the same after nine months of implementation.

The best way to arrange the IDT fund revolvment is to adapt the local tradition. For example, rural people are accustom to 'arisan' tradition where every member of the group will have his/her turn to build a house or to have the same amount of money, etc. Note that once the IDT fund is available for the target group, it is up to the group to decide how to use it.

For about nine months of the IDT implementation (April - December 1994), 91 percent of the total number of IDT villages have received the IDT fund, that is Rp 20 millions per village. Nevertheless, the proportion of IDT fund that has been absorbed is only 78 percent because only about 16 million out of 25 million poor people have received the fund, while some proportion of them could not meet the group criteria.

2.2. P 4 K P r o j e c t

P4K project (Proyek Pembinaan Peningkatan pendapatan Petani Kecil) or Small Farmers and Fishermen Income Raising Efforts is a project under the Agency of Agricultural Education and Training. The major objective of this project is to increase income of villagers who live under poverty line. It is a human resource development project that educates and guides villagers such that they are willing and able to have access to the available development facilities in their efforts to increase their household income and well-being.

There are four guidance strategies in P4K project. First, small farmers and fishermen should be organized in groups. Second, They should be treated as subject rather than object. Third, the group should be given as much opportunity as possible to improve their leadership among the group members.

P4K project has seven principles: group approach, harmony, group leadership, partnership, self reliance, learning by doing, and family approach. Group approach implies that the guidance is given through the groups of farmers in order to strengthen their movement. Second, the groups are created from small farmers, by small farmers and for small farmers. The group members should know each other, have mutual trust and similar particular needs so that they can harmoniously cooperate with each other. Third, the target groups should have tremendous opportunity to develop their own leadership.

Fourth, in partnership principle the group members should participate in all decision making process to improve a sense of belonging. Fifth, all guidance and facilities given to the target groups should encourage self reliance. Sixth, the guidance should encourage each group member to do by himself, endure by himself, and find by himself. Seventh, the guidance is not only given to the father but also to the mother and other household members.

According to the Center for Agro Socio Economic Research (1994), although the effect of the project is good enough, some weaknesses of the project need to be reconsidered. First, credit facilities given in this project are too small, that is Rp 100,000 per member for the first stage, Rp 200,000 for the second stage, and Rp 250,000 for the third and the fourth stages so that it is hard for the participants to expand the business. Second, the interest rate of the credit is 22.15 percent per year which is considered relatively high as compared to the interest rates of several commercial credits. The project has raised household income but it may be too small to reduce poverty.

If P4K project will be proceeded in 1995/96, it is recommended by the Center for Agro Socio Economic Research that the project make some adaptations. First, the economic activities should be focused on the major income sources of poor households. Second, the amount of credit should be flexible based on the feasibility analysis. Third, the interest rate of the credit should be based on the market.

Other Poverty Reduction Initiatives

Ministry of Agriculture is one example that has many poverty alleviation projects. As already mentioned, P4K is one of them. It is therefore worthwhile to describe some more in order to have a good picture about poverty alleviation projects. All sub-sectors under the Ministry of Agriculture have their own poverty alleviation projects. The projects, therefore, are agricultural commodity oriented. Basically, the projects are intended to reduce poverty by giving credit to the farmers or fishermen to increase agricultural production and so their income.

Since the commodity and input package are determined from the ministry, the nature of such projects are more top-down rather than bottom-up. Nevertheless, the farmers are encouraged to work together to solve their problems in their groups.

a). **PPBR Project**

PPBR project (Proyek Peternak Berpenghasilan Rendah) is a project under the Directorate General of Livestock. The objective of the project is to increase income of small farmers through livestock production. It is done by distributing livestock packages that are adapted to target groups and ecosystem. The district Livestock Service Office (Dinas Peternakan) decides the location of the project. The roles of Bappeda, PMD, and Office of Statistics in this project varies from district to district. The selection of target groups is done by village Head and agricultural extension workers.

It is suggested in the manual of the project that 2-3 day training should be conducted for the target groups. Many farmers feel that the training is useful and the project has increased farmers' income and their knowledge about livestock production.

b). **P2WK Project**

P2WK project (Pengembangan Perkebunan Wilayah Khusus) or Estate Crop Expansion in Specific Area) is under the Directorate General of Estate Crops. The objective of the project is to increase farmers' income and conserve land by producing estate crops such as cashew nuts, cotton, and cacao, depending on the local agro-ecosystem. The crops are grown in a contiguous land owned by the farmers. One unit of the project is gradually expanded until it reach 500 hectares.

According to the Center for Agro Socio Economic Research (1994), this project has been successful to increase farmers' income especially from food crops as the inter-crops between the estate crops. The project also create employment since the farmers in the project needs more laborers to grow the crops. This project has also succeeded in improving farmers' knowledge about land conservation which has gradually improved land fertility. Farmers also improve production technology and improve socialization among the group members. Besides, farmers outside the project also learn production technology from the project participants.

In spite of the fact that P2LK has contributed to develop poor area, however, the project has not reached poor people since most of the farmers in the project, who own 0,5 - 2.5 hectares, are not really poor. To reach the poor, the project requires a new approach.

c). **P4 Project.**

The objective of this project is to increase fishery production (P4 stands for 'Proyek Peningkatan Produksi Perikanan'). In this project, fishery is classified into salt water (sea) fishery and fresh water fishery. In the planning of sea fishery in this project, the provincial Fishery Office (Dinas Perikanan) designs the fishing equipment by taking into account the available fishing resources, socio-economic situation of the target groups, the existing technology that is being used by local fishermen, and the capability of the fishermen in using boat and fishing equipment.

The location of this project is determined by provincial Fishery Office (Dinas Perikanan) based on the PMD's list of poor subdistricts and under the coordination of Ministerial representative office (Kanwil). The target groups are fishermen and laborers who meet the poverty criteria. The package is given to a group of 5 members and the group leader signs the contract about credit repayment so that the credit can be revolved to another group.

There are three operational problems encountered in this project. First, the training for the target groups has not been sufficient. Second, some target group members are not the real fishermen. Third, the designs and the quality of the boat and equipment as well as the power of the machines need to be reevaluated so that it is more suitable for local situation. Fourth, the amount of credit that has to be repaid by fishermen is not transparent.

The project, however, has been able to increase the income of fishermen and laborers 10 to 100 percent. Some fishermen even want to modify their fishing boat and equipment after they know the new technology.

d). **Integrated Farming on Marginal Land.**

This project is under the Directorate General of Food Crops and Horticulture. The objective of the project is to increase small farmers' income through increasing agricultural production and conserving marginal land. The target groups of this project are poor farmers cultivating marginal land.

In terms of area target, this project has reached the target 100 percent. In terms of crop production, this project has not succeeded since many fruit trees are died for several reason such as the low quality of seeds, drought and fire, pests and diseases, inadequate crop protection resulted from less labor and capital. In some places, the failure is caused by the low rate of farmers' participation since the type of the crop does not fulfill their wants. Seed problems may arises if the seeds are too young, or the seeds is damaged due to improper handling, or the supply of the seeds is in dry season, or the purity of seed is low.

Another problems is related to the centralized program. It has been shown in the field that centralized package is not fully accepted by rural community. Besides, such a program might not change the attitude of farmers. In the mean time, the extension workers complaint about the lack of facilities they have to reach the whole project area which is too large.

3. SOUTH SULAWESI

3.1. Basic Description

South Sulawesi is the oldest province in Sulawesi island because before the island was divided into four provinces, there was only one province in this island, that was Sulawesi province. Geographically, the altitudes of South Sulawesi are 0° to the North and 8° to the South, while its longitudes are from 116° to 122° East. Since this province occupies the left leg of the island, it is bordered by Central Sulawesi province in the North, Florest sea in the South, Makasar strait in the West, and the Gulf of Bone as well as South-East Sulawesi province in the East.

The area of this province is 72,781 squared kilometers, that is about 3.8 percent of total area of Indonesia. For the purpose of local government administration, this province is divided into 21 districts (kabupaten) and 3 municipalities (kotamadya), 185 sub-districts and 2596 villages or about 4 percent of total number of villages in Indonesia.

In 1993, the population was 7,348,406, that was about 3.9 percent of total Indonesian population (see Biro Pusat Statistik, 1994). In the 1980-1990 time period, the overall annual growth rate of population was 1.43, namely 4.56 percent for urban area and 0.61 for rural area. This population growth rate was already quite low as compared to national growth rate which was about 2 percent in 1990. Although information on migration is not available, it is believed that the low population growth rate in this province is particularly caused by a high rate of out-migration especially from rural areas to other provinces and Malaysia.

The high rate of out-migration may be related to the historical and cultural inheritance of Bugis and Makasar people who tend to migrate for better living. According to the provincial Bappeda Head, the number of people who are originally from this province live outside the province is approximately the same as the number of people live inside the province. Many fishermen living along the coastal region of Kalimantan, for example, are Bugis or Makasar people who originally come from this province.

Approximately 74 percent of total population live in rural area. From the total labor force of 1,937,146, about 4 percent of them are unemployed. The low rate of unemployment may be related to the definition of employment. In this relation, the Central Bureau of Statistics define employed people as those who work at least one day in the week before census.

From 1886 villages that have been analyzed by PMD, they can be classified into 40 isolated villages, 69 coastal villages, 85 critical villages, 739 less densely populated villages, and 447 densely populated villages. An isolated village is defined as a village that has low access to sub-district center or isolated geographically. A Coastal village is characterized as a village in which the majority of the people earn their living from fishing. A critical village is indicated by its low agricultural productivity. A less densely populated area is defined as a village with a population density of less than 200 people per square kilometer, while a densely populated village is a village with a population density of more than 300 people per square kilometer.

3.2. Strategic Importance of South Sulawesi in the Context of the National Development Plan

In 1993 the number of poor people in Indonesia was 25.9 millions people or 13.7 percent of the total population. In south Sulawesi, the number is 659 512, that is about 9 percent of the total population in this province. The figures show that the number of poor people in this province is only 2.5 percent of the total number of poor people in Indonesia.

The number of poor villages in Indonesia is 19 625 villages or 33.4 percent of the total villages. The number of poor villages in South Sulawesi is 613 or 26 percent of the total villages in this province. This implies that the number of poor villages in South Sulawesi is only 3 percent of the total number of poor villages in Indonesia (see CBS, 1994).

Having compared South Sulawesi with Indonesia in terms of poor people or poor villages, one may infer that this province is not really worse than other provinces. This is definitely true if South Sulawesi is compared with the other provinces of Eastern Region of Indonesia

(Kawasan Timur Indonesia). This province is even considered as a leading province in the Eastern region since it has been established long before Sulawesi island is divided administratively into four provinces. In other words, South Sulawesi is the most important development center for the Eastern Region of Indonesia. The region constitutes 4 provinces in Sulawesi island, Maluku, Irian Jaya, East Timor, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara). Moreover, South Sulawesi is a major rice producing area in Eastern Region and rice is exported from this province to the other provinces.

3.3. Administrative Structure and Function of the Government Agencies in South Sulawesi

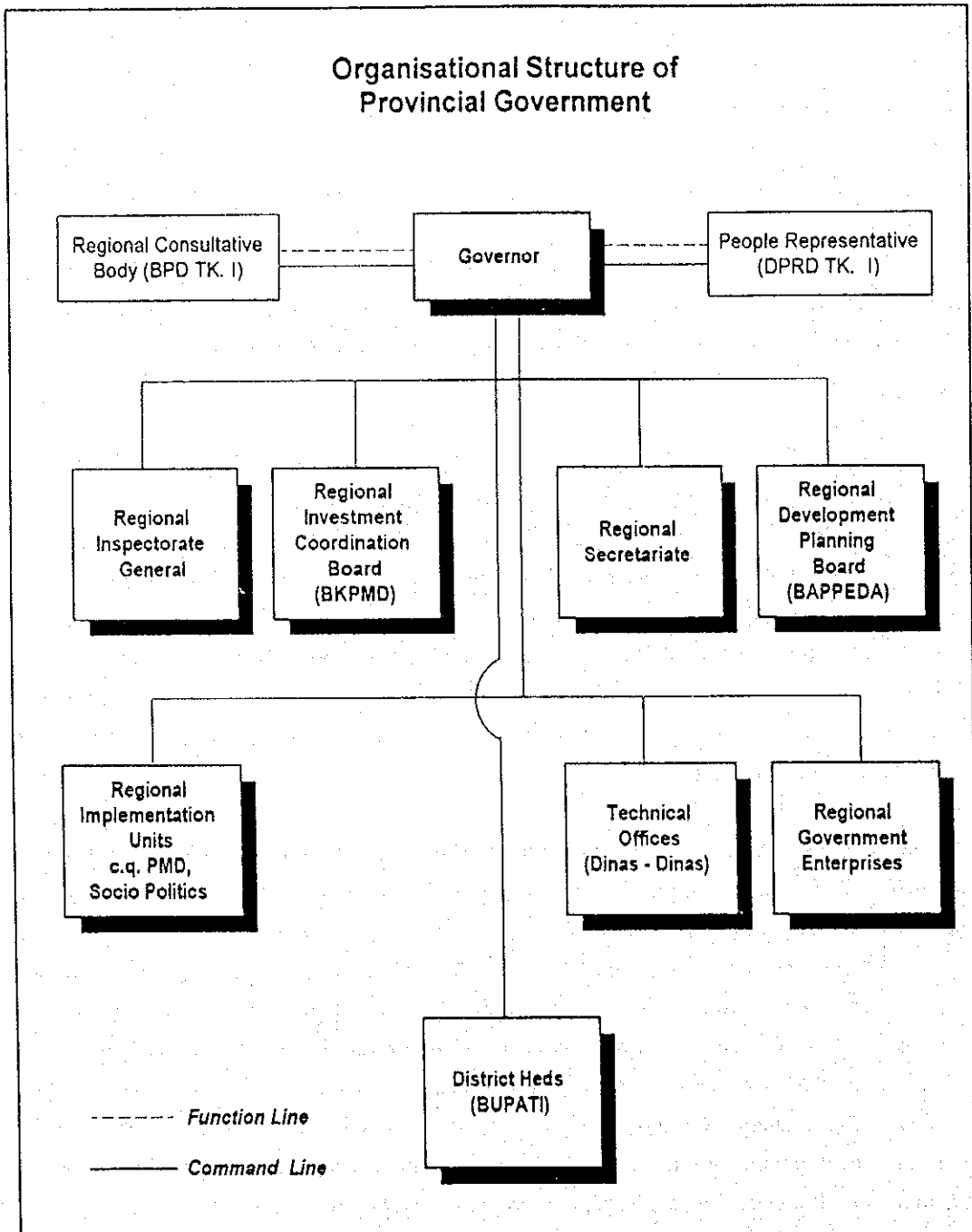
The highest rank of government official at provincial level is the governor who acts as the highest administrator in the region. Similar position is also true for Bupati at sub district level, Camat at sub district level and Kepala Desa at Village level. The Governor has functional relation with the people representatives (DPR). The Governor Office functions as executive body while DPR functions as a legislative body. The consultative body is held by special body (BPD) but this does not function well.

The governor is assisted by four agencies, viz. the Regional Secretary (Setwil/da Tk I), Agency for Regional Development Planning (Bappeda), Provincial Investment Coordination Board (BKPM/D), and Provincial Inspectorate (Itwil). The lower level of these bodies are the executing agencies that can be classified into three groups. The first group is for provincial government enterprises. The second group is for sectoral agencies (Dinas-Dinas) such as Water Supply, Road, Health, Education, Food crops, Estate Crops, Fisheries, Livestock, and Religion. The third group is for regional implementation units of the Ministry of Home Affairs such as Directorate of Socio-Politics and Directorate of Rural Community Development (PMD).

For outsiders, the relationships among Indonesian bureaucracy and the agencies look like a complicated labyrinth (see Figure 1). It is absolutely true, and it is even more complicated when all regional ministerial offices (Kanwil) are drawn in the diagram. For example, Provincial Government has four provincial Agency for agricultural extension services (dinas) i.e. Extension Agencies for Food Crops and Horticulture, Extension Agency for Estate Crops, Extension Agency for Livestock, and Extension Agency for Fishery, while the Ministry of Agriculture has its own regional office (Kanwil). The Kanwil has the mandate to coordinate all the agricultural agencies (dinas) and responsible to the Ministry of Agriculture. On the other hand, all development programs (including agricultural programs) in the province are coordinated by Bappeda. Since all agencies are under the provincial government, the agencies are responsible to the governor, not to the Minister. How the Kanwil as a minister's agent

coordinates the four agencies while the four agencies are under the coordination of Bappeda is debateable.

Figure 1.



That Kanwil is not essentially required at provincial level can be explained by the fact that such an office does not exist at district level. In other words, the coordination at district level is only conducted by district Bappeda without any other coordinating agency. It seems likely that a Kanwil is only a channel for related Ministry to implement its programs or projects in the region. It would be more efficient if the coordination of all development programs is conducted by one agency, that is Bappeda.

The existence of the Directorate of Rural Community Development (PMD) among all agencies at regional level is also another confusion. The mandate of PMD is essentially to develop human resources through trainings and physical projects. On the other hand, such a mandate is inherently born by other technical agencies. For example, it is obvious that P4K is intended to be a human resource development project through income generating activities. All kinds of PMD projects can be implemented by other related agencies.

The existence of PMD might be necessary for the reason that there must be a coordinating agency at least at subdistrict level for all programs at village level, assuming this task could not be done by district Head (Camat) alone in the district coordinating meeting (UDKP meeting). Another reason for the existence of PMD may be related to the development of community organization such as the development of LKMD.

The development of LKMD is necessary in a sense that there must be a planning body at village level on the basis of bottom up planning. The members consist of formal and informal leaders who are expected to be capable of identifying community needs and solving the problems to attain the community objectives and goals.

4. POOR VILLAGES IN SOUTH SULAWESI.

Poor villages have been defined by the Central Bureau of Statistics by the use of 25 variables that can be classified into three groups, namely village potential (10 variables), housing and environment (8 variables), and population (7 variables). The 10 variables of village potential are type of LKMD, village road situation, major sector of occupation, average land holding, distance to sub-district town, formal educational facilities, health facilities, health service personals, communication facility, and market place situation.

The eight variables of housing and environment are population density, sources of drinking water, disease in the last one year, fuel/energy, domestic waste management, toilet availability, electricity, and praying facility. The seven variables of population situation are

birth rate for every 1000 people, death rate for every 1000 people, school enrollment for 7 - 15 year old children, average number of livestock per household, the percentage of households having TV, the percentage of households having telephone, and socio culture.

Having correlated each of the 25 variables with per capita expenditure (as the proxy of per capita income), the CBS has come to a conclusion that some of the variables have no correlation with per capita expenditure. Besides, the results of the correlation analysis for urban and rural villages are not always the same. For example, the type of LKMD has no correlation with per capita expenditure for both urban and rural villages. Road condition is correlated with per capita expenditure for rural villages but not for urban villages. For this reason, the CBS (1994) has been trying to improve the poor village criteria by taking some village samples as a pilot.

From the field visits to Jeneponto, Takalar, Maros, and Barru districts, it is obvious that poor people are characterized by low income level, low access to public facilities, low access to resources, and so on (See Appendix 1, 2, and 3 for more description from the field trips).

5. PMD AND ITS MANDATE

5.1. History and Mandate

Since 1957 the Government of Indonesia has been realizing that at least 70 percent of Indonesian people live in rural area. For this reason, the Government has been perceiving that rural development should be considered a very important part of national development as a whole. To support this idea, the Directorate General of Rural Development was founded. Having been aware that rural community development is essential in the process of achieving a better living for rural people, the Government of Indonesia has been deciding to include rural community development in the national development plan and the name of Directorate General of Rural Development has been changed to the Directorate General of Rural Community Development (PMD, standing for Pembangunan Masyarakat Desa).

The change of the name from Directorate General of Rural Development (Bangdes) to Rural Community Development (PMD) is intended to emphasize that the major task of PMD is directed towards community development as its own characteristics. According to the Law no. 92, 1992, the Directorate General of PMD is responsible for rural community development based on all prevailing regulations and policies established by the Minister. Rural development and rural community development are operationally implemented by related

government agencies, including the Directorate General of PMD. Functionally, PMD has a duty to coordinate all rural community development activities conducted by all agencies.

5.2. PMD and IDT Program

The basic tenet of PMD is that rural community development should come from, implemented by, and dedicated to the community itself. In this regards, the Government has the responsibility to guide and coordinate the community and provide them with assistance. On the community side, the community members are expected to participate in the development by sharing idea, motivation and self help.

The PMD's objectives of rural community development are as follows:

- a) accelerate village improvement
- b) distribute the development results over the villages.
- c) contribute to economic growth.
- d) improve the country resilience.

To achieve the objectives, PMD has taken some general policy measures to implement, e.g.:

- a). improve coordination mechanism at all government levels in relation to rural development.
- b). motivate the rural people to be willing and able to develop for themselves and to improve their skills in using available resources.
- c). accelerate the changes from 'self-help' to 'self-effort' and finally to 'self-reliant' villages.
- d). develop community awareness of their environment.

Some programs or activities that have been conducted by PMD are as follows:

- a). Village Aid Inpres:
Every year since the first development plan, the Government or PMD has been channelling and supervising the use of Village Aid Inpres (Inpres Bantuan Desa). The aid has been increasing from Rp 100,000 in the first year (1969/70) to Rp 4,500,000 in 1992/93 and Rp 5,000,000 in the first year of Pelita VI (1994/95). Additional Rp 1000,000 is provided for PKK activities.

b. LKMD development:

In order to motivate self help in every community, PMD has been trying to improve the roles of LKMD, PKK, and Village Development Cadres (KPD) by special team for each. LKMD is expected to be a community assembly for community participation in development. PKK is expected to be a rural community development movement in which the role of women would become significant for their families, the smallest units in a community. Village Development Cadres are community leaders such as teachers, young people, women, and religious leaders who are trained and willing to activate LKMD to assist village government.

c). UDKP Improvement:

PMD is assigned to develop Development Working Area Unit (UDKP). UDKP is not an organization but a system which is inherent in sub-district government and performs to assist the sub-district head (Camat) as development administrator.

It seems that UDKP is nothing but a formalization of the system in which a sub-district consists of many villages. In other words, all village heads are invited to attend UDKP meetings.

d). Integrated Regional Development (PKT):

In this PKT project (Proyek Kawasan Terpadu), PMD has the assignment to improve villages having problems such as isolated, critical, poor, densely populated, etc. since 1989/90. From 1,517 poor sub-districts, 832 of them have had PKT program and the total fund for this project has been Rp 252,2 billions until 1993,

e). Evaluation of Village Improvement.

The objective of the evaluation is to investigate the changes in the proportion of self reliance villages for a particular time period.

f). Village Economic Activity Improvement (UED).

In this UED project (Usaha Ekonomi Desa), PMD trains rural people who are aware and capable to improve or expand their economic activities independently. Those who have been trained are expected to be the managers of the village economic activities and form UED groups. Some amount of fund is given for revolving capital.

g). Housing Renovation and Integrated Rural environment (P2LDT).

This P2LTD project (Perbaikan Perumahan dan Lingkungan Desa Terpadu) is aimed at increasing capacity and skill in housingrenovation, infrastructure and environmental

improvement through self help. For this purpose, an inter-sectoral training is run by the Offices of Social Affairs, Public Works, State Ministry of housing, and PMD.

As has been explained above, PKT is one of poverty alleviation projects initiated in Pelita V. This project is proceeded, improved, and expanded as IDT project (proyek Inpres Desa Tertinggal). This program is implemented on the bases of decentralization and bottom up planning. Its planning and implementation are coordinated in UDKP such that all development activities at sub-district level can be performed in an integrated way.

Since sub-district government is the nearest government level to target groups then the sub-district government officials are expected to have the capacity to identify problems and establish the planning which is appropriate to poverty alleviation. In this relation, the roles of the sub-district Head and PMD section Head are extremely significant in planning and control of IDT program. For this reason, UDKP which was introduced in Pelita I is rejuvenated so that sub-district level may coordinate and discuss all village proposals prepared by LKMD and combine them to be implemented. It should be noted that the use of IDT fund is entirely decided by LKMD meeting.

The planning mechanism of the IDT program is initiated by identification of poor people in the village. Assisted by facilitators (e.g. Village Development Cadres or LKMD or local NGO), the poor people form their groups. Approximately, each group has more or less 10 members. The proposals are discussed in UDKP meeting such that the planning from all villages can be coordinated with each other. In this UDKP discussion, village Head and LKMD are accompanied by local NGO. The district officials (from Bappeda and district PMD) attend the meeting to inform the district development programs and other top-down programs from provincial or central level.

After the IDT program plan has been finalized, the plan is brought to the district development coordination meeting (Rakorbang Tingkat II) to have support and harmonization with the sectoral and regional development programs. Finally, the plans are approved by the district Head to be implemented.

5.3. PMD Training Center

There are two Rural Community Development Training Center in Indonesia. It is called BPPD (Balai Pengkaderan Pembangunan Desa). The first center, that is in Malang (East Java), is used to train people from 13 provinces in Eastern region of Indonesia. This implies that South Sulawesi Training Center which trains rural community development officials is under the

BPPD in Malang. The second center, that is in Yogyakarta, is used to train people from 14 provinces in Western region of Indonesia.

The center in Malang performs the training for the cadres of integrated rural development. To accomplish this, the center has to do several tasks:

- a). prepare the training curriculum and program.
- b). conduct the training program.
- c). monitor and evaluate the training program implementation.
- d). supervise the trainers.
- e). manage the center.

The organizational structure of the center can be seen in Appendix 3. From the total of 47 employees in the center, 21 of them are university graduate and 6 Bachelors. The center conducted several types of training:

- a). training for the trainers of Integrated Rural Development.
- b). management of accelerating integrated rural development.
- c). monitoring and evaluation of Integrated Rural Development.
- d). training for the staffs of field laboratory for integrated rural development.
- e). training methods for integrated rural development.
- f). rural development management.
- g). task force of integrated rural development.
- h). professional cadres of rural community development.
- i). LKMD and rural development cadres.

Most instructors are from the Directorate General of PMD in Jakarta (directors, trainers, secretary of director general). Other trainers are from the center itself, sectoral trainers, and guest lecturers from higher educational institutions. Training expenses for the trainers consists of travel costs, accommodation, meals, and honorarium.

The existing facilities in the center consist of 48 doublerooms for trainees, 39 bathrooms, 3 classroom, 1 dining room, 1 drawing room, and 1 sound system.

The curriculum development and subjects of development for the training are developed by special teams. UNICEF assisted the center in the training of integrated rural development. GTZ assisted the center in the training of LKMD, community leaders, and rural development cadres in relation to poverty alleviation in West Sumatara in collaboration with the local government.

Aside from conducting the training, the center also has live laboratory site in each province. In South Sulawesi, for example, the live laboratory site is located at Bantimurung subdistrict of Maros district and consists of three villages: Minasabaji, Kalabira, and Jenetaisa. Although the site has been selected two year ago, almost no activity has been done yet.

The training center in Malang modules that can be used by the trainer as hand-outs. Module A, for instance, is called 'village development acceleration'. It is an introduction to rural development policy and working mechanism of organization and institution. It contains the basic policy of rural development, organization and working mechanism of PMD and subdistrict government, and rural development coordination.

Module B discusses rural development in general and rural economic development. Therefore, it presents community participation in rural development, poverty alleviation, and rural economic development.

Module C is aimed at the use of appropriate technology and the available resources. The emphasis of this module is the dissemination of the use of appropriate technology, natural resource use, infrastructure and housing improvements, and planning for after-training activities.

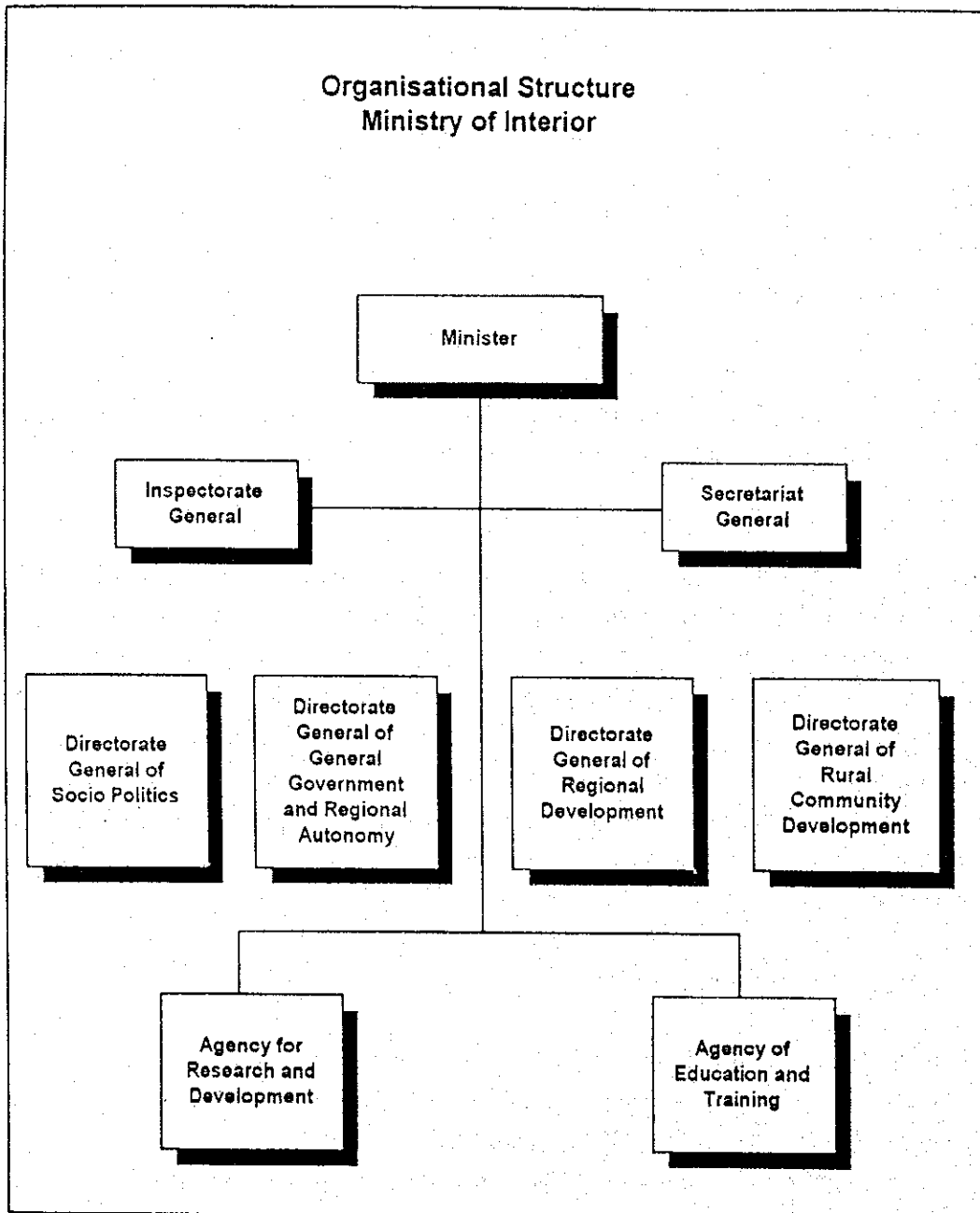
While the three modules adequately provides the basic notions of the subjects, the modules remain more theoretical rather than operational in a sense that it is hard to apply to rural people whose educational level is relatively low. It is true especially in relation to rural economic development, poverty reduction, and the use of appropriate technology. Assisted by facilitators, direct application of the modules in real life is always required. Furthermore, the proportions of theoretical training in the class and practical training in real life should respectively be 40 percent and 60 percent or 30 percent and 70 percent, not the other way around. This is the way to make the village cadres be capable of identifying and solving problems.

5.4. Strength and Weakness of PMD

Directorate General of Rural Community Development is one of four directorate generals in the Ministry of Interior (Departemen Dalam Negeri). The other three directorates are the Directorate Generals of Socio-politics (SOSPOL, standing for Sosial Politik), General Government and Regional Autonomy (PUOD, standing for Pemerintahan Umum dan Otonomi Daerah), and Regional Development (Bangda, standing for Pembangunan Daerah). At the upper level of the four directorate generals, the Minister of Interior is assisted by two bodies,

namely Inspectorate General and Secretariat General. At the lower level, the Minister is assisted by the Agency of Research and Development and the Agency of Education and Training (see Figure 2).

Figure 2.



It seems that the difference between the Directorate General of PMD and the Directorate General of Bangda needs to be clarified. According to the Law no. 92, 1992, the Directorate General of PMD is responsible for rural community development based on all prevailing regulations and policies established by the Minister. On the other hand, the Directorate General of Bangda is responsible for regional (provinces/districts) development. Up to this point, one may infer that PMD is a part of Bangda. Since the distinction is not clear, it needs some clarification by referring further to their functions.

Based on the Law, the functions of the Directorate General of PMD can be broken down into policy and guidance formulation, licenses provision, and technical supervision in relation to rural community development. The functions of the Directorate General of Bangda, on the other hand, can be broken down into policy and guidance formulation, licenses provision, coordination establishment and implementation mechanism, and supervision in relation to regional development. Since the scope of Bangda is larger than scope of Bangdes, it is obvious that coordination is emphasized in Bangda.

The difference between the two directorate generals is more obvious at regional level. PMD has its office at provincial and district level, while Bangda does not. Instead of Bangda, regional government establishes the Agency for Regional Development Planning (Bappeda, standing for Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah) at provincial and district (kabupaten) levels. At sub-district government (Kecamatan) offices, one may find PMD section (Kasi PMD).

To have some more understanding about the difference between PMD and Bangda, it is worthwhile to take Presidential Instruction (Inpres) projects as example. Every year the central government provides provincial, district, and village governments a certain amount of funds for the Inpres projects. Provincial Inpres projects are planned and implemented under the coordination of provincial Bappeda and the Governor office. Similarly, at district level, the coordination is under the district Bappeda and District Head (Bupati) Office. At the central level, all these provincial and district inpres are approved by Bangda. On the other hand, the village Inpres project implementation is supervised by provincial and district PMD. In 1994 for example, the Village Inpres provides Rp 5 millions plus Rp 1 million for PKK project. Conceptually, all projects are under the coordination of provincial or district Bappeda.

A change of the name from Directorate General of Rural Development (Bangdes) to Rural Community Development (PMD) is intended to emphasize that the major task of PMD is directed towards community development as its own characteristics so that it can be distinguished easily from Bangda. The change is considered imperative in order to improve

the functions of the Ministry of Interior, particularly in community development. The notion behind the change is that rural community should be considered as the basis for national building since a large proportion of rural people are poor. They usually live in isolated areas, marginal land, coastal region, and densely populated areas.

Figure 3

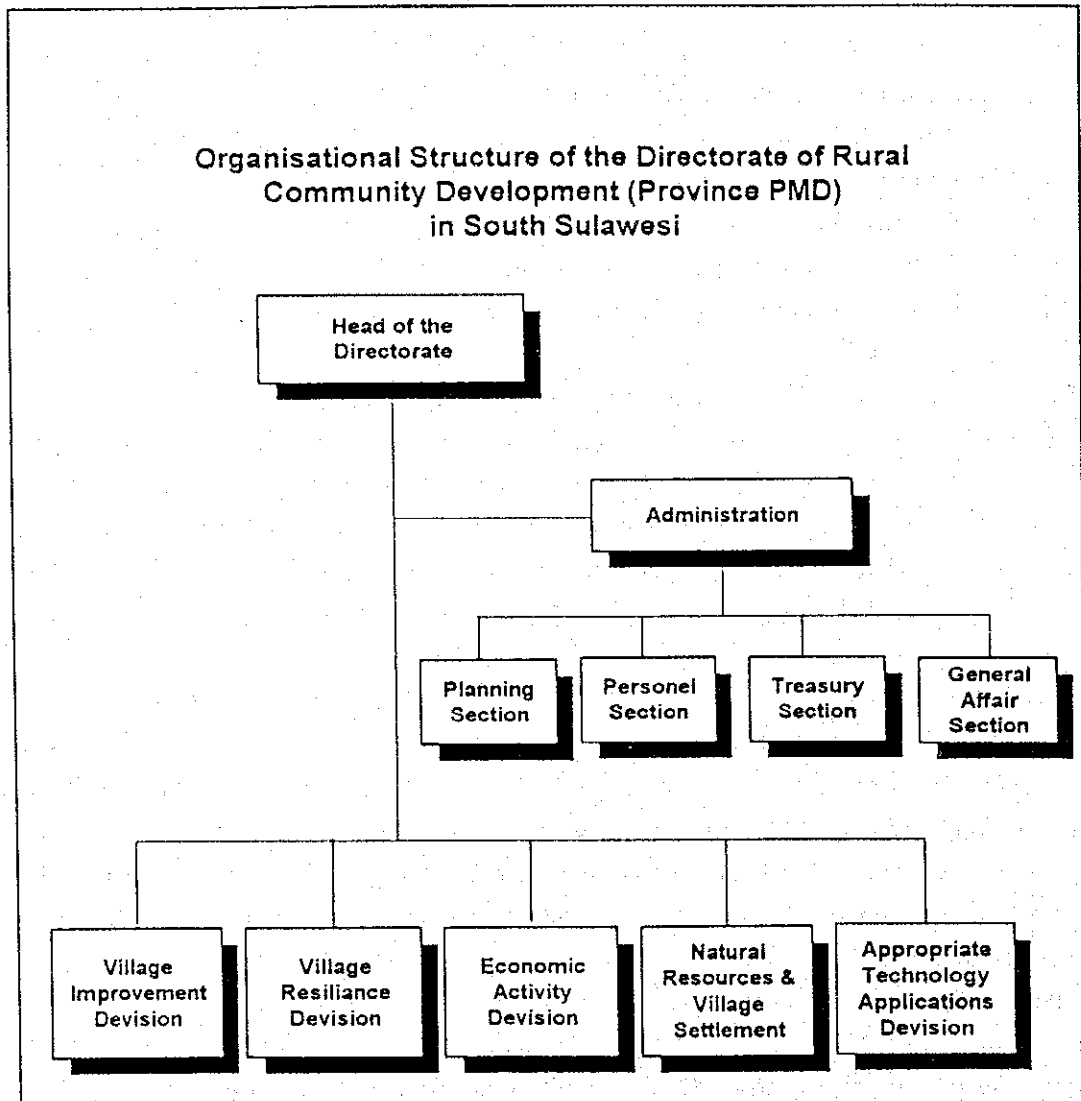
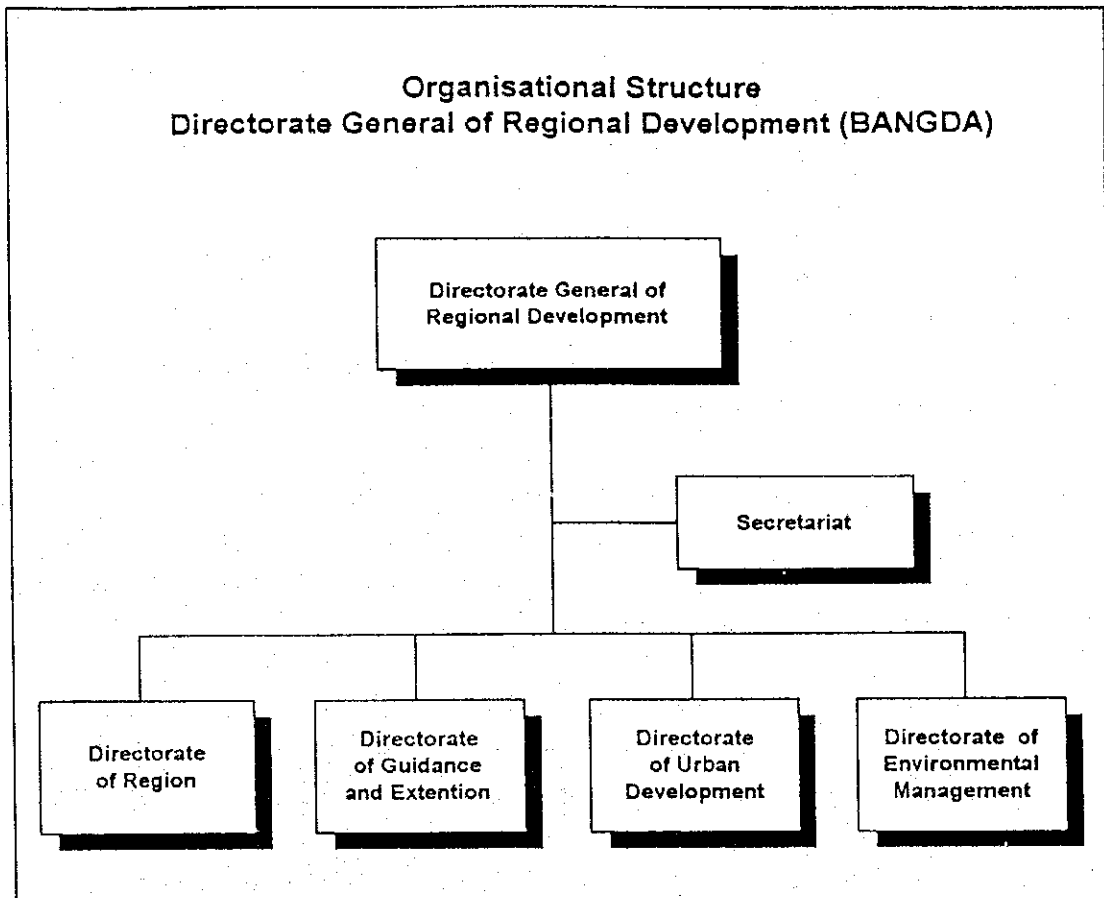


Figure 4



6. PROJECT IDEA OF JICA POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECT.

The JICA poverty alleviation project in South Sulawesi emphasizes human resource development. The project is aimed at strengthening the capacity of local government offices and village facilitators to encourage local community motivation such that they can make a plan for development strategy in order to reduce poverty in their villages. There are three components of the project.

- 1). The improvement of PMD Training Center in Ujung Pandang.
- 2). The implementation of satellite project (Research and development)
- 3). The enhancement of methods which are appropriate for community oriented, bottom up planning.

The selection of the village for the satellite project (research and development) must satisfy some conditions.

- 1). The location of the village should not far away from Ujung Pandang.
- 2). Most of the land must be owned by the farmers.
- 3). Relation between village officials and the villagers is good and potentially easy to identify and enhance.
- 4). Village situation does not require physical infrastructure improvement.
- 5). Community organization has function well.
- 6). Involvement of NGOs is possible.
- 7). Development programs organized by the government and donor countries should be implemented.

The focus of the satellite project is on the preparation and implementation of community development masterplan which is elaborated by the community. Motivation will be stimulated and guidance will be given through a mutual exchange program between the community members in the village and those in Kagoshima.

Having taken into consideration both the criteria of the satellite village and the focus of the project, one may presume that the satellite village is most likely not a poor village. If this is true, then it is not always realistic to assume that the successes in the satellite village can be brought later to a poor village since the two types of villages might be extremely different in educational level, skill, knowledge, creativity, entrepreneurship, vision, and natural resource endowment.

Two villages in Jenepono district and another two in Takalar district that have been visited in the first trip can not satisfy the criteria of satellite village. In the second trip to South Sulawesi, another two villages in the PMD live site were visited, viz. Minasabaji (which is not a poor village) and Samangki (as a poor village).

From the description of the two villages presented in appendix 3, it is obvious that Minasabaji village is more open, nearer to the city, and more developed than Samangki village which is a poor village. If the satellite village is aimed at poverty reduction, then it should be located in a poor village such as Samangki. But if the objective of the satellite village is to improve rural institution, human resources, and employment, then the objective is easier to reach in Minasabaji village rather than in Samangki village.

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Appendix 1
MINUTES IN THE FIRST TRIP WITH THE JICA STUDY MISSION
ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN SOUTH SULAWESI
(8 - 10 Desember 1994).

Masdjidin Siregar

8 Desember 1994.

- I. Information gathered from the meeting with the Chief of the south Sulawesi Regional Planning Board (Bappeda) in Ujung Pandang:
- a. South Sulawesi consists of 23 districts (kabupatens).
 - b. The population is more than 7 millions. Another 7 millions of people originally come from this province live in other provinces.
 - c. South Sulawesi is a major rice producing province for the Eastern Part of Indonesia (Kawasan Timur Indonesia).
 - d. Income per capita in this province is less than that of national level.
 - e. The government promotes economic development and equal income distribution. Comment: It is not so clear how the government makes income distribution more equal.
 - f. Although the southern part of this province (e.g. Jeneponto District) has large marginal land, it is more densely populated than the northern part. Comment: It implies that the southern part is poorer than the northern part in terms of land resource endowment. Poor people, however, can be found in every village, not only in the South but also in the north.
 - g. The Regional Planning Board has the responsibility to make the general development planning (Repelita). Comment: Every year, all LKMDs propose their plan and discuss the plan in UDKP meeting (pertemuan Unit Daerah Kerja Pembangunan) at Sub-district level. The results of UDKP meeting are discussed at Rakorbang meeting (rapat koordinasi pembangunan) at district level. Finally, the results of Rakorbang meeting at district level are discussed at provincial Rakorbang meeting. It would be interesting to learn how this 'bottom-up' planning mechanism works from LKMD level up to provincial level.
 - i. One of Poverty alleviation projects is PKT or Pembangunan Kawasan Terpadu (Integrated Regional Development) which is connected to CIDA. Comment: It is important for the JICA

Appendix 1 - 1

mission to learn the strengths and the weaknesses of this project.

- f. The chief of the Regional Development Planning informed the JICA mission that the region needs expertise from outside. For example, they lack of experience in how to formulate problem and how to manage the uncultivated marginal land, etc.
- g. The definition of poor villages made by the Directorate General of Rural Community Development (PMD or Bangdes), National Bureau of Planning (Beppenas), and the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) are different from each other. They are planning to have one definition of poor villages.

Comment : Poverty alleviation projects (e.g. IDT) should be implemented not only in poor villages since many poor households are found outside poor villages. Note that to define poor households is easier than to define poor villages.

- h. Common property resource management need to be developed in this province in order to avoid the tragedy of commons.
- i. An integrated rural development should not be based on administrative border. For instance, hydro-power plant in pinrang (down-stream) is affected by Toraja forest (up-stream).

II. Information gathered from the meeting with the Director, Directorate of PMD of South Sulawesi.

- a. The mandates of the Directorate of PMD are to alleviate poverty and to train rural key persons in order to improve human resource.
- b. About 50 percent of the poors live outside poor villages.
- c. For the IDT project, 25 million rupiahs has been distributed to poor villages as seed capital for the target groups. Since the ability of the government to help the poor is limited, the government needs support from outside, including from JICA. Comment: He does not know exactly that the JICA is not a funding agency.
- d. The major problems in this province is inadequate infrastructure and lack of water supply.
- e. The visit of JICA will stimulate the people and they are waiting for the team to help them.
- f. About 740 people from sub-districts will be trained up to March 1995. This number includes 90 village heads (kepala desa and 90 from cooperatives. Besides, 3500 people will be trained for each sub-districts as village cadets, 2300

people from LKMD, 50 market place managers and 150 people for training in business and capital (for trading, handicraft, livestock, and fishing).

- g. Appropriate technologies are provided by related offices (such as Industry, Manpower, Food Crops, Estate Crops).
- h. The costs of training (for trainers and trainees) is about 5 million rupiahs per courses.
- i. The PMD of South Sulawesi has 89 staffs, including 11 training staffs.
- j. Constraints faced by PMD:
 - 1. Lack of fund for training. This year (1994) the training fund comes only from Directorate General of PMD in Jakarta, none from provincial government. For the total budget of PMD in south Sulawesi, 75 percent is funded by the central government while the other 25 percent is funded by local government.
 - 2. The office and hall which are now being used for training was built in 1970 so that they needs to be renovated or rebuilt to be adequate for the purpose of training. The existing dormitory can be occupied by 60 trainees. Actually, about 6300 square meters of land behind the PMD office can be used for new buildings. The compound is about 3.4 hectares large.
 - 3. All trainings would not be useful for the trainees if they do not have access to post-training facilities and equipment. For examples, sewing machine is needed by those who have finished a training in sewing. Tools are needed by those who have finished a training for carpenters.
- k. Most of training materials are from the Directorate General of PMD in Jakarta. If the training is related to technical subject, PMD works with related offices (dinas), such as Office of Food crops (Office of Food Crops), Office of Estate Crops (Dinas Perkebunan), and Office of Industry (Dinas Perindustrian). Note that agricultural extension workers contribute significantly to the problem identification since they can be found in almost every village. UNICEF trains housewives in PKK (family welfare) training in taking care of their children.
- l. The Directorate General of PMD in Jakarta provides provincial PMD with manuals for all programs or projects, including IDT project. To some extent, this manuals are adopted to local condition.
- m. Every year the PMD evaluate each village in terms of its performance in 11 aspects such as health, education,

income per capita, participation, political ideology, and security. Comment: Using scoring method, the villages are reclassified into less developed villages (desa swadaya), moderately developed villages (desa swakarya), and adequately developed villages (desa swasembada). Certainly, the results of this classification is not always parallel with the IDT classification developed by Bappenas since they have different scoring methods.

- m. Since JICA is capable of providing expertise and equipment, JICA may provide assistance in the quantity and quality improvement of training, while additional fund may be obtained from the central PMD.

9 Desember 1994

III. Information provided by Jeneponto District Mayor (Bupati).

- a. This district is one of densely populated areas in South Sulawesi, while the income per capita is relatively low. There are 46 poor villages in this district. Onion and corn are the major crops. It needs dam construction and water pump for irrigation in order to increase farmer's income.
- b. Actually, there 3 sources of development fund for the district, i.e. central fund (APBN), provincial fund (APBD Tk I), and District fund (APBD TK II). Since the total fund is still limited, JICA is expected to provide assistance.

JICA response:

JICA is not a funding agency but it may provide technical expertise. At this moment, JICA is interested in applying good, efficient method or model in human resource development projects through PMD. Not only does we think about agriculture, but we also think about other aspects such as sanitation and infrastructure. That is why we want to know the daily lives of villagers this time. If it is possible and needed, we want to make a plan in relation to IDT. In this relation, it is important to know how the villagers identify their needs. We want to use an integrated approach to improve the lives of the rural villagers, but we are not sure the techniques so that we want to visit them. We actually need to do experimental work in order to answer what technology should be developed.

- c. Village Head and all village office staffs manage a village in socialization, government, and development. We feel capability, infrastructure, facilities, and capital are the major constrains in rural development. JICA assistance may lead to increase production (e.g. the development of water pump to increase onion production), improve natural resource use and the environment

Appendix 1 - 4

(e.g. regreening, health and sanitary, water supply, and toilet).

JICA respons:

Since our assistance will emphasize community development, than we work with community, village heads, etc. If infrastructure improvement is needed, it would be a village size and benefit villagers. Not only is JICA interested in running trainings but JICA will also consider other important aspects such as marketin

IV. Information gathered from Bontomatene village.

- a. The number of households in this village is 1650 with the total population of 3860 This.
- b. Average landholding is about 2 hectares per household. The major crops grown in this village are chilly and onion. Orange, the major production in the past, has been replaced by the new crops because the orange trees suffered from a disease. Since agricultural land in this village is unirrigated, chilly and onion are grown in wet season only, that is from December to February. For the rest of the year, many villagers extract the sand from river or migrate to Ujung Pandang as paddy cab drivers in order to have additional income. According to the village head, the level of income per household is one million rupiah per year which is not sufficient for 5-6 household members.
- c. Irrigation water is the major constrain in increasing agricultural production in this village. For example, the cultivation of 25 hectares of orange which was supported by Food Crops Extension Service (Dinas Pertanian Tanaman Pangan) was not successful due to water shortage. Actually, water from the river could have been used if the farmers had access to water pumps.
- d. Clean water supply is obtained from wells which are 10 to 20 meters deep. One well is used by 10 households. One doctor, 2 midwives, and 8 nurses, are available in this village. The doctor also serves another 2 villages. The only school available in this village is a Primary school with 12 teachers.

V. Information from Bontotanga village.

- a. The number of households in this village is 900 and the total population of 2752.
- b. According to the local officials, this village needs a dam consrtuction which is 30 meters long ang 3 meters high in order to improve irrigation in this village. Although irrigation water is also a limiting factor in this village, many farmers use water pumps to draw the water from the river. Therefore, the cropping intensity in this

village is higher than the cropping intensity in Bontomatene. The cropping pattern in this village consists of rice (January-March) and then followed by the second and the third croppings (of bean, onion, and chilly). Extension workers from Estate Crop Service promote coconut and cashew nut plantation.

- c. The average landholding per household is 0.5 - 1.0 hectare of rice field and 0.5 hectare of dry land. About 25 percent of households do not have land but cultivate land under share-cropping system. In this system, all input costs are incurred by the cultivator, while output is shared (both land owners and share-croppers obtained 50 percent of output).
- d. As the case of Bontomatene village, many people from Bontotanga village also migrate to Ujung Pandang to work as paddy-cab drivers. They return to this village for every 10 days. They earn Rp4000 rupiahs for each day. According to the village head, the income level in this village is only Rp 750,000 per household per year. The household income level is considered sufficient if it is more than Rp 1,250,000 per household per year.
- e. In relation to health services, this village has a community health Center (Puskesmas), one doctor, 5 midwives, and 2 nurses. In relation to education facilities, this village has kindergarden, primary school, junior high school, and high school.

10 December 1994

VI. Information given by the Takalar District Secretary:

- a. The district of Takalar comprises 8 subdistricts or 73 villages. Out of the 73 villages, 15 villages are poor villages. Income per capita of this districts is about Rp 500,000 per year, that is 60 percent of South Sulawesi level. Since most of the people earn their living from agriculture then an integrated concept of agricultural development is required to raise the farmers' standard of living. In this village, the percentages of households having water supply and toilet are 40 and 37 percents, respectively.
- b. Assistance is needed for integrated agricultural development in this district. Such a development would reduce urbanization to Ujung Pandang from this densely populated area. This district is potential in producing ceramic handicraft. The district is also expected to be a horticulture producing area so that the cropping pattern would become Rice - Secondary crops (palawija) - horticulture (vegetable). Maros Food Crop Research Center is invited to train the farmers.

Appendix 1 - 6

- c. Most of the 15 poor villages are located in coastal area, two of them are island villages. Due to the climate condition, fishing can only be done in 7 months in a year. For the rest of year, that is 5 months, the fishermen do nothing to earn their living. It seems that livestock can help them to increase their activities, especially for housewives to use their yards surrounding their houses. The marketing of the livestock production would not be a problem since Takalar district is not far away from Ujung Pandang.
- d. The district needs a fishing harbour at Galesang so that Ujung Pandang will not have to expand its fishing harbour. The major fishing production in this area are flying fish, flying fish eggs, and sea weeds. The coastal line which is 70 Km long should be developed. About 21 Km of this line should be developed as mangrove area. The percentage of fishermen in this district is 12 percent of total households. The fishermen may be classified into 3 classes: 1) those who have no house and no land, 2) those who have house but no land, and 3) those who have house and land but small in size.
- e. In order to increase household activities the local government can provide 5 - 10 hectares of land for each fishing village, while JICA may provide livestock or other programs.

JICA response

JICA does not provide fund but technical expertise. Our objective is human resource development. For example, training for PMD staffs would be very useful. JICA will have a pilot project in human resource development.

VII. Information from Topejawa Village.

- a. When the JICA team arrived in this village, the team was given an opportunity to visit a P4K training of 25 trainees. This training was performed by Fishery Service Office (Dinas Peternakan), Ministry of Agriculture. The trainees were nominated by their village leaders. The training was conducted for four days from 6 to 10 December 1994. The class started at 8 a.m. and concluded at 4 p.m. every day.
- b. The training material is exactly the same as the manual given by the Agency of Agricultural Education and Training, Ministry of Agriculture. The manual constitutes many subjects such as leaderships, motivation, decision making, method and pattern of P4K, target group identification, and follow up plan.
- c. Each trainee is expected to be a group leader in her/his village. As a leader of a group each trainee has had

her/his plan about what to do after the training. Some of them planned to promote horticulture production such as onion, chilly, peanut, and water mellow. The other will promote poultry and fish marketing. Women will intensify mat handicraft and sewing products.

- d. In this village there are many fishermen who used small fishing boats which is equiped with 5 horsepower machine. Each boat is operated by 3 fishermen. Since the boats are small they can not go fishing beyon 5 miles from the sea shore and their income is only about Rp 5000-Rp 7500 per day for the three fishermen. They work from 3 to 10 in the morning.

VIII. Information from Pattalesang IDT village.

- e. Looking at the houses of the villagers who produce ceramic ghandicraft, one may not cunclude that this area is an IDT village. The JICA team did not have much time to visit the poor part of the village.

Appendix 2
FIELD NOTES FROM THE SECOND TRIP
(19 - 22 December 1994)

Masdjidin Siregar

19 December 1994

I. Discussion with provincial PMD staffs:

- a. In this meeting, the team explained that the team has not decided yet whether or not Jeneponto would be the site of ICA's poverty alleviation pilot project. Since the Malang PMD Training Center informed the team that the live site of PD is in Bantimurung sub-district of Maros district, then the team was interested to visit Maros. This PMD live site can be compared with the JICA project in Barru when both projects have been undertaken.
- b. The provincial PMD Head and his staffs seem disappointed with the uncertainty regarding the site of the JICA poverty alleviation project. They argued that Jeneponto has been decided by provincial Bappeda as the site of the project and this decision has been informed to the Jeneponto mayor (bupati). Moreover, since there have been three JICA missions coming to this district then the mayor and district PMD have been certain that the project will be in Jeneponto. For this differences, the team had very hard time to explain the local officials about the selection procedure of a JICA project site.
- c. There are three villages in Bantimurung that will be included as lice sites, i.e. Jenetaise, Minasabaji, and alabirang. According to the provincial PMD staffs, no selection has been taken yet in relation to the project

II. Discussion with Mr Toto Hartono, CARE International.

- a. The current CARE's projects are almost the same as the projects undertaken two years ago. Last time, our counterparts were from provincial government (Bappeda TK I). This time, our counterparts are from the district government (district Bappeda, Public Work and Health Offices). The fund comes from the Public Work. The projects will be extended up to 1997 or 1998 and cover many districts such as Engrekang, Barru, Bantaeng, Bulukumba, Sinjai, and Selayar. The target is 71 sites in these six districts. CARE does not inter Jeneponto since this district is assisted by Unicef and Plan International. CARE always try not to overlap care's projects with other projects. Next year, CARE will focus at IDT project in Bulukumba.

Appendix 2 - 1

- b. CARE has prepared modules for water supply training which covers all aspects of water supply project such as measurement of water availability, site selection, village leader or social preparation, local cultural problem, water commission, gender issues, etc. Hasanudin University trains CARE in gender issues.
- c. CARE often discusses projects with Bappeda by referring Bappeda long term integrated regional development. CARE usually shares information with other NGOs by using telephone. CARE also collaborates with Environmental Organization (Lembaga Mitra Lingkungan) in the last several years, e.g. in Selayar district.
- d. Indonesian Canadian Forum (ICF) provides fund for NGO forum especially in environmental issues. After one year, however, no action has been taken by this forum because of two weaknesses. First, the forum only criticizes the government. Second, managerial capacity including financial management of the NGOs is weak. Since CARE expected too high a standard of NGOs last time, CARE will work with NGOs with different approach by reducing the standard and building the NGO institution. Early involvement of an NGO in water supply project is expected to improve their institution. In other words, the approach would be learning by doing.
- e. It is interesting to note that CARE does not know where the PMD office is. This may indicate that provincial PMD does not work closely with NGOs. CARE and PMD work differently. CARE works with Health Office, Public Work Office and Bangdes Section of subdistrict (Kecamatan) office. CARE trains the people step by step, especially in technical aspects. PMD reflects bureaucratic performance and works on the basis of annual budget.
- f. CARE receives training or educational materials from Jakarta and distributes magazines, booklet etc. to communities. CARE also performs 'farmers to farmers' program or cross visit. For instance, farmers from Engrekang went to Maimena to learn upland farming. CARE is planning to ask the EEC to have fund for marginal land development.
- g. In response to the question about the best NGOs that can be interviewed by the team, Mr. Hartono mentioned 3 NGOs, i.e. LEKMAS, LP3M, and LPUKM. LEKMAS develops income generating activities for small enterprises. LP3M develops coastal area in Selayar island, including the National Park at Bani Rata. LPUKM develops self reliant small scale enterprises.

20 December 1994

III. Interview with PMD trainers.

- a. The salaries for PMD staffs up to sub district level are paid from national budget (APBN). This is included in routine budget, that is Rp 162 millions per year for 1994. The total development (project) budget is Rp 763 millions for 1994; 40 percent of it is for training. The types of training are as follows:
- 1) Village development cadres (kader pembangunan desa).
 - 2) LKMD training.
 - 3) Village Head training.
 - 4) Training for the improvement of sub district sectoral institutions (Institusi Sektor Kecamatan or ISK).
 - 5) Training for agents of village Cooperatives management improvement (Badan Pembina pengelola KUD).
 - 6) Training for Sub district PMD section (Kasi PMD kecamatan).
 - 7) Training in village economic efforts (usaha ekonomi desa).
- b. The only training facilities available are the hall, the dorm, chairs, desks, overhead projector which all were given by UNICEF in 1970. Both the hall and the dorm can be used for 60 trainees, but the dorm needs to be repaired.
- c. Per diem is given to each trainee, that is Rp 15000 - Rp 55000 per day, depending on the source of fund.
- d. The most important training is in human resource development, especially in business skill improvement.

IV. Interview with Mr I Made Sutana, UNICEF.

- a. The aim of UNICEF is the world summit for children (WSC) which has 27 goals. This goals can be achieved by stimulating community participation. On the other hand, UNICEF also has to work with the Government of Indonesia. One of the nine sectors of the provincial government is rural community development (PMD). It should be noted that PMD also functions to encourage community participation in development. In other words, UNICEF has to collaborate with PMD since both have to improve community participation. For examples, they have to collaborate in such programs as:
- 1). Village Cadre Development (Kader Pembangunan Desa or KPD).
 - 2). Team work in Integrated Service Center (Pokjanal Posyandu). When we talk about community participation, we talk about Posyandu. This program has training component.

Appendix 2 - 3

- 3). Bottom up planning, e.g. material child support development program (MCSDP) which also has training component.
 - 4). Water supply and sanitation through KPD and PKK. The money comes from Dep. of Health and Dep. of Public Work.
- b. UNICEF provides orientation training, management improvement monitoring and supervision), and review meeting.
 - c. From the 9 sectors of the provincial government, PMD is the weakest sector because its human resources and budget are weak. In order to develop the community, PMD needs improvement in the quality of personnel and sufficient fund. Bappeda is more powerful than PMD because Bappeda has money.
 - d. For a particular training, UNICEF office in Jakarta develops the model which is then discussed by provincial team. The results are given to facilitator and trainers at provincial level. This procedure is repeated up to district level. The trainers at district level then train the trainees at sub district. These trainees are expected to be village cadres. PMD has special capability in training up to district level but not at a lower level. Comment. It is probably because PMD has only one personnel (Kasi PMD) at sub district level and none at village level.
 - e. In spite of the high drop out level of cadres due to selection and motivation, almost all sectors have their own cadres in villages. Who coordinates them? The Kasi PMD at sub district level should do the coordination.
 - f. IDT program is based on the premise that community participation is required in order to improve income generating capacity of poor people. Since PMD is weak in this regard, the government needs local NGOs to improve community participation. UNICEF worked with religious NGOs (Islam, Buddha, etc.). The government rejects many local (non religious) NGOs since they often criticize the government. To solve these differences, a better communication between the government and the NGOs is necessary.
- V. Interview with the Institute of Social Studies or LEKMAS (Lembaga Kajian Masyarakat), an NGO.
- a. In the time period of 1990 - 1993, LEKMAS worked with ILO in conducting 13 trainings. The formal educational background of the trainees is high school level. About 400 trainees have established their own businesses and created another 200 jobs.

- b. LEKMAS also develop a working group for Bank Linkage involving GTZ and Bank Indonesia to assist small businesses.
- c. LEKMAS has a demonstration project for cashew nut and livestock which is expected to be followed by villagers.
- d. Sources of fund:
 - ILO for 3 years.
 - CIDA for 1 year.
 - Central LEKMAS.
 - Government of Indonesia (Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Cooperatives, Environmental Bureau of Governor Office), Self-help Institute of Canada.
- e. LEKMAS, as IDT facilitator, freely develop 10 IDT villages using UNDP fund for one year.
- f. LEKMAS plan to do its own income generating businesses so that LEKMAS can be more independent.

21 December 1994

VI. Information from Palakka village of Barru District.

- a. The population in this village is 2396, consisting of 1150 males and 1246 females. The total household number is 517.
- b. It seems that the structure of LKMD has been standardized for all villages. It consists of 10 sections. Each section has its section head and 5 members. As the village planning body, LKMD usually holds a meeting for one month from 8 to 12 in the morning. Each section of LKMD prepares its project proposals for both government and non-government funds.
- c. The Ministry of Agriculture has two projects in this village. The terracing project is planted with mango and jack fruit as tree crops, and peanut and corn as food crops. The Ministry of Public Work is improving 3 Km of road.

V. Information from Anak Banua Village, an IDT village.

- a. The total household number and population in this village are respectively 323 and 1250. Average household income is about Rp 250 000. This implies that income per capita is very low, that is about Rp 62 500 per year. The major crops is rice and other secondary crops (palawija).
- b. As in Palakka village, the LKMD in Anak Banua village has 10 sections: religion, P-4 (Pancasila Ideology), Security, Education, Environment, Economy and Cooperatives, Health,

Appendix 2 - 5

Sport and Art, Social Affair, and PKK. In LKMD dedication week (Pekan Pengabdian LKMD), the members discussed proposals prepared by each section and the sources of fund. Although all section Heads are elected by a community meeting, the role of the Head in selecting the proposals is very significant.

- c. The total poor household number of the IDT program is 96 households. They were the poorest among the poor. The IDT fund, that is Rp 20 mill, has been used for livestock (goat, chicken, manila), and stores (warung). The money was received in August 1994. The can return and revolve the fund after 3 years.

Appendix 3

REPORT ON THE SELECTION POOR VILLAGES IN SOUTH SULAWESI THE COLLABORATION BETWEEN INDONESIA AND JAPAN: "EXCHANGE LEADING FARMERS AND IMPROVE THE POOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT CADRES IN SOUTH SULAWESI"

Introduction

In the framework of the Japanese government's program to help Indonesia to alleviate the poverty, JICA and its Research Team conducted a series of discussion with Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency), Sekkab (Cabinet Secretariat), Depdagri (Department of Home Affairs) and other government agencies. It was decided that South Sulawesi one of the four provinces surveyed in 1992/1993 period (South Sumatra, Yogyakarta, East Java and South Sulawesi) was selected as the location of the project.

The Mission Team, with a strong emphasis on supporting rural community development in the eastern part of Indonesia, held a series of discussion with PMD, Bappenas and Sekkab, the Ministries which were in charge of the poverty alleviation programs. It was agreed that the implementation of JICA Project of Technical Cooperation in the area of Human Resource Development in the Sulawesi Island will enhance the effort of the Government of Indonesia to alleviate poverty in the eastern part of Indonesia.

To choose the poor village for the try out at South Sulawesi alleviating the poverty by exchanging the leading farmer at the rural areas of Indonesia with some skilled youths (in the areas of agriculture, entrepreneurship, etc) of Japan a study at villages in 4 districts (Janeponto, Takalar, Maros and Baru).

Along with the try out at some villages in three Kabupatens (regencies) mentioned above, the training system organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Directorate of Rural Development, The training was run in Malang.

In studying the training system in Malang, one of the outputs of the cooperation in sending the farming cadres (from Sidomulyo, Batu, Malang) who was sent to Kagoshima Asia-Pacific Intercultural Countryside Center. The reason was that the same model of such cadre sending with certain modification would be used as one of the approaches to alleviate the poverty at the rural areas in South Sulawesi.

Cadre Farming Institution for Rural Development, Malang

According to Sumadi (Vice Director of Cadre Farming Institution for Rural Development, Malang) and some other staff, Indonesia has two Rural Community Development Training Centers, viz (1) BPPD (CFIRD) at Malang, East Java which trains people of 13 provinces in eastern part of Indonesia, (2) BPPD (CFIRD) at Yogyakarta for 14 provinces of western part of Indonesia.

The South Sulawesi Province belongs to the eastern part of Indonesia training of rural development officials is whose coordinated by BPPMD Malang.

The organisation and working mechanism of BPPMD is stipulated at on the Minister of Home Affairs's number 14/1987 of 29 June 1987.

BPPD or Balai Kader Bangdes (Rural Development Cadre Institution) is a technical implementation unit in rural development cadre farming of Department of Home Affairs under and is responsible to the Minister of Home Affairs Supervisal by Directorate General of Rural Development.

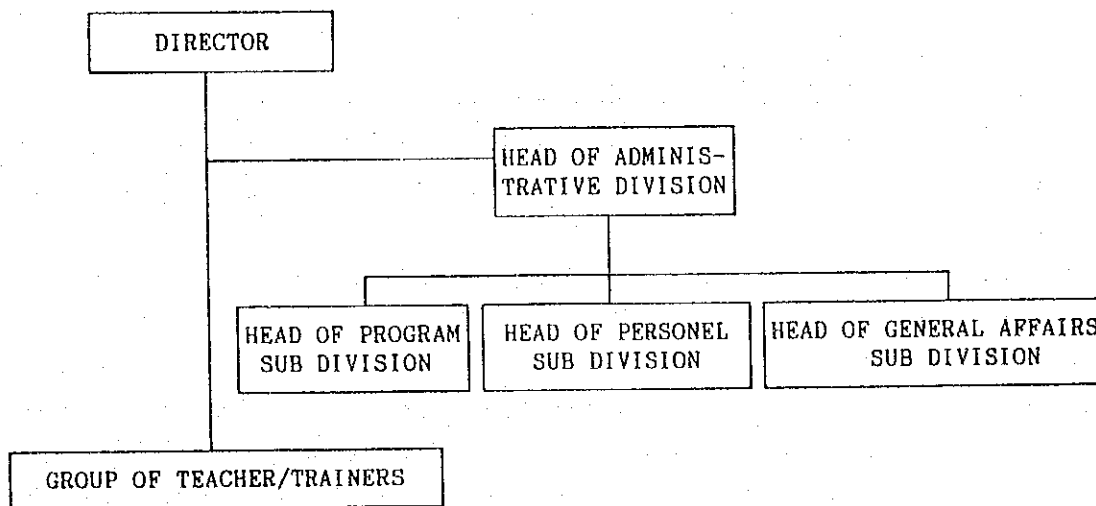
BKB (RDCI) has the task of cadre farming of integrated rural development. To carry out the task it has some function, viz:

- (a) to organize the training curriculum and program;
- (b) to carry out the training programs;

- (c) to monitor and evaluate the implementation of training program;
- (d) to supervisi the trainers;
- (e) to organize the administration of Balai (Institution).

BKB (RDCI) compuses (1) Administrative Division; (2) group of teachers/trainers, 15 persons. The structure of BKB is as on the program.

THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BPPD MALANG



The details of the background of BPPD's staff are the graduates of:

- a. University Graduated : 23 persons
 - b. Bachelor of Art : 6 persons
 - c. Senior High School : 14 persons
 - d. Yunior High School : 2 persons
 - e. Elementary School : 2 persons
-
- Total : 47 persons

The sources of budget are APBN (State Budget) from the central Government and the contribution of other domestic or overseas institutions (eg. GTZ, Germany).

Some training programs conducted by Balai:

Types of Trainings:

- (a) training for The Trainers of Integrated Rural Development (Provincial and District Level);
- (b) training/orientation of the Management of the Acceleration of stabilized integrated rural development;
- (c) training on monitoring and evaluating the integrated rural development;
- (d) training for the staff of the field laboratory for integrated rural development;
- (e) training on the methodology of training on integrated rural development;
- (f) training on the rural development management;
- (g) training for the task force of integrated rural development;
- (h) training for the professional cadre of rural community development;
- (i) training for the LKMD Board of committee and Rural Development Cadres.

Types of Trainees:

- (a) the candidates for the integrated rural development trainers of inter sectoral provincial and district level;
- (b) Head of section of rural development office (provincial and district levels);
- (c) rural development officials of the provincial and district levels and staff of Bappeda (Regional Development Planning Board) (Provincial and District Levels);
- (d) rural development officials of provincial, district and sub district levels;
- (e) trainers of PDT (integrated Rural Development) at inter sectoral provincial and district levels;
- (f) head of rural development office and Bappeda Chairman of second level local government;
- (g) rural development officials of provincial and district levels
- (h) civil servants candidates of rural development (sarjana degree);
- (i) community leaders and rural officials.

In general, the instructors come from the capital (Directors, Trainers of 'Central' level, Secretary of Director General and the Director General). The components of Balai consist of existing PDT trainers at Balai, other components comprising the sectoral PDT trainers, guest lecturers from higher educational institutions or other related sectors.

As a rule the existing facilities at BKB are (a) 48 bedrooms (2 persons for each room); (b) 39 bathrooms; (c) 3 class rooms; (d) one dining room; (e) one drawing room; (f) sound system; (g) media aids'

Training expenses consist of (a) travel expenses, accommodation, meals, etc, depending on the distance, rank and 'golongan' /-grade, (b) honorarium for the instructors (2 kinds) = if the training is held at Balai, the honorarium are needed; if it is conducted out of balai only lumpsum is provided.

The Curriculum Development and Development Subjects Comprise: (a) Existence of Development Unit, (established by the Curriculum Development Team consisting of fasilitators group and program development; (b) Method of Development, based on the need assessment conducted by Team of Trainers (central level) or competence based on the policy defined by central PMD.

The cooperation with UNICEF is to develop the training on the integrated rural development; the collaboration with GTZ in the training for LKMD Board of Communittee; community leaders and rural cadres to alleviate the poverty in West Sumatra (to collaborate with the Local Regional Government).

Beside to run the training, BPPD has laboratory sites; each province has one laboratory site, for instance, for South Sulawesi the laboratory site is located at Bantimurung sub district, Maros District (consisting of 3 villages, viz: Minasabaji, Kalabira and Jenetaisa). The Lab-site has only been established in

the last two years and it has rare activities.

BPB Malang also produces some modules, hand outs for the facilitators to teach the trainees.

Module A = 'Orientasi Pemantapan Akselerasi Pembangunan Desa' is more introducing; introduction to policy, the working mechanism of organisation and institution containing: (a) the introduction and organisation of the trainees; (b) the basic policy of the rural development; (c) organisation and mechanism of the rural community development and the subdistrict government; (d) coordinated rural development.

Modul B = 'Orientasi Pemantapan Akselerasi Pembangunan Desa', puts more stresses on the community characterisation in the development and the rural economic development, therefore the main focus of the writing are: (a) the community participation in the rural development; (b) poverty alleviation; (c) rural economic development. Most of the writing is theoretical so that the operationalisation is relatively hard to adapt by the rural people whose educational level is relatively low if there is no direct application of each activity.

Modul C = 'Orientasi Pemantapan Akselerasi Pembangunan Desa', stresses on the implementation of the applied technology and to mobilize the existing resources available; the main stress of the module consists of (a) the socialization and making use of the applied technology; (b) natural resources, softwares and rural haousings, and (c) reflection and organisation of the plans for further activities as the follow up of the training.

It seems that the modules tend to be relatively theoretical and less applicable especially in developing the rural economy/poverty alleviation and the socialisation of the applied technology. Instructors are still needed for applying the theories in real life by making them applicable, understandable to

the rural community. Besides, the valuation of the lectures compared to practice must be of 40% : 60% or 30% : 70% (not on the contrary). This is to make the cadres understand the real condition in the field including the tactic of anticipating the existing problems.

Apple Growers of Batu, Malang and Kagoshima Prefecture

Kagoshima Asia-Pacific Intercultural Countryside Center is managed by Karaimo Kouryu Foundation is a non-profit organization whose objective is to promote the International Cooperation based on the mutual exchange programs between Japanese rural farmers and those of Asian countries. It is based in the Kagoshima Prefecture and located at the southern part of Japan.

The exchange program between Indonesian rural farmers and skilled Japanese farmers pr youths had been conducted, two Indonesians (Eru Soeyono and Ir Tatok) were sent to Kagoshima Prefecture (they have got back to Malang). Right now two other Indonesians are in Japan, namely Nuryono and Sukardi (both of them are apple growers and flower growers of Sidomulyo village, Batu, Malang)

According to Eru Suyono (Japanese-Javanese origin), during their stay in Japan for about one year they lived with a Japanese family, Studied Japanese language with the family, they also studied the Japanese custom and work ethos of Japanese community and at the same time, they learned how to grow apple, other secondary corps (polowijo) and applied processing of local agricultural products. Eru said that a lot of lessons taught by Kagoshima Prefecture and the community of Karaimo village, such as (a) how to grow market-oriented apple, for instance, the Indonesian farmers can only glue two species of apple, in Japan three species of apple; (b) Japanese farmers produce and sell the products and the unsold remainder is processed to be secondary product; (c) some subjects are difficult to study in Japan and is

inapplicable in Indonesia are: (1) the Japanese farmers have enough lands to cultivate in line with the farming scale requirement where as in Indonesia the soil is limited, (2) in Japan only farmers who have the right to possess the lands/soils for farming activities/purposes whilst in Indonesia, every one may possess the lands although they are non farmers, (3) the Japanese farmers are serious and they have very high working spirit and they use the products for feast while the Indonesian farmers have less working spirit, (4) the Japanese farmers are always market oriented, the Indonesian's are not, (5) in Japan the changes of price are observable at any time (a marketing board and a marketing information are available for the farmers who are able to monitor and manage the changes of price, supply and demand of agricultural products, in Indonesia the price is determined by the middleman and there is no marketing board.

Eru Suyono himself is a popular young man at his village (Sidomulyo, Batu, Malang). He owns some farms on which he grows apples of several species. He also tries to make seedlings of apples with the new system he has studied in Japan. He is an unmarried young man and he stays with his parents/brother. He is industrious and the master of his jobs he works on. As an apple grower he knows the information on the price very well. He knows several kinds of agricultural products having good profit in the market, he also knows the information about the changes of market well and he knows his area and the behaviour of the community very well. However, it is a pity that he cannot apply some models he has got in Japan is applicable because the lack of capital beside has anxiety about the marketing of the products.

Ir. tatok who was sent to Japan together with Eru Suyono now he quits his profession as a farmer and becomes the government official at Jember District. The case informs the committee to be more selective and careful in choosing the candidates for the exchange programme. It is advisable that the candidate should be a pure farmer who cares to stay at his region after the training

and is willing and able to develop the results of his study overseas under Karaimo Foundation, to spread out his knowledge and devote it to his community, for instance how to grow apple in a better way, processing, marketing the profitable products (by setting up a marketing board) and to organise the group of farmers to farm efficiently and profitably.

Considering the examples forwarded by the young people of Sidomulyo, Batu, Malang, it can be concluded that: (1) the exchange program of youth between Indonesia and Japan gives the impression of 'learning by doing' and widen the vision in market-oriented farming; (2) several lessons of entrepreneurship and processing may motivate people to develop them further yet the marketing board and organisation and capital are still needed; (3) probably the youth can stimulate their people of their villages to develop agricultural products; (4) the question is what the procedure of selecting the capable youths with leadership in developing agriculture and marketing the products is; (5) the selection of the youth who would like to stay at and develop his village in the area of agriculture and to organize the community in order to create agrobusiness/agroindustry taste is the complicated problem to solve; (6) when the youth, have returned home back to his village, it is still a question on whether there are institutions that are ready to support them in developing their divelling areas; (7) an entrepreneurship and support of the institutions are needed to implement their programs to achieve the development of the rural community with self reliance and self-propelling growth.

The Orientation of the Villages in South Sulawesi

The Sulawesi Rural Development Project stresses on the Human Resource Development. This project aims at strengthening capacities of local governmental officers and village facilitators to enhance local communities own to initiatives the plan development strategies to alleviate the poverty at their villages.

Concretely, the project consists of 3 main components:

- (1) to develop PMD Training Center at Ujung Pandang;
- (2) to implement the satellite project (Research and Development)
- (3) to develop the accurate method of community initiated bottom up planning.

For the implementation of satellite project (research and development) the villages selected should meet the criteria:

- (a) the location is not far from Ujung Pandang;
- (b) most of the 'sawah' must be owned by the farmer;
- (c) the good relation between the rural-officials and inhabitants of the village and are potential to develop and easy to identify;
- (d) it does not need the infrastructural activities physically;
- (e) the community organisation has functioned well;
- (f) the possibility to involve local NGO's;
- (g) the development programs organised by the government and donor countries must be implemented.

The focus of the satellite project is on preparation and implementation of community development masterplan elaborated by the community. The motivation and guidance will be given through the mutual. Exchange program between the community members of the satellite village and those of Kagoshima.

Regarding the criteria and focus mentioned, basically, the satellite village must not be a poor village although the village to deal with is the poor. However, if the criteria are applied consequently, at the moment of capital implementation is hard to apply to the real poor village as the characteristic of the poor village community is quite different from that of 'non-poor' village. The characteristic of poor village community is, in general, less dynamic, not highly educated, its natural resources are relatively scarce; the poor community, mostly, are relatively limited in their knowledge and vision. It also has the low creativity power, its motivation needs encouraging harder. Such a

community has no sufficient entrepreneurship spirit. The characteristic of the poor village community is, of course, different from and contrast with the characteristic of non-poor community. Therefore, it is better if the characteristic is added to the satellite village-the poor village.

At the first visit, two villages were surveyed at Jeneponto District and two villages at Takalar District. The villages did not indicate the characteristic attached/designated by the criteria. So another district near Ujung Pandang was searched and then a visit to Maros District was paid. The information about Maros was met at BPB Malang telling that the district was the lab. site location (at Bantimurung subdistrict). Hence the second visit to South Sulawesi was directed to Bantimurung Sub-district, Minasabaji village (lab. site) and samangki village (the criteria of poor village applies here). The two villages were located at the distance of one to one hour and a half time from Ujung Pandang Airport.

PMD of South Sulawesi Province informed the team that the lab. site at Bantimurung, Maros district, consists of (1) Minasabaji village, (2) Kalabira village and (3) Jenetaisa village. At Bantimurung sub district there are 5 poor villages, viz (1) Samangki, (2) Bontobahari, (3) Sumbang, (4) Tanete, (5) Baruga.

With regard to the information two villages were visited namely: (1) Minasabaji and (2) Samangki. The last mentioned village was identified as the lab. site whilst the other village was poor.

Minasabaji village is one of the locations of the laboratory site it took one hour to get there from Ujung Pandang and/or half of an hour from the airport. Minasabaji is a village of the flat land with a good irrigation system (two harvests of paddy and one polowijo every year); almost all the lands (sawah) are possessed by the farmers of the village. It is monitored every five years

by means of 'Studi Dinamika Pedesaan' (the Rural Dynamic Study) conducted since 1969-1970. The study is funded by Department of Agriculture collaborating with USAID. The response of the people on the development is good, the institution of the rural community is also good, aid by PMD with 10 young personnels as volunteers (4 ladies and 6 gentlemen) called Kader Pembangunan Desa (PKD = Rural Development Cadres) to influence the development of the village. The young volunteers receive the honoraria about Rp.10,000 up to Rp.15,000 per month per person depending on the capability of the village to pay. The selection for KPD personnels is done in the following procedure: (1) the chieftain (Head of the village selects the candidates through LKMD, the candidates are from the groups of youths, women, religions leaders, community leaders; (2) the candidates are questioned whether they are willing to devote them selves to and stay at the village permanently; (3) the minimum requirement to be appointed KPD is that they must be graduated from the Senior High School; (4) loyal to Pancasila and 1945 Constitution. The KPD personnels are taught to arrange the list of problems (as the laboratory site of BPB Malang). The list is arranged based on LKMD meeting. At Minasabaji village the list of problems contains the attempt to develop the working opportunity covering the 'buras' chicken, hatchery, orinting, wood carving/wood work, chilli processing, the making and managing the strong current water fish pond, the making of bars, rice-powder processing, beauty parlour development, birth giving, furterinary/cattle breeding, (cows and buffaloes), workshop, etc. According to PMD staff of Maros who always accompanies the team to visit the locations the community of Minasabaji village have good motivation in developing the village. The products of rice in this area is good and most of the products are marketed or sold to the rural rice-traders who own the rice-miller. The number of the traders is 15 persons, most of them lend the farmers money as the capital to buy the inputs (fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide, seeds, and loan for working on their 'sawah'), the farmers pay the traders back after the harvest time in the market-price. The village also has KUD

(Rural Cooperative Unit) functionary as the buyer of the rice (paddy) but the farmers prefer selling their products to the traders. The average land-ownership of the farmers at this village is about one hectare per householder/farmer (the land ownership varies from 0.5 ha up to 4 ha).

The population of Minasabaji is 3,507 persons comprising 1,651 male, 1,853 female, 721 householders as a whole. The area is 19.64 sq kms wide/large consisting of 17,62 ha housings, technical sawah 527.01 ha, dryland 178.93 ha, state forest 50,000 ha, the rainfall is 183.41 mms.

The budget of the village comes from (1) routine (from the rural potential and income); for 1994/1995 is Rp.5,750,000 and (2) development budget of Rp.44,700,000 (from the District, Province and Central budgets as well as from the participation of the community).

At this village people make 'kerudung' (head-cover cloth) originated from thin-cloth to wear by women who are going to Mekah. The head-cover cloth is made at home-industries with the loan from Dinas Sosial (Social Agency). The group of small scale workers numbering 7 members is in charge of producing the cloth. The products are marketed to Maros, sometimes if it is the 'Haji' season (the season when people are going to Mekah) many orders come to this village. Unfortunately, due to the lack of capital they are incapable to develop the industry well. Average profit of each piece of cloth is more than Rp.2,000 per day per person.

Besides, the wood work (producing bars, cupboards, tables, beds, etc) owned by Hayak Rupa, the native of the village. The attempt to develop the products is hindered by the lack of capital. Hayak Rupa also works on electricity and concrete (for the ditch) and the well. He employs 7 workers with the wage of Rp 3,000 up to Rp 6,000 per day on the average, most of the workers are farmers taking additional job as a carpenter and the concrete

work.

Semangki village is one of five poor villages at Bantimurung subdistrict. The village is a newly developed village (from Jenetaisa). The area is about 31.25 sq kms wide/large, consisting of (a) housings and compound yards 33.40 ha, (b) technical 'sawah' 168 ha, half technical 64 ha, simple 26 ha, (c) state-owned estate 200 ha, people's estate 115 ha, (d) dryland and rainfall agricultural soil 52 ha, (e) state-forest 5.6 ha, (f) the estate/field of *Inperata-cylindrica* (L) 34 ha. The topography of the village consists of arable lands, mountains and hills.

The village is inhabited by 3,508 persons, comprising 1,790 male and 1,708 female. The householders of this village are 672 in number. People with Junior and Senior High Schools Certificates are 559 persons, Academic and University Graduates 22 persons. The illiterate people (10-25 years of age) 1,355 persons. All inhabitants are Moslem.

The distance between the village and subdistrict capital is 7 kms, district capital 15 kms, Ujung Pandang 45 kms. The transportation to subdistrict - district - and province - capital cities is very smooth as the road is covered with asphalt.

The village of Semangki comprises two subdistrict namely Samanggi and Tallasa. The Samanggi subdistrict is flat and many sawah, yet 75% of the sawah is owned by the people living outside of the village (subdistrict, Maros, Ujung Pandang) making the people (farmers) of Samanggi workers only. The topography of Tallasa hamlet is of upland (hilly and high land), most of the inhabitants agroforestry workers (*Aleurits maluccana* (L) estate and woods), besides almost all households at this area have the activities of processing the brown sugar. People grow *Aleurits maluccana* (L), corn, cassava and peanuts. The hamlet of Tallasa 204 householders, rural market that becomes the center of selling and buying the agroproducts and household needs. In general the

hamlet does not produce enough paddy that they eat rice coming from outside of the hamlet.

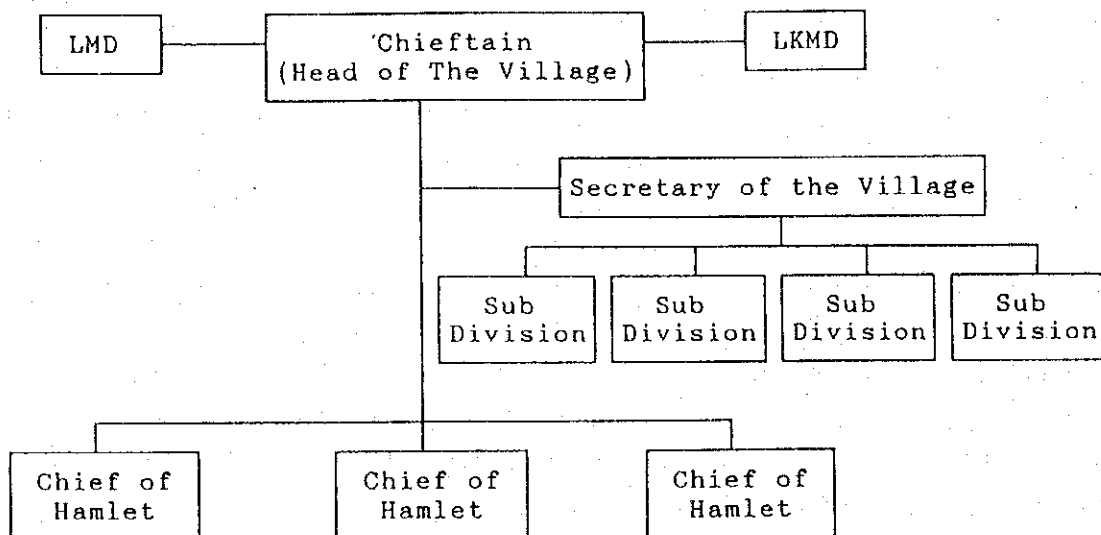
The main problem at Tallasa-Hamlet many water sources and wells. In the dry season the source of water lessens (decreases) and the wells are completely dry. According to the chieftain and Babinsa when the road was built a blue print of water network was also drawn. The drinking water would be taken from the big well in this hamlet at the distance of 3 kms away from the market. However the clear water network has not yet been realised the lack of fund. Actually, the local government of Maros could finance the network if it is necessary. Due to the lack of clear water people do not have permanent bath rooms and toilets. Most people go to the field to pass water and relieve.

An interview with P.Yusuf (a married man of 21 years of age but has no children) was conducted. He indicated that they lived and set up a shop near the market. Beside selling food and as a retailer Pak Yusuf who is also a farmer owned the farm of one hectare wide, he grew 100 trees of Aleurites moluccana (L). He had worked in his estate since 1989, he also possessed the land, he grew paddy and polowijo on it.

Another respondent was Pak Badang (70 years old). He had lived at the area for more than 50 years. He married two women (one died) and had 8 children. According to Pak Badang most of Tallasa people were farmers of the rainfall fields and traders coming from other places. A trader set up a rice-mill near the market. They were also the brown sugar producers as their livelihood. They made sugar after they had worked at their fields or estate as the Arenge punnata (L) grows all over the area of Tallasa hamlet. The rice-field at this hamlet were less than 20 ha, so that people had to buy rice from the area outside the hamlet. The rice cost Rp.400/kg; the fruit of Aleurites moluccana (L) cost Rp.4,000 per 1,000 fruits or Rp.800/kg, in Ujung Pandang Rp.2,500/kg. The brown sugar cost Rp.1,000/kg, every farmer could

produce four or more kilograms of sugar per day. According to Pak Bali the brown sugar producers at the hamlet were more than 100 householders, they processed the sugar to get additional income away from the field/estate products.

The two villages Minasabaji as the laboratory site and the poor village have the same organisational structure and the managing institutions as shown by the diagram.



In general a village has the autonomy to manage itself (according to the Law no.5/1979). The chieftain or the Head of village is helped by a Secretary and Chiefs of Hamlet, while the secretary of the village is aided by Heads of subdivisions (Financial, Development, Governmental and Rural Statistics).

Another rural instrument is LMD (Rural Council) comprising the community outstanding persons, Head of RW's and of RT's and the traditional leaders. LMD functions to organise the Rural Budget and to decide several policies for the development of the village.

Rural Planning and Evaluation of Development is conducted by LKMD. The members of the institution are the 'formal' leaders of the village (the chieftain, secretary and Head of Development Sub Division) plus informal leaders of the village-LKMD functions to organise the development planning, budget and the operational framework and the chieftain leads the operational implementation.

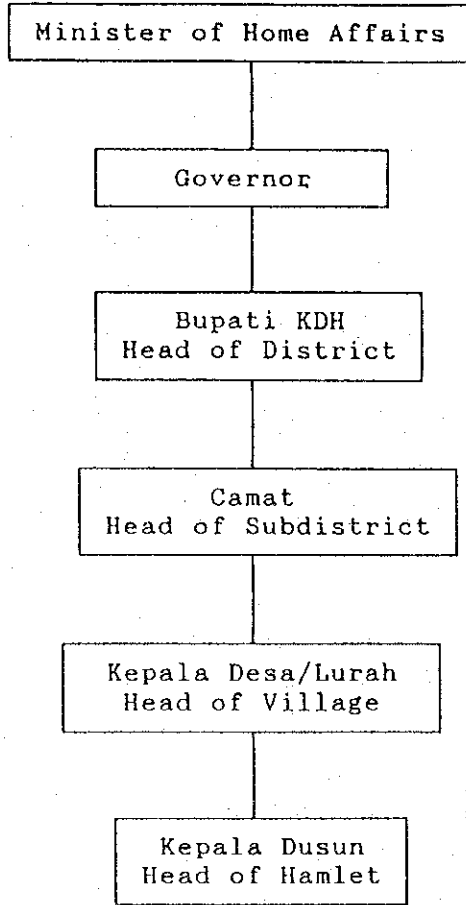
Chiefs of the hamlet are the leaders at the hamlet level whose tasks are designed by the Chieftain and they are responsible to him Chiefs of the hamlets are the Rural Instruments.

Meanwhile, in the community there are social organisations consisting of RW's and RT's functioning to organise the households in the community the lowest social organisation is RT with 25 up to 50 households as its members. Every 3-5 RT's are coordinated by RW. The organisation is meant to ease the communication between the community members and rural formal leaders. The members of the organisations are not salaried as they are social organisations.

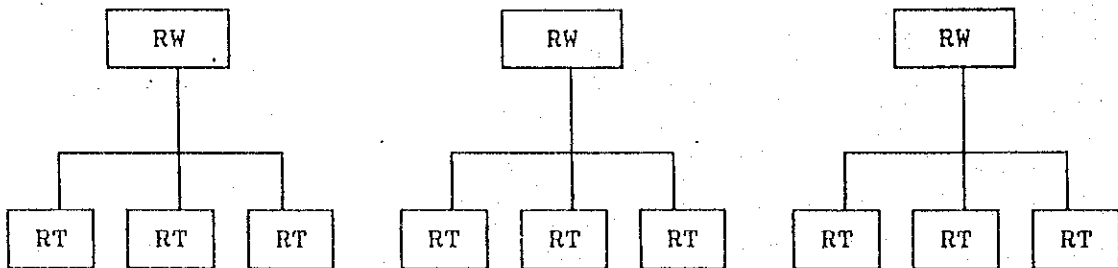
As a rule, every kampung (hamlet) is divided by RW and every RW is divided by RT. These social organisations are effective enough in mobilizing the community in mutual help activities, security, cleaning or motivating the community participation.

The diagram shows the structure based on the Law no. 5/1979.

The Government Structure



Social Organisation



Referring to the analysis on the two villages it is obvious that Minasabaji village is more open, nearer to the city and more developed than Semangki. The problem is that the characteristic of the poor village community is quite different from the one that does not belong to the poor. If the main aim of the study is to alleviate the poverty the cases of the satellite villages are those of the poor villages. But if the focus is on the rural institution, human resources development and the employment development at the rural area the laboratory site (Minasabaji village) is more suitable (but it does not reflect the poverty alleviation). Further more the Semangki village that was featuring the poor village the hamlet of Tallasa is more suitable as its topography consists of upland and it really reflects the poverty, meanwhile it is accessible by four wheeled vehicles, probably it needs the improvement of clear water and toilet. At Samanggi hamlet which is forming the flat area only some farmers can develop as 75% of the lands are possessed by people outside of the area, so it does not meet the criteria JICA required. In Indonesia most poor villages are located at the coastal and mountainous areas (see the results of research on the Rural Dynamic Study, Kabul Santoso, 1992); the hamlet of Tallasa, Samanggi village suits for the satellite after the process of improving the 'equipment'-hardwares.

The output of the cooperation between Indonesia and Japan in programming the development of poor villages will be made of use effectively.

Nevertheless, the study of the rural development process without determining the poverty alleviation as JICA has indicated, probably the Minasabaji village can be taken as the model (satellite village).

The survey at Baru District, Baru Subdistrict was made at the village of Nakajima Covering Palakka (non poor village) and Anak Benoa (poor village). The two villages have got the

Integrated Area Development Project since 1993/1994 while the Japanese government has just started with the survey (1992-1994).

It is informed that the PPWT (IADP) covers the activities of (1) veterinary, (2) food crops, (3) estate crops including the soil conservation (estate crops cover cashew and Aleurites molucana (L)). The veterinary includes the cow fattening (60 cows) by refuiving funds for the two villages. 40% of the sale is for the cattle keeper and 60% is used to buy cattle to fatten. the cattle is managed by two groups, 10 persons each (at Palakka and Anak Benoa). The soil conservation is conducted at Anak Benoa.

Palakka village, Baru subdistrict, Baru District

The village of Palakka is inhabited by 2,396 persons, 1,150 male and 1,246 female with 517 householders. The whole areal is 3,633 sq kms. Most of the people's main job is paddy farmers and polowijo (peanut) growers and of veterinary. Pak Innur Daud, a 63 years old native, Palakka born, was educated at Junior High School in the Dutch occupation era was interviewed. He taught religion at the Elementary School for 5 years, then he was elected Chief to replace his father (1960). In 1963 he was elected Chieftain (Head of the village up to 1975, and he retired since then. He informed that the programs of job development was very short; it was in 1987 the road leading to this village was covered with asphalt. Nowadays many youths of this village (more than 50 persons) go to Malaysia to migrate to work. Before 1975 people were prohibited to leave for Malaysia; they were told to work at their own village. After 1975 the situation has changed and many people have left their village for Malaysia. The reasons are: (a) many people go to Malaysia to work proved to be successful in collecting the capital to build houses or to buy sawah and field, (b) the livelihood at the village was relatively scarce.

The village produces paddy and peanuts of good quality and over production so that the remainder is sent to Soppeng, Baru

and Ujung Pandang to sell. Many traders from outside of the village got into the village and the traders from the village left for the market to sell their produces.

According to Pak Innur Daud, at the field of veterinary the village was successful i.e. fattening and selling the cattle, yet up to now the marketing of the cattle products are not so successful, on the other hand the result is unseen, probably the dam which is going to be established many enable to improve the irrigation.

The paddy products were of 5 up to 6 tons per hectare, the price of rice was Rp.590/kg. The product of peanuts were 600 kgs for one hectare with the price of Rp.1,400/kg.

To anticipate the escape of the people to Malaysia to work the steps undertaken were (a) finding the job at the village for them e.g. tractor or water pump development, (b) the work of cattle fattening needed a lot of capital, meanwhile it was hard to obtain the credit for the purpose.

At this village the traditional dance was held twice a year by elders in the wedding ceremonies. The harvest ceremony or the paddy crashing and changing it into rice had bonieshed because the rice processing was not done by man but by rice mill.

People, young men and young girls danced at the wedding ceremony but there was no more dancing ceremony because their post-harvest happiness was replaced by working hard again. They had working spirit just to earn for livelihood but they had no ability to create new fields of jobs.

Anabeno~~o~~ village, Baru subdistrict, Baru district (established in 1990), the Palakka village enlargement/development.

The interview with Pak Azis H, Chairman of LKMD who only completed Elementary School education resulted in the information he put forward saying that the village was a small area with the population of less than 200 persons (less than 300 householders) and had the areal of 2,000 ha wide. The population of this village was included in the category of poor village people because of (a) the people were of low, educated level; (b) the land was dry, lack of water, no irrigation, the topography was of upland type. The paddy farmers harvested the products once a year, other agricultural products were cassava, sweet potatoes, corn and beans. The people's highest educational level was Junior High School because they had no enough money to to pay the tuition fee if they continued their study. Therefore many young people left for Malaysia (about 30% - 40% of the population) and they were free to do so as nobody could build a house of Eusideroxylon zwagesi (L) if they did not work at Malaysia.

To develop the potential of the village was very hard as the area was hilly and stony. The stone product for the ornament did not sell good at the market because the way of working on it was not so smooth. The charcoal product at the village did not sell well and it could not be marketed, the government did not exploit it because of the low quality and the number was not much.

The agricultural system at this village was done mutually eg. to work on sawah done by tractor with the wage of Rp.80,000/ha. yet some sawahs were hold and worked on mutually. Paddy growing was also done mutually (extracting the grass was done mutually, the harvest was wided by 1:5, usually the neighbours were asked to help.

The village did not know what monetary economy was: this might be caused by the lack of working field as they were dependent on the nature to live. People might know the monetary economy were those who had been to Malaysia. Therefore, the agricultural products development and processing (including the brown sugar

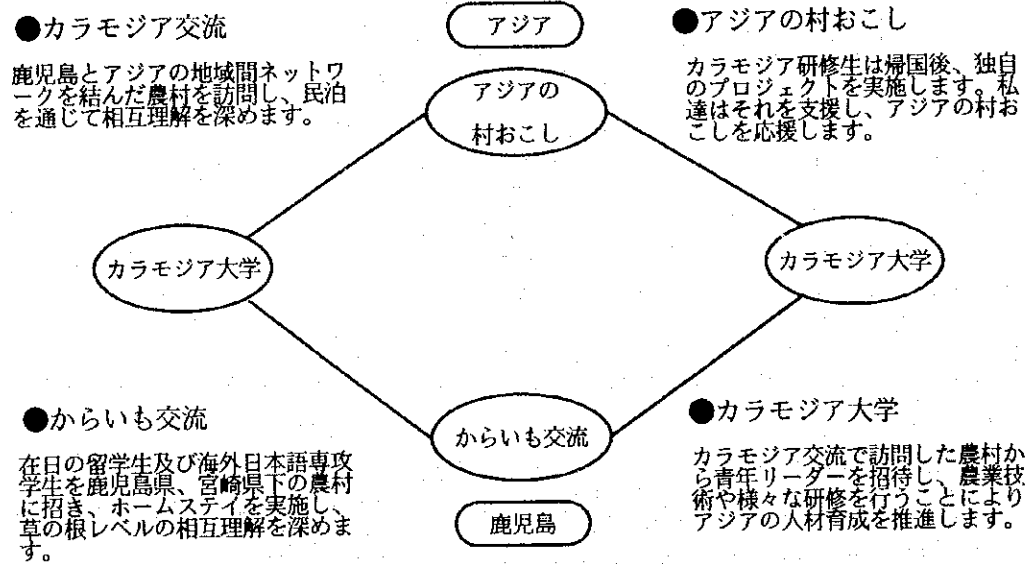
home industries), to obtain that the strong motivation and the spirit of entrepreneurship were needed.

The interview with Pak Garning, the elder brother of Pak Aziz, yielded the result that he told the team he had been to Malaysia as of 1987 to the border of nyamuk river (belonging to Bulungan District bordering Sabah). Pak Garning had cocoa plantation on the bank of the river with 14,000 cocoa plants (more than 3 ha). He often went across the river to Sabah to work at his plantation or to sell the products.

Referring to the survey at the two villages both the poor and not poor, the defining factors for developing the villages are: (a) natural resources, (b) the spirit of entrepreneurship, (c) capital, (d) working spirit/ethos, (e) the touch on the development by the outsiders to establish the creativity.

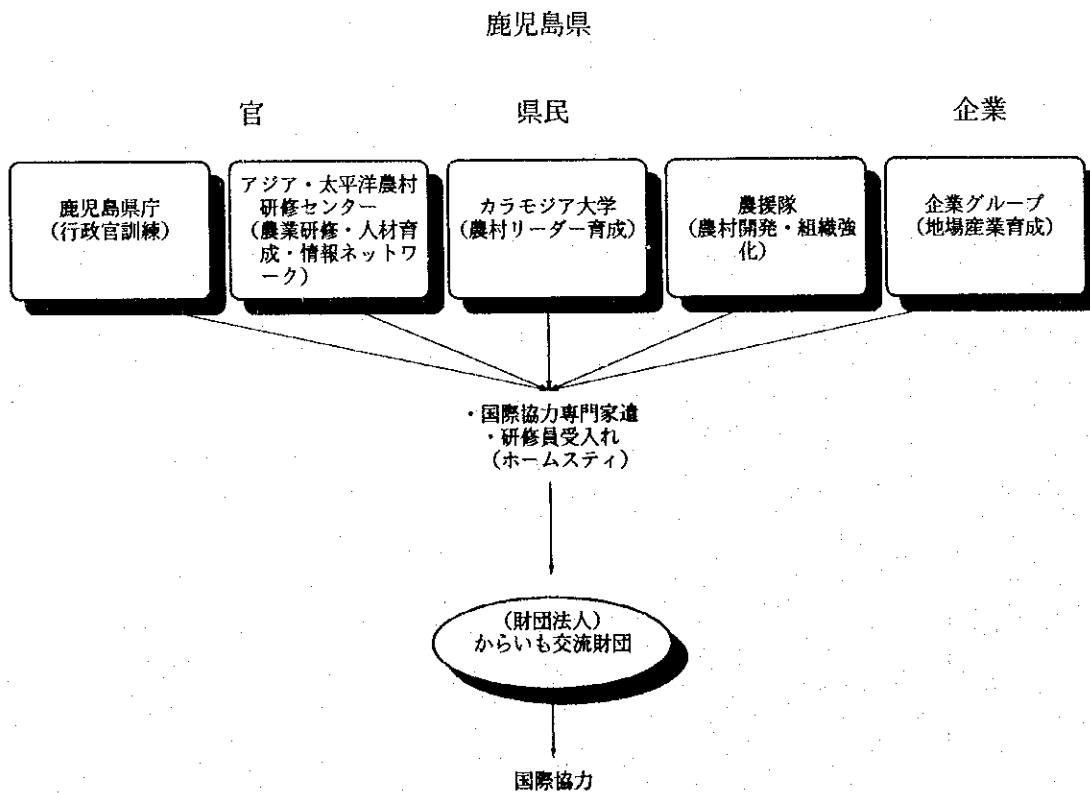
参考資料 2

からいも交流財団の活動



参考資料 3

からいも交流財団の国際協力



アジア・太平洋農村研修村
「カラモジア郷」の基本コンセプト

農にかかわるヒトの文化のクロスロード

アジア・太平洋農村研究村「カラモジア郷」は次の4つの基本コンセプトを有する施設として、その整備を推進し、アジア・太平洋地域をはじめとした世界各地の人々が来村し、「農」をキーワードとしながら、これに関連する様々な情報、文化が交わり合い、創造・発信する「農にかかわるヒトと文化のクロスワード」の実現をめざす。

1 農業・農村開発に関する国際協力拠点の形成

アジア・太平洋地域を中心とした開発途上国の農村リーダー等を対象とした農林業技術、農山村開発等に関する特色ある研修を実施し、幅広い人材を育成する。

2 国際性豊かな農業人材等の育成

アジア・太平洋地域の農村リーダーとの交流や国内外ブレン・ネットワーク講師陣によるセミナーへの参加等を通じて、将来の地域農林業、農山村振興を担う人材の育成を柱に、国際性豊かな人材を育成する。

3 異文化交流による生涯学習拠点の形成

アジア・太平洋地域の生活・文化等に触れ、異文化体験のできる民族村を中心に、児童・生徒から女性・高齢者まで広く県民に郷土、アジア、国際関係、環境等について幅広い学習を行なう。

4 異文化・ソフトリゾートの形成

大隅湖や高隅山系の照葉樹林などの豊かな自然環境の中で、農業林、民族林、エスニック料理、国際会議やスポーツ（カヌー等）の各種イベントなど多様な体験をあじわえる異文化・ソフトリゾートをめざす。

参考資料 5

アジア・太平洋農村研修村「カラモジア郷」における研修内容

研修形態

アジア・太平洋農村研修村「カラモジア郷」では、国内外から来村する多様な研修生等に対して、農業技術、農村開発に関する研修や異文化体験、国際理解等に関する生涯教育を実施する。海外研修生、国内研修生について、それぞれの研修形態は次のとおりである。

区分	対象	研修形態	期間	場所
	カラモジア研修生	・研修村における基礎研修、中間研修等 ・農援隊等農家実習 ・農業大学校、農業高校、農業改良普及所等関係機関の訪問研修・交流	4カ月 7カ月 1カ月	研修村 県内外 "
	県技術研修青年	・研修村で直接受け入れ ・他機関受入研修生の一定期間受け入れ	7カ月 1週間	研修村 "
	農業大学校受入研修生	・カラモジア研修生の受け入れ ・JICA研修員の受け入れ	1～2週間 "	農大 (各学部)
	JICA研修員	・研修村で直接受け入れ ・他機関受入件数員を一定期間受け入れ	2～3カ月 1～2週間	研修村 "
	国際農業者交流協会受入研修生	・研修村で一定期間受け入れ ・国際農友会会員農家等における実習	1～2週間 9～10カ月	研修村 県内外
	農業者 農業大学校生 農業高校生	・海外からの研修生等との交流 ・海外研修派遣前の研修 ・カラモジア交流等への参加 ・プレーンネットワーク講師陣によるセミナー参加	1～2週間 1週間 1～2週間 1～2週間	研修村及各地 研修村 海外 研修村
	農業指導者 (県、市町村、農協等)	・海外からの研修生等の指導 ・プレーンネットワーク講師陣によるセミナー参加 ・海外研修(帰国研修生のフォローアップ指導を含む) ・青年海外協力隊への参加	随時 1～2週間 1～2週間 2年間	研修村及各地 研修村 海外 海外
	青年海外協力隊	・協力隊育成研修の受入れ実施 ・派遣前訓練の一部受入れ実施	6カ月～1年間 1カ月	研修村 研修村
	生涯教育関係	・海外からの研修生等との交流、郷土・国際理解、環境教育等、生涯教育の実施	1週間	研修村

研修内容

上記した研修形態のうち、カラモジア大学(からいも交流財団)は、研修村の基本コンセプトを踏まえ、「農業」「開発」「交流」の4つの研修コースを設置する。各コースの目的

及び内容は次のとおり。

コース	目 的	研 修 内 容
農業	農業基礎・専門知識の取得をベースに、途上国のニーズに合った適正技術の確立及び移転をめざす。	作物、園芸の栽培、家畜飼養、土壌と肥料、農業機械操作、農業経営、育林技術、特用林産物、木材加工、流通加工、保存
開発	先進国及び開発途上国における農村発展の形態を経済・社会文化、環境的視点から検証し、地域振興及び開発協力の理念と手法をさぐる。	農村社会史、農村文化・文明論、地域開発の国際比較、農村振興、開発協力理論・実践（ODA/NGO）環境、保健、衛生医療、家内工業
教養	農業・農村を取り巻く現状・課題・展望を、教育・経済・歴史・哲学・国際政治・アジア関係論等の視点から学習し、情報人間を確立する。	農業政策、農政国際比較、農業経済、国内台流通システム（農産物）、農の思想・哲学、食と消費者、協同組合、国際穀物戦略、アジア関係
交流	異文化交流・衝突がもたらす社会変容の歴史と現状を検証し、地球化時代の農村の展望を実践的に探る。	国際交流、ネットワーク、交流共同体、三極交流論（都市・農村・アジア） からいも/カラモジア/こいも交流

研修対象

各コースの研修対象は次のとおり。

研修コース名	対 象 者	定 員	備 考
農業コース	海外研修生	50名	25×2
開発コース	海外及び国内研修生	20名	
教養コース	国内研修生	30名	
交流コース	海外及び国内研修生	30名	

からいも交流財団国際協力コンセプト

からいも交流財団

国際協力コンセプト（国内側）

地域参加型（地域内在ソフトの結集）の国際協力の経緯

1982年に始まる「からいも交流」（春休み東京・大阪の留学生を鹿児島・宮崎の農漁村に招いて2週間交流する）は、過疎化・高齢化で生気を失いつつあった農村に活力を与えた。これまで、55カ国1843名の留学生を6市28町で受け入れ、「国際交流は地域の活性化にとって重要な役割を果たす」ことが広く県民に認識されることとなる。

1985年、カラモジア（からいも+アジア）交流を開始。国際交流と地域の活性化の関係を認識した受け入れ家庭はアジアの農村おこしに「からいも交流」を応用。毎年、春と秋、アジアの農村を訪れ鹿児島との連携の可能性を探ってきた。

1987年、カラモジア大学を設立。カラモジア交流にて連携を深めたアジアの農村から青年リーダーを鹿児島に招き、1年間農業研修を行う。アジアの農村をおこすには「金銭的・物質的援助の前に人材育成から」を理念とし、研修生は農家での民泊を中心に、実践的な農業技術・農業経営論を学習する。

このようにアジアと鹿児島の地域の活性化を主眼に置いた、「国際交流から国際協力へ」という理念は、地域住民の参加がその根幹にある。逆に言えば、地域住民の支援に支えられない国際協力は、「技術援助・資金援助」に偏重し、地域の自立にはつながらない援助への従属を進めることになる。これは、援助する側とされる側という関係ばかりか、援助する側に「奢りを」援助される側に「劣等感」を植え付けることになる。（助）からいも交流財団の目指す国際協力はこれを拒否し、下記に示す地域住民参加型の国際協力を提唱する。

地域住民参加型国際協力

- 1) 地域社会に内在する「人、物、金、情報、文化、技術」を国際協力の資源へ加工し、活用する。これによって、地域社会に国際協力資源ネットワークが構築される。これは、地域住民に地域資源の新たな可能性を認識させ、自立した地域づくりへの原動力となる。
- 2) この国際協力資源の加工過程には地域住民が考え、決定し、行動することを基本に置く。また、この国際協力資源は被援助国の農村の状況に自由に対応できるような柔軟性をもつことが肝要である。

- 3) 柔軟性をもつためにも、援助側と被援助側の交流を展開することは不可欠であり、この交流を通じて被援助側の農村活性化を阻害している問題点、そして展望を認識しなければならない。
- 4) ここで示す地域とは、県レベルの大きさではなく市町村レベルの最小行政区分の範囲をさす。また、住民とは、行政を示しているわけではなく国際協力に活用できるソフトを包有している全ての人材をさす。
- 5) 市町村レベルの弱点を補うため、全県的な国際協力ネットワークを創設し情報交換・支援体制を整える。(ブレーン会議)
- 6) 働からいも交流財団は地域のソフトを国際協力資源に加工することを支援し、鹿児島とアジア間の協力・援助が円滑に推進されたための拠点的作用を果たす。

地域住民参加型国際協力の効果

- 1) 援助の前の交流は、アジアの農村に目覚めを起し、長期的展望に立った援助のスキーム・方向性を確立させる。
- 2) 国際協力資源の加工の過程において、援助するべき鹿児島の農村の活性化と変革が行われる。援助活動に関わることによって鹿児島の地域住民の意識、地域のシステムに変革がもたらされる。援助を通じて援助される。長期の時間を要する農村開発の分野には相互扶助の関係が基本にならなければならない。
- 3) 地域住民参加型の国際協力は一過性の援助には終わらず、「共生」という理念へ変貌し長期的に継続する可能性をもつ。

具体的方法

1. 地域組織の構築

- 1) 鹿児島県下で3カ所の地域(市町村レベル)を候補地として選び、地域ごとに国際協力実行委員会を設ける。現在、働からいも交流財団には、34の地域に支部組織がある。国際協力実行委員会はこれらの支援組織を基盤に構成する。実行委員会のメンバーは民間を中心とし、行政は補完的役割を果たすようにする。
- 2) 県レベルでは、3地域の国際協力実行委員会を調整するブレーン会議を置き、その本部を働からいも交流財団に置く。このブレーン会議の構成は、これまで国際協力に関わった経験者だけにとらわれず、地域づくりに見識を有する者で構成する。

2. 調査事業の開始

- 1) 国際協力実行委員会はターゲットとするアジアの農村調査を行い、連携の可能性、農村開発の方向性、具体的施策を決定する。調査方法は、これまで働からいも交流財団

が実行してきたカラモジア交流の手法を用いる。

- 2) 財からも交流財団は実行委員会から提出された具体的施策を基本に全体としてのマスタープランとタイムスケジュールを設定する。

3. マスタープランの実施

1) 技術員の派遣

技術員の選定、派遣時期、派遣期間等は調査事業を通じて設定していく。

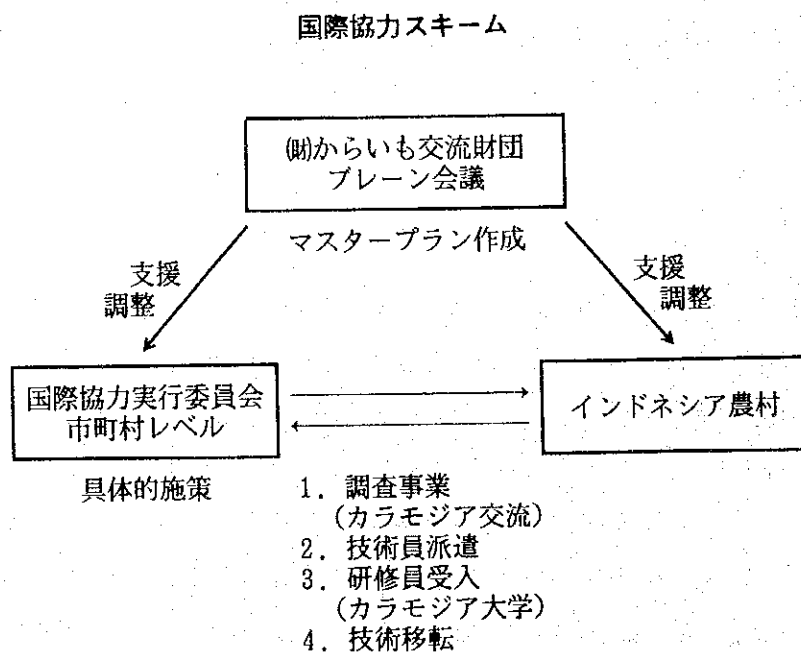
2) 研修員（生）の受入・研修

研修生の選定については、技術員の意見を尊重しながら、決定していく。分野に関しては、農業分野だけを問わず、行政・農業・企業の3分野を網羅する形態で招へいする。受入れについては、3分野の研修生を一括して一地域で受け入れることにしたい。研修形態は、これまで財からも交流財団が行ってきた民泊を基本にした方法を踏襲する。また、座学については、アジア・太平洋農村研修センター（財団事務所）において充実したカリキュラムを基本に行う。

3) 技術援助

技術援助の項目、時期については調査事業を通じて設定していく。

以上のスキームを下記に図表で示す。



からいも交流財団

国際協力コンセプト（インドネシア側）

地域組織の構築

日本側の国際協力実行委員会のカウンターパートとしてインドネシア側の地域組織（村おこしグループ）を構築する必要がある。この組織は、日本側の実行委員会の構成と同様、行政レベルで構成するのではなく、行政、農業、地場産業など多岐にわたった村民で構成する。この構築の過程で、村のシステムに変革をもたらし、村の活性化を真剣に考えるグループの姿が浮き彫りにされてくる。もちろん、この組織は地域行政に認知される形態でなければならない。

専門員の派遣

上の地域組織の構築のためにも専門員を現地に派遣し、組織作りを徹底する。また、村の基礎調査も同時に進める。

日本側調査団の受け入れ

地域組織は日本側調査団を民泊の形態で受け入れる。地域組織は、民泊を引き受けてくれる家庭を探す行為を通じて、地域組織の村での信用と活動の主旨が定着・拡大していく。これによって、日本側調査団を村全体で受け入れるという意識が定着し始め、日本側の支援を受け入れる意識的基盤が整備されていく。また、民泊を受け入れる家庭は、行政や高所得者層を外し、低所得者層を主とする。これによって、日本側調査団の主旨が効果的にかつ広範囲に定着していく。同時に、低所得者層による受け入れは、日本側にとっても村が抱える問題を容易に把握することができ、かつ、受け入れ家庭にとっては自信と誇りを取り戻すことになる。これは、村民の意識変革・活性化には不可欠なプロセスである。

第一次調査団の行動

地域組織との対話を通じ、トータルな意味での村のニーズを引き出すことに努める。有機的に絡み合った村の経済的・政治的・文化的側面の全体象を把握することに努める。一分野・団体に偏った支援の体制はとらないとする行動を徹底するべきである。第一回目の調査団は、調査の主旨が理解され、村民からの信用を得ることができればそれで充分といえる。

第二次調査団の派遣

第二次調査団は、村の経済的・政治的・文化的ボトムアップを支援するためにリーダーと

して活動できる人材を発掘することを主旨とする。人材は第一次産業にこだわることなく、複数の分野にわたって発掘されることが望まれる。村のトータルなシステムを支援する日本側の姿勢は、村全体に受け入れられる素地を形成する。

研修員の受け入れ

第二次調査団に選抜された研修員を(財)からも交流財団で受け入れ、日本側の実行委員会に委託する。分野は少なくとも農業・行政・企業で受け入れる。人員は少なくとも各分野2名ずつの計6名とする。

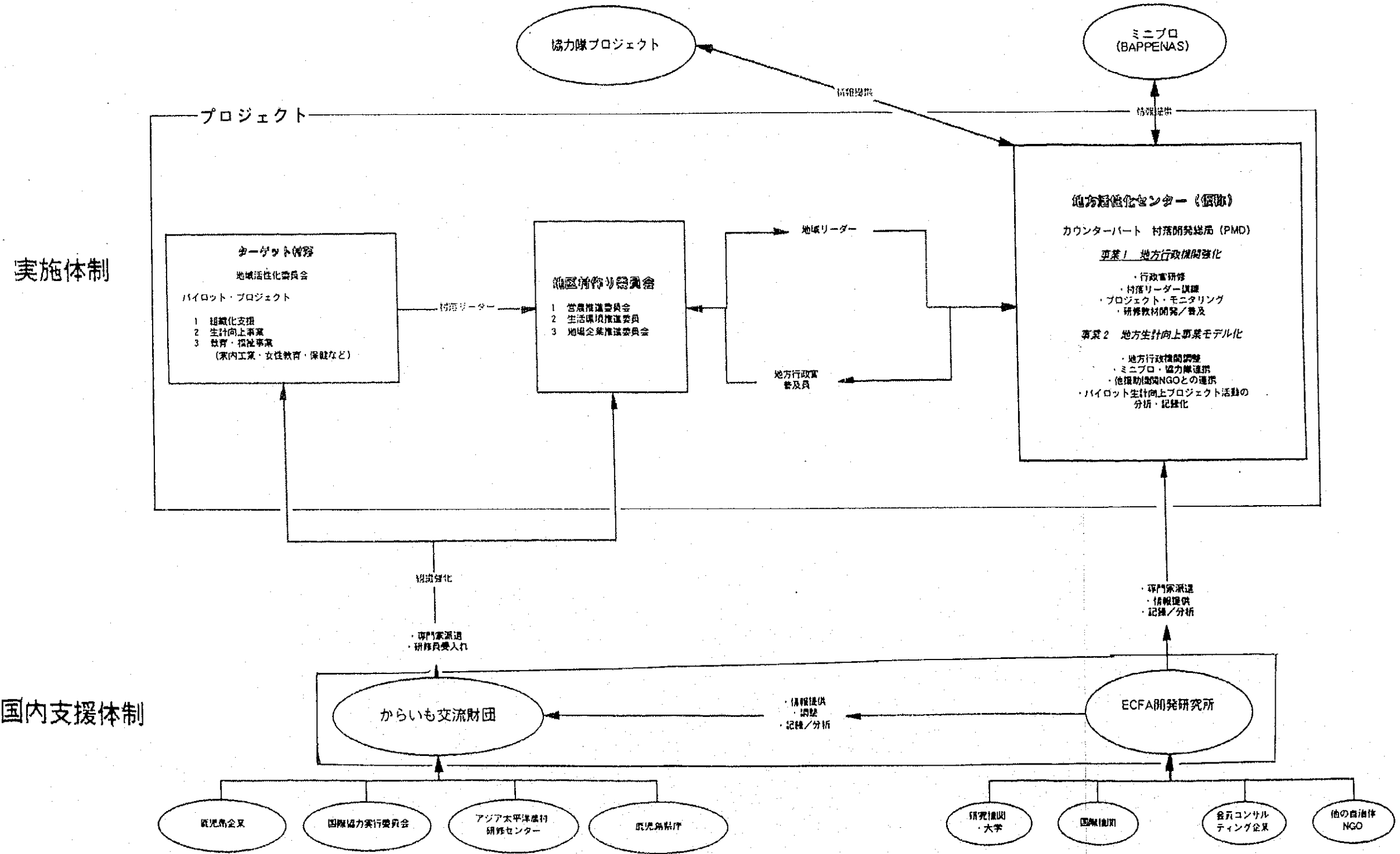
研修カリキュラムについては、実行委員会の状況に合わせ、ブレーン会議で決定する。

個別プロジェクト

個別プロジェクトについては、専門員・調査団の報告を基に決定していく。ゆえに、技術支援・資金援助の時期・項目等を今の段階で言及することはできない。いずれにしても、トータルな村の支援の基に個別プロジェクトは設定されるべきものと認識する。

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スラウェシ村落貧困対策計画実施想定図





JICA