

Day/Date : Saturday, September 5, 1999

Time : 10:15 – 11:45

Place : Office of Service of Animal Husbandry Barru

Name	Amin Manggabarani
Occupation	Head of Office of Service of Animal Husbandry Barru
Role of Animal Husbandry in PPWT	<p>Involved in planning process by giving recommendation on the types or variety of cattle that can be bred in the PPWT locations.</p> <p>To facilitate the JE in the field of fattening cows implemented in Desa Tompo and Palakka, since the JE should get approval from the service when they want to carry out their activities. For instance, when JE would carry out extensions, the materials for the extensions should be checked and approved by the service of Animal Husbandry. In addition, if JE found that the cattle were in not good condition, the service would provide medicine or give direct treatment. Formerly, the service provided the medicine straightforwardly, but later when JE required medicine, the service gave prescription and JE bought them. Yet for vaccination, the service the service provided its service for all villages, not only in the location of PPWT project promoted by JICA and by Service of Animal Husbandry.</p>
Forms of PPWT Program in the Field of Cattle Breeding	<p>In the field of cattle breeding, cow deployment program was divided into two, one handled by JICA and another one handled by the Service of Animal Husbandry. The former would be taken over by the Service in April 2000. In addition, Goat Bank was conducted by the JICA as a try-out. For the variety of cattle raised in Barru, the Service had applied some classifications, namely superior cattle (including cow and free-range chicken), Substitution cattle (i.e. goat) which is now under try-out by JICA, and alternate cattle (including buffalo and duck) which have not been developed entirely).</p>
Locations	<p>For JICA, Deployment of 60 cows in 1996/1997 in Desa Tompo and Palakka and 40 cows in 1997/1998. In two Desa, namely Anabanua and Palakka.</p> <p>For Service of Animal Husbandry, it was also deployed in Desa Tompo (but in other dusun) some 33 cows in 1996/1997, Desa Palakka 40 in 1997/1998, and Desa Libureng 30 cows in 1997/1998</p>

Target Groups	The poor in target location
System of determining Target group	<p>Determination of beneficiaries is based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land readiness - farmers' willingness - poor - willing to raise cattle - willing to be guided <p>The service has two patterns of project; strengthening capital and pattern of the poor. In the former, the targets were villagers who had their own capital whereas the latter were the poor. In strengthening capital, the service provided loan in form of cash with no interest to target groups that would be returned in accordance with agreement. On the other hand, the latter as applied by PPWT, the service provided assistance in form of cows which would be returned in form of cattle as well.</p>
Problems and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate and unpunctual funding so that provision of cattle at the end of the Project, because it should buy them at once. • In terms of implementation, PPWT program especially in the field of cattle breeding was not too integrated because PPWT of the service and that of JICA were implemented separately.
Follow-up Plans	In April 2000 (Post-JICA), the service will develop the cattle in terms of registering of cattle development (System of register by JE was sufficiently complete).

Day/Date : Thursday, September 9, 1999

Time : 12:00 – 13:45

Place : Office of Service of Agriculture Barru

Name	Ir. Zulkifli Razak
Occupation	Head of Office of Service of Agriculture Barru
Organization	Service of Agriculture
Role of Service of Agriculture in PPWT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop human resources in the field of agriculture • To recommend varieties of crops to develop as well as to provide necessary supporting facilitation
Form of PPWT Program by Service of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sending of five farmers and two officials to take apprentice in Nganjuk, East Java (at that time JICA sent also its farmers and officials for onion cultivation) • Planning of building seedling station in Barru (which recently has been built with equipment assistance from JICA). The idea of the station development is from this service, whereas the fund to build this facility was from JICA.
locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tompo • Galung • Palakka • Libureng
Selection of Locations	JICA with Service of Agriculture
Target Group	Farmers
System of Setting up Target Group	The alumna of the apprentice selected 4 - 5 people within farm groups to be guided in try-out of onion in Desa Libureng. JICA system was to determine groups in advance then to select farmers to be sent for apprentice, then as they return they would directly provide guidance for the groups.
Types of Commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onion, still in the tryout in Desa Libureng and developed by apprentice alumna (whereas for JICA the onion had been in cultivation process, no longer as a try-out). • For peanut, the service recommended choosing certificate seedling and it had been done by JICA. Peanut is a commodities developed by farmers far before PPWT program. In spite of the fact, introduction of onion does not make the peanut shifted.

<p>Function and Activities of Seedling Station</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting host plan as source seedling • Provision of seeds to farmers, free of charge at early stage as introduction, later they could be sold. • Promotion of seeds developed in district or even in province
<p>Problems and Constraints</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The service has difficulty concerning the staff who directly provide facilitation to farmers. This is due to the fact that PPL (extension workers) under coordination of the Pemda, no longer of the service. Needless to say, PPL is like a car that transport programs of the service to the community in general, but now the car is taken by Pemda and the service merely provide the goods. At the same time, the service does not have authority to order the programs prepared to be transported. • Funding is not smooth
<p>Follow-up plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The service of Agriculture has assigned a contract worker so as to coordinate the activities of the station as well as other activities in the field.

Day/Date : Saturday, September 10, 1999

Time : 11:00 – 12:30

Place : Office of Service of Plantation Barru

Name	Ir. Andi Hamzah (Project Manager of PPWT) and Drs. Muharram (Technical Facilitator)
Organization	Service of Plantation
Role of Service of Agriculture in PPWT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance of production facilities; pesticides, fertilizer, medicine. • Extensions • Development of farmers' and Plantation staffs' human resources through assigning 3 staffs and 2 farmers to participate in training on Agricultural technology in Bogor in 1996/1997.
Tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Manager; to formulate a planning in accordance with community needs, to solve problems related to government. • Technical counterpart; to coordinate field officers of Service of Plantation.
Varieties of Plants/Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cashew nut in 35 Ha divided into 15 Ha for aged 3 years and 20 Ha for 2 years. The lands belong to the farmers whereas seeds from the service of Agriculture. Selection of this kind of plant is based on consideration of environment conservation. Status: the cashew nut has been blossoming • Cashew in 20 Ha cultivated by farmers. Seeds and lands belong to the farmers. The service provided its assistance in term of technical aspects of cultivation and of fertilizers and pesticides. This kind of plant is considered based on market demand. (for cashew, Service of Plantation was just involved in 1999 and this was based on JICA's request in order to assist in terms of fertilization and techniques of cultivation)
locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cashew nut in Desa Tompo cultivated by 29 farmers • Cashew in Desa Libureng
Target Groups	Farmers

Source of Funding	Activities of Service of Agriculture are funded by APBN, including fertilizer, medicine, herbicide, and honorarium for the officials.
Things Learnt from JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Planning • Discipline.
Level of Achievement	90 percent
Problems and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding is not smooth • PPWT was a mere side job of the Project Manager since he has primary or major tasks from his organization (The manager being interviewed was just assigned as the manager in this year (1999) so that he did not know the condition of the program before his tenure.
Follow-up plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The service of Plantation would conduct continuous guidance for the farmers through extensions. • It is better that PPWT selects one village as its target location so that results of the integrated program would be truly realized.

Day/Date : Thursday, September 9, 1999

Time : 10:00 – 11:30

Place : Office of Service of PMD Barru

Name	Yusuf Tone
Occupation	Project Manager for PPWT
Organization	Service of Rural Community Development (PMD)
Role of Service of Agriculture in PPWT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community preparation through discussion • Guidance for the community • Provision of assistance of clean water facilities in form of piping in the village
Form of PPWT Program by Service of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities of house improvement from Inpres Tk. II in 6 PPWT locations. • Piping in Desa Palakka and Galung
locations	Two Sub-districts and 6 villages
Target Group	Residents of Desa Galung and Palakka
System of Planning	<p>PMD through community leaders in order to grasp or identify problems and needs of community as a whole.</p> <p>JICA directly to the community through planning</p>
Problems and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical facilitator / project manager was always changed, so that he should learn again. As the result, there have been four technical facilitators for PPWT, namely Najamuddin, H. Natsir, Yusuf Tola, and Baharuddin. • Funding is not smooth due to complicated bureaucracy. • Awareness of the community is still low • Project manager took role as technical facilitator as well
Benefits	<p>There have been changes in attitude of the community designated with their maintenance of the facilities provided. This is due to their participation in the program in form of labor and fund so that their sense of belonging towards the program emerges.</p>
Things learnt from JICA	Models of participatory meetings

System of monitoring	Monitoring has been implemented three times through discussion/meeting
Follow-up plan	There have been consensus between concerned parties to continue the program in all fields of activities, where the PMD in the field of rural development

Day/Date : Saturday, September 5, 1999

Time : 7:30 – 10:00

Place : Office of District Government of Barru

Name	Iskandar
Occupation	Assistance II of District Government of Barru
Organization	Representing Bappeda
Background of PPWT	In 1991, a lecture from Unhas newly coming from Japan informed that in Japan there were many funds can utilized for development. In that year, a survey was conducted in order to identify community's problems and needs, based on the results of the survey, a proposal was made (with still enclosing the results of the survey) to propose to Japan Government. Then, a seminar was held in Bappeda (Provincial or District?) which was continued with a workshop in Tokyo Japan.
Form of PPWT Program	Integrated implementation activities
locations	Desa Palakka and Anabanua are two locations of the PPWT approved by Japan Government. Yet, Bappenas intended other 4 villages to be included in PPWT and as the result the locations become six. Former two desa has similar characteristics as other villages in Barru district and thus they were actually treated as sample villages. Before they were selected as PPWT locations, Japanese expert team conducted an observation on vegetation.
Target Group	Community and area
System of Setting up Target Group	No information
Coverage of PPWT	Cattle breeding, agriculture, and Rural Community Development
Concerned Authorities	Animal Husbandry, Agriculture of Food Crop, and PMD
Activities for each field	Animal Husbandry: fattening of cows, try out of goat development Agriculture of Food Crop: Irrigation PMD: Group empowerment and improvement of environment and sanitation

Comparison of PPWT Fund Contribution	(According to Mr. Iskandar, the comparison was that Indonesia is 20 % and JICA 80 %, but it was confirmed to JICA, there was no such regulation or stipulation)
Problems and Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities: Most of the staff are project oriented (with no vision) and not program oriented (with vision). As the result, continuation of the program was not the main consideration, rather their focus was how to accomplish the work in certain period. In addition, release of funding was too bureaucratic leading to its delay of government contribution in certain activities. Whereas, JICA was very tight in its funding referring to the MOU and deciding to implement activities with its own funding and community contribution. • Communities: They do not have sense of belonging to project outputs. • JICA: It is always still and not flexible about the time. It seems that there are some discrimination on some cases, such as facilities or official car where it would not be used if Japanese people were not in inside, whereas the counterparts were using motorcycles.
Target Achievement	There was a plan to add project duration for two years more, and this has been agreed upon. This is done taking into account that some fields have not been ready to continue without JICA since their targets have not been achieved, especially in terms of rural development.
Roles of Bappeda	To do coordination in all activities related to PPWT carried out concerned authorities. In each meeting in the village, Bappeda was always involved.
PPWT Impact to Officials	The growing discipline and work ethos especially related to responsibility. These discipline and work ethos are the attitudes the staff learnt from JE.

RESULTS OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

Date : September 23, 1999

Time : 10:00 - 11:43

Location	Desa Galung, Dusun Batulappa (House of Dusun Headman)
Field	Cattle Breeding
Participants	6 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<p>Provision of 2 female cows to target groups, making of stalls with the following system : JICA provides "palm leaves" for the roof, whereas the villagers prepare beams, boards, nails, bounds, and area. Extension on cow breeding as well as assistance in form of medicine/drugs for cow treatment is carried out. In spite of the fact, villagers were not so sure to raise or to treat their cattle. As the result, JE provided direct treatment, rather than teaching them how to breed the cattle. For instance, when the cattle were stomachache, then JE would directly treat them. The method of treatment known by JE was not known by the villagers. In spite of the fact, since the villagers have had experience to breed cattle in traditional manner from generations, they may be familiar with such symptoms and apply traditional treatment.</p> <p>The male cows were expected from those already bred by the community especially those from assistance of the Service of Animal Husbandry.</p>
Process	<p>JICA staff carried out surveys to set up kinds of assistance that can be provided for the community. Finally, it was determined that Balinese-typed cows for the try-out.</p> <p>Villagers or community that fulfill the criteria were given a form sheet to be completed and submitted to the Village Chief. Through this person, the forms were then delivered to JICA. The JICA side then selected those considered as appropriate as beneficiaries. Numbers that proposed for it were 20 people whereas those receiving the assistance were 12.</p> <p><i>Stages of Cattle Provision</i></p> <p>The cattle were bought by JICA and then they were given directly to the selected target groups. Each household was given 2 female adult cows aged 1 - 2 years old. Those 12 people receiving the assistance comprises: 4 persons from Dusun Batulappa, 4 from Dusun Tompo, and 4 from Dusun Ba'rang.</p> <p><i>System of Cow Return</i></p> <p><i>Stage of Cultivation/Breeding</i> Group of cow receivers would raise</p>

	<p>their cows in the following systems: a half day in the morning they are let free and in the afternoon they are put into the stall to be fed with salty water. For the time being, the cattle can be let free because it was not rainy season. In the rainy season where people have to go to the field to plant rice or vegetables they cannot be free because they can damage the fields. During the feeding, the receiver is usually assisted by his wife or children.</p> <p>In the process, JICA through its JE, practiced the feeding and treatment in direct way when the cattle were sick</p>
Outputs	After being fed, the cattle had borne some seven children until recently.
Impacts	From the aspect of income generating, the cow receiver has not conceived the impact because they have no right to sell them. Yet, they are happy with the assistance of the spouse and children in the leisure time.
Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is better that in the following assistance, male cows were given as well, and the age of the cattle should be uniform. • There should be schedule of routine examination from the service recognized by the community.
Constraints	The terms to return the cattle is four years, and in fact it cannot be fulfilled by the community for the following reasons: different age of the cattle where those with older age could bear earlier than those of younger age, and the second a variety of diseases resulting in constraining pregnancy process.

Date : September 23, 1999

Time : 14:00 - 15:35

Location	Desa Tompo Dusun Pallengmalimpo (House of Group Chairman - 1 Tawe)
Field	Goat Bank
Participants	13 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<p>Provision of 4 female goats and 1 male goat to each group targeted wives of households. Each person within the group is responsible to raise one female goat. Whereas for the male one would be revolved 3 to 7 days in one person. Thus the person in her turn to utilize it would be responsible to raise the male goat.</p> <p>Introduction to the system of Goat Bank whose idea was originated from local community leaders.</p> <p>Extensions</p>
Process	<p>First of all, JICA staff carried out interview directly to the community to ensure whether or not they are willing to raise the cattle. When the certainty was obtained, they were given a form sheet of proposal. Based on the proposal, JICA determined the receivers of the goats and it provided them. Provision of goats was through the local traders with maximal price Rp. 180,000/goat. When they had got the cattle, the community was accompanied by JE to select the goat. The goat given must be returned in two years after they born children. The goats were given in December 1998, so it just 9 months of process.</p> <p>Numbers of people proposed for the cattle are more than the numbers of goats prepared. So, some of them could not get the goat in the first chance and should wait for the second chance.</p> <p>In the process of goat raising, JE came to check the health condition of the goats and to ensure that whether or not the goats are pregnant. At that time, if JE found that the goats were sick, they should give direct treatment. In addition, each group was provided with control book to identify the progress of the goats and their health condition or needs (if pregnant).</p> <p>Each group was recommended to build a stall where they and JICA shared the materials. JICA prepared the roof and the community other materials and area. For the construction of the stall, the community itself took the responsibility.</p>
Outputs	After being fed, some of the cattle had borne children (data on the childbirth of the goats are enclosed).

Impacts	<p>From the aspect of income generating, there has no impact since they have no right to sell the goat yet. Their relation to other activities, such as cooking, rearing children runs properly and as usual. This is due to the few numbers of the cattle that do not disturb their other activities.</p> <p>In spite of the fact, they were not able to take care of their cattle although they had known the characteristics of sick cattle. Even traditional treatment they did not know for this was the first time they raised cattle. According to the community, the JE come and provide medical treatment for the sick goats. Thus, they did not have a chance to give treatment to the goat since all were done by the JE.</p>
Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of goats were increased, because if only one goat, their motivation to take care of the cattle would be low as well. • Wire should be provided for security fence.
Constraints	<p>There were members of the groups whose goats were larger than the male one, then the latter would be frightened. This constrained the pregnancy process.</p> <p>There were members of groups lazy to take care of their cattle and let other members to do so.</p>

Date : September 23, 1999

Time : 15:30 - 16:17

Location	Desa Galung, Dusun Galung (House of Mr. Ahsan)
Field	Vegetables (melon)
Participants	5 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<p>Provision of assistance in form of melon seedling, fertilizer, pesticides, etc., whereas farmers just prepared land and provided maintenance. The results were given to farmers.</p> <p>Marketing for melon has been found, namely in Alfa and Gelael Supermarket of Ujungpandang.</p> <p>Guidance during cultivation process was given by JE so as to check the plants and ensure whether it is in good condition or infected by pest.</p> <p>JICA provides also guideline / manual book on melon cultivation to farmers.</p>
Process	<p>Information on JICA assistance for PPWT in Agriculture field in Desa Tompo is given in the mosque conforming who are interested in and what kinds of plants are intended. The condition is that they must have a land.</p> <p>JICA always introduces new varieties of plants to farmers for diversification, so that they will not longer rely on a single commodity. Formerly, farmers were offered two kinds of plants, namely melon and large-size chili, yet residents of Dusun Galung preferred melon. It was due to the fact that they were worried if they chose chili, then during huge wave the chili would fall down. In spite of the fact, one of villagers, Mr. Damar, in Dusun Karaenge was successful with his chili plant with specific treatment.</p> <p>Last year, some 16 farmers afforded it and they were divided into two groups, eight of each. Yet, at that time they were not successful because of the long drought. On the other hand, in this year, only two persons, one another is Mr. Ichsan, planted melon. After Ichsan harvested his melon, many farmers, previously unwilling to, are interested in planting the plant.</p> <p>Mr. Ahsan is a farmer who has got special training in Japan for melon. According to his, melon still needs to be promoted since it is a new crop or plant in Barru. As the result, he shared his melon to others for them to try. His crop is little but sweeter. He has 7 acres of the area but not all are utilized.</p>

Outputs	This year the crop is once harvested and some marketed in UP and some others given to other farmers to try.
Impacts	<p>Especially for Mr. Ahsan, he becomes more and surer that melon can a commodity for more profit generation because he knows the marketplace.</p> <p>Farmers have sufficient skills gained from their experience and learnt from JE about melon cultivation.</p>
Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance and support from Service of Agriculture are required. • Capital assistance and marketing should be followed up as done by JICA.
Constraints	<p>Farmers do not have sufficient capital for planting this crop. And for the time being they could plant the crop with JICA assistance. Thus, if there were no more assistance, farmers would cultivate in accordance with their own capital.</p> <p>From marketing aspect, for the time being JICA is always helpful to find out market for their produces, so that if JICA has gone, they have no clear idea about the market place.</p> <p>The substitute of JE after JICA terminates is not clear.,</p>

Date : September 23, 1999

Time : 16:17 - 16:45

Location	Desa Galung, Dusun Galung (House of Mr. Akhsan)
Field	Agriculture (large-sized chili)
Location	Dusun Kaerenge Desa Palakka
Participants	5 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<p>Provision of assistance in form of chili seeds, pesticide, etc., whereas the farmers merely prepare lands and to cultivate them. The outputs would be given to farmers</p> <p>Assistance for market accesses.</p> <p>Guidance during cultivation process of the chili by JE who came to check the crop one by one in order to ensure that the melons are in good condition or infected by pest.</p> <p>JICA provides also guideline / manual book on large-sized chili cultivation to farmers.</p> <p>Guidance from the JE is also given prior to the planting of the seeds up to end product.</p>
Process	<p>Before this period, farmers of Dusun Camme cultivated the large-sized chili. Yet, it was not very successful. When Mr. Damar visited that place, he became interested in cultivating the crop. He prepared the area and got seed assistance in addition to fertilizer, pesticide, etc. from JICA. And, the equipment to cultivate the soil such as tractor was borrowed from JICA. He started to plant this crop in April on 10 Ha.</p>
Outputs	<p>Mr. Damar had harvested once for the chili and the produces were marketed in supermarkets in UP.</p>
Impacts	<p>Mr. Damar was sufficiently skillful in cultivating the chili, but other farmers were not. This is due to the fact that he was the only one who was interested in cultivating the crop and he got assistance from JE.</p> <p>He as well as other villagers learnt much the work discipline of JE.</p> <p>They got great benefit of the activities.</p>
Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to get access to marketplace of product. • Continued assistance.

Constraints	JICA is helpful in product marketing. But the problem is that if JICA terminates who will assist them especially in terms of marketing.
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Date : September 23, 1999

Time : 16:45 - 17:30

Location	Desa Galung, Dusun Galung (House of Mr. Ahsan)
Field	Vegetables (Onion)
Location of Field	Dusun Kaerenge, Desa Palakka
Participants	5 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<p>Provision of assistance in form of onion seedling, fertilizer, pesticides, etc., whereas farmers just prepared land and provided maintenance. The results were given to farmers.</p> <p>Guidance during cultivation process of the onion was given by JE so as to check the plants and ensure whether it is in good condition or infected by pest.</p> <p>JICA provides also guideline / manual book on melon cultivation to farmers.</p> <p>Guidance from the JE is also given prior to the planting of the seeds up to end product.</p> <p>Training on Agri-business in BLPP Nganjuk, East Java for the selected farmers.</p>
Process	<p>In order to introduce the onion to farmers, JICA and Service of Agriculture dispatched some selected farmers to participate in training on Onion in BLPP Nganjuk, East Java from June 9 to 20, 1997. When they came back, they cultivated the crop through assistance of seeds, fertilizers, and guidance from JE. Before the farmers took off, they were asked to prepare their area for the planting.</p>
Outputs	While in the process and would be cropped soon.
Impacts	<p>Farmers have sufficient skills for onion cultivation.</p> <p>Farmers have alternate crops to plant.</p>
Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance be continued.

Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assistance of seeds from Service of Agriculture for PPWT managed by government has not been provided until recently whereas farmers have prepared their area.• For farm group dealing with PPWT managed by JICA, they have done the planting and recently in the process of cultivation.
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Date : September 23, 1999

Time : 17:30 - 18:10

Location	Desa Galung, Dusun Galung (House of Mr. Ahsan)
Field	Vegetables (Peanut)
Location of Field	Dusun Kaerenge, Desa Palakka
Participants	5 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	Loan assistance of superior peanut seeds Guidance from JE
Process	In 1998, farmers were given capital assistance amounted Rp. 5,000,000 (at that time the seeds were too expensive). During the first harvest, the produces were relatively good. The second harvest, due to the tenure of JE, it was sped up, so that the yields were not so satisfactory. In 1999, they cultivated again the peanut whose seeds were bought in Soppeng District through JICA assistance amounted Rp. 30,000 / container. Yet, due to the rainy season and mice pest, the yields were fewer. At that time there had been an agreement that the local people must return back the capital to JICA and because of the failure, they did not return it. Based on this evidence, no more assistance for the peanut.
Outputs	Unsatisfactory
Impacts	Farmers prefer onion to peanut with the reason as cited above. Some farmers still dealt with peanut, but they were not assisted by JICA PPWT Supporting team.
Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance be continued

Date : September 23, 1999

Time : 17:30 - 18:10

Location	Desa Galung, Dusun Galung (House of Mr. Damis)
Field	Irrigation
Location of Field	Dusun Galung
Participants	14 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<p>Assistance of equipment and materials for irrigation development, whereas labors were charged to community who would get benefit from the irrigation. Thus, no salary was for the irrigation work. By accident, there were some people with skills as bricklayers and carpenters whose field/area needs irrigation. And, those people were the ones that do the work, whereas those people with no such skills transported the stones, sand, etc. Thus, there was work division in this case.</p> <p>Assistance of JE during the process of irrigation development was very useful.</p>
Process	<p>Previously, PU Service (Public Work) had developed a dam with local labor system paid by the Project. At that time, indeed PU Service built the dam but it was too short so that the reach of the water was very limited and only those fields situated around the dam were served.</p> <p>When JICA conducted a survey and discussion at the village level, the community generally farmers highly required the irrigation facilities. At that time, JICA saw the dam and it just expand its service reach by prolonging the irrigation. Based on this, it was taken as consensus that the irrigation would be prolonged to 400 m (at that condition 210 m). Prior to the outset of the irrigation development implementation, JICA had explained to community that for the irrigation work, JICA would not provide wages for the worker</p> <p>For the work system, two groups, 30 persons of each were formed. Thus, the numbers working on irrigation were 60 people of 200 farm households in Dusun Galung. Those people had field area to channel by the irrigation facilities. In the process of the work, those whose field area would not be channeled by the irrigation were asked to participate as well.</p>

	The two groups work by turns in mutual help manner (gotong royong), one day in succession.
Outputs	<p>After one month of the work, the irrigation had been built 210 m of 400 m previously planned. The working days were from Monday to Thursday. Regulation concerning work system including sanction for those who were absent were determined by the community itself.</p> <p>The work of irrigation development was taking place since August and it was planned to complete in October 1999.</p>
Impacts	Spirit of gotong royong re-emerges.
Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on P3A is required. Formerly there was a group of P3A but it did not function well, since its members were not provided with such training. • It is preferable that the supervisors of irrigation are assigned by PU Service and paid by government (similar to PPL Agriculture). • Group of P3A should be legalized by government as well as other activities done by the members or the group.
Constraints	During the work of irrigation facilities, some members seldom to come.
Assessment on Government roles and Contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project proposals from sometimes were not considered by government. Instead, there were emerging projects which villagers need less. • Concerning the quality of those building by JICA and by government, it was evident that the one by JICA were stronger, since JICA apply concrete cement whereas PU merely piling of stones.

Date : September 24, 1999
 Time : 13:10 - 14:33

Location of FGD	Desa Galung, Dusun Galung (House of Mr. Ati)
Field	Village Development for Provision of Clear Water Facilities
Location of Field	Dusun Kaerenge, Desa Palakka
Participants	17 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assistance of materials and equipment for reservoir development, provision of master pipe and pipes forwarding to houses given by JICA. ➤ Pipe provision from PMD Rp. 3,000,000. ➤ From Social Safety Nets Rp. 3,000,000. ➤ Community self-help Rp. 40,000/household ➤ Labor charged by community ➤ Facilitation by JE during the process of clean water facilities development
Process	<p>Prior to provision of clean water facilities from JICA, in 1992, in Dusun Galung there had been such facilities of piping built by students of university and Assistance from Package A from Department of Education and culture, but it could reach only 20 % of community members.</p> <p>Support from PPWT JICA for the clean water facilities in Dusun Galung was based on results of discussion to see the most urgent needs of the community. At that time, people prioritized clean water then irrigation. And, since 1994, people proposed development of clear water facilities to LKMD, but never realized. Based on this, JICA provided its assistance for clean water and then followed by irrigation facilities.</p> <p>For development of reservoir, materials and equipment were all from JICA whereas labors by the community. Also, for the provision of master pipe, the villagers contributed Rp. 20,000/household plus installation cost, whereas JICA provided the rest.</p> <p>Process of collecting community contribution was delegated to the committee of clean water development. When the money had been collected, people's representative together with JE went to the shop to buy the pipes.</p>

Outputs	220 households could have enjoyed clean water directly distributing to households
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burden of household wives reduced, since formerly they ought to take water by food about 1 hour for their cooking and drinking water. After the facilities had been available, they could take it easily in their houses. ➤ Their health taken care since the quality of water good ➤ Members of the community became more skilled to make tube and installation of water. ➤ Their Spirit of self-help becomes stronger.
Suggestion	<p>If a government program would be applied in the community, especially in Dusun Galung, it should be informed the community, as JICA did, since they would always ready to participate. The system applied by JICA to stimulate community self-reliance is responded properly.</p> <p>(the above suggestion is based on available government project which is implemented with no prior acknowledgement of the community)</p>
Constraints	
Assessment on Government roles and Contribution	Support from concerned authority is still limited. During facility development, officials from those authorities were seldom come to see its progress.

Date : September 25, 1999
 Time : 10:15 - 11:35

Location of FGD	Dusun Dachipong, Desa Anabanua (House of Dusun Headman)
Field	Rural Community Development (PMD) for provision of Clean Water Facilities
Location of Field	Dusun Dachipong
Participants	24 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assistance of materials and equipment was from JICA whereas community provided labors. ➤ Facilitation by JE during the process of development
Process	Results of survey carried out by JICA in 1995 and results of discussion of the dusun suggested that Dusun Dachipong is considered as most requiring clean water facilities.
Outputs	Development of clean water facilities in Dusun Dachipong was carried out in 1996 for three months. Nowadays, some 60 households have enjoyed the facilities for three years. In addition, the users have submitted their monthly payment for maintenance cost Rp. 20,000 per household for 1 year. Now the rest of the money is saved. Any problem would be announced to the community for their acknowledgement.
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burden of household wives and other household members reduced, since water can easily be obtained. ➤ Their health taken care since the quality of water good ➤ Members of the community became more skilled to make tube and installation of water. ➤ Their Spirit of self-help becomes stronger.
Suggestion	
Constraints	<p>In the morning time, three hours are allocated to take the water, whereas it would take one hour to run, so that the additional two hours are still considered as less sufficient, since the container should have to be shut before it is full</p> <p>In order to solve the above problem, the community make a consensus that water can be taken from 09:00, whereas the filling</p>

	<p>in session from 06:00 – 09:00.</p> <p>Language codes become a another problem, since JE always has direct contact with the community but they have not master Buginese language properly, whereas villagers have limited command in Indonesia.</p> <p>Initially villagers were suspicious on the assistance provided by JICA, but latter they acknowledge it following An explanation from government that they should not necessarily do that.</p>
<p>Assessment on Government roles and Contribution</p>	<p>Very limited</p>

Date : September 25, 1999

Time : 16:15 - 17:20

Location of FGD	Dusun Alejjang
Field	Agriculture (Onion)
Location of Field	Dusun Alejjang
Participants	6 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Self-assistance of the community Rp. 100,000/person as additional capital. It aims that JICA intends to see the true willingness of the community in onion cultivation ➤ Facilities assisted include seeds, sprayer, tractor (borrowed), and manure ➤ Total capital Rp. 1,000,000.
Process	<p>JICA made a program of onion cultivation and offered it to the villagers. Although formerly farmers in Dusun Allejang had never planted / cultivated the onion, yet with guidance of JICA JE, they could plant it.</p> <p>Then they formed a group and assigned one of its members to participate in a training course prior to the cultivation.</p> <p>Motivation of the farmers to join was that they wanted to try to cultivate new plants/crops other than rice and peanut with expectation that they got more profits from the latter crops.</p> <p>(so far, in Dusun Allejang there are only two kinds of commodities they rely on, namely rice and peanut)</p> <p>After the cropping, they expect to save Rp. 600,000 for the capital in the following cultivation.</p> <p>Marketing was expected to JE to find out the market place where they could sell their produces better.</p> <p>The JE stayed in Dusun Allejang to maintain contact with the local community.</p>
Outputs	Approaching the harvest.

Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ People have alternate crops other than rice and peanut. ➤ Increased skills in agricultural system, especially in planting and cultivation of onion. ➤ Supported income generation. ➤ Sample for other farmers
Suggestion	It is expected from PPL that they can provide direct extension to the farmers concerning the onion
Constraints	
Assessment on Government roles and Contribution	None. It is expected that the PPL would be active to provide extensions for us, so that when JICA stay no longer there, its role can be taken over by PPL.

Date : September 26, 1999

Time : 16:15 - 17:20

Location of FGD	Dusun Watu
Field	Cashew cultivation
Location of Field	Dusun Watu
Participants	7 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ JE teach the farmers on how to open and mengaci the cashew ➤ Comparative to Sidrap District. ➤ Assistance in form of equipment
Process	<p>Formerly, the community had never had such activities of cashew cultivation, until JE introduced it. Because there were trees of cashew in the place out of their view, it was afforded to find out the way for their income generation.</p> <p>The group cultivating the cashew was divided into two stages where in the second stage not all members involved in stage 1 participated.</p> <p>Process to be members is through the group chairperson.</p> <p>The cashew to be cultivated by the group was bought from the community Rp. 25 / piece and the capital from JICA.</p>
Outputs	During try-out, it could not be said as successful since the produces were broken leading to the lower price.
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ People are familiar with another skill where their potentials can be developed. ➤ Community (group) was motivated to develop this enterprise although with limited capital
Constraints	Supply of cashew is limited
Assessment on Government roles and Contribution	None.

Date : September 26, 1999

Time : 16:15 - 17:20

Location of FGD	Dusun Tompoelemo-lemo, Desa Harapan
Field	Market Renovation
Location of Field	Dusun Tompolemo
Participants	2 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Villagers collected from each dusun Rp. 500,000, one dusun is obliged to pay Rp. 200,000 (but some paid a half only) ➤ JICA assisted wood and other materials, but it did not provide wage for labor. This would be from the community itself. ➤ No committee was formed. ➤ Market design was made by the bricklayer.
Process	JICA proposed to the Dusun headman and it would be discussed with the community.
Outputs	Improvement of local market completed 100% since when JICA would buy the materials, the dusun headman forbid because of the absence of payment for labor, whereas the workers did not want to work without payment.
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existence of local market for marketing of local produces ➤ Numbers of buyers and sellers increased.
Suggestion	The dusun headman should be gathered together to discuss the funding for market improvement which was charged to five dusuns.
Constraints	<p>Delay of money collection</p> <p>Fund misused.</p>
Assessment on Government roles and Contribution	<p>No role of concerned authorities</p> <p>Head of Sub-district government and village chiefs involved in preliminary discussion held between JICA and community.</p>

Date : October 6, 1999

Time : 11:00 - 12:20

Location of FGD	Dusun Cenne, Desa Palakka
Field	Village Development (Development of Clean \water Facilities
Location of Field	Dusun Cenne
Participants	4 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cement, pipes, were provided by JICA, whereas the equipment was lent. ➤ Community contributed in self-help manner Rp. 20,000/ household utilizing the water. This amount was determined through discussion. ➤ The community in self-help manner without any payment carried out the work. The work was done three days a week, namely Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday. ➤ Guidance from JE during the process of facilities development; JE come to the location once a week.
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In dusun Cenne, there was an offspring, when JICA offered the piping program, the villagers proposed the clean water facilities. It takes one year to realize the program. ➤ The offspring was situated in the area of a villager and he let it for mutual use.
Outputs	Development of clean water facilities has been in the stage of pipe installment. 33 households would utilize the facilities, whereas other 27 households have got such facilities.
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The burden of household wives and their members reduced to take the clean water ➤ Their health taken care since the quality of water good ➤ Time efficiency
Constraints	
Assessment on Government roles and Contribution	None.

Date : October 6, 1999

Time : 16:00 - 16:30

Location of FGD	Dusun Kaerange, Desa Palakka House of Mr. Damar)
Field	Agriculture (Onion)
Location of Field	Dusun Kaerange
Participants	6 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capital assistance Rp. 800,000 ➤ Technical guidance and marketing of local production assisted by JICA. ➤ Training on Onion Agribusiness in Nganjuk East Java by JICA .
Process	<p>A group was formed involving 11 members. From the numbers, 3 persons were chosen to participate in training on Onion Agribusiness in Nganjuk, East Java. One condition to members was he should be ready to deposit Rp. 100,000 as capital, and another Rp. 800,000 was assisted by JICA.</p> <p>System of capital development and profit sharing was that in the harvest, Rp. 900,000 would be saved in the bank as the capital for the following planting season, and the remaining would be distributed evenly to all members. This system is set up by the community itself.</p> <p>System of selection of members: Mr. Damar (Group chairman) chose a member and he is shown to JICA.</p>
Outputs	It 's almost harvest.
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ People have alternate crops ➤ Increased skills in agricultural system, especially in planting and cultivation of onion. ➤ Supported income generation.
Suggestion	Up to now, there is not significant problems
Assessment on Government roles and Contribution	No role of concerned authorities

Date : October 6, 1999

Time : 16:30 - 17:20

Location of FGD	Dusun Kaerange, Desa Palakka
Field	Irrigation
Location of Field	Jambae
Participants	6 persons
Results of FGD	
Project Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Building materials were assisted by JICA, and the equipment were lent. In addition, JE provided technical guidance during the process of irrigation development. ➤ Community was charged for the labor. At that time, community collected Rp. 3,000,000 for labor wage. Total wage at that time was Rp. 4,000/person/day. During the process, the fund ran out, whereas the work had not been accomplished. In order to cover the cost, the chairman of the committee lent from JICA Rp. 2,000,000 and would be returned after the harvest.
Process	In 1997, community dug a water channel, then JICA came, then a discussion was held as well as to form the committee for irrigation development
Outputs	<p>Development of clean water facilities has been in utilized by the villagers in 1998, and at that time the harvest was successful. Yet, in the rainy season leading to erosion and flood, some 40 – 50 m of the irrigation was damaged.</p> <p>Until recently the condition of the irrigation is still damaged and has not been repaired. It is due to the absence of agreement between the committee and JICA (see Constraint part)</p>
Impacts	Because of the damage, the community could not plant rice during drought season, and in turn the rice production reduced.
Suggestions	To anticipate the damage of the irrigation, it is expected that JICA would provide assistance in form of pump.
Constraints	
Assessment on Government roles and Contribution	