

5.2. General

Project Context

From the description concerning the context of each field above, it can be seen that in general, the selection of locations is commenced by survey and research in order to determine feasibility of the locations for activities to be implemented. When the locations are found feasible, implementation of highly required projects, such as clean water and irrigation facilities is applied. Concerning newly introduced activities derived from concerned authorities and JE Team, a try-out would be done, like in the fields of agriculture of food crop and cattle breeding. The try-out is very useful to see effectiveness of the project in terms of implementation process and results to be gained. Based on results of try-out, things to be improved can be identified. Therefore, the try-out process enables us to see feasibility of the program. For instance, in the field of goat breeding, result of try-out suggested that Etawa-variety goats are not suitable, then during implementation process the variety is changed to local one.

Ideas for activities are usually derived from two models. Some are derived from Concerned authorities and JE and some other from community. Agriculture Service, for instance, recommended to renew the seedling of peanut whereas in the field of Baliness Cow development, the idea was from Cattle Breeding Service. On the other hand, ideas derived from the community are among others Development of Clean Water Facilities.

Viewing from the process of project locations and primary ideas of programs, it is suggested that the principle of PPWT program Supported by JICA is always open and welcoming ideas from government and community.

Inputs

It seems that inputs of projects in all fields of activities are similar. The basic principle is that there should be sharing of contribution between target community and JICA Barru. This is done based on the condition that firstly, nature of the project is “ implementation support “ so that it is impossible to provide full assistance. Secondly, the impact of the project is to stimulate participation of the community in implementation process of any activity.

Concerning the nature of project and mechanism of input provision, the impacts are clearly seen in which in government project their participation is not involved. With this model introduced by JE, it is expected that it can be replicated by government after the accomplishment of JICA Barru Project.

Concerning the aspect of target group selection, it seems that JE rely on the Dusun headmen or community leaders. Such process is commenced from project strategies which let higher components to be entry point in approaching the community.

Process

Planning

In general it can be seen that planning model developed by JE Team in all fields is planning together with community through discussion with community leaders and village staff as well as target groups. This mutual planning seems to be effective to activate community participation. Therefore, all implementation processes are based on mutual agreement so that mechanism of internal control can be maintained. For instance, in the case of developing irrigation in Dusun Galung, where local people were lazy to work, group chairman announced in the mosque that every body should come to work.

Implementation

At implementation stage, approach applied by JE in all activities are group approach. So, when implementation is the process, the formed groups are the ones directly involved and they are responsible for the activities. JE function mere to provide guidance. This group approach is effective to involve the community in implementation process of the activities because entire responsibilities of activities are given to the groups. For instance in the Project of Irrigation Development, the groups had already had rules formulated by themselves concerning the time for work and sanctions for the members who did not come to work.

Although it is the group that take responsibility over activity implementation, yet, the JE are still active to provide technical guidance on group strengthening, since after the project terminates the groups can work in self-reliant ways.

Results

Concerning the aspect of result achievement, it seems that there are significantly different achievement between one field and another. In the field of Cattle Breeding, especially in cow breeding and Goat Bank, the process of breeding is still in the process up to present time. Target of return seems to be difficult to achieve. This is due to such conditions as deaths, sterility, and unmerited age of the cattle so that they can not bear yet.

Concerning the aspect of knowledge and skill improvement, the groups got them very much from the JE especially the specific ones, like characteristics of sick cattle. Although medical treatment was taught to them, but they could not do that in alone considering the expensive drugs and technical treatment which needs specific skills.

In the field of Agriculture of Food Crops, cultivation of onion was carried out by groups whose management had been trained in Nganjuk under coordination of JICA. At the time being it is reaching the harvest. On the other hand, the activities organized by Agriculture Service have not been seen the results.

In the field of Irrigation Development, in Dusun Kaerangnge (Jambae), the facilities could have been enjoyed by the community in 1998. In spite of the fact, they were damaged due to the flood so that they could no longer be utilized. JICA side had carried out some measures to repair them and it intended to fulfill community's request, but the community did not apply their proposal. In Dusun Galung and Dusun Chenne development of irrigation facilities is still in the process, whereas in Latobang it is canceled due to some delay and too many demands of the community.

Impacts

In general, the impacts of the PPWT Project supported by JICA Barru include improvement of human resources, especially skills on agriculture, irrigation development, development of clean water facility, etc. Income generating cannot be identified yet, but the aspect to support it has been achieved through improvement of village market place.

Facilitation by JE

Concerning technical facilitation, JE are sufficiently active with successful approach. Because of this, there are no significant constraints in dealing with local people, although at the outset they made approach to community leaders and village staff. And, finally they

could run their activities together with local community. From the aspect of approach to community, there is no specific strategy from the project. As the result, at implementation stage JE learnt much autodidactly. They made improvisation to get closer with the community. For instance, language constraints can be overcome through interaction and application of visual aids or pictures. This method is the strength of the project.

In spite of the fact, limited tenure of the JE, i.e. only two years, is also another constraint for the project. It is because the new JE ought to learn on the project progress and to make reproach. As the result, the change of JE is considered as not effective.

Counterparts

Talking about the condition of the project, actually position as counterpart is very strategic, since they learn much from JE during their facilitation for JE as well as from the community. In addition, knowledge on project strategies either on whole project activities or in the fields of activities is acknowledged by the counterparts.

In spite of the fact, there is a fundamental problem concerning the activities of counterparts. Some of them were not active enough due to their allowance from Bappeda. It seems that Bappeda did not pay its attention to this case. When they were conformed about their readiness to continue the project, one counterpart in the field of Research on Marketing did not show his will.

Concerned Authorities

In general, roles of concerned authorities both in terms of institution and personal, i.e. as technical Facilitators, are not active. Their reason is the existing other PPWT project that they should handle as well. The problem facing the technical facilitators is many other programs from their Services that must be taken into account. Another problem is the task of Project Manager in combination as technical facilitator which they should do.

It is rather, when they're conformed, the concerned authorities said ready to continue the programs, but in the evidence during project implementation which is now coming into accomplishment, they did not show their activeness.

VI. SUGGESTIONS AND INPUTS

For the follow-up of PPWT Project Supported by JICA Barru, there are some suggestions for District Government of Barru; Bappeda and Concerned Authorities, JICA Barru, and Government of Indonesia. All are with expectation that in the coming future project implementation could be more consistent with direction lied down by Junior Expert Team. And it is expected also that strategies and methodologies of PPWT Project Supported by JICA Barru can be replicated for other programs.

District Bappeda of Barru

- This authority should be more active in monitoring other concerned authorities in the tasks as facilitation for various PPWT locations in Barru, especially when JICA terminates. This is very important because its activeness is highly required by the community, particularly in providing technical service.
- It must make this PPWT Project Supported by JICA as a reference in the application of other programs developed in Barru, especially in terms of strategy and methodology ranging from project preparation, planning, implementation to the evaluation.
- It should still use counterparts of the present time, except the one that refused to continue, with notice that aspect of allowance should be solved. The reason is that they have learnt much from JE concerning technique of meeting, approach to community, and other technical skills.
- Counterparts should be directed to do many things in their facilitation, in this case strengthening the groups whereas technical aspect should be emphasized on the technical facilitators.

Concerned Authorities in Each Field

- They must be more active in their facilitation to the project developed by JE, both on-going and accomplished ones. So that, there will be linkage of technical assistance from so far applied by JE.

- The occupation as Project Manager for PPWT Project should be separated from technical facilitator so that those people holding the jobs could concentrate on their respective tasks, surely entailing coordination among them.
- It is suggested that one technical assistance be assigned specifically in locations developed by JE.

Junior Expert Team

- It must give special guidance to each authority, especially for technical facilitators, concerning project implementation from planning, implementation, up to evaluation. As the result, when JICA Barru terminates, there will no significant change in the facilitation process.
- It should provide specific guidance (training course) to staffs of District Bappeda, Barru, concerning methodology of participatory project implementation referring to the PPWT Project Supported by JICA Barru.

JICA

- It should review the possibility to prolong JE contract if project conditions so.
Government of Indonesia (Bappenas)
- Procedures of budget should be made simpler, especially in relation to PPWT Project in Barru, so that it can give maximal support for concerned authorities after the JICA terminates.

Locations of Project Implementation

Fields	Locations		No. of Target Groups
	Dusun	Desa	
<i>Cattle Breeding</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balinese Cow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pange, Palakka Gelengnge, Bangabangae Barang, Tompo, Batulappa, Kalompi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palakka Anabanua Tompo Galung 	50 households
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goat (Goat Bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gelengnge, Chamming Pellemmallimpo Watu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anabanua Palakka, Tompo Libureng 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 people 25 people 25 people 25 people
<i>Vegetables</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of seeding station Chili Melon Okura/Malohe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barang Barang Cenne Chamming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tompo Galung Palakka Palakka 	<p>All farmers in or outside Barru District</p> <p>Local community</p>
<i>Food Crops</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peanut Onions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pange, Palakka, Chamming, Kaerangnge, Cenne Allejjang Cenne, Kaerangnge Allejjang 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palakka, Anabanua Palakka Anabanua 	<p>Local community</p> <p>31 people of 3 groups</p>
<i>Irrigation</i>			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kaerangnge, Latobang Galung Cene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palakka Palakka Galung Palakka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 people 40 people 2- people 33 people
<i>Village Development</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building of clean water facilities Market Improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chamming Persipan Pellemmallimpo Galung Daccipong Pange Tompo Lemo-Lemo Palakka Tompo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palakka Tompo Galung Anabanua Palakka Harapan Palakka Tompo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55 households 64 households 220 households 63 households <p>Local Community</p>

Annual Project Implementation

		Year					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Baseline Survey		→					
Animal Husbandry	Tryout of Cultivation for Balinese Cows			→			
	Weighting and measure of Cows		→	→	→		
	Analysis of cattle weed			→	→	→	
	Raising of Balinese Cows			→			
	Raising of Etawa-variety goats				→		
	Developing of local goat (Goat Bank)				→		
Irrigation	Making of map topography			→			
	Measure of sea surface			→			
	Drilling of underground water for survey			→			
	Improvement of irrigation in Dusun Kaerengnge, Desa Palakka				→		

		Year					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Food Crops	Developing irrigation facilities in Dusun Galung Desa Galung						➔
	Survey of rainfall and temperature			➔			
	Try out of extension on peanut seedling from Bogor			➔			
	Try out of compost			➔			
	Extension of certification of peanut from Malang, East Java (Cultivation of peanut)				➔		
	Distribution of onions						➔
Training	Training of work action				➔		
	Training for farmers in Nganjuk						➔
Village/Area Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making of clean water facilities • Improvement of clean water facilities • Making of family lavatory 			➔	➔	➔	➔
					➔	➔	
	Research on household economy			➔			
	Discussion for research needs in village		➔	➔	➔		

		Year					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Research on marketing	Data collection on marketing		→				
	Survey on market price		→				
	Survey on system of marketing for peanuts			→			
	Survey on marketing system of peanuts, vegetables, and goats			→			
	Marketplace improvement			Palakka →	Tompo →	Harapan →	
Vegetables	Developing of seedling station for vegetables				→		
	Making of vegetable garden pilot project					→	
	Cultivating melon				→		

Results of Interview

Day/Date : Thursday, August 19, 1999

Time : 10:00 – 11:15 a.m.

Place : Office of JICA Barru

Name	Chiekako Yoshida
Tenure	January 15, 1998 – January 9, 1999
Field	Cattle Breeding
Locations	Initially only two villages (Desa), but later they extended to four villages conferring nine dusuns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desa Palakka (Dusun Pange) - Desa Anabuana (Dusun Galengnge, Allejjang, Bangabangae) - Desa Tompo (Dusun Barang, Tompo, Batulappa) - Desa Galung (Dusun Kalompi)
Method of Location Selection	Locations determined by Bappeda
Target Group	50 households; 5 – 6 households for each dusun, and max. 10 households in a given dusun.
System of Determining Target Group	With acknowledgement of Desa Chief, Dusun headman listed households considered as appropriate to get cow assistance. Then, JICA side got direct check them by applying certain criteria; they are not civil servants, willing to raise the cattle, residing in the dusun justified by their identity cards, and with low income viewed from the physical conditions of their houses and level of income. From the direct check, the households as project beneficiaries were determined.
System of Provision and Return	Two female cows are given to the respective farmers (target groups). In accordance with the agreement, they will return two resulting / young cows to JICA after they arise for five years. The JICA project will give the latter cows to Service of Animal Husbandry so that it can distribute them to other beneficiaries (list of beneficiaries has been available). The cattle given is bred primary by husbands since according to the results of JICA observation, the wives cannot breed it. In spite of the fact, it is not possible that they together with

	their children would assist their husbands, since when their husbands go to the fields, they and their children would provide salty water to the cattle.
System of Breeding	For half of a day, the cattle is brought to the stall and another half of day is let free. This system is applied because during try-out, stalling system was in fact failed.
Level of Target Achievement	It seems that target of return of 4 cows following 5 years cannot be achieved because up to now, stepping to year ... only two young cows survives. Thus, the target would only be 50%.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting has been held in respective village aiming at improving knowledge and skills of the farmers in cattle breeding, especially in relation to the symptom of diseases suffered by the cattle. - Producing brochure containing vaccination for the cow, woof, period of pregnancy (still in the process) - Construction of clamping stall for specific treatment fore the cattle such as injection, installing ear tag, and checking the cattle health. - To contact Animal Husbandry Service for the severe disease of the cattle, whereas for the light disease, the JE would directly cure them.
Concerned Authorities	Service of Animal Husbandry
Approach	JE stayed one year in the house of Dusun headman, and during that period JE holds socialization to the community till the they are familiar to the JE. At the time being, JE no longer live in the village.
Constraints and Problems	<p>Knowledge, skills and concerns of the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the cattle is sick, the community reports just to the JE staff and the cattle would be secured free of charge, while if they go to the Service, they should pay. As the result, they usually what they can do is merely to let the cattle sick waiting for its self-recovered. The condition of severe sickness leads to the death of the cattle since it can no longer be recovered. So, it JE that always came to the Service when they found such cases. - Community has not had appropriate skill and knowledge on the cattle treatment. - Sometimes community does not care about their cattle. This is due to the condition that raising cattle is a mere side job.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The community does not want to change their system of raising cattle. <p>Program continuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full-time counterparts recruited by Bappeda are actually ready to continue the program with knowledge and skills they got during their facilitation for JE. They are not civil servants, rather contracted persons, so that when the project terminates, their tenure will be terminated as well. It means that their wage from Bappeda would end, too. On the other hand, technical facilitators from concerned authorities with status as civil servants were seldom to come with JE to the field, resulting in the fact that they are not too familiar with local people and they do not understand properly project development managed by JICA.
Support from Technical Authorities	<p>Support from Service of Animal Husbandry has not been maximal. This is suggested by the absence of its specific concerns to the project. Officials from the service have never visit the project locations with their own initiatives. They come only when JICA asks them. They would come to the location with their own initiative when the project program is relevant with their service's program, such as vaccination which is conducted for whole Barru District, whereas JICA expects that the Service would continue the program after JICA terminates.</p>

Day/Date : August 27, 1999

Time : 10:20 – 11:30

Place : Office of JICA

Name	<i>Hasanuddin</i>
Tenure	January 1995 – December 1999
Field	Animal Husbandry
Junior Expert	Cikako Yoshida (Cows) and Yoshikawa Ayumi (Goat)
System of Selection	Proposed by Service of Animal Husbandry
Tasks	To facilitate JE as a spokesman / mediator to the community and to explain certain things described by JE as well as to be involved during survey.
System of Setting up Field	Determined directly by Bappeda based on recommendation from Service of animal Husbandry
Achievement of Activity Target	For cow only 60 %, and they were failed in some villages. For goat still in the process of breeding where previously completely failed.
Skill Gained from JE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge on method of raising cows and goat • Method to generate participatory meeting with community
Skill and Knowledge Transfer Process	Directly viewing what JE did and asked any thing he did not understand
Involvement in Monev	Directly involved in controlling and interviewing as well as directing a meeting.
Support from Concerned Authorities	In the meeting, they sometimes come. Their support had not been maximal, it was only JICA that proactive. Communication was not so smooth since technical facilitators were not active.
Readiness for Follow-up	Community: Difficult to predict. Service/Sector: Difficult to predict Full-time Counterpart: Ready to continue as long as relevant to the present activities

Anticipative Measures	Involvement of officials from concerned authorities ought to increase, and PPL needs to activate
Problems and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Level of concerns of concerned authorities (Services) relatively low.• Payment of wages always late• No concerns of a• authorities and counterparts/facilitator

Day/Date : August 19, 1999

Time : 10:30 - 11:45

Place : Office of JICA Barru

Name	<i>Ryogo Watanabe (Previously Kazumi Kato)</i>
Tenure	June 1997 - August 1999
Field	Horticulture
Programs	Food crops and vegetables
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For melon: Desa Tompo - Dusun Barang, Desa Palakka - Dusun Chenne, Desa Galung and Karangnge Desa Palakka. • For chili: Dusun Barang, Desa Palakka - Dusun Galung, Desa Galung and Karangnge Desa Palakka. • For Okura: tryout in Dusun Chenne.
System of Setting up Field	Set up previously by the project in accordance with geographic condition of the area.
Target Group	All members of community within a dusun, but especially for Okura, it is still under tryout process and it is still in the first year.
Target Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Especially chili has been harvested for the first time, and the produces have been sold in the supermarket • Melon was not so successful in 2998 due to the season, yet in 1999, it is successful. • Okura has been successful, but merely for household consumption.
System of Knowledge Transfer	It was carried out through group leaders with expectation that they would share it with their members.
Concerned Authorities and Counterparts	Service of Food Crop Agriculture. Counterparts assigned had been pensioned and until recently no replacement.
Support from Concerned Authorities	Not maximal

Roles of JE in Project	During seedling process, soil cultivation, and dike of embankment, they work together with community. Especially for treatment, it was carried out in routine manner (JE staying in the location).
Problems and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community felt that they knew things to do, but in fact they did not. It was then proven during try-out.• Community too much complaining and demanding although not related to the project, like sport facilities.• PPL from Agriculture Service not active.• There is a worry to take measure for seedling facilities developed by JICA.

Day/Date : August 19, 1999

Time : 12:00 - 11:25

Place : Office of JICA Barru

Name	<i>Taya Toru</i>
Tenure	December 1997 - December 1999
Field	Horticulture
Programs	Peanut and onion
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Peanut: Desa Anabanua (Dusun Allejjang), Desa Palakka (Dusun Pange, Palakka, Kaerengnge, Camming, and Chenne) • For Onion: Desa Anabanua (Dusun Allejjang), Desa Palakka (Dusun Kaerengnge and Chenne)
System of Setting up Field	Set up previously by the project in accordance with geographic condition of the area, especially the availability of water. It was commenced by joint research between Service of Food Crop Agriculture and JICA.
Method of Determining Commodities	It was determined by Service of Food Crop Agriculture and JICA which was commenced by joint research.
Target Group	<p>For Peanut:</p> <p>No restriction depending on numbers on community to be involved.</p> <p>For Onion:</p> <p>Allejjang 6 persons, Karangnge 13 persons, and Jene 12 persons. Each group elected its chairman.</p>
System of Determining Target Group	It was commenced by meeting with community in order to explain aims of the project and to set up conditions to pay Rp. 100,000 to test degree of seriousness of the community. In addition, JE also gather information personally from community members, especially the youths.
Concerned Authorities	Service of Food Crop Agriculture.
Target Achievement	Commodities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onions had not been harvested until recently • Peanut failed and the prepared seedling partially grew. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of community aspiration was rather high in line with their increasingly active to listen to the radio about the price and to discuss the problems they were facing especially concerning commodities.
Support from Concerned Authorities	<p>Service of Food Crop Agriculture was not so active, and even it was very demanding for the motorcycles and the part-time counterparts were not active as well.</p> <p>Full-time counterparts were sometimes present for the unpaid wage reason.</p>
Problems and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget of Service of Food Crop Agriculture was late and this violated original consensus , namely mutual implementation (Note: JICA Budget in April whereas Penda November) • Available seedling would be run out before its use, so seedling garden is required. • Part-time counterparts were not so active <p>Service of Food Crop Agriculture expected JICA to fill in the garden previously made. As the result, to fill in the garden previously made. As the result, it was worried that the Authority could not possibly follow up the garden.</p>

Day/Date : Thursday, August 19, 1999

Time : 09:15 – 10:20 a.m.

Place : Office of JICA Barru

Name	Hibino Tatsushi
Tenure	July 1998 – September 1999
Field	Irrigation
Locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dusun Karange (Jambae has been accomplished but damaged, whereas in Latoban it was cancelled due to rainfall and local community with their abundant demands. - Dusun Galung, Desa Galung - Dusun Chenne, Desa Palakka
Method of Location Selection	It was commenced by a feasibility study
Target Groups	113 people comprising 20 people in Jambae, 40 people in Latoba, 20 people in Galung, and 33 in Jene.
System of Setting up Target Group	Target groups were determined in accordance with numbers of water users in each location.
System of Setting up and Composition of Committee	<p>Meeting is held with the community in order to select the committee with function to coordinate, control, and maintain the irrigation facilities to be built.</p> <p>The composition of the committee comprises chairman, secretary, treasurer, and supervisor (to supervise laborer, project sustainability, and other problems)</p>
System of Development	Development of irrigation was implemented by the community itself without any wage given to them, whereas the supporting materials were provided by JICA.
Activity Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commenced with research by JICA • Discussion with community • Formation of committee • Making of time schedule • Work division • Implementation • Discussion on maintenance

Target Achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Galung and Chenne, the irrigation still under process of implementation • In Kaerenge (Jambae), it has been utilized by the farmers. Yet, in rainy season 1998, flood and erosion caused it damaged and could not longer be used.
Other Target Achievement	To strengthen community Institutions and implementation of mutual assistance as well as to stimulate people's activeness to participate in discussion/meeting.
System of Improvement of Damaged Irrigation	People collect by themselves stones, and operational costs were lent by JICA. Equipment utilized was lent by JICA with stipulation that the committee proposes to JICA through proposal. Especially net was provided by JICA.
Concerned Authorities	Service of Public Work, but it seems that it was not too interested, whereas full-time workers provided by Bappeda were not so active.
Constraints and Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In early stage of project implementation in Dusun Chenne, the locations where the irrigation project would be built had not permission from the owners. Yet, the committee approached them. • To repair damaged irrigation in Jambae, the villagers expected that mounted stones they collected would be bought by JICA. • Its seems that the villagers were less consistent, especially in the case of Dusun Karange, since previously there had been a consensus to repair the irrigation but after that they intended to shift to pump. JICA requires that if they want to make such change they ought to return their loan, namely two millions rupiah from JE which they had not paid yet. • For the follow up preparation, there was no guarantee from concerned authorities and it seems that level of self-reliance of the community was still low.

Day/Date : September 11, 1999

Time : 09:00 – 10:10

Place : Losmen Mini Barru

Name	Andi Baso Makna
Tenure	1997 – 1999
Field	irrigation
Junior Expert	Previously Miyashita and later Hibino
System of Selection	Nothing, rather directly assigned to replace former counterpart since 1999.
Tasks	To facilitate JE as a spokesman / mediator to the community and to explain certain things described by JE as well as to direct every meeting with the community.
System of Setting up Field	Determined directly by Bappeda, not based on discipline of study, since he was graduated only from high school.
Achievement of Activity Target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of irrigation in Desa Palakka, Dusun Kaerenge had been accomplished but damaged as well due to rainy season and erosion. • In Dusun Galung, it was in the process of implementation.
Skill Gained from JE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge on how to hold meeting with participatory community. • Implementation of survey • Technique to draw and calculate irrigation channel • Techniques of planning.
Skill and Knowledge Transfer Process	Directly viewing what JE did and being assigned by JE to do survey, drawing, measurement, and planning. Then, the JE check the work of CP.
Involvement in Money	Directly involved in assessing and interviewing as well as directing a meeting.
Support from Concerned Authorities	There was not, and even they did not care about the project.
Readiness for Follow-up	Community: For the case of damaged irrigation facility in Desa Kaerenge (Jambae) Desa Palakka ready to continue the work, but villagers must be given wages.

	<p>Service/Sector: The possibility is very low since level of government concerns relatively low</p> <p>Full-time Counterparts: If still required, they would get involved since they have got experience during the project process</p>
<p>Anticipative Measures</p>	<p>Involvement of authorities and village staff is very determining the successful project.</p>
<p>Problems and Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers were not so consistent with what had been consensus. For instance, it was a consensus that they had responsibility to repair the irrigation, but later they intended to shift to pump instead. • Level of concerns of authorities to the project is relatively low. • System of payment held by Bappeda was not smooth (always late) • No sanctions for counterparts who were lazy and not active.

Day/Date : August 27, 1999
 Time : 09:00 - 10:15
 Place : Office of JICA Barru

General Data	
Name	Watanabe Masao
Sex	Male
Tenure	August 11, 1997 to End of December 1999
Field	Area Development
Interviewer	H. Muhammad Ashar Karateng
Date	August 19, 1999 in the Office of JICA Barru.
Types of project handled by JE	Area/village development (recently it was integrated or merged) with primary activity on Clean Water Facility Development Project. In addition, he assisted the JE in charge of cattle breeding for Goat Bank Project, and recently in the introduction and try-out of cultivating two varieties of Japanese vegetables (Moloheya and
Project Initiation	PSAB Project has been available before JE came. Yet, according to information JE obtained, PSAB project was the initiative of the community emerging in Discussion on Dusun Potentials (MPD). In the meeting, the project was prioritized by the community. On the other hand, vegetables were the only initiation of the JE after they saw the potentials of human resources development through improvement of household's nutrient status. MPD was to analyze problems and potentials of a dusun. When problems emerge, JE stimulated the community to make the realization by making use of their own potentials in advance. Dusun headman organized villagers present in the discussion. In the MPD, there were programs prioritized to take measure.
Socialization of Project Plans	Through local government and community leaders
JE's View on Community and Target Area	Initiation and self-help of target community are appropriate. The community can be developed. (According to information from JE, this is very different

	from theirs prior to PPWT project implementation, in which at that time the community did not understand the aims of the Project, and it was difficult to derive their participation.) JE did not feel disturbed or constrained with the level of education of the community since specific audio-visual and pictures could be used.
Method of determining Target Group and target area	For PSAB, JE viewed the condition of the location and related them with MPD results. The community involved is those requiring the program. The vegetables are merely the introductory in nature and not primary aim of the Project.
Major Community Group	PSAB all villagers with specification of the poor and women (to light their burden in taking water for daily needs).
How Project Determine Project Activities	It was done by JE. Through PSAB activities, to draw simple map of the dusun, to make a design, measurement, construction, operation, and maintenance. The measure was carried out by JE. The other things were done by the committee previously formed.
Community Contribution	PSAB: Some Rp. 1,000,000 from self-help of the community for developing reservoir and labors, and other were provided by JICA.
<i>Implementation of Project Conducted</i>	
Process of Group Formation	Determination of PSAB personnel determined by the community itself (JE did not know the process)
Form of Groups	Committee, Sections equipped with their job description
Stages of Activity planned relevant with implementation	After the committee was formed, it is submitted to the committee. JE just monitored and encouraged
Frequency of meeting with groups	No regular schedule, according to JE it should be monthly
Residence of JE During Implementation	No regulation, JE stayed in the dusun for one year the first year. After that he stayed in the capital city.
Final Condition of project	Two project handled has been accomplished, and now they are maintained and operated by the committee

Constraints found by JE in the Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some materials kept in the house of Dusun headman were lost. • Because of the use of piping gravitation system, some reservoirs/tubes have different, unfitted height. As the result, streams of water are not flowing evenly to all directions.
JE Understanding on Community Participation	Adequate. The community was participatory
Level of Community Participation	High
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	
Monitoring Implementation	No schedule, since the community would overcome any problem in their own.
Who involved in Monitoring	JE in alone
Level of Project Achievement	Good, the community satisfied
JE View on Project Follow-up	No additional location if JICA terminates, whereas many locations require water. If the Project handled by Service of Public Work (PU) or of Health (Dikes), it would do it without due consultation with community, for instance JICA.
<i>Linkage with Government</i>	
JE Comments on Support from Concerned Authority	Support from PU, Dikes, and PMD are absent, although they were involved. JE was bored to ask for it.
Efforts done by JE to get support	He sent letter to PMD, whereas to other not. Reports were sent to them but no responses. According to JE, it could be that their programs were different
Knowledge Transfer to Technical and full-time counterparts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical counterparts were not active. • Full-time counterparts were adequate through their cooperation from planning to monitoring stages.
JE View on Project Continuation by both C/P	They could not, since technical counterparts were seldom to visit field, whereas full-time counterparts are mere contract workers. So, when the Project terminates, PMD does not know the mechanism of clean water. People said that JE know more than PMD.

Facilitation to Community in Post-JICA Era	To the full-time counterparts, he was smart to stimulate the community although he did learn in university. In addition, he was smart to promote some programs till the community felt attractive. Formerly, he did not know much, but latter he was diligent to learn, even Buginese language, and now he has command in that language. The target toward full-time counterparts achieved.
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Day/Date : August 27, 1999

Time : 09:00 – 10:15

Place : Office of JICA Barru

Name	Hema Malini
Tenure	February 1995 – December 1999
Field	Village Development
Junior Expert	Masao Watanabe
System of Selection	None, directly accepted
Tasks	To facilitate JE as a spokesman / mediator to the community and to explain certain things described by JE as well as to be involved during survey.
System of Setting up Field	Determined directly by Bappeda based on expertise
Achievement of Activity Target	All have been achieved, among others provision of clean water, familial lavatory, and Goat Bank. Even for the improvement of female skills, namely making cake for sale (it was successful).
Skill Gained from JE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to mobilize the community • Knowledge on some kinds of goat diseases and method to overcome them • Project monitoring system • Method to generate participatory meeting with community
Skill and Knowledge Transfer Process	Directly viewing what JE did and asked any thing he did not understand
Involvement in Monev	Directly involved in judging and interviewing as well as directing a meeting.
Support from Concerned Authorities	None, and even they have no concerns over the programs.
Readiness for Follow-up	<p>Community:</p> <p>It is possible for them to ready for follow-up since previously there has been a consensus concerning the management.</p>

	<p>Service/Sector: There is little possibility since it is less concerned with the project.</p> <p>Full-time Counterparts Ready since they have gotten experience from the project.</p>
Anticipative Measures	<p>There should be certainty from chairmen of concerned technical authorities (part-time counterparts) to be active and to treat the activities as a part of their work.</p>
Problems and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of understanding of community is still low, since they frequently misunderstood about what has been explained. • Level of concerns of concerned authorities (Services) to the project is relatively low. • Payment of wages always late • No sanction for the inactive/lazy counterparts.

Day/Date : Thursday, August 19, 1999

Time : 12:00 a.m. – 1:20 p.m.

Place : Office of JICA Barru

Name	Kazushi Takahashi
Tenure	April 1998 – April, 2000
Field	Village Development
Program	Development of clean water and Management of cashew
Locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dusun Dacippong, Desa Anabanua - Dusun Bange Desa Palakka - Dusun Camming Desa Palakka <p>(information gathered below is related to Dusun Camming)</p> <p>Clean water facility developed in Dusun Camming is a new location pioneered by JE. Similar activity in Dusun Dacippong Desa Anabanua was formerly facilitated by Oguni and in Dusun Pengnge Desa Palakka by Keiko. They were no longer as JE, and it was handled by the present JE (Kazushi).</p>
Method of Location Selection	Outputs of discussion on potentials and needs in 1995 suggest the urgent needs of villagers for clean water facility, especially those residing in central area who lack water sources. On the other hand, those residing in one peripheral or marginal area took water from the river and in another one from neighbor village which was developed by Care International.
Target Group	In Dusun Camming, some 55 households of 100 households (more than 50 %) become target groups. Information on two other dusuns was not clear.
System of Determining Target Group	No information
Concerned Authorities	Office of PMD Barru District.
Target Achievement	Ten water faucets were built, each of each can be utilized by 5 households, and around the water sources were built a reservoir
System of Development	Community self-help covers Rp. 1,000,000 and JICA assistance RP. 40,000,000. Installation to each household was charged to the users.

System of Water Management	The facility had been utilized by the target households. To maintain the facility, JE suggested that each household user should contribute Rp. 500 per month collected to the dusun chairperson and local religious leader. And the money had been in the hand of these two persons.
Support from Concerned Authorities	PMD as the concerned authority should have supported the provision of water facilities. But in fact, it did not give proper attention to the program. When the facility would be built, the fund were expected to derive from three components; JICA, PMD, and local community, yet, at that time PMD gave its reason that there was no fund for that, and its staff did not have time to afford it. This is a special constraint for the Project.
Constraints and Problems	<p>Knowledge, skills and concerns of the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community has actually understood how to repair or improve the facility. So when it damages, the JE should come to do that. - Originally there was a cadre / facilitator with sufficiently appropriate skills trained by JE. Yet, he has gone to Malaysia. <p>Program continuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full-time counterparts recruited by Bappeda are actually ready to continue the program with knowledge and skills they got during their facilitation for JE. They are not civil servants, rather contracted persons, so that when the project terminates, their tenure will be terminated as well. It means that their wage from Bappeda would end, too. So that there would be difficulty concerning who would take over the JE roles. - According to JE, the only expectation is to generate motivators from the community itself that would take over the JE roles. Yet, until recently JE has not seen the capable ones. Although in terms of technical aspect, in average they have been able to repair the damage, yet they still need motivators.

Cultivation of Cashew	
Locations	Dusun Watu was chosen for the tryout. In this dusun, eight farmers cultivate the crops. Formerly, it was developed in Dusun Dacippong with similar activities as above but cultivated by some 30 farmers.
Method of Location Selection	Results of study carried out by Service of Agriculture suggest that cashew is suitable to cultivate.
Target Group	40 people with 75 Ha area for the tryout, whereas for the recent development, it is cultivated by eight people outside of the 40.
Activities	Training on mengaci kernels of cashew.
Concerned Authority	Office of PMD
Target Achievement	No profits have been gained, yet people would still continue the activity.
Support for Concerned Authority	Not maximal
Problems and constrains	Community has not been skillful in mengaci the cashew and they still need guidance from JE.

Day/Date : Friday, September 10, 1999

Time : 10:00 – 11:45

Place : Office of JICA Barru

Name	Gunawan
Tenure	1995 – 1997 in the field of Plantation, 1997 – present in the field of Marketing
Tasks	<p>In the first year of PPWT, there had not specific tasks as counterparts, as the result they made their own programs. Later in the following years, they had clear programs.</p> <p>In the field of marketing, the counterpart is in charge to gather information concerning prices of commodities (market research) and to seek for business partner for the products of the PPWT farmers.</p>
Things Being Learned	<p><i>System of program Formulation;</i> JICA formulated programs starting from outputs of research to program realization which is really generated in accordance with community needs. In addition, funding is always available whenever they need since it is indeed provided prior to the formulation of programs. In contrast, in Indonesia, one plans first, then funding is sought for.</p> <p>Knowledge was little learned from the JE. Although JE had skills in their respective fields, but there is no guarantee that they can be applied in Indonesia. Even, the JE learned much from the counterparts in particular and the community in general.</p>
Locations	In two Desa, namely Anabanua and Palakka. All fields were included, since the two desa are prioritized location of the PPWT Project, whereas other four desa are expected to get impacts from them after the programs are implemented. In 1994, prior to PPWT project, a research had been conducted in the two desa.
Target Groups	Farmers

Successful Facilitation	Marketing field was successful because of the flexible facilitation. At present, the pattern of partnership for agricultural product marketing has been changed. Formerly, enterprises collaborated with government to buy farmers' products, but now, they can buy directly from the farmers partnership.
Problems and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• JICA was not transparent in terms of program funding• Payment of wages always late• Mechanism of responsibility of counterpart was confused; on one hand the counterparts working to facilitate JE but on another hand their honorarium was paid by government, so that JE could not take firm action for counterparts who were not serious to implement their tasks, such as seldom came to the office and to the fields.