

2. 立ち上げ専門家活動概要

1. 立ち上げ専門家派遣の目的

2003 年度に実施予定の新規技術協力プロジェクト「市民社会の参加によるコミュニティー開発」の立ち上げにあたり、プロジェクトの活動を効果的、効率的に実施するため、協力内容の具体化に向けて関連情報の調査、実施体制の整備を行う。

2. 専門家業務内容

- 1) コミュニティー開発モデルメカニズム概要の確定
- 2) 実施体制・インドネシア側投入計画の確認
- 3) パイロットプロジェクト規模・選定基準の協議・選定のための基礎調査
- 4) グッドプラクティス及びモデルメカニズムの政策へのフィードバック・普及方法についての協議
- 5) 協力内容・日本側投入の具体化
 - ・長期専門家の業務指示書（TOR）及び活動計画
 - ・短期専門家のニーズ調査
 - ・本邦研修のニーズ調査
- 6) プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス（PDM）の成果指標・指標についてのベースライン調査
- 7) 討議議事録（R / D）（案）についての協議
- 8) プロジェクト実施準備

3. 派遣期間

2003 年 9 月 17 日～11 月 15 日（活動進捗は別添 1. 参照）

4. 活動結果の詳細

(1) コミュニティー開発モデルメカニズム概要の確定

- 1) プロジェクト・サイクル・マネジメント（PCM）ワークショップやプロジェクト紹介セミナーを実施し、プロジェクトに対する共通の理解を醸成し、モデルメカニズムについての概念についても整理され、「連携」がプロジェクトの中核となる概念であることが確認された。
- 2) 基本的には JICA-CEP のガイドライン等を基本として実施する。可能な限り、パイロット事業の審査、運営については、各州のイニシアティブを尊重する。

本プロジェクトにおける「モデル」とは、「政府 - 住民組織（CBO）の連携のあり方」と考え

る。事業実施のガイドライン（中央レベル）は、プロジェクト開始後、パイロット事業準備期間中に策定し、プロジェクトの成果に基づき、改訂する。州レベルについては、地域によって、新規に策定する場合と既存のものを改訂する場合がある（ガイドライン案は別紙1．参照）。

「政府－CBOの連携」には、以下の連携が含まれる。コミュニティー開発の個別事業の実施を基礎に、更に幅広く、プログラム・施策や政策レベルまでの連携を視野に入れる。

1) 中央〔国家開発企画庁（BAPPENAS）等中央省庁、全国レベルのCBO〕と地方（州政府、州レベルのCBO）

中央BAPPENAS等中央省庁、全国レベルのCBO〕と地方（州政府、州レベルのCBO）とが連携し、州レベルの活動のモニタリング、評価、助言を通じ、両者間での情報共有及び対話、中央へのフィードバックを行っていくことで、地方のニーズに合ったコミュニティー開発事業運営が行われる。

2) 州とCBOの連携

州政府と州レベルのCBO（州で活動するCBOの連合体）が連携して、パイロット事業を実施する。

3) 村とCBOの連携

上記パイロット事業が実施されるサイトにおける、事業のファシリテーターとしてのCBO（単体：州レベルのCBOの構成員）との対象行政村との連携。

(2) プロジェクト対象地域、パイロット事業対象地域選定のための協議及び基礎調査

1) プロジェクト対象地域

プロジェクト対象地域として、「東部インドネシア10州」を対象とすることとした。これは、同地域がインドネシアの開発の重点地域であり、かつてジャワ島中心の開発体制であった時代から、ドナーの支援の対象となることが少なかった地域を対象とすることにより、自立的なコミュニティー開発を実施してきた経験、知識をプロジェクトに生かしていくためである。ただし、パイロット事業の対象は、よりよく連携の事例を集めるため、一定程度絞り込む必要があると、インドネシア側から提案されたことから、4州を対象とすることとした。

2) パイロット対象事業地域

「地域の天然資源と人的資源のポテンシャル」と「NGOの規模実施能力と地方行政の実施能力」をクロスチェックし、3年という期間で政策提言できる事例を実施することが可能な地域を対象とすることとした。調査にあたっては、プロジェクトのBaseline Survey ワーキンググループ（POKJA Baseline Survey）で調査方法、コンサルタントの業務内容を協議し、コン

サルタント推薦及び選定を行いボゴール農科大学（IPB）社会学教授を傭上し調査を実施した。

調査項目は①地域情報（社会、経済、文化等）、②NGO 情報、③行政情報に関し、質問表形式で実施した。同時にパイロット事業として想定される活動分野となる教育、保健、生計向上、農村インフラに関するプロジェクトの実施状況などを調査した。派遣期間中、ラマダン等のため、質問表の回収率が悪く、プロジェクト開始後補足調査を行い、プロジェクト対象地域を決定する。

プロジェクトの対象地域は、東部インドネシア 10 州であるが、本プロジェクトのパイロット事業として、直接実施するプロジェクトは 4 地域とし、地域選定に関しては、プロジェクト開始後、直ちに関係するステークホルダーで協議し、決定する。

調査結果

上記調査のうち、NGO 情報、地方政府のコミュニティー開発関連の政策に関する情報は以下のとおりである。

表 1 NGO の数

州	NGOの設立 (設立年)		ネットワークNGO (設立年 数)		従NGO 数	NGO団体/州人口		人口
East Nusa Tenggara	1945	1/10	1985	16	512	7,666	2/10	3,924,870
South Sulawesi	1975	2/10	1990	15	109	75,641	7/10	8,244,890
North Sulawesi	1978	3/10	1996	0	35	58,402	6/10	2,044,070
Central Sulawesi	1982	4/10	-	2	17	133,486	9/10	2,269,260
Papua	1984	5/10	1991	6	49	45,273	4/10	2,218,360
Maluku	1986	6/10	1999	10	335	3,594	1/10	1,204,110
South East Sulawesi	1989	7/10	-	2	39	49,107	5/10	1,915,190
West Nusa Tenggara	1993	8/10	2001	3	45	91,723	8/10	4,127,520
Gorontalo	1996	9/10	2001	3	38	22,502	3/10	855,060
North Maluku	2001	10/10	-	0	2	392,485	10/10	784,970

斜線 2003年(BAPPENAS-NGOリストより)

表2 NGOの種類

	合計	スタッフ数 人数/NGO		アドボカシー %		インスティ チューション %		開発(インプリメ ンテーション) %		その他 %	
North Sulawesi	35	580	15.3								
East Nusa Tenggara	512	3584	7.0	19	3.71%	13	2.54%	509	99.41%	3	0.59%
Maluku	335	1300	3.9	25	7.46%	15	4.46%	250	74.63%	50	14.93%
West Nusa Tenggara	45	150	3.3	5	11.11%	2	4.44%	3	6.67%	35	77.78%
South Sulawesi	109	321	2.9	30	27.52%	27	24.77%	31	28.44%	21	19.27%
Gorontalo	38	54	1.4	7	18.42%	4	10.53%	10	26.32%	17	44.74%
Papua	49	500	10.2	21	42.86%	35	71.43%	43	87.76%	43	87.76%

表3 NGOの保有する設備

Province	Office	車	バイク	Computer	Phone	Fax	Internet	Mobile
Gorontalo	7	4	25	15	30	8	12	7
East Nusa Tenggara	256	15	128	52	154	51	18	410
South Sulawesi	7	7	37	37	39	25	29	29
North Sulawesi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maluku	290	5	30	310	150	50	12	50
West Nusa Tenggara	10	2	10	10	10	3	3	10
Papua	1	5	10	33	35	37	23	23

表4 ドナー及び地方政府との連携（エンパワーメントトレーニングを含む）

Province	エンパワーメント トレーニング	ドナーとの連携	地方政府との連携
Gorontalo	Yes 全国・州・県	Yes 州・県	Yes
East Nusa Tenggara	Yes 州	Yes 州	Yes
South Sulawesi	No Data	No Data	No Data
North Sulawesi	No Yet	No Yet	Not Yet
Maluku	Yes 全国・州・県	Yes 州・県	No
West Nusa Tenggara	Yes 全国	Yes 州	Yes
Papua	No Data	Yes 州	Yes 県

	Community Development	CBO/NGO/NPO	教育	保健 医療	生計 向上	インフラ	貧困 削減
Maluku		○					
East Nusa Tenggara	○		○	○	○		
Gorontalo	○	○	○	○			
Papua							
South East Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	○	○	○	○	○	○	
South Sulawesi							
West Nusa Tenggara	○	○	○	○	○		○
Central Sulawesi							
North Maluku	○	○	○	○	○	○	

(○印は該当する分野での政策文書のあるもの)

図1 地方政府の政策

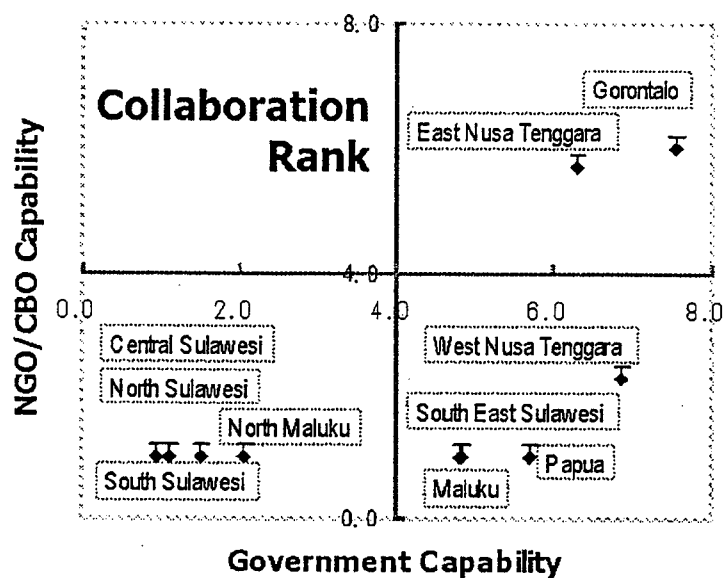


図2 総合評価

(3) 実施体制・インドネシア側投入計画の確認

1) コミュニティー開発策定委員会（仮称）

事前評価調査団の訪問後、本プロジェクトの成果をより政策レベルで共有することを目的に BAPPENAS を中心とした大臣レベルでのコミュニティ開発政策策定委員会の設立を推進しており、BAPPENAS クイック大臣令が発出される予定である。既に、財務省、外務省、国家官房庁（SETNEG）、内務省（MOHA）の局長（エスロン II 以上）クラスより大臣令（案）に関するコメント、Non-objection Letter が取り付けられている。11 月 13 日には内務省村落開発総局（PMD）の同意を得たことから、今後は BAPPENAS 内の法務局経由で大臣令発出の手続きが進められることとなった。（別添 2．参照）

2) プロジェクト実施体制

BAPPENAS 内部においてもプロジェクト実施のための活動別のワーキンググループ（POKJA）が設立され、国家開発企画庁インターセクター地域開発協力局（KPSD）より、SETNEG に加え、内務省地域開発総局（BANGDA）、PMD に対しプロジェクト参加依頼が発令された。

また、立ち上げ専門家派遣時より、関係機関の連携及び調整をより公式的な位置づけとするため、担当職員氏名を明確にし、並びに関係する職員が所属する組織の関与を強化することを目的に、インターセクター開発協力局長の下、関係機関に対し（POKJA）を設立することとなり、これに伴い局長より SETNEG, BANGDA, PMD に対し Authorize Letter の取り付けが行われた。これで上記機関では、各機関の職員を正式に本プロジェクトに参加させることが可能となった。

a) BAPPENAS

プロジェクト事務所管理責任者（パイロット事業、グッドプラクティス調査¹）担当者

Ir. Pung Parmadi

Sectoral and Regional Harmonization of Development Cooperation 課長

BAPPENAS

b) SETNEG（人材育成関連事業）責任者

Mr. Widharma Raya

Division Head of Foreign Private Organization & Cultural Cooperation Bureau for International Technical Cooperation, SETNEG

3) インドネシア側負担予算

Mr. Rudi 地域開発局長が正式に就任。本プロジェクトの呼称を市民社会の参加によるコ

1. グッドプラクティス調査は、MOHA が担当することも検討中。

コミュニティー開発（PKPM）とし、広く関係者への理解と協力を得ることができる実施体制の強化について発表があった。暫定でインドネシア側負担予算申請書を作成。11月の国会で決定（なお、ミニッツ締結時の予算要求より約100万円増）。

2004年度以降、PKPMはBAPPENASの事業として、中央政府の予算化（APBN）される方向で準備が始まった。

- (4) グッドプラクティス及びモデルメカニズムの政策へのフィードバック・普及方法について
- 1) プロジェクトの成果のフィードバックについては、各地の事例をコミュニティー開発策定委員会（仮称）へフィードバックし、コミュニティー開発政策へ提言する。
 - 2) また、「コミュニティー開発事業」のモデルの具体的な普及方法は、パイロット事業対象州については、プロジェクトを通じて設立、確立した各地のコンソーシアムやフォーラムが核となって普及を行っていく。なお、これらプロジェクト成果については、村行政、州行政（県行政）レベルでそれぞれに形成されることが想定されている。

地方でのコミュニティー開発政策提言へのプロセスにあたり、ゴロンタロ州からは州政府予算（APBD）を活用した事業の実施と、それに伴う（中央政府に対する）具体的なインストラクションの要請書が発出された。

(5) 協力内容・日本側投入の具体化

- 1) Output1. 参加型開発、コミュニティー開発の普及、ファシリテーター育成等の人材育成、及びOutput3. グッドプラクティス調査に関する活動については、プロジェクト対象全地域（東部インドネシア10州）を対象とする。
- 2) Output2. パイロットプロジェクトは東部インドネシア地域から4地域を選定する。
- 3) Output3. グッドプラクティスに関しては、郡開発プログラム（PPK）（世界銀行）、地方インフラ整備事業（P2D）〔国際協力銀行（JBIC）〕の活動事例をも含め、事例を収集する。

(6) PDMの成果指標・指標についてのベースライン調査

- 1) PDMの成果指標については、10月6、7日に実施したPCMワークショップにて事前評価調査に参加した地方の行政官、NGOを招き、PDM指標及び想定されるプロジェクト活動内容について協議を行い、参加者の同意を得た。
- 2) なお、PDM最終案に関しては、PKJA Project Designがワークショップの成果を基に最終案を作成し、11月10日のPKPMセミナーで更に関係者の賛同を得た。

- 3) 指標については、ベースライン調査を継続し、プロジェクト開始後より具体化していくこととした。

事業の基本方針を示す最上位の文書として、中央レベルでは、プロジェクト終了時点で、国家レベルのコミュニティー開発関連政策（既存文書としては「Community Development Strategy」がある）の改善提言を行い、地方レベルでは、各州政府の関連政策の改善提言を想定している（地方レベルでは、各種のコミュニティー開発関連の公文書があるため、プロジェクト開始後精査していく予定）。

(7) R / D（案）についての協議

- 1) ワークショップ、ベースライン調査、セミナーの実施を通じ、プロジェクトの方向性、方針等についての共通理解が促進されたことから、協議内容を基に R / D（案）を作成し、Bambang 副大臣（BAPPENAS 地方分権・地域開発局長）に R / D 内容についてのコメントを求めおおむね R / D（案）についての同意を得た。
- 2) 同時に、SETNEG、MOHA、PMD に対しても R / D（案）を配布しコメントを求めた。

(8) プロジェクト実施準備

- 1) 人材、スタッフィング
 - a) POKJA の設立と関係機関への容認レターの取り付け
 - b) プロジェクト成果別の担当責任者の配置
- 2) 執務環境の整備
 - a) プロジェクト関係者会議室、NGO 作業所、専門家執務室の確保と整備
 - b) PC、通信環境の整備
- 3) 予算
 - a) プロジェクト立ち上げ準備のための予算確保
 - b) 2004 年度事業計画予算書の作成、提出
- 4) ルール
 - a) 現地業務費の管理と運営
 - b) プロジェクト関係者への機材調達実施要領の指導

(9) その他

- 1) 赴任直後に 01 号実施計画書（日・英）を作成し JICA、BAPPENAS に提出
- 2) 中間にあたる赴任後 1 か月目に中間報告書 02 号（日・英）を作成提出

3) ロジスティック業務指示書の作成 (Job Descriptions 及び JICA 関連規程の説明指導)

短期間ではあるが、専門家が 1 人ということもあり、経理処理、調達等に関しては BAPPENAS の専属秘書に対し実地訓練 (OJT) で業務を指導した。

- ・ 現地業務費管理書式英語版の作成
- ・ 機材調達 (随意契約、価格評価)
- ・ 機材管理台帳等の指導
- ・ ローカルコンサルタント契約指導

4) また、プロジェクト事務所での業務は事務処理に限らず、外部訪問者及び情報提供等が求められることから、Project Information Booklet の編集作業に参加するように心がけプロジェクトへの理解を促進した。

5) 他方、ステークホルダー間の信頼関係の構築は不可欠なところ、ステークホルダーリストの管理を指示し、毎月 1 日にステークホルダーリストの改定及び関係者への送付を Job Descriptions に加えた。

6) ローカル NGO との定例会議の徹底

ワークショップ及びセミナーの開催にあたっては、積極的に地方の NGO スタッフを参加させるようにし、また、定例会の時期については、他のドナー、省庁が実施するワークショップ、セミナーと調整し、定例会のみに出席するのではなく、広くコミュニティー開発に係る他国ドナーの傾向を把握する機会を設けた。

例：10 月 28 日の定例会では JBIC が主催する参加型貧困分析 (Participatory Poverty Assessment : PPA) ワークショップに参加した。同時に、Field Visit Report の提出を義務づけ、訪問、定例会の成果の文章化を図った。

別紙 1. コミュニティー・エンパワーメント・プログラム (CEP) ガイドライン (案)

別添 1. 活動進捗表

別添 2. 専門家活動に伴うワーキンググループ設立通知書

別添 3. ベースライン調査

別紙１．コミュニティー・エンパワーメント・プログラム（CEP）のガイドライン（案）

技術協力プロジェクト「市民社会の参加によるコミュニティー開発」

パイロットプロジェクト（BAPPENAS-CEP）実施ガイドライン（案）

〈パイロットプロジェクト概要：基本的な概念〉

１．パイロットプロジェクト（BAPPENAS-CEP：仮称）の目的

- (1) BAPPENAS-CEP の目的は、中央政府、地方政府、住民組織それぞれが各々の役割を再認識したうえで連携して、コミュニティー開発事業を実施する連携のモデルを構築、改善し、これらモデルをはじめとするプロジェクト成果を政策に反映するために実施する試験的事業である。
- (2) BAPPENAS-CEP は、草の根レベルの住民に対し直接裨益する活動を住民組織（CBO）の参加、政府との連携により実現するもので、個々の活動は地域に適したコミュニティーの開発における連携事例を蓄積するものである。
- (3) インドネシアの市民の発意を尊重し実施される活動であり、コミュニティーに根付いた CBO の開発プロセスへの参加を助長するものである。
- (4) BAPPENAS-CEP は、JICA が実施する技術協力事業でもあり、受入国政府〔カウンターパート（C／P）、地方行政等〕の承認を得て、草の根レベルの活動を直接支援する活動である。

２．対象となる分野

- (1) BAPPENAS-CEP は、インドネシア政府が現在実施中のコミュニティー開発政策で重点を置いている活動、対象分野を対象とする（一部貧困削減戦略と重複）。
- (2) 対象となる活動は、JICA 国別援助実施計画の支援優先分野のうち社会開発分野に関連する活動を実施する。
 - 1) 基礎教育支援課題
 - ・地方農村部の就学率向上、農村女性の識字率向上、住民主導の奨学金支援プログラムなど
 - 2) 基礎保健支援課題
 - ・農村レベルの医療システムの拡充（住民主導の医療ボックス運営など）

3) 生計向上支援課題

- ・ 経済活動グループ支援、マイクロクレジット運営、現地適正技術普及など

4) 生活基盤支援事業

- ・ 飲料水給水、簡易橋梁整備、農道、簡易灌漑整備など

3. パイロットプロジェクトの特色

- (1) BAPPENAS-CEP の期間は 1 年間として、BAPPENAS-JICA、ステアリング・コミッティー (Steering Committee) 及び実施団体が四半期ごとに活動の成果を確認しながら、両者の合意のうえで最長 2 年までの延長を可能とする。
- (2) BAPPENAS-CEP の実施地域は、モデル事業としてできる限り地域的な重複を避け、関連 JICA 事業の重点戦略地域を考慮して、東部インドネシア地域を優先する。
- (3) BAPPENAS-CEP の成果は、BAPPENAS-JICA プロジェクトを通じて積極的に外部にも情報公開し、透明性を確保する観点からも外部からの経理監査を実施団体に奨励する。

4. JICA-CEP 事業の実施支援条件 (JICA からの実施支援条件をより明確にする)

- (1) JICA から実施団体への財政的な支援は、上記の条件を満たした申請事業に対し、日本の予算年度 (4 ~ 3 月) に沿った事業委託契約に基づいて支給される。
- (2) 実施団体は支給された財源を契約書に明記された活動に限定して使用するとともに、活動の変更を余儀なくされる場合には事前に JICA の了解を得る必要がある。
- (3) 実施団体は四半期ごとに事業報告書及び会計報告書を作成して JICA に提出するとともに、年度末には外部監査を受けた経理書類を添付した最終報告書を提出する。

〈パイロット事業実施要領：具体的なプロセス〉

1. ソーシャリゼーション (情報共有)

ステアリング・コミッティーの指導の下、国家開発企画庁 (BAPPENAS) がプロジェクトの共通理解を関係者間につくり出す。

事業全体の説明 : BAPPENAS

各地での事業説明 : 各地の CBO フォーラム

作業：プロジェクトで、各省庁（JICA、各国ドナーを含む）が保有している NGO 情報を整理し、NGO インベントリーを作成し、広報、共通理解に寄与する。

2. 案件発掘・形成

〈パイロット事業の選定〉

Baseline 調査を実施し、パイロット事業実施対象地域を確定する。

対象地域の選定：BAPPENAS

個別案件：対象地域の地方政府 -CBO フォーラム

BAPPENAS は CEP 実施のガイドラインをプロジェクト専門家と作成する。

3. 選定方法

BAPPENAS のマニュアルに基づき、州レベルでの地方政府と CBO により、州政府主導でスクリーニングを行う。

4. 採択条件（案）

(1)

- ・ PROPENS（インドネシア国家開発計画 2000 ～ 2004）
- ・ REPETA 2004（国家開発実施計画 2004 年）
- ・ BAPPENAS-CEP ガイドライン
- ・ BAPPENAS コミュニティーエンパワーメント政策（2001 ～ 2004）

(2) BAPPENAS-CEP の採択条件としては、申請書が以下の条件を満たす必要がある。

- ・ 事業の目標や目的が JICA の事業目的や優先分野に合致していること
- ・ 事業の受益者が地域住民であり積極的に活動に参加する計画であること
- ・ 事業の成果について達成度の確認可能な指標等が明記されていること

(3) BAPPENAS-CEP の契約条件としては、以下の手続きを完了している必要がある。

- ・ 申請事業が地元の政府機関等から文書で推薦を受けていること
- ・ 申請事業が申請時点で他のドナーからの支援を受けていないこと
- ・ 申請事業が国家官房庁（SETNEG）から文書で容認を受けていること

(4) BAPPENAS-CEP の実施条件としては、以下の項目を満たしていることが望ましい。

- ・ 準備段階から JICA 関係者（専門家等）の指導助言を受けていること

- ・事業で使用する機材等は現地調達が可能で維持管理も容易であること
- ・事業終了後も実施団体及び地域住民により持続的に実施されること

5. JICA-CEP 事業の財政支援内容（JICA からの支援内容をより明確にする）

(1) JICA からの年間支援額は、以下の事業形態を考慮し個別に委託契約書で決定する。

- ・（アンブレラ型）複数の NGO を支援するタイプ＝年間支援上限 500 万円
- ・（施設建設型）施設建設を支援するタイプ＝年間支援上限 300 万円
- ・（通常支援型）個別の NGO を支援するタイプ＝年間支援上限 150 万円

(2) JICA からの財政支援が可能な範囲は、以下の現地活動費が主な対象となる。

- ・（人件費）事業実施に必要なスタッフ給与＝全体予算額の 15% 以内
- ・（資機材費）事業実施に不可欠な資機材＝車両等高額機材はレンタル
- ・（基盤整備費）小規模な施設建設・修理費用＝全体予算額の 50% 以内

6. 合意形成

討議議事録（R / D）で合意したメカニズムを適用する。

地方自治体の合意は BAPPENAS が取り付ける。

7. 随意契約

プロジェクトと実施 NGO が直接契約、地方のプラットフォームにモニタリングを委託する。

8. 支払方法

出来高払いを徹底（ただし概算払いの制度と併用）する。

各期の立て替え払い分はコミュニティー負担を運用し、出来高確認後、JICA 事業費を補填する（マイクロクレジット等資金の運用を行う場合は、回転資金などへの活用はコミュニティー負担を利用）。

BAPPENAS・自治体の資金は当該機関の規則に従う。

9. モニタリング

ステアリングコミッティー、プロジェクト事務所、地方モニタリングは各地のプラットフォームが実施する。

中間報告、フィードバックセミナーは BAPPENAS が開催する。

10. 評 価

全案件、BAPPENAS・プロジェクト・NGO・受益者による参加型評価を実施する。

メディア評価¹を実施する。

社協部・国内支援委員会が立ち上げ専門家派遣後検討する。

11. 検証／監査

事 業：コミッティー²

会 計：現地の監査機関又は BAPPENAS の指定する機関

12. 継続性の確保

完了時期にはコミュニティの資金によって運営する。

波及効果については、地方の CBO フォーラムが行政にアクセスし活動を普及させる。

各地のパイロット活動を BAPPENAS にフィードバックし、BAPPENAS コミュニティーエンパワメント政策（2005～2008 年）、PROPENS（インドネシア国家開発計画 2005～2009）に提言する。

1. 市民社会の参加によるプロジェクトの実施ということに配慮し、より公平・平等にプロジェクトを展開するために、従来の評価スキームに加え、たとえば日本の NGO や海外の NGO による外部評価を実施し、彼らのチャンネルで事業の評価成果をメディアを利用して発表するなど。

2. 本プロジェクトにかかわる NGO をはじめ、SETNEG、内務省村落開発総局（PMD）を含めたすべてのステークホルダーによるコミッティー（民間企業、大学機関、他国ドナーも含む）。

2003 年度 短期専門家（コミュニティー開発政策）活動進捗表

案件名 インドネシア共和国「市民の参加によるコミュニティー開発技術協力プロジェクト」

業務期間 2003 年 9 月 17 日～11 月 15 日

氏 名 西田 基行

区 分		調査実施業務内容								備考
1. 主要実施業務		2003年度JICA技術協力プロジェクト「市民の参加によるコミュニティー開発技術協力プロジェクト」討議議事録（R／D）締結に向けて以下の業務を行う。								R／Dは立ち上げ専門家の帰国後、理事会で説明のうえ締結予定
		1. コミュニティー開発モデルメカニズム概要の確定								
		2. パイロットプロジェクト規模・選定基準の協議・選定のための基礎調査								
		3. 実施体制・インドネシア側投入計画の確認								
		4. グッドプラクティス及びモデルメカニズムの政策へのフィードバック・普及方法についての協議								
		5. 協力内容・日本側投入の具体化								
		6. PDMの成果指標・指標についてのベースライン調査								
		7. R／D（案）についての協議								
		8. プロジェクト実施準備 R/Dは立ち上げ専門家の帰国後、理事会で説明の上締結予定								
2. 現地委託調査		9 月		10 月			11 月			
		第1週	第2週	第3週	第4週	第5週	第6週	第7週	第8週	
	計画	選定契約	現地調査	現地調査中間報告	現地調査	成果品検証				
	実施		ワーキンググループ（POKJA）設立	選定契約質問表作成	質問表送付現地調査					
3. 出張計画	計画			調査モニタリング					調査結果確認	
	実施									

区 分	調査実施業務内容										備考
	9 月			10 月				11 月			
	第1週	第2週	第3週	第4週	第5週	第6週	第7週	第8週			
4．機材調達計画	計画	機材調達業務 環境整備		プロジェクト 事務所整備							
	実施		機材調達業務 環境整備								
5．セミナー実施 計画	計画		PCM Workshop				PDM Workshop	Feed Back Seminar			
	実施			10月6・7日 PCM Workshop							
6．カウンター パート (C/P)、 研修計画	計画			研修計画立案							
	実施										
7．その他	計画										
	実施										

(活動中間報告時提出資料)

1. Plan of Activities

PLAN OF ACTIVITIES (具体的に何を計画し、実施するのか)	PRODUCT (結果として何をのこしたか)
<p>1. Baseline Survey To establishment the criteria of pilot project location and type of activity, which in conceder expectation project through conducted Baseline Survey.</p> <p>1.1. (1) <u>Potential Survey on NGO/CBO. (Collaborate with Local NGO)</u></p> <p>1.2. (3) Potential Survey on Government Institution and Human Resource including related policy at regional level. (Revised BAPPENAS information)</p> <p>1.3. (4) Best practice survey on Community Empowerment project. (Revised JICA survey)</p> <p>1.4. (2) <u>Regional characteristic survey. (Collaborate with Local NGO)</u></p> <p>2. Project Designing To make the project documentations.</p> <p>2.1. Consensus-building for JICA Technical Cooperation project.</p> <p>2.2. To finding Verifiable Indicators for the project.</p> <p>2.3. Production of the Project Design Matrix.</p> <p>2.4. Preparation for Record of discussion.</p> <p>2.4.1. Formulation of the pilot activities.</p> <p>2.4.2. Needs Assessment of the technical training related.</p> <p>2.4.3. Formulation of the training program related project.</p> <p>3. Advising for Project Management Establishment and strengthening the project management mechanism</p>	<p>1. To realized regional characteristic on CBO, Government and related community Development policy through contract the survey by Mr. Ivanovich(IPB) from 10 Oct, 2003 to 10 Nov, 2003. (The amount of contract is Rp.150,000/day) Result of survey is attached document.</p> <p>2. Project Designing</p> <p>2.1. To improved understanding the project purpose and related issues by each stakeholders including other donor agency through PCM workshop and socialization seminar.</p> <p>2.2. Conduct PCM workshop on 6-7 Oct 2003 for identification the verifiable indicator on PKPM project.</p> <p>2.3. Propose Project Operation Plan through POKJA meeting and presentation to 10 provinces through Seminar on 10 Nov 2003. The participants agree the draft plan of action.</p> <p>2.4. Draft record of discussion</p> <p>3. Advising for Project management</p> <p>3.1. Setting-up the working group on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ Project Design Team ・ Baseline survey Team ・ Proposing Input plan and cost estimation <p>3.2. Establishment the Stakeholder list</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ TOR of Long term Expert and Role of the steering committee and project management role book <p>3.3. Setting-up the PKPM Project office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ Update for Computer and printer

<p>3.1. Pilot project management unit</p> <p>3.1.1. Setting up the Management Mechanism</p> <p>3.1.2. Human Resource</p> <p>3.1.3. Office environment</p> <p>3.1.4. Estimation of the management cost.</p> <p>3.1.5. Strengthening the operation of the Community Empowerment Program</p> <p>3.1.6. Development for Community Empowerment management documents.</p> <p>3.1.7. Management Manual</p> <p>3.1.8. Brochure and leaf ret.</p> <p>4. Socialization</p> <p>4.1. To organized Project Socialization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation for Stationary item • Strengthening the Information Communication Technology environment <p>3.4. Preparation the project explanation document for the financial consideration committee BAPPENAS.</p> <p>3.5. Setting-up for the Community Development Center at BAPPENAS-M5.</p> <p>3.6. Established draft project information booklet.</p> <p>4. Socialization</p> <p>4.1. PCM workshop on 6-7 Oct 2003. Participants list, Seminar Material</p> <p>4.2. Seminar Report on 10 Nov 2003. Participants list, Seminar Material</p>
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(帰国報告時提出資料)

2. Plan of Action

ACTIVITEIS (活動計画バーチャート)		1st 9.22	2nd 9.29	3rd 10.6	4th 10.13	5th 10.20	6th 10.27	7th 11.3	8th 11.10	Achievements / Problem & Reason
1. Baseline Survey B) Preparation (1) Tender screening (2) Negotiation C) Implementation (1) Potential Survey on NGO/CBO (2) Government profile (3) Best Practice Survey (4) Regional characteristic survey		←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	1. The baseline survey has conducted from 10 Oct to 10th Nov 2003. It is 2 weeks dilate from the planning. Reason is 1) Difficult conduct the working group discussion for the concrete the survey detail. 2. Also from the 27 Oct started the fasting month. 3. Communication problem such as FAX, Tel and e-mail is not consistence.
		←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	
2. Project Designing B) Reconfirming the project (1) Consensus-building for JICA Technical Cooperation project. (2) Formulation of the pilot activities. (3) Needs Assessment of the technical training related. (4) Formulation of the training program related project. C) Preparation for Record of discussion (1) To finding Verifiable Indicators for the project. (2) Production of the PDM.		←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	1. For the project designing process is almost finished with successfully. The PKPM team created PDM-1 through participatory process. 2. Base upon the draft PDM-1, proposing project action plan, Operation plan and Input plan to KPSPD. 3. On 28th Oct, to submit the project estimation and financial plan to financial evaluation team by BAPPENAS to considerations the local cost for year 2004. 4. <Problem> However PDM-1 created through participatory process, Project target area is still wide and left un-known information a lot. PKPM need to keep continues consensus building with related stakeholders in near future.
		←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	←.....→	

<p>3. Advising for Project Management</p> <p>B) Pilot project management unit</p> <p>C) Strengthening the operation of the Community Empowerment Program</p>		<p>1. PKPM working group conducted meeting at BAPPENAS-M5 office for the improved project contents. But still some institution difficult to attend and contribute the PKPM project. BAPPENAS need to socialization among steering committee to strengthening the working group through "Surat Keputusan"</p>
<p>4. Set up the project management office</p> <p>B) Human Resource</p> <p>C) Facilities</p>		<p>1. To suggestion the local counterpart assignment for the PKPM project. To increasing collaboration and participation PKPM need to assignment from public people to joint the PKPM project.</p> <p>2. To prepared TOR for the project staff and introduce the JICA's financial and management philosophy.</p>

インドネシア共和国「市民の参加によるコミュニティ開発技術協力プロジェクト」実施作業全体計画

1-4 a. 全体計画スケジュール

作業事項	業務内容	時 期							具体的成果と手法
	事前評価調査準備作業	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月	
1. 情報収集	1-1 実施機関及び関連機関の情報収集	■			終了 (LP3ES 現地委託調査)				国家開発企画庁 (BAPPENAS)、国家官房庁 (SETNEG)、内務省 (MOHA) の役割を把握。政策と実態のギャップが再認識された。
	1-2 コミュニティー開発、NGO 支援関連法規・規制	■	■	■	終了 (LP3ES 現地委託調査)				関連する法律・規程について把握。NGO 等の意思決定への参加が顕著に少ないことが再認識された。
	1-3 モデル事業選定のための地域情報の収集	■	■	■	■	■			【継続】事前評価調査にてサンプルヒアリングを実施。具体的な対象地域の選定には、追加調査 (地域特性) を実施する。
	1-4 各ドナー援助動向		■	■	■	■			【継続】各国ドナーの NGO 連携、コミュニティー開発事業を把握。ドナーの援助地域戦略が東部に集中していることを確認。
2. 評価調査	現地調査		■		7月13日～8月8日調査団派遣				作業事項1を現地にて確認する。 作業事項2を現地にて協議・検討する。
3. BAPPENAS-CEP 実施のための資料作成・整備	3-1 ガイドライン (案) の整備		■	■	■	■	■		【継続】JICA 国別援助実施計画及び国家開発計画法 (PROPENAS) からコミュニティー・エンパワーメント・プログラム (CEP) ガイドライン (案) を作成する。
	3-2 メカニズム (案) の整備		■	■	■	■	■		【継続】社協 (草案) に基づき BAPPENAS と協議のうえ、技術協力メカニズムを作成する。
	3-3 マニュアル (案) の整備		■	■					【継続】JICA インドネシア事務所 (案) の修正。
	3-4 実施体制 (案) の整備		■	■					NGO 能力調査、リソースパースンを把握する。

作業事項	業務内容	時 期							具体的成果と手法
		6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月	
4. BAPPENAS- CEP実施のた めの体制整備	事前評価調査準備作業								
	4-1 カウンターパート (C/P) 機関の人員、体 制の確認					■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■		【継続】現地調査に基づき、C/P、スタッフ等の確認作 業を行う（準備ユニットの設営）。
	4-2 技術協力プロジェクト実 施サイトの確認					■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■		【継続】作業事項3～4を基に対象地域を選定し、地域情 報を確認する。
	4-3 事業実施予算積み上げ					■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■		【継続】プロジェクト予算の積み上げ及びインドネシア側 政府のカウンターパジェットを確認する。
5. 技術協力プロ ジェクト立ち 上げ準備	5-1 プロジェクトコンセプト の確認					■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■			【継続】社協及びインドネシア事務所案に基づきインドネ シア側政府とプロジェクトコンセプトを確認する。
	5-2 キックオフセミナーの開 催（ショーシャリゼー ション）					■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■		プロジェクトのコンセプトをステークホルダー間で共有 する。
	5-3 モデル事業形成 (CEP、国内研修)						■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■		ステークホルダーと2003年度の実施案件を選定する。
	5-4 事業実施協議（R/D）の 締結						■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■		

(2003年6月実施計画書提出資料)

別添 2 専門家活動に伴うワーキンググループ設立通知書

Post-it® Fax Note	7671	Date	31/10-03	# of pages	5
To	IDA GOSAL	From	NISHIDA		
Co./Dept.	JICA RDPLG, BANDARA	Co.	PKPM- BAPPENAS		
Phone #	7280482	Phone #	3100382 / 3142757		
Fax #		Fax #	3100382		



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KANTOR MENTERI NEGARA PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL/
BADAN PERENCANAAN PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL

Jakarta, 26 September 2003

Nomor : 4129 /Dt.3.3/09/2003

Lamp. : -

Perihal : Pokja Persiapan Program Pengembangan
Kemitraan Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
di Indonesia

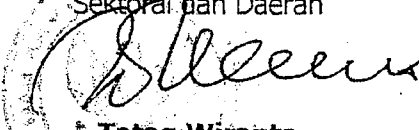
Kepada Yth. (terlampir)
di

Tempat

Dalam rangka mempersiapkan kegiatan Kerjasama Teknik untuk Program Pengembangan Kemitraan dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Indonesia, yang didasarkan atas *Minutes of Meetings Between the Japanese Preparatory Study Team and the Authorities Concerned of the Republic of Indonesia on Japanese Technical Cooperation for Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia, July 18, 2003* maka diperlukan kelompok kerja (Pokja) Persiapan lintas instansi terkait. Untuk itu, kami mohon barituan Saudara agar supaya staf Saudara sebagaimana terlampir dapat terlibat dalam Pokja tersebut selama bulan September s/d Desember 2003.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Direktur Kerjasama Pembangunan
Sektoral dan Daerah


Tatag Wiranto

Tembusan Yth. :

1. Bapak Deputi Bidang Otonomi Daerah dan Pengembangan Regional Bappenas (sebagai laporan).
2. Yang bersangkutan.

**SUSUNAN KEANGGOTAAN
POKJA PERSIAPAN
KERJASAMA TEKNIK UNTUK PROGRAM PENGEMBANGAN KEMITRAAN DALAM
PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT DI INDONESIA**

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Ketua | : | Pung Parmadi | Bappenas |
| 2. | Wakil Ketua | : | Widharma Raya | Setneg |
| 3. | Koordinator Bidang
Baseline Survey | : | Eka Baskarahadi | Ditjen Bina Bangda Depdagri |
| | Anggota | : | Wahyu Suharto | Ditjen Bina Bangda Depdagri |
| | | | Kuswiyanto | Bappenas |
| | | | Dewo Broto | Bappenas |
| | | | Agus Manshur | Bappenas |
| | | | Betty Manurung | Setneg |
| | | | Deddy Afrizal | Setneg |
| | | | Prabowo | Ditjen PMD Depdagri |
| | | | Suryawan Hidayat | Ditjen PMD Depdagri |
| | | | Fukunaga | JICA |
| 4. | Koordinator Bidang
Disain Program | : | Untoro Sujito | Ditjen PMD Depdagri |
| | Anggota | : | Suprayoga Hadi | Bappenas |
| | | | Sidqy Legowo | Bappenas |
| | | | Nur Indah | Ditjen PMD Depdagri |
| | | | Eko Sriharyanto | Ditjen PMD Depdagri |
| | | | Johar | Setneg |
| | | | Herman Suranto | Setneg |
| | | | Yudianto | Bappenas |
| | | | Motoyuki Nishida | Bappenas (CEP Expert) |
| | | | Arief Setyadi | Bappenas |
| | | | Fahmi Wibawa | Bappenas |
| | | | Ida Ayu | JICA |

Lampiran 1.

Kepada Yth.

1. Direktur Perkotaan dan Perdesaan Bappenas
2. Direktur Kawasan Khusus dan Tertinggal Bappenas
3. Direktur Pendanaan Luar Negeri Bilateral Bappenas
4. Direktur Pemberdayaan Usaha Kecil, Menengah, dan Koperasi Bappenas
5. Direktur Kerjasama Teknik Luar Negeri, Sekretariat Negara
6. Direktur Hubungan Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat, Sekretariat Negara
7. Direktur Keserasian Pembangunan Daerah, Ditjen Bina Bangda Departemen Dalam Negeri
8. Direktur Kelembagaan dan Pelatihan Masyarakat, Ditjen PMD Departemen Dalam Negeri
9. Direktur Usaha Ekonomi Masyarakat, Ditjen PMD Departemen Dalam Negeri.
10. Kepala Kantor JICA Jakarta



DEPARTEMEN DALAM NEGERI
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Jakarta, 10 November 2003

Nomor : 050/1845/III/Bangda
Sifat : "Segera"
Lampiran : 1 (satu) lembar
Perihal : Technical Cooperation for
Community Empowerment
Program with Civil Society in
Indonesia.

Kepada Yth.
Sdr. Deputy Bidang Otonomi
Daerah dan Pengembangan
Regional, Bappenas
di-
JAKARTA

Menanggapi surat Bapak Nomor : 4160/D.3/08/2003, perihal
sebagaimana pokok surat, disampaikan sebagai berikut:

1. Draf konsep surat keputusan Menteri Negara Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Kepala Bappenas Nomor : Kep. 050/03/2002 tentang organisasi dan Tata Kerja telah mengakomodir instansi yang tepat dan pada prinsipnya kami sependapat dan menyetujui konsep tersebut.
2. Besar harapan kami, Tim yang akan dibentuk tersebut dapat berjalan dengan baik.

Demikian untuk menjadi maklum, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terimakasih.

A.n. DIREKTUR JENDERAL BINA PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH
DIREKTUR KERJASAMA PEMBANGUNAN DAERAH,



SUMARSONO
NIP. 010 183 431

Tembusan :

1. Yth. Bapak Dirjen Bina Pembangunan Daerah, sebagai laporan;
2. Yth. Sekretaris Ditjen Bina Pembangunan Daerah;
3. Yth. Direktur Kerjasama Pembangunan Sektoral dan Daerah, Bappenas.

DEPARTEMEN DALAM NEGERI REPUBLIK INDONESIA
DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT DAN DESA
Jl. Raya Pasar Minggu Km. 19 Jakarta 12720 Telp. (021) 7942373-74

Jakarta, 13 Nopember 2003

Nomor : 414.2/3611/PMD
Sifat : Segera
Lampiran : -
Perihal : *Technical Cooperation for
Community Empowerment
Program with Civil Society
In Indonesia*

Kepada
Yth. Deputi Bidang Otonomi Daerah dan
Pengembangan Regional
di
Jakarta

Menjawab surat Saudara Nomor : 4160/D.3/08/2003 tanggal 28 Agustus 2003 perihal sebagaimana pokok surat di atas, maka perlu kami sampaikan bahwa pada prinsipnya kami tidak berkeberatan terhadap Draft Surat Keputusan Menteri Negara Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional mengenai Tim Koordinasi untuk Technical Cooperation for Community Empowerment with Civil Society in Indonesia.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

**ATTN: DIREKTUR JENDERAL
PEMBERDAYAAN MASYARAKAT DAN DESA**
Sekretaris Direktorat Jenderal



PAEMSONAN, Msi
Pembina Utama Muda
NIP. 010 159 559

Tembusan kepada Yth:
Bapak Direktur Jenderal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Desa (sebagai laporan)



SEKRETARIAT NEGARA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Jakarta, 17 Oktober 2003

Nomor : KL.02.03/SBSK/ 129
Sifat : -
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Pokja Persiapan Program Pengem-
bangan Kemitraan Dalam Pember-
dayaan Masyarakat di Indonesia.

Kepada Yth.
Direktur Kerjasama Pembangunan Sektor
dan Daerah
Kantor Menteri Negara Perencanaan Pembangunan
Nasional / Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional
di
Jakarta.

Sehubungan dengan surat Saudara No. 4729/Dt.3.3/09/2003 tanggal 26 September 2003 perihal tersebut di atas, dengan hormat kami beritahukan bahwa kami mengijinkan staf kami tersebut di bawah ini untuk duduk dalam Kelompok Kerja persiapan kerjasama tehnik untuk Program Pengembangan Kemitraan dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Indonesia :

1. **Drs. Widharma Raya, MPA – NIP. 180003429**
Kepala Bagian Kerjasama Kebudayaan dan Badan Badan Swasta Luar Negeri,
Biro Kerjasama Tehnik Luar Negeri, Sekretariat Negara *sebagai Wakil Ketua*;
2. **Celvy Betty Manurung, S.IP, MPM – NIP 180004042**
Kepala Sub Bagian Proyek Amerika dan Eropa, Bagian Kerjasama Bilateral, Biro
Kerjasama Tehnik Luar Negeri, Sekretariat Negara *sebagai Anggota Bidang
Baseline Survey*;
3. **Johar Arifin, S.IP, MPM – NIP.180004053**
Pelaksana Tugas Kepala Sub Bagian Kerjasama Kebudayaan, Bagian Kerjasama
Kebudayaan dan Badan-Badan Swasta Luar Negeri, Biro Kerjasama Tehnik Luar
Negeri, Sekretariat Negara *sebagai Anggota Desain Program*.

Atas perhatian dan kerjasama yang diberikan, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Deputi Sekretaris Negara Bidang Administrasi
u.b.
Kepala Biro Kerjasama Teknik Luar Negeri

Rizal Basri
NIP. 180002609

BARTENAS	
Biro Kerjasama Teknik Luar Negeri	
No. ACC	4/671-A
Tgl	20 / 10 / 03

Baseline Survey Result on Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia

**By Ivanovich Agusta
November 2003**

Executive Summary

In order to enhance the further collaboration together with Government of Indonesia and local NGOs for JICA's technical assistance, it is necessary to collect more detail information nationwide on the community development and NGO empowerment, including policy, program, role, organization, projects, activities, and its implementation mechanism of concerned authorities.

For the regional information assessment, the following aspects were collected.

- a. Regional characteristic information for East part of Indonesia
- b. NGO/CBO information for East part of Indonesia
- c. Local Government Institution and Human Resource information including related policy at regional level for East part of Indonesia
- d. Best practice survey on Community Empowerment project (from revised JICA survey 1999)

A comprehensive report that consists of Evaluation grid for the target area should be produced and submitted to JICA Indonesia Office:

- a. Resource ranking
- b. Facilities and social environmental ranking
- c. Mapping of the characteristic of the regional
- d. Functional division between the central government and the region under the new environment of decentralization
- e. Institutional capacity assessment of BAPPEDA in each province.
- f. Comparative analysis of institutional capacity assessment of BAPPEDA
- g. Case studies of innovative approaches (or the best practice) in development planning and its implementation that encourage local initiatives and participation.
- h. Identification of capacity building needs and Recommendations for the direction of training and institutional frameworks.

Questionnaires are sent to and filled by local governmental officers (questionnaire 1) and CBO staff (questionnaire 2). The survey is scheduled to carry out from the 6th of October 2003 to the 13rd of November 2003 and the output of the survey is submitted by the 14th of November 2003. Study sites of the baseline survey are 10 provinces (South Sulawesi, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Tengah, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, North Maluku, Maluku, Papua, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara) from Eastern part of Indonesia. Nevertheless, data have been collected from:

- a. CBO and Loc Govt of East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo
- b. CBO of South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara

The characteristics of community may be used as local *context* for people empowerment, so that building the models will be based on the context. Criteria of resources rank are followed:

- a. Natural and economic resources (maximum 5 ratios):

1. Proportion of *labor per small scale industry* per totally labor in all types of industry should be as same as and more than 0,33.
2. Proportion of agricultural per totally livelihood of people
3. Proportion of long of asphalt road per totally long of road should be as same as and more than 0,5
4. Electricity customer for should be as same as and more than 0.5 of totally households
5. Water customer for should be as same as and more than 0.5 of totally households
- b. Human Resources (maximum 3 ratios)
 1. Proportion of alumni of senior high school and university per totally educated citizen
 2. Proportion of Puskesmas per Kecamatan should be as same as and more than 1
 3. Proportion of koperasi per Kecamatan should be as same as and more than 1

At the end, there will be built 4 *models of collaboration* between CBO/NGO & local government. Criteria of capability on collaboration are followed:

- a. Capability of Local Government (maximum 8 ratios):
 1. Experience on training of empowerment
 2. Experience on collaboration action with CBO
 3. Belonging guide book on people empowerment
 4. Constructing policies on CD, health, education, income generating, infrastructure, poverty
 5. Creating concept on relation with national government
 6. Creating concept on relation with district government
 7. Creating concept on internal governmental coordination
 8. Proportion of local income per totally governmental finance sheet
- b. Capability of CBO (maximum 8 ratios):
 1. Proportion of CBO on local planning activity per totally CBO
 2. Proportion of university educated staff per totally numbers of staff of NGO
 3. Proportion of NGO that have telephone, per totally numbers of NGO
 4. Proportion of NGO that have financial capacity, per totally numbers of NGO
 5. Experience on training of empowerment
 6. Experience on collaboration action with government
 7. Belonging guide book on people empowerment
 8. Understanding policies on CD, health, education, income generating, infrastructure, poverty

Eastern Indonesia is indicated by very low density. Data from 3 provinces that have been collected gives us information, that the provinces lay in lower (even coastal) to higher (mountain) area. Average annual temperature, however, is relatively high, for instance closely to 30 celcius degree. Eastern Indonesia also have relatively lower rainy days, rather than western Indonesia. However, the humidity level is still relatively high, for instance more than 70 percent.

Numbers of villages, sub district and districts of Eastern Indonesia are relatively low compared to wide range area of eastern Indonesia. This condition is consistent with low density in the same area.

Some tables on local culture show that in eastern Indonesia dominant ethnic almost emerge in every province. Sasak ethnic dominates of West Nusa Tenggara. Atoni and Manggarai ethnics dominate East Nusa Tenggara. Minahasa ethnic dominates North Sulawesi. Bugis and Makassar ethnics dominate South Sulawesi, while Tolaki and Buton dominate South East Sulawesi. In Maluku, Ambon ethnic dominates this area.

In some area many ethnics pool in provincial town, such as in East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and South East Sulawesi. The areas indicate higher level on cosmopolitanism. In other area only dominant ethnic lives in provincial town, such as Sasak in West Nusa Tenggara, Ambon in Maluku, and in Province North Maluku.

Most of eastern Indonesian communities have typical custom on collectivity, either in thinking or actions. The action emerge of cooperation, working together, and collegial decision making. This condition may emerge local participation. A trap of the participation is the value behind the action, such as harmony. To improve the participation, facilitators need to know local knowledge, for instance food processing, art, and local appropriate technology.

Religious situation shows that a religion is dominant in each area, such as Islam in West Nusa Tenggara, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, and North Maluku. Catholic is dominant in East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, while both Catholic and Protestan are dominant in Maluku.

Noblemen and religious leaders are important status in eastern Indonesia. Only in Gorontalo formal officer and rich man have the highest position. The data indicates tightly patronage relationship among people. It is consistent with harmony and unity value. This may be positive on controlling unity of community, but may be also tight participation from lower position.

All of the highest priority of needs are basic needs, such as food, cloth, housing, primary education, and primary health service. The data indicates a border line with poor communities.

Nevertheless, surprisingly people construct rationally actions to gather the needs, such as culturing, trading, fishing, and others. The rational based activities indicate opportunity to move the community by a rational social planning.

Better resources may make the community easy to catch benefit of the project. This argument directs us to understand resources in eastern Indonesia.

In two provinces (West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara) small enterprise is more than medium and big enterprises. Only in Gorontalo medium enterprise is higher than other. Nevertheless, in all three provinces numbers of labor in small enterprise are higher than others. The last data indicates that community-based industry may lay in the three eastern Indonesia areas.

In East Nusa Tenggara the condition on road is better than in Gorontalo, where proportion of asphalt road is higher than others. In East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo customers of electricity and water are still low. The low level indicates

a problem in improving local economy (especially industries that need electricity) and health condition (especially in combating diseases emerged from dirty water).

Most of students are still at elementary school, either studying or have been dropped. The data indicates low condition on educated people in the area. Meanwhile, data indicates good condition on primary health and low level socio-economic organization, especially for the poor. Primary health services (such as in Puskesmas) are more than numbers of sub district; while the standard is a puskesmas in every sub district. The condition is good also for cooperation unit. The data may be read as opportunity to improve local economy.

After discussing about all of resources of communities in eastern Indonesia, now we can rank all them. We find that East Nusa Tenggara has highly all of natural, economic and human resources. We just need a little stimulans for people to improve their standard of life.

Mean while Gorontalo has highly human resources, but lowly natural and economic resources. This condition needs bigger effort on improving natural and economic resources, so that the community could gather benefit of the project.

West Nusa Tenggara has lowly all of natural, economic and human resources. This condition needs bigger effort on improving all of resources, so that the community could gather benefit of the project. Nevertheless the result may be caused by uncomplete data from local government of the province.

There are variations on emerge of NGO. In East Nusa Tenggara, for instance, NGO has emerged before 1945. On the contrary, in newly Province of Gorontalo, NGO just emerged on 1996.

Nevertheless the history of network of NGOs in eastern Indonesia area is new. The oldest one is in East Nusa Tenggara on 1985. The newest one even on 2001 (two years ago) in West Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo. The data implicates on needs on learning by doing to improve capacities of network of NGOs.

Most of primary problem of NGO in eastern Indonesia is funding. Nevertheless, a fundamental problem also emerged, such as lowly commitment and trasparency. We can say that the last problems may decrease capability of NGO soon in empowering people. Other problems are means communication and transportation and coordination among NGOs.

Group is the most dominant form of CBO, because it is not difficult to build it. Organization is also favourite form of CBO. Meanwhile, community needs only several network-like forms (network, federation, consortium) to coordinate actions of NGOs.

Most of activities of CBO is development planning. The data indicate that most of groups above have the activity, and it must be planning at local setting, for instance at village level. The activity may focus on improving household income.

Staffs of CBO are dominantly male. Probably the sex characteristic is important to empower people in remote and unsafe area. Surprisingly, most of educated staffs have reach at university level. This is a good social capital in order to

improve people empowerment. The university educated staffs may have more systematic of logical of thinking to learn and to act consistently.

Unfortunately, facilities of CBO are not good enough, such as office, car, motorcycle, computer, phone, fax, internet, even meubel. It is consistent with lowly capacity on financial aspect. There are still few CBOs that have capacity in the financial aspect.

All of CBO have experiences in empowerment training. Most of them also have experiences in collaborating with donor, except in Central Sulawesi. Most of CBOs also have experiences in collaborating with local government, except in Central Sulawesi also. CBO in West Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo have guide books on people empowerment, while others have not.

Most of CBOs have awareness on policies on community development, NGO, health, education, income generating, rural infrastructure, and poverty at province and district levels. Only CBOs at South East Sulawesi that did not aware on most of the policies.

After discussing about capability of NGO, now we discuss about capabilities of local government. Unfortunately, only Gorontalo has experiences in people empowerment training. Nevertheless, all of local government (Gorontalo, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara) have experiences in collaborating with CBO. West Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo also have guide books on people empowerment.

Most of local government understand local policies on NGO, health, education, income generating, rural infrastructure, and poverty at province and district levels. Unfortunately, West Nusa Tenggara only understands policies on poverty at provincial and district levels.

East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo have improve conceptual internal coordination, and having high proportion of local revenue rather than other revenue in governmental sheet. East Nusa Tenggara also has improve relationship with national and district levels of government. Unfortunately West Nusa Tenggara Has not yet improves all of the conceptual relationship and has negative governmental sheet.

All of discussion matter above can be used to rank capabilities of CBO and local government. East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo lay in area of highly both capacity of NGO and local government in collaborating each other. In the area, we need little stimulans to improve the collaboration.

West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and South East Sulawesi lay in area of highly capacity of NGO but lowly capacity of local government in collaboration. In the area, we need more effort on improving capacity of the local government on collaboration.

North Maluku, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi are laid in area of lowly both capacity of NGO and local government in collaborating each other. In the area, we need great effort to improve the collaboration. Nevertheless, the result maybe caused by uncomplete data from the area.

Baseline Survey Result on Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia

**By Ivanovich Agusta
November 2003**

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 7. Belonging guide book on people empowerment
 8. Understanding policies on CD, health, education, income generating, infrastructure, poverty

Eastern Indonesia is indicated by very low density. Data from 3 provinces that have been collected gives us information, that the provinces lay in lower (even coastal) to higher (mountain) area. Average annual temperature, however, is relatively high, for instance closely to 30 celcius degree. Eastern Indonesia also have relatively lower rainy days, rather than western Indonesia. However, the humidity level is still relatively high, for instance more than 70 percent.

Numbers of villages, sub district and districts of Eastern Indonesia are relatively low compared to wide range area of eastern Indonesia. This condition is consistent with low density in the same area.

Some tables on local culture show that in eastern Indonesia dominant ethnic almost emerge in every province. Sasak ethnic dominates of West Nusa Tenggara. Atoni and Manggarai ethnics dominate East Nusa Tenggara. Minahasa ethnic dominates North Sulawesi. Bugis and Makassar ethnics dominate South Sulawesi, while Tolaki and Buton dominate South East Sulawesi. In Maluku, Ambon ethnic dominates this area.

In some area many ethnics pool in provincial town, such as in East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and South East Sulawesi. The areas indicate higher level on cosmopolitanism. In other area only dominant ethnic lives in provincial town, such as Sasak in West Nusa Tenggara, Ambon in Maluku, and in Province North Maluku.

Most of eastern Indonesian communities have typical custom on collectivity, either in thinking or actions. The action emerge of cooperation, working together, and collegial decision making. This condition may emerge local participation. A trap of the participation is the value behind the action, such as harmony. To improve the participation, facilitators need to know local knowledge, for instance food processing, art, and local appropriate technology.

Religious situation shows that a religion is dominant in each area, such as Islam in West Nusa Tenggara, Gorontalo, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, South East Sulawesi, and North Maluku. Catholic is dominant in East Nusa Tenggara, North Sulawesi, while both Catholic and Protestan are dominant in Maluku.

Noblemen and religious leaders are important status in eastern Indonesia. Only in Gorontalo formal officer and rich man have the highest position. The data indicates tightly patronage relationship among people. It is consistent with harmony and unity value. This may be positive on controlling unity of community, but may be also tight participation from lower position.

All of the highest priority of needs are basic needs, such as food, cloth, housing, primary education, and primary health service. The data indicates a border line with poor communities.

Nevertheless, surprisingly people construct rationally actions to gather the needs, such as culturing, trading, fishing, and others. The rational based activities indicate opportunity to move the community by a rational social planning.

Better resources may make the community easy to catch benefit of the project. This argument directs us to understand resources in eastern Indonesia.

In two provinces (West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara) small enterprise is more than medium and big enterprises. Only in Gorontalo medium enterprise is higher than other. Nevertheless, in all three provinces numbers of labor in small enterprise are higher than others. The last data indicates that community-based industry may lay in the three eastern Indonesia areas.

In East Nusa Tenggara the condition on road is better than in Gorontalo, where proportion of asphalt road is higher than others. In East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo customers of electricity and water are still low. The low level indicates

a problem in improving local economy (especially industries that need electricity) and health condition (especially in combating diseases emerged from dirty water).

Most of students are still at elementary school, either studying or have been dropped. The data indicates low condition on educated people in the area. Meanwhile, data indicates good condition on primary health and low level socio-economic organization, especially for the poor. Primary health services (such as in Puskesmas) are more than numbers of sub district; while the standard is a puskesmas in every sub district. The condition is good also for cooperation unit. The data may be read as opportunity to improve local economy.

After discussing about all of resources of communities in eastern Indonesia, now we can rank all them. We find that East Nusa Tenggara has highly all of natural, economic and human resources. We just need a little stimulans for people to improve their standard of life.

Mean while Gorontalo has highly human resources, but lowly natural and economic resources. This condition needs bigger effort on improving natural and economic resources, so that the community could gather benefit of the project.

West Nusa Tenggara has lowly all of natural, economic and human resources. This condition needs bigger effort on improving all of resources, so that the community could gather benefit of the project. Nevertheless the result may be caused by uncomplete data from local government of the province.

There are variations on emerge of NGO. In East Nusa Tenggara, for instance, NGO has emerged before 1945. On the contrary, in newly Province of Gorontalo, NGO just emerged on 1996.

Nevertheless the history of network of NGOs in eastern Indonesia area is new. The oldest one is in East Nusa Tenggara on 1985. The newest one even on 2001 (two years ago) in West Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo. The data implicates on needs on learning by doing to improve capacities of network of NGOs.

Most of primary problem of NGO in eastern Indonesia is funding. Nevertheless, a fundamental problem also emerged, such as lowly commitment and trasparency. We can say that the last problems may decrease capability of NGO soon in empowering people. Other problems are means communication and transportation and coordination among NGOs.

Group is the most dominant form of CBO, because it is not difficult to build it. Organization is also favourite form of CBO. Meanwhile, community needs only several network-like forms (network, federation, consortium) to coordinate actions of NGOs.

Most of activities of CBO is development planning. The data indicate that most of groups above have the activity, and it must be planning at local setting, for instance at village level. The activity may focus on improving household income.

Staffs of CBO are dominantly male. Probably the sex characteristic is important to empower people in remote and unsafe area. Surprisingly, most of educated staffs have reach at university level. This is a good social capital in order to

improve people empowerment. The university educated staffs may have more systematic of logical of thinking to learn and to act consistently.

Unfortunately, facilities of CBO are not good enough, such as office, car, motorcycle, computer, phone, fax, internet, even meubel. It is consistent with lowly capacity on financial aspect. There are still few CBOs that have capacity in the financial aspect.

All of CBO have experiences in empowerment training. Most of them also have experiences in collaborating with donor, except in Central Sulawesi. Most of CBOs also have experiences in collaborating with local government, except in Central Sulawesi also. CBO in West Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo have guide books on people empowerment, while others have not.

Most of CBOs have awareness on policies on community development, NGO, health, education, income generating, rural infrastructure, and poverty at province and district levels. Only CBOs at South East Sulawesi that did not aware on most of the policies.

After discussing about capability of NGO, now we discuss about capabilities of local government. Unfortunately, only Gorontalo has experiences in people empowerment training. Nevertheless, all of local government (Gorontalo, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara) have experiences in collaborating with CBO. West Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo also have guide books on people empowerment.

Most of local government understand local policies on NGO, health, education, income generating, rural infrastructure, and poverty at province and district levels. Unfortunately, West Nusa Tenggara only understands policies on poverty at provincial and district levels.

East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo have improve conceptual internal coordination, and having high proportion of local revenue rather than other revenue in governmental sheet. East Nusa Tenggara also has improve relationship with national and district levels of government. Unfortunately West Nusa Tenggara Has not yet improves all of the conceptual relationship and has negative governmental sheet.

All of discussion matter above can be used to rank capabilities of CBO and local government. East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo lay in area of highly both capacity of NGO and local government in collaborating each other. In the area, we need little stimulans to improve the collaboration.

West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and South East Sulawesi lay in area of highly capacity of NGO but lowly capacity of local government in collaboration. In the area, we need more effort on improving capacity of the local government on collaboration.

North Maluku, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi are laid in area of lowly both capacity of NGO and local government in collaborating each other. In the area, we need great effort to improve the collaboration. Nevertheless, the result maybe caused by uncomplete data from the area.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

It is assumed that a top-down era of development has come to its end by the implementation of local autonomy and decentralization (Law No. 22, 1999 and Law No. 25, 1999). It is also accentuated by the coming of reform ages since 1998 requiring for transparency and active participation of the civil society to enhance the power of local community in the process of political, social, culture, and economic development.

On behalf of the Government of Indonesia, the BAPPENAS requested the JICA Technical Cooperation Assistant Project named "Technical Cooperation for Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia (CEP)" for a comprehensive solution to this contextual situation. The overall goal of the project is formulation and implementation of community development with participatory approach, which accelerates through collaboration among community based organizations (CBO) and government.

For implementation of the JICA technical cooperation project, Government of Indonesia agree the criteria of selection of model sites with emphasis on the Eastern part of Indonesia. The areas are close check between poverty reduction strategy policy in BAPPENAS and present JICA's technical cooperation which area has not directly assisted.

The criteria of selection of the pilot project sites in BAPPENAS-JICA's Technical cooperation follow on:

- a Consentration and commitment of local government.
The Indonesian side will secure the consentration and commitment of local governments to implement a project in his/her territory and make necessary arrangement.
- b Security Conditions
The site will be selected among those identified as safe and secured.
- c Human resources of facilitator
The site has appropriated number of competent facilitators who have got training on participatory development.
- d Budget Allocation and staff assignment from local government
The Indonesian side will secure appropriate allocation of budget and staff for pilot project by the local government.

1.2. Purpose of Survey

In order to enhance the further collaboration together with Government of Indonesia and local NGOs for JICA's technical assistance, which can create more effective and efficient for project designing in the areas of community development, level and analyze social and administrative aspects of the project, it is necessary to collect more detail information nationwide on the community development and NGO empowerment, including policy, program, role, organization, projects, activities, and its implementation mechanism of concerned authorities.

These information turns to practical use for project identification and justification as an implementation on JICA technical cooperation project which will conduct with BAPPENAS "Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia".

1.3. Contents of Survey

The survey collects and analyzes information about the condition and functions on community development at regional level, that is being prepared objectively verifiable indicators, as means of verification for project design matrix on future JICA technical cooperation project at BAPPENAS.

The result of regional information should be carried out to be analyzed on the institutional capacity of People, Community Base Organizations (CBO) and Local Government at the province level. The regional information will be carried out from 10 provinces by each institution that selected by BAPPENAS working group.

For the regional information assessment, the following aspects were collected.

- a. Regional characteristic information for East part of Indonesia (10 province, collected by CBO and Local Government)
- b. NGO/CBO information for East part of Indonesia (10 province, collected by CBO)
- c. Local Government Institution and Human Resource information including related policy at regional level for East part of Indonesia (10 province, collected by Local Government)
- d. Best practice survey on Community Empowerment project (from revised JICA survey 1999)

1.4. Expected Result of the Survey

A comprehensive report that consists of Evaluation grid for the target area should be produced and submitted to JICA Indonesia Office:

- a. Resource ranking (NGO, Local Government capabilities)
- b. Facilities and social environmental ranking (Administrative function facilities, political measure etc.)
- c. Mapping of the characteristic of the regional. (Ethnic, culture, common practice, custom etc)
- d. Functional division between the central government and the region under the new environment of decentralization
- e. Institutional capacity assessment of BAPPEDA in each province.
- f. Comparative analysis of institutional capacity assessment of BAPPEDA
- g. Case studies of innovative approaches (or the best practice) in development planning and its implementation that encourage local initiatives and participation.
- h. Identification of capacity building needs and Recommendations for the direction of training and institutional frameworks.

2. METHOD OF THE SURVEY

2.1. Method

To obtain information about the progress of the preparation of "Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia", questionnaires are sent to and filled by local governmental officers (questionnaire 1) and CBO staff (questionnaire 2). Please find attached questionnaires. The questionnaire are filled by NGOs on **Table 1**. The role and process of survey for each institutions are described on **Table 2**.

Table 1. NGOs filled the questionnaires

No	Regional	Organization	Reason
1	Sulawesi Utara	Wanuata Waya (tentative)	Recommended by JICA advisor in BAPPENAS Coordinate by Mr. Andry H. Umboh wanuatawaya@ngo.or.id
2	Sulawesi Tenggara	YPR (tentative)	Recommended by FIKORNOP Coordinate by M. Ridha Saleh ypr@palu.wasantara.net.id
3	Sulawesi Tengah	SINTESA (tentative)	Understanding on "Participatory" is high, and has been experience to conducted PRA training collaborate with JICA. alsinkdi@kendari.wasantara.net.id
4	Sulawesi Selatan	FIKORNOP	Understanding of the project concept is high, and they have been conducted NGO national that in concerned this project. Coordinate by Mr. Ashar Arsyad fikornop@indosat.net.id
5	Papua	FOKKER	Understanding of "Participatory" is high, and has experience for collaboration and formation BAPPENAS-JICA technical cooperation. Coordinate by Mr. Zeth Freed Ohoiwutun (ex-JICA training participant) fokerlsm@iayapura.wasantara.net.id
6	Nusa Tenggara Timur	INCREASE	Understanding of "Participatory" is high, and has experience for collaboration and formation BAPPENAS-JICA technical cooperation. Coordinate by Mr. Fary Dj. Francis (ex-JICA training participant) increasetimor@yahoo.com
7	Nusa Tenggara Barat	Partner of LP3ES (Tentative))	Recommended by LP3ES Coordinate by Mr. Mudaris Ali Masyhud psem@lp3es.or.id
8	Maluku Utara	LML-Maluku	Understanding of "Participatory" is high, and has experience for collaboration and formation BAPPENAS-JICA technical cooperation. Coordinate by Mr. Husein Alting (ex-JICA training participant) lm145@kompascyber.com
9	Maluku	Partner of BMS (Tentative)	Recommended by BMS Coordinate by Binasentra@excite.com

10	Gorontalo	LP2G	Understanding of the project concept is high, and they have been conducted NGO national that in concerned this project. Coordinate by Arusdin bone arusdinbone@hotmail.com
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Table 2. Role and process of survey for each institutions

	BAPPENAS	Consultant	Province
Step 1	Prepare the questioner		
Working group will prepare the each questioner related 1.Community, 2. NGO/CBO, 3. Government. And selected local resource person and send the above document.			
Step 2			CBO - NGO/CBO information - Characteristic BAPPEDA - Local Government information - Characteristic
Each responsible person that nominated by working group will collect related information in questioner. The working group responsible collects the information from each resource persons/ organization.			
Step 3		Analyzing the regional Character consisted few element.	
Consultant will analyze the regional information by the cross grid and quantitative assessment Cross grid will consultation between working group and consultant.			
Step 4	Selected Pilot project Area		
After the analyzed regional survey working group will consultation the criteria of the selection and decide the pilot project area in confederation with the result of minute of meeting.			

Regional characteristic information involves culture, custom, religions and ethnic including social environment. The questionnaire also involve institutional capacity assessment of NGO/CBO and local government.

From the findings of the institutional capacity assessment of NGO/CBO and Local Government, a comparative analysis of problems, weakness and strength were made according to the difference in the socio-economic criteria. The survey identified capacity building/ pilot activity needs and provide recommendations for the direction of assistance and institutional frameworks under the new environment of community empowerment strategy.

2.2. Duration

The survey is scheduled to carry out from the 6th of October 2003 to the 13rd of November 2003 and the output of the survey is submitted by the 14th of November 2003.

2.3. Target Area

Study sites of the baseline survey are 10 provinces (South Sulawesi, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Tengah, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, North Maluku, Maluku, Papua, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara) from Eastern part of Indonesia. Nevertheless, data have been collected from:

- a. CBO and Loc Govt of East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo
- b. CBO of South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara

2.4. Criteria for Ranking Areas

Unit of analyzes is provincial level. Quantitative method will be used for almost of data. Qualitative method will be used to categoryze nominal data.

According to *Project Design Matrix (Draft)*, some concepts emerge within *overall goal*: community development, participatory approach, collaboration. We can conclude, that: 1) the main approach of *collaboration* will be used together by CBO/NGO and local government and 2) *community* will be beneficiaries.

Participatory approach, as well as a qualitative method, can be used very well by *laying on local context*. Actually number of contexts are not unlimited, because many communities in Indonesia have same context; we will use followed 4 contexts. Cases (pilot project/study) conducted on the conceptually followed 4 local context, are *instrumental cases*; so that lesson learned from them may be used at higher level (from villages to sub-district, then to district, province, and at national level). We will not conduct the pilot project because of the community's condition/problem only; but reflect the higher conceptual framework above. Project should be understood as *a flashy activities* for local community (that has a long time history before); so that a "more-ready" community will get more benefit of the project, and vise versa. It implicates of *differences* on facilitating community development (i.e. types of collaborative model).

According to the previous two conclusions above, models of collaboration (within *project purpose*) can be built by dimensions of 1) characteristics of community, and 2) characteristics CBO/NGO & local government. If we use the two dimensions as variables, then there will be 4 cells (quadratic areas of Cartesian diagram) built on *low-high* potency of natural, economic and human resources, and *low-high* collaboration of CBO/NGO & local government.

The characteristics of community may be used as local *context* for people empowerment, so that building the models will be based on the context. Criteria of resources rank are followed:

- a. Natural and economic resources (maximum 5 ratios):
 1. Proportion of *labor per small scale industry* per totally labor in all types of industry should be as same as and more than 0,33.
 2. Proportion of agricultural per totally livelihood of people
 3. Proportion of long of asphalt road per totally long of road should be as same as and more than 0,5
 4. Electricity customer for should be as same as and more than 0.5 of totally households
 5. Water customer for should be as same as and more than 0.5 of totally households
- b. Human Resources (maximum 3 ratios)
 1. Proportion of alumni of senior high school and university per totally educated citizen
 2. Proportion of Puskesmas per Kecamatan should be as same as and more than 1

3. Proportion of koperasi per Kecamatan should be as same as and more than 1

At the end, there will be built *4 models of collaboration* between CBO/NGO & local government. Criteria of capability on collaboration are followed:

- a. Capability of Local Government (maximum 8 ratios):
 1. Experience on training of empowerment
 2. Experience on collaboration action with CBO
 3. Belonging guide book on people empowerment
 4. Constructing policies on CD, health, education, income generating, infrastructure, poverty
 5. Creating concept on relation with national government
 6. Creating concept on relation with district government
 7. Creating concept on internal governmental coordination
 8. Proportion of local income per totally governmental finance sheet
- b. Capability of CBO (maximum 8 ratios):
 1. Proportion of CBO on local planning activity per totally CBO
 2. Proportion of university educated staff per totally numbers of staff of NGO
 3. Proportion of NGO that have telephone, per totally numbers of NGO
 4. Proportion of NGO that have financial capacity, per totally numbers of NGO
 5. Experience on training of empowerment
 6. Experience on collaboration action with government
 7. Belonging guide book on people empowerment
 8. Understanding policies on CD, health, education, income generating, infrastructure, poverty

3. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATIONS

3.1. Population, Economy, and Geography

Eastern Indonesia is indicated by very low density (**Table 3**). For example population density of Papua is 5.35 people per km², as a minimum number. This is as an implication of the biggest area in eastern Indonesia, for instance 414,399 km². The maximum number of density is 204.57 people per km² of West Nusa Tenggara.

Total population of the 10 provinces are 27,588 million people. Maximum number of population is in Province of South Sulawesi, for instance 8,244.89. The 2 smallest provinces, for instance Gorontalo and North Maluku, are lived by each 855.06 million people and 784.97 million people.

The population condition of South Sulawesi has positive relationship with economical condition. The province has the highest GDRP (IDR 27,772.1 million) and the highest local revenue (IDR 200.6 million). Papua also has a high level of GDRP (IDR 20,902.7 million), but has lower local revenue (IDR 64.2 million). This indicates that local self help level is lower than South Sulawesi. North Sulawesi may have the highest capacity in local finance, which has GDRP IDR 9,111.5 million and local revenue 78.0 million.

Table 3. Population and Economy of Eastern Indonesia

No.	Province	Population (x 1000)	Area (km ²)	Density (people/km ²)	GDRP (IDR x 000)	Local Revenue (IDR 000.000.000)
1	North Sulawesi	2,044.07	15,272	133.84	9,111.5	78.0
2	Gorontalo	855.06	12,447	68.70	1,622.0	7.8
3	Central Sulawesi	2,269.26	68,033	33.36	8,240.3	55.1
4	South Sulawesi	8,244.89	62,440	132.04	27,772.1	200.6
5	South East Sulawesi	1,915.19	38,140	50.21	5,730.2	30.0
6	West Nusa Tenggara	4,127.52	20,177	204.57	11,937.4	66.5
7	East Nusa Tenggara	3,924.87	47,375	82.85	6,329.5	43.0
8	Maluku	1,204.11	54,185	22.22	2,729.6	36.6
9	North Maluku	784.97	31,814	24.67	1,929.9	5.6
10	Papua	2,218.36	414,399	5.35	20,902.7	64.2
	National	210,908.03	1,944,497.21	19,651.38	1,197,038.62	10,170.84

Data from 3 provinces that have been collected (**Table 4**) gives us information, that the provinces lay in lower (even coastal) to higher (mountain) area. Average annual temperature, however, is relatively high, for instance closely to 30 celcius degree. Eastern Indonesia also have relatively lower rainy days, rather than western Indonesia. However, the humidity level is still relatively high, for instance more than 70 percent.

Table 4. Geography of Eastern Indonesia, 2003

No	Province	Altitude (m)	Temperature (oC)	Rain (day/year)	Humidity (%)
1	West Nusa Tenggara	13 - 148	31.65	187.52	70
2	East Nusa Tenggara	637-2,149	27.2	92.00	74
3	Gorontalo	0 – 25,000	23 – 31	Na	Na

Table 5 shows about numbers of villages, sub district and districts of Eastern Indonesia. The numbers relatively low compared to wide range area of eastern Indonesia. This condition is consistent with low density in the same area.

Table 5. Villages, Sub Districts and Districts in Eastern Indonesia, 2003

No	Province	Village	Sub District	District
1	West Nusa Tenggara	769	94	7
2	East Nusa Tenggara	2526	172	15
3	Gorontalo	369	32	5

3.2. Ethnics and Religions

Some tables on local culture show that in eastern Indonesia dominant ethnic almost emerge in every province. **Table 6** shows that Sasak ethnic dominate Province of West Nusa Tenggara. In **Table 7** Atoni and Manggarai ethnics dominate Province of East Nusa Tenggara. Minahasa ethnic dominates Province of North Sulawesi (**Table 8**). Bugis and Makassar ethnics dominate Province of South Sulawesi (**Table 11**), while Tolaki and Buton dominate Province of South East Sulawesi (**Table 12**). In Province Maluku, Ambon ethnic dominates this area (**Table 13**).

In some area many ethnics pool in provincial town, such as in East Nusa Tenggara (**Table 7**), North Sulawesi (**Table 8**), Gorontalo (**Table 9**), Central Sulawesi (**Table 10**), South Sulawesi (**Table 11**), and South East Sulawesi (**Table 12**). The areas indicate higher level on cosmopolitanism. In other area only dominant ethnic lives in provincial town, such as Sasak in West Nusa Tenggara (**Table 6**), Ambon in Maluku (**Table 13**), and in Province North Maluku (**Table 14**).

Table 6. Ethnics in West Nusa Tenggara, 2003

No	Ethnics	Number (,000)	Percentage (%)	Location (District)
1	Sasak	2,912,095	70,55	Lobar , Lotim , Loteng
2	Samawa	479,834	11,63	Sumbawa
3	Embojo	735,590	17,82	Dompu , Bima

Source: BPS NTB (2002), NTB Dalam Angka 2002

Table 7. Ethnics in East Nusa Tenggara, 2003

No	Ethnics	Number (,000)	Location	No	Ethnics	Number (,000)	Location
1	Adabe	1,000	Daratan Timor	39	Tewa	5,000	Alor
2	Amarasi	50,000	Daratan Timor	40	Wersing	3,700	Alor
3	Atoni	600,000	Daratan Timor	41	Anakalangu	14,000	Sumba-Sabu
4	Bunak	50,000	Daratan Timor	42	Kambera	14,000	Sumba-Sabu

5	Fataluku	30,000	Daratan Timor	43	Kodi	40,000	Sumba-Sabu
6	Galoli	50,000	Daratan Timor	44	Lamboya	25,000	Sumba-Sabu
7	Habu	1,000	Daratan Timor	45	Laura	10,000	Sumba-Sabu
8	Helong	14,000	Daratan Timor	46	Mamboru	16,000	Sumba-Sabu
9	Idate	5,000	Daratan Timor	47	Sabu	100,000	Sumba-Sabu
10	Kairui-Midiki	2,000	Daratan Timor	48	Wanukaka	10,000	Sumba-Sabu
11	Kemak	50,000	Daratan Timor	49	Wejewa	65,000	Sumba-Sabu
12	Lakalei	5,000	Daratan Timor	50	Adonara		Flores-Lembata
13	Makasae	70,000	Daratan Timor	51	Ende	87,000	Flores-Lembata
14	Maku'a	50	Daratan Timor	52	Ile Ape		Flores-Lembata
15	Mambae	80,000	Daratan Timor	53	Kedang	25,000	Flores-Lembata
16	Nauete	1,000	Daratan Timor	54	Ke'o	50,000	Flores-Lembata
17	Ndao	3,500	Daratan Timor	55	Kepo'		Flores-Lembata
18	Pidgin, Timor		Daratan Timor	56	Komodo		Flores-Lembata
19	Rote		Daratan Timor	57	Lamaholot	150,000	Flores-Lembata
20	Tetum Prasa	50,000	Daratan Timor	58	Lamalera		Flores-Lembata
21	Tetun	300,000	Daratan Timor	59	Lamatuka		Flores-Lembata
22	Tukudede	50,000	Daratan Timor	60	Lembata Selatan		Flores-Lembata
23	Waima'a	3,000	Daratan Timor	61	Lembata Barat		Flores-Lembata
24	Alor	25,000	Alor	62	Levuka		Flores-Lembata
25	Abui	16,000	Alor	63	Lewo Eleng		Flores-Lembata
26	Blagar	11,000	Alor	64	Lewotobi		Flores-Lembata
27	Hamap	1,000-1,500	Alor	65	Li'o	130,000	Flores-Lembata
28	Kabola	3,900	Alor	66	Manggarai	500,000	Flores-Lembata
29	Kafoa	1,000	Alor	67	Nage	50,000	Flores-Lembata
30	Kamang	12,000	Alor	68	Ngad'a	60,000	Flores-Lembata
31	Kelon	6,000	Alor	69	Ngad'a Timur	5,000	Flores-Lembata
32	Kui	5,000	Alor	70	Palu'e	10,000	Flores-Lembata
33	Kula	5,000	Alor	71	Rajong		Flores-Lembata
34	Lamma	10,000	Alor	72	Rembong		Flores-Lembata
35	Nedebang	1,000	Alor	73	Riung	14,000	Flores-Lembata
36	Retta		Alor	74	Rongga		Flores-Lembata
37	Sawila	3,000	Alor	75	Sika	175,000	Flores-Lembata
38	Tereweng	800	Alor	76	So'a	10,000	Flores-Lembata
				77	Wae Rana		Flores-Lembata

Source: Charles E. Grimes, Tom Therik, Barbara Dix Grimes, Max Jacob. 1997. A guide to the people and languages of Nusa Tenggara

Table 8. Ethnicity in North Sulawesi, 2003

No	Ethnicity	Number(.000)	Percentage (%)	Location (District)
1	Bolmong	323,546	15.60	Bolmong, Minahasa, Satal, Manado, Bitung
2	Gorontalo	146,693	07.10	
3	Jawa	44,192	02.13	
4	Minahasa	654,715	31.58	
5	Sangir	390,811	18.86	
6	Talaud	79,818	03.85	

7	Tonsea	26,792	01.29	
8	Tontemboan	134,543	06.49	
9	Lainnya	271,628	13.10	

Table 9. Ethnicity in Gorontalo, 2003

No	Ethnicity	Location (District)
1	Gorontalo	Gorontalo
2	Sanger	Pohuwato
3	Minahasa	Pohuwato
4	Jawa	Boalemo
5	Bugis	Gorontalo
6	Palu	Gorontalo
7	Poso	Gorontalo
8	Makassar	Gorontalo
9	Buton	Gorontalo
10	Tionghoa	Gorontalo

Table 10. Ethnicity in Central Sulawesi, 2003

No	Ethnicity	Location (District)
1	Kaili	Donggala, Poso
2	Dampelas	Donggala
3	Pamona	Poso
4	Bada	Poso
5	Mori	Poso
6	Bajo	Poso
7	Buol	Buol
8	Tolitoli	Tolitoli
9	Haluan	Luwuk
10	Balantak	Luwuk
11	Banggai	Luwuk
12	Wana	Morowali
13	Bungku	Morowali
14	Menui	Morowali

Table 11. Ethnicity in South Sulawesi, 2003

No	Ethnicity	Number (,000)	Location (District)
1	Bugis	3,266,440	Makassar, Sinjai, Bone, Soppeng, Wajo, Pinrang, Sidrap, Wajo, Barru, Parepare, Pangkep, Maros
2	Makassar	1,982,187	Makassar, Gowa, takalar, jenedo, Bantaeng, Bulukumba, Selayar, Pangkep, Maros
3	Toraja	702,951	Makassar, Tana Toraja, mamasa, Luwu Utara
4	Mandar	475,505	Makassar, Polmas, Majene, Mamuju
5	Luwu	318,134	

6	Jawa	212,273	
7	Duri	121,688	
8	Selayar	93,183	
9	Lainnya	629,317	

Table 12. Ethnicity in South East Sulawesi, 2003

No	Ethnicity	Number (.000)	Percentage (%)	Location (District)
1	Tolaki	455,321	25.00	Kendari, Konawe Selatan
2	Buton	548,013	30.09	Buton, Kota Bau-Bau
3	Muna	282,299	15.50	Muna
4	Bugis	364,254	20.00	Kendari, Kolaka
5	Jawa/Bali	171,383	9.41	Kendari, Buton

Table 14. Ethnicity in Maluku, 2003

No	Ethnicity	Number (.000)	Location
1	Alune	37,765	Seram Barat
2	Ambon	232,573	Ambon / Lease
3	Aru	44,413	Maluku Tenggara
4	Babar	18,128	Maluku Tenggara
5	Banda	14,502	Banda
6	Buru	7,005	Buru Maluku Tengah
7	Haruku	25,114	Haruku Maluku Tengah
8	Kei	107,000	Maluku Tenggara
9	Kisar	20,903	Maluku Tenggara
10	Leti	14,757	Serwaru Maluku Tenggara
11	Lumoli	650	Maluku Tenggara
12	Wemale		Seram Bagian Barat
13	Nuaulu	6,000	Seram dan Buru
14	Rana	82,363	Buru Utara Barat
15	Sawai	1,000	Seram Utara
16	Seram		Seram
17	Tanimbar		Tanimbar
18	Wai Apu	3,691	Buru
19	Wai Loa	3,000	Maluku Tengah

Source: Balai Kajian Sejarah & Tradisional (DIKNAS), Ensiklopedi Suku Bangsa di Indonesia – M. Junus Melalatta

Table 13. Ethnicity in North Maluku, 2003

No	Ethnicity	Location
1	Ternate	Ternate
2	Tidore	Tidore, Halmahera Tengah
3	Sula	Sula Kepulauan.
4	Makian	Makian.
5	Tobelo	Halmahera Utara, Halmahera Barat.
6	Bacan	Halmahera Selatan.
7	Galela	Halmahera Utara.
8	Togutil	Halmahera Utara, Halmahera Barat
9	Tobaru	Halmahera Utara, Halmahera Barat, Halmahera Selatan,

		Halmahera Tengah.
10	Sawai	Sula Kepulauan, Halmahera Selatan
11	Gorap	Halmahera Selatan, Halmahera Timur

Source: Selayang Pandang Maluku Utara

Most of eastern Indonesian communities have typical custom on collectivity, either in thinking or actions (**Table 14**). The action emerge of cooperation, working together, and collegial decision making. This condition may emerge local participation. A trap of the participation is the value behind the action, such as harmony. To improve the participation, facilitators need to know local knowledge, for instance food processing, art, and local appropriate technology.

Table 14. Customs, Rituals and Local Knowledge

No	Province	Typical Custom	Important Rituals	Local Knowledge
1	West Nusa Tenggara	Myth of Princess Nyale (Lombok Timur), tale of Cupak Gerantang (Lombok Timur), tale of Dewi Anjani, Kawula Kalawan Ratu Tan Bina Curiga Kakawan Landep (Lombok Timur)	<i>Sorong serah aji krama</i> (traditional wedding ritual), <i>Lebaran Topat</i> (Islamic festival), <i>Ngurisan</i> (celebration of a baby), <i>Nyunatan</i> , Midang (relationship among a man and a woman)	Sasak culture, religious leader relationship, local language
2	East Nusa Tenggara	collective action, cooperative action, collegial decision making, unity within group, believers, harmony	The Great Friday Procession in Larantuka, Caci game in Manggarai, Pasola in Sumba Barat	Corn <i>titi</i> in Flores Timur and Alor, processing meat <i>sei</i> and <i>dendeng</i> in Timor, <i>Tenun ikat</i> (traditional garmen), traditional dances, whale catching in Lamalera, <i>Manggulu</i> dessert in Sumba Timur.
3	North Sulawesi	Mapalus (helping each other), Tamber (giving without need to be paid), <i>Si tou timou tumou tou</i> (helping each other), <i>torang samua basudara</i> (we are all relation), <i>Mobakid</i> (democratic decision making)	Greeting the guest (<i>Maengket</i> , <i>Kabasaran</i> , <i>Kabela</i> , <i>Masamper</i> , <i>Ampa Wayer</i> dances), giving traditional degree, religious rituals	<i>Mane'e</i> (managing Fishing), <i>Captikus</i> (Alcoholic Nira), <i>Tore</i> Peanut, constructing house, bamboo furniture, Sagu Baruk
4	Gorontalo	Heroic of Panipi War (January 23, 1942), progresif, expresif, democratic self-proud from Lahilote myth, unity from legend of <i>Duluo limo lopohalaa</i> , agricultural philosophy from <i>elengge</i> dance, <i>Tumbilotohe</i> for lamps on Ramadhan (Islamic fast month) 27-29	greeting the guest, <i>Moloduwo</i> (calling people literarily), <i>Molooopu</i> (ritual to express respect value)	<i>Bentor</i> (modified <i>becak</i>), <i>Motolongalaa</i> (familiar life), <i>Huyula</i> (cooperation), <i>Dulohupa</i> (collegial decision making), <i>Heluma</i> (harmony on decision making)
5	Central Sulawesi	White karabou tale, myth of Sawerigading, Dari da'li uwe na ongoro (not too late)	<i>Balia</i> (traditional medical action), <i>novunja</i> (harvest celebration)	Cloth from wood (Kulawi), silk sarong (Donggala), rattan, lontara, and ebony wood art
6	South Sulawesi	<i>Baco puraga</i> (everyday life legend), meong palo karellae (agricultural tale), kondo buleng (heroic tales), panre batu (biography), sawerigading (myth of the king)	Maudu Lompoo (Takalar), Mappalili (Songka Bala), Maccera Tappareng, Ade To Dolo (Toraja)	Tudang Sipulung (Bugis), Kombongan (Toraja, collegial decision making), Abbulo Sibatang (Makassar, unity), Ammusiang (collegial action)
7	South East Sulawesi	Kabantii (Buton), horse competition (Muna)	Buton Kingdom Fest, Pekande-Kande (Buton and Bau-bau), traditional fest (Kendari and Muna)	Pomali (not permitting), Haroa (reading)
8	Maluku	Grandmother Luhu, <i>Belut</i> Beranting, <i>Capeu</i> / stone like a hat, Mount Nona	King procession, <i>Panas Pela</i> , opening ceremony for new religious place, beating <i>Sapu</i> , <i>Cakalele</i> War dance, crazy	Cajuput oil, traditional garmen, artist of <i>Mutiara/Kerang</i> , rattan art, material company

			bamboo dance, Lenso dance, Katreji dance	
9	North Maluku	Legend of Lake <i>Tolire</i> (ethicist and moralist), <i>Rubu Rubu Fo Rame Rame Moro Moro Fo Maku Ise Doka Saya Rako Moi</i> (collegial action), seven princess myth (relationship among people and kingdom)	<i>Rorio</i> Eve on wedding party	-

Religious situation shows that a religion is dominant in each area, such as Islam in West Nusa Tenggara (Table 15), Gorontalo (Table 18), Central Sulawesi (Table 19), South Sulawesi (Table 20), South East Sulawesi (Table 21), and North Maluku (Table 23). Catholic is dominant in East Nusa Tenggara (Table 16), North Sulawesi (Table 17), while both Catholic and Protestan (Table 22) are dominant in Maluku.

Table 15. Religion in West Nusa Tenggara, 2003

No	Religion	Number (.000)	Percentage (%)
1	Islam	3.818,344	95,83
2	Protestan	9,608	0,24
3	Catholic	7,941	0,20
4	Hinduism	114,692	2,88
5	Buddism	34,038	0,85

Source: BPS NTB (2002), NTB Dalam Angka 2002

Table 16. Religion in East Nusa Tenggara, 2003

No	Religion	Number (.000)	Percentage (%)	Location (District)
1	Islam	35,1423	8.8	Sumba Barat (3.55%), Sumba Timur (3.82%), Kupang (3.45%), TTS (2.29%), TTU (0.73%), Belu (1.26%), Alor (10.2%), Lembata (5.87%), Flores Timur (16.04%), Sikka (5.20%), Ende (17.06%), Ngada (4.31%), Manggarai (16.89%), Kodya Kupang (9.33%)
2	Protestan	134,0158	33.6	Sumba Barat (11.75%), Sumba Timur (11.14%), Kupang (27.68%), TTS (25.36%), TTU (0.94%), Belu (1.65%), Alor (9.19%), Lembata (0.02%), Flores Timur (0.05%), Sikka (0.16%), Ende (0.28%), Ngada (0.17%), Manggarai (0.24%), Kodya Kupang (11.36%)
3	Catholic	216,2871	54.2	Sumba Barat (4.29%), Sumba Timur (0.68%), Kupang (1.12%), TTS (1.99%), TTU

				(8.83%), Belu (16.6%), Alor (0.32%), Lembata (3.15%), Flores Timur (6.52%), Sikka (11.21%), Ende (7.76%), Ngada (9.53%), Manggarai (25.55%), Kodya Kupang (2.39%)
4	Hinduism	10,509	0.3	Sumba Barat (6.14%), Sumba Timur (3.12%), Kupang (8.33%), TTS (3.29%), TTU (1.99%), Belu (2.74%), Alor (1.78%), Lembata (0.27%), Flores Timur (2.26%), Sikka (23.75%), Ende (4.03%), Ngada (1.91%), Manggarai (4.75%), Kodya Kupang (55.59%)
5	Buddism	1,142	0.0	Sumba Barat (0.61%), Sumba Timur (0.44%), Kupang (6.92%), Belu (3.77%), Lembat (0.09%), Flores Timur (12.08%), Ende (20.67%), Ngada (2.54%), Manggarai (8.41%), Kodya Kupang (44.48%)
6	Others	124,935	3.1	Sumba Barat (77.95%), Sumba Timur (7.22%), Kupang (11.68%), TTS (0.31%), TTU (0.15%), Flores Timur (0.52%), Ende (0.02%), Ngada (1.99%), Manggarai (0.07%), Kodya Kupang (0.08%)
	Total	3,991,037		

Source: NTT dalam angka 2001, BPS Prop NTT

Table 17. Religion in North Sulawesi, 2003

No	Religion	Jumlah (.000)	Persentase (%)	Lokasi (Kabupaten/Kota)
1	Islam	581,677	29.47	Bolmong, Minahasa, Satal, Manado, Bitung
2	Protestan	92,165	04.67	
3	Catholic	1274,867	64.60	
4	Hinduism	9,828	00.49	
5	Buddism	3,174	00.16	
6	Others	11,729	00.59	

Table 18. Religion in Gorontalo, 2003

No	Location (District)	Religion	Number (.000)	Percentage (%)
1	Kota Gorontalo	Islam	1794,399	96.0
2		Protestan	3,900	2.1

3		Catholic	1,643	0.9
4		Hinduism	201	0.1
5		Buddism	1,575	0.9
6	Kabupaten Gorontalo	Islam	510,701	99.2
7		Protestan	3,800	0.8
8		Catholic	3,078	0.1
9		Hinduism	29	0.1
10		Buddism	40	0.0
11	Kabupaten Boalemo	Islam	168,054	95.3
12		Protestan	5,077	2.9
13		Catholic	307	0.2
14		Hinduism	2,800	1.6
15		Buddism	5	0.0

Table 19. Religion in Central Sulawesi, 2003

No	Religion	Number (,000)	Percentage (%)
1	Islam	1,568,000	75.54
2	Protestan	378,000	18.22
3	Catholic	34,000	1.64
4	Hinduism	73,000	3.52
5	Buddism	25,000	1.20

Table 20. Religion in South Sulawesi, 2003

No	Religion	Number (,000)	Location (District)
1	Islam	7,155,354	
2	Protestan	727,288	
3	Catholic	157,282	Sinjai
4	Hinduism	130,149	
5	Buddism	32,28	Enrekang, Jeneponto, sinjai, Soppeng
6			Jeneponto
7			Sinjai
8			Soppeng
9			Selayar
10			Takalar
11			Toraja
12	Others	35,892	

Table 21. Religion in South East Sulawesi, 2003

No	Religion	Percentage (%)
1	Islam	90
2	Protestan	7
4	Hinduism	3

Table 22. Religion in Maluku, 2003

No	Religion	Number(,000)	Location (District)
1	Islam	827,66	Ambon
2	Protestan	606,24	Ambon
3	Catholic	601,50	Ambon
4	Hinduism/ Buddism	169,00	Ambon

Source: Sinode Gereja Protestan Maluku (Pendeta Jacky Manuputty)

Table 23. Religion in North Maluku, 2003

No	Religion	Jumlah (,000 jiwa)	Persentase (%)	Lokasi (Kabupaten/Kota)
1	Islam	627,772	79.9	All District
2	Protestan	149,340	18.9	Halmahera Barat, Halmahera Utara
3	Catholic	8,710	1.1	Halmahera Utara , Ternate
4	Hinduism	123	0.0	Halmahera Utara, Ternate
5	Buddism	139	0.0	Halmahera Utara , Kota Ternate

Source: BPS Propinsi Maluku Utara

3.3. Social Stratification and Local Priorities

Noblemen and religious leaders are important status in eastern Indonesia (**Table 24**). Only in Gorontalo formal officer and rich man have the highest position. The data indicates tightly patronage relationship among people. It is consistent with harmony and unity value. This may be positive on controlling unity of community, but may be also tight participation from lower position. **Table 24** also shows local leaders, such as informal leaders, religious leaders, and traditional leaders.

Table 24. Social Stratification and Leaders

No	Province	Social Stratification	Informal Leaders	Religious Leader	Traditional Leader
1	West Nusa Tenggara	Religious leader Noblemen Common people	Drs.H. Lalu Djelenga (Lotim I), Drs.H. Lalu Mujitahid (Lobar)	TGH. Sibawaihi (Jerowaru Lotim, TGH. Zainul Majdi (Pancor Lotim), Hj. Rauhun (Pancor Lotim)	Drs.H. lalu Djelenga (Salera Lotim), Drs.H. Lalu Azhar (Kelayu Lotim), Lalu Centung (Salera Lotim), L. Suaidi, Sm HK (Salera Lotim)
2	East Nusa Tenggara	Noblemen Clan Common people Servant	Dr. Ben Mboi, Piet A. Tallo, SH, Drs. Frans Seda, Drs. Untai Djuma. Pdt. I.N. Frans.	Mgr. Petrus Turang, Pr ; Pdt. Thobias Mesakh, Mth; Hos Badjideh.	Ny. Djukatana (Sumba), Ir. Esthon L. Foenay (Timor), Drs. Daniel Woda Palle (Flores), Drs. Piet Nuwa Wea (Flores). Raja Nope (Amanuban), Sonbai (Sonbai Timur), Leo Nisoni (Raja Kupang), Raja Nambira (Alor), Aimenas Dasilva (Sikka), Don Lorensa (Flores Timur).
3	North Sulawesi	Religious leader Governor, bupati Lecturer	E. E. Mangindaan (Manado) Drs. Adolf Sondakh	Tokoh Nasrani: Pendeta Parengkuan Pendeta Prof. Dr.	Prof. Drs. W. Senduk A.A. Pelealu Prof. Drs. J. Inkiriwang

		Teacher Military Civil servant Activist NGO Private employee Big and medium enterprises' employer Small enterprise employer Medium and big merchants peasant Small merchant Informal sector Debt Collector Bad guy	(Manado) Freddy Sualang (Manado) A.H.J. Purukan (Manado) Hi. A.H. Mokoginta (Bolaang Mongondow) Iskandar Gobel (Bolaang Mongondow) A.E Sinolungan (Minahasa) Pdt. A.F. Parengkuan (Kota Tomohon) Berty Setlight (Minahasa Selatan)	W.A. Roeroe Pendeta Dr. Nico Gara Tokoh Katolik: Dr. Yong Ohoitumur Uskup Joseph Suwatan Pastor Ricardo Renwarin Tokoh Muslim: Hi Arifin Assegaaf Hi Dr. H.T. Usup Madjid Abdulah	Drs. Diderik Aling Prof. W.A. Roeroe
4	Gorontalo	Officers and Richman Intellectuals Civil servant, officers' relationship Peasant, fishermen, servant	Nelson Pomalingo (Kota Gorontalo), Medi Botutihe (Kota Gorontalo), R. Gobel, Uns Mbuinga, Nani Tuloli	Ison Salilama, Sarini Abdullah, Jamaluddin Liputo, K.H Adam Zakaria, H. Nasir Lakoro.	Rokky katli, DK Usman, AR Maksun, Ibrahim Buloto
5	Central Sulawesi	King Companion in working barveman slaver	Azis Lamajido (Palu) Ruslin Abdullah (Palu) Baasyir Nursin (Luwuk)	KH Sagaf Al Jufri Ustadz Nawawian Abdullah KH Jamaludin Hadi	Adam Ardjad Lamarauna
6	South Sulawesi	Noblemen Sertification position common people slaver	A. Conneng Mallombassang (Makassar), Opu Hasan (Luwu), A. Mattalatta (Bugis), Sombolinggi (Toraja)	K. H. Sanusi Baco, Dr. H. Qhasim Matar, Prof. Dr. Abd. Mura Kabdy	Den Upa, Kahar Mualim, Makandangan
7	South East Sulawesi	noblemen common people labor	La Aowu di Kendari, Tumbo Saranani di Kendari, La Ode Abdul Tabuuha di Kendari	Abdullah Umar, Kendari, Abdul Wahid di Kendari, Lazahi Jaya di Kendari	Lambauta, La Ode Abubakar di Kendari, Ld Muzuni di Kendari
8	Maluku	Religious leader Traditional leader Informal leader Youngman leader	Tamrin Elly (Ambon), Ali Fauzi (Ambon),Jhon Mailoa (Ambon).	Pendeta Mandagi (Keuskupan Amboina Katolik), Pendeta Hendrik (Ketua Sinode Amboina).	Raja Albert (Hatuhaha), Raja Effendi. RE.Latuconsina (Pelaaw), Raja Hasbullah Luhulima (Kulur).
9	North Maluku	religious leader King and noblemen Governor and bupati informan leader lecturer, teacher employer labor peasant servant	Drs. Jusuf Abdurahman (Kota Ternate), Sadrak Tongo Tongo (Tobelo – Kabupaten Halmahera Utara), Muhammad Fabanyo (Tidore– Kabupaten Halmahera Tengah), M. Adnan Amal (Kota Ternate)	Abdul Gani Kasuba (KotaTernate), Pendeta Hans Unu (Tobelo – Halmahera Utara), Yunus Namsa (Kota Ternate), Sadrak Tongo Tongo (Tobelo – Halmahera Utara)	Sultan Mudaffar Syah – Kesultanan Ternate, Sultan Gahral Syah - Kesultanan Bacan, Sultan Abdullah Syah - Kesultanan Jailolo, Sultan Djafaar Syah - Kesultanan Tidore

Table 25 shows that all of the highest priority of needs are basic needs, such as food, cloth, housing, primary education, and primary health service. The data indicates a border line with poor communities.

Nevertheless, surprisingly people construct rational actions to gather the needs, such as culturing, trading, fishing, and others. The rational based activities indicate opportunity to move the community by a rational social planning.

Table 25. Priority of Needs and Actions

No	Province	Priority of Needs	Priority of Actions
1	West Nusa Tenggara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. food 2. housing 3. meubel 4. means of communication 5. means of transportation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. culturing 2. trading 3. transcountry labour
2	East Nusa Tenggara	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. food. 2. cloth. 3. housing 4. education 5. cultural appreciation 6. income generating access 7. means of communication 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. culturing 2. livestock activities 3. fishing 4. trading 5. discipline. 6. working hard. 7. economical enterprise. 8. tight spending 9. saving.
3	North Sulawesi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. food 2. housing 3. cloth 4. health 5. education 6. water 7. working opportunities 8. amusement 9. means of communication 10. luxurious meubel 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. routine work 2. service worker 3. trading 4. using Puskesmas 5. using generic drug 6. going to traditional medical services 7. going to traditional healer 8. using Inpres school 9. wheel 10. window shopping 11. internet cafe
4	Gorontalo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. education 2. housing 3. electricity 4. water 5. health 6. transportation 7. information tool 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. learning 2. capital and training 3. road to remote area 4. health facilitators
5	Central Sulawesi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cloth 2. food 3. housing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culturing 2. fishing 3. trading 4. labor
6	South Sulawesi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. food 2. cloth 3. housing 4. water 5. electricity 6. means of transportation 7. heath facilities 8. education 9. means of telecommunication 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. culturing, labor, fishing 2. constructinh wheel

		10. amusement	
7	South East Sulawesi	1. food 2. cloth 3. housing 4. recreation 5. amusement 6. means of transportation	1. Home industry 2. Village level financial board 3. Rural infrastructure
8	Maluku	1. cloth, food, housing 2. economy 3. health 4. education 5. water 6. sanitation 7. means of transportation 8. means of communication 9. amusement	1. trading 2. culturing 3. fishing. 4. work at transportation sector

4. ANALYZES RESULT

4.1. Rank of Resources

Better resources may make the community easy to catch benefit of the project. This argument directs us to understand resources in eastern Indonesia.

Table 26 shows that in two provinces (West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara) small enterprise is more than medium and big enterprises. Only in Gorontalo medium enterprise is higher than other. Nevertheless, in all three provinces numbers of labor in small enterprise are higher than others. The last data indicates that community-based industry may lay in the three eastern Indonesia areas.

Table 26. Enterprise and Labor

Province	Enterprise Scale			Small Industry Labor		Medium Industry Labor		Big Industry Labor	
	Small	Medium	Big	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
West Nusa Tenggara	54,390	5,825	1	90,710	35,080	30,210	20,200	2,194	0
East Nusa Tenggara	75,201	23	5	126,533	0	1,543	0	0	0
Gorontalo	236	375	16	3,054	708	4,020	706	329	845

Table 27 shows condition of road infrastructure. The table informs us that in East Nusa Tenggara the condition on road is better than in Gorontalo, where proportion of asphalt road is higher than others.

Table 27. Road Infrastructure

Province	Road			
	Asphalt	Soil	Kerikil	Other
West Nusa Tenggara	na	na	na	Na
East Nusa Tenggara	16,945	317	343	0
Gorontalo	612	0	0	3641

Table 28. Customers of Electricity and Water

Province	Total Household	Electricity Customer (household)	Water Customer (household)
West Nusa Tenggara	na	na	na
East Nusa Tenggara	815,705	201,475	67,045
Gorontalo	253,368	76,629	11,402

Table 28 shows that in East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo customers of electricity and water are still low. The low level indicates a problem in improving local economy (especially industries that need electricity) and health condition (especially in combating diseases emerged from dirty water).

After discussing about economic resources, **Table 29** shows that most of students are still at elementary school, either studying or have been dropped. The data indicates low condition on educated people in the area.

Table 29. Student in Every Level of School

Province	No School	Drop Out Elementary School	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	University
West Nusa Tenggara	na	Na	na	Na	na	na
East Nusa Tenggara	385,906	971,604	923,029	262,912	280,785	53,689
Gorontalo	0	0	482,737	162,789	165,563	7

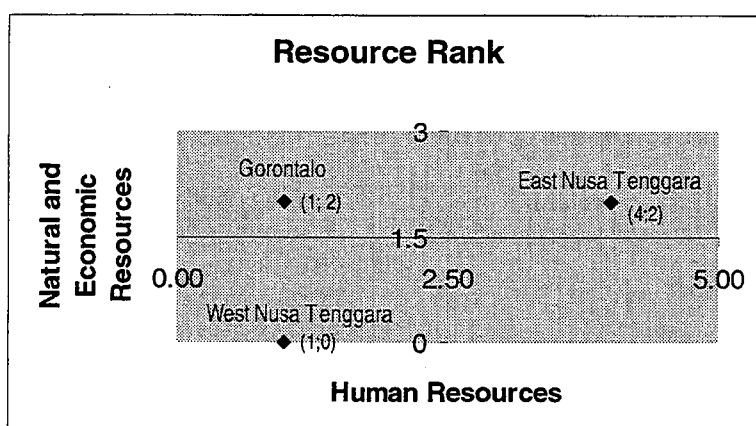
Meanwhile, **Table 30** indicates good condition on primary health and low level socio-economic organization, especially for the poor. Primary health services (such as in Puskesmas) are more than numbers of sub district; while the standard is a puskesmas in every sub district. The condition is good also for cooperation unit. The data may be read as opportunity to improve local economy.

Table 30. Puskesmas and Cooperation

Province	Sub District	Puskesmas	Cooperation
West Nusa Tenggara	na	na	Na
East Nusa Tenggara	172	1022	1049
Gorontalo	32	296	531

After discussing about all of resources of communities in eastern Indonesia, now we can rank all them. **Picture 1** shows result of it. We find that East Nusa Tenggara has highly all of natural, economic and human resources. We just need a little stimulans for people to improve their standard of life.

Picture 1. Resource Rank



Meanwhile Gorontalo has highly human resources, but lowly natural and economic resources. This condition needs bigger effort on improving natural and economic resources, so that the community could gather benefit of the project.

West Nusa Tenggara has lowly all of natural, economic and human resources. This condition needs bigger effort on improving all of resources, so that the community could gather benefit of the project. Nevertheless the result may be caused by uncomplete data from local government of the province.

4.2. Rank of Collaboration

There are variations on emerge of NGO. In East Nusa Tenggara, for instance, NGO has emerged before 1945. On the contrary, in newly Province of Gorontalo, NGO just emerged on 1996 (**Table 31**).

Nevertheless the history of network of NGOs in eastern Indonesia area is new. The oldest one is in East Nusa Tenggara on 1985. The newest one even on 2001 (two years ago) in West Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo. The data implicates on needs on learning by doing to improve capacities of network of NGOs.

Table 31. Emergence of NGO

Province	First NGO	First NGO Networking
West Nusa Tenggara	1993	2001
East Nusa Tenggara	1945	1985
North Sulawesi	1978	1996
Gorontalo	1996	2001
Central Sulawesi	1982	1985
South Sulawesi	1975	1990
South East Sulawesi	1990	1992
Maluku	1986	1999
North Maluku	na	na

Most of primary problem of NGO in eastern Indonesia is funding (**Table 32**). Nevertheless, a fundamental problem also emerged, such as lowly commitment and transparency. We can say that the last problems may decrease capability of NGO soon in empowering people. Other problems are means communication and transportation and coordination among NGOs.

Table 32. Problem and Informal Leader of NGO in Eastern Indonesia

No	Province	Primary Problem	Informal Leader
1	West Nusa Tenggara	No mass media (bulletin, tabloid)	Ali B. Dahlan, SH, MM (YSM NTB), Ir. Lalu Muh. Kabul (LPP Lotim), Ikraman, S.Pt. (Yayasan Sendiri Sumbawa)
2	East Nusa Tenggara	Low human resource, nutrition, production factor access, infrastructure, transportation, home economy	Pdt. I. N. Frans, Ignas Da Silva, Sofie De Haan, Romo Makarius Molo, Pr. Ny. Bibiana Rianghepat, Moses Mogo
3	North Sulawesi	Low communication and coordination among NGO,	Dr. Bert Supit, Ir. Leo Kalesaran, Drs. Theo Lumunon

		transparency, division of labor among NGO, and low commitment	
4	Gorontalo	Low individual and institutional capacity, funding	Arusdin Bone, Rahman Dako, Nixon Ahmad
5	Central Sulawesi	Financial	Basir Languha Jamaludin Mariadjang Alimudin Pa'ada
6	South Sulawesi	Resources	Zohra A. Baso, Sufri Laode, Asmin Amin
7	South East Sulawesi	Funding	Masyur Pawata, Alimaturrahim, Jufri Lahou
8	Maluku	Low funding, support from government, coordinating and communication among NGO	Abdulgani Fabanjo, SE (Yayasan Pengembangan Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat), Marthin Haulussy (Yayasan Arman), Suen Loupatty (Yayasan Hualopu).
9	North Maluku	Low commitment among NGO, institutional capability, funding	Farida Indriyani, Junaidy Husen, Husen Alting

Group is the most dominant form of CBO, because it is not difficult to build it (**Table 33**). Organization is also favourite form of CBO. Meanwhile, community needs only several network-like forms (network, federation, consortium) to coordinate actions of NGOs.

Table 34 shows that most of activities of CBO is development planning. The data indicate that most of groups above have the activity, and it must be planning at local setting, for instance at village level. The activity may focus on improving household income, as indicated in **Table 35**.

Table 33. Form of CBO

Province	Group	Organization	Association	Network	Federation	Other
West Nusa Tenggara	123	35	3	3	1	3
East Nusa Tenggara	1500	512	0	15	1	0
North Sulawesi	0	0	0	2	0	1
Gorontalo	500	100	30	7	1	0
Central Sulawesi	0	0	0	2	0	0
South Sulawesi	0	0	0	0	0	0
South East Sulawesi	1000	25	10	5	0	0
Maluku	500	200	10	12	0	50
North Maluku	na	na	na	na	na	Na

Table 34. Focus of Activities of CBO

Province	Advocacy	Inquiry	Development Planning	Other
West Nusa Tenggara	5	2	3	0
East Nusa Tenggara	19	13	509	3
North Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na
Gorontalo	7	4	10	0
Central Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na

South Sulawesi	30	27	31	21
South East Sulawesi	40	15	145	0
Maluku	25	15	250	50
North Maluku	na	na	na	Na

Table 35. Primary Activities of CBO

Province	Health	Education	Income Generating	Infrastructure	Other
West Nusa Tenggara	2	2	3	3	0
East Nusa Tenggara	75	125	250	20	42
North Sulawesi	4	17	8	1	5
Gorontalo	2	4	10	5	0
Central Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na	Na
South Sulawesi	16	13	31	20	21
South East Sulawesi	20	15	110	15	40
Maluku	30	60	170	40	35
North Maluku	na	na	na	Na	Na

Staffs of CBO are dominantly male (**Table 36**). Probably the sex characteristic is important to empower people in remote and unsafe area. Surprisingly, most of educated staffs have reach at university level (**Table 37**). This is a good social capital in order to improve people empowerment. The university educated staffs may have more systematic of logical of thinking to learn and to act consistently.

Table 36. Staff of CBO by Sex

Province	Male	Female	Total
West Nusa Tenggara	100	50	150
East Nusa Tenggara	2560	1024	3584
North Sulawesi	384	196	580
Gorontalo	40	14	54
Central Sulawesi	na	na	na
South Sulawesi	195	126	321
South East Sulawesi	8000	400	8400
Maluku	900	400	1300
North Maluku	na	na	na

Table 37. Staff of CBO by Educational Levels

Province	Drop Out Elementary School	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	University
West Nusa Tenggara	0	7	14	25	104
East Nusa Tenggara	0	0	1792	1075	717
North Sulawesi	0	0	0	196	384
Gorontalo	0	0	0	25	29
Central Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na	Na
South Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na	Na
South East Sulawesi	0	0	200	200	925

Maluku	50	80	25	500	645
North Maluku	na	na	na	Na	na

Unfortunately, facilities of CBO are not good enough (**Table 38**), such as office, car, motorcycle, computer, phone, fax, internet, even meubel. It is consistent with lowly capacity on financial aspect (**Table 39**). There are still few CBOs that have capacity in the financial aspect.

Table 38. Facility of CBO

Province	Office	Car	Motorcycle	Computer	Phone	Fax	Internet	Meubel
West Nusa Tenggara	10	2	10	10	10	3	3	10
East Nusa Tenggara	256	15	128	52	154	51	18	410
North Sulawesi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gorontalo	7	4	25	15	30	8	12	7
Central Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	Na
South Sulawesi	7	7	37	37	39	25	29	29
South East Sulawesi	2	7	52	35	20	48	5	5
Maluku	290	5	30	310	150	50	12	50
North Maluku	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	Na

Table 39. Financial Condition of CBO

Province	Enough	Self Help	Donor
West Nusa Tenggara	2	0	0
East Nusa Tenggara	128	77	27
North Sulawesi	0	0	0
Gorontalo	5	5	7
Central Sulawesi	na	na	na
South Sulawesi	19	19	19
South East Sulawesi	5	4	4
Maluku	40	10	15
North Maluku	na	na	na

All of CBO have experiences in empwerment training (**Table 40**). Most of them also have experiences in collaborating with donor, except in Central Sulawesi. Most of CBOs also have experiences in collaborating with local government, except in Central Sulawesi also. CBO in West Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo have gauide books on people empowerment, while others have not.

Most of CBOs have awareness on policies on community development, NGO, health, education, income generating, rural infrastructure, and poverty at province and district levels (**Table 41**). Only CBOs at South East Sulawesi that did not aware on most of the policies.

Table 40. Capabilities of CBO in Collaboration with Government

Province	Empowerment Training	Donor Collaboration	Government Collaboration	Guide Book
West Nusa Tenggara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
East Nusa Tenggara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na
Gorontalo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Central Sulawesi	Yes	No	No	No
South Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na
South East Sulawesi	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Maluku	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
North Maluku	na	na	na	Na

Table 41. Awareness of CBO on Local Policy

Province	Community Development	NGO	Health	Education	Income Generating	Infrastructure	Poverty
West Nusa Tenggara	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
East Nusa Tenggara	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
North Sulawesi	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Gorontalo	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na
South Sulawesi	na	na	na	Na	na	na	Na
South East Sulawesi	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Maluku	na	na	na	Na	na	na	Na
North Maluku	0	0	1	1	1	1	0

After discussing about capability of NGO, now we discuss about capabilities of local government. Unfortunately, only Gorontalo has experiences in people empowerment training (**Table 42**). Nevertheless, all of local government (Gorontalo, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara) have experiences in collaborating with CBO. West Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo also have guide books on people empowerment.

Table 42. Capabilities of Local Government in Collaboration with CBO

Province	Empowerment Training	NGO Collaboration	Guide Book
West Nusa Tenggara	0	1	1
East Nusa Tenggara	0	1	0
Gorontalo	1	1	1

Most of local government understand local policies on NGO, health, education, income generating, rural infrastructure, and poverty at province and district levels (**Table 43**). Unfortunately, West Nusa Tenggara only understands policies on poverty at provincial and district levels.

Data of the table is consistent with **Table 44**. East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo have improve conceptual internal coordination, and having high proportion of local revenue rather than other revenue in governmental sheet. East Nusa Tenggara also has improve relationship with national and district levels of government. Unfortunately West Nusa Tenggara Has not yet improves all of the conceptual relationship and has negative governmental sheet.

Table 43. Understanding of Local Government on Local Policy

Province	NGO	Health	Education	Income Generating	Infrastructure	Provincial Poverty	District Poverty
West Nusa Tenggara	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
East Nusa Tenggara	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Gorontalo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 44. Conceptual Relationship Among Government and Financial Condition

Province	Relation with National Government	Relation with District Government	Internal Coordination	Financial Self Help
West Nusa Tenggara	No	No	No	No
East Nusa Tenggara	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gorontalo	No	No	Yes	Yes

All of discussion matter above can be used to rank capabilities of CBO and local government (**Table 45**). After that, the data visualized on **Picture 2**. East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo lay in area of highly both capacity of NGO and local government in collaborating each other. In the area, we need little stimulans to improve the collaboration.

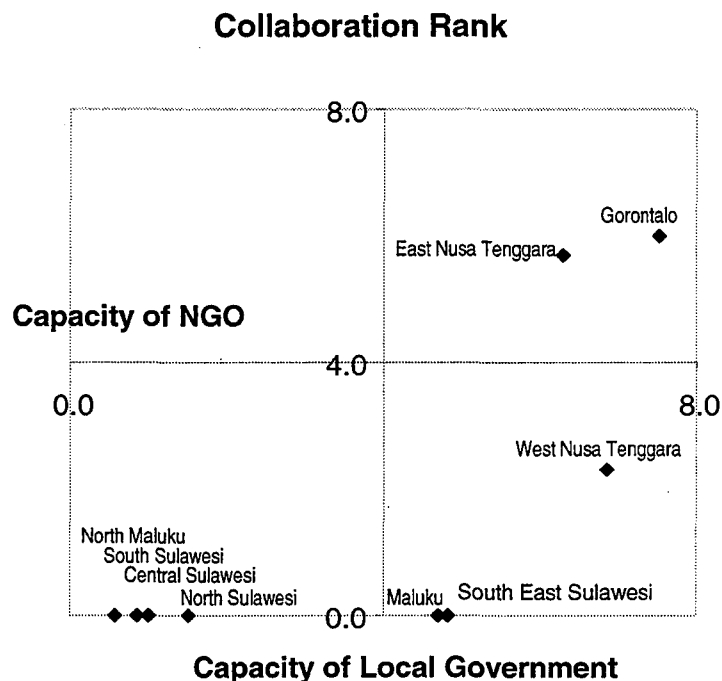
Table 45. Collaboration Rank

Province	Total Ratio on Collaboration	
	NGO Capacity	Local Government Capacity
West Nusa Tenggara	6.9	2.3
East Nusa Tenggara	6.3	5.7
North Sulawesi	1.5	0.0
Gorontalo	7.5	6.0
Central Sulawesi	1.0	0.0
South Sulawesi	0.9	0.0
South East Sulawesi	4.8	0.0
Maluku	4.7	0.0
North Maluku	0.6	0.0

West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and South East Sulawesi lay in area of highly capacity of NGO but lowly capacity of local government in collaboration. In the area, we need more effort on improving capacity of the local government on collaboration.

North Maluku, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi are laid in area of lowly both capacity of NGO and local government in collaborating each other. In the area, we need great effort to improve the collaboration. Nevertheless, the result maybe caused by uncomplete data from the area.

Picture 2. Collaboration Rank



5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

We find rank of resources, that East Nusa Tenggara has highly all of natural, economic and human resources. We just need a little stimulans for people to improve their standard of life.

Mean while Gorontalo has highly human resources, but lowly natural and economic resources. This condition needs bigger effort on improving natural and economic resources, so that the community could gather benefit of the project.

West Nusa Tenggara has lowly all of natural, economic and human resources. This condition needs bigger effort on improving all of resources, so that the community could gather benefit of the project. Nevertheless the result may be caused by uncomplete data from local government of the province.

We also find rank of capabilities of CBO and local government on collaboration each other. East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo lay in area of highly both capacity of NGO and local government in collaborating each other. In the area, we need little stimulans to improve the collaboration.

West Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and South East Sulawesi lay in area of highly capacity of NGO but lowly capacity of local government in collaboration. In the area, we need more effort on improving capacity of the local government on collaboration.

North Maluku, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, and South Sulawesi are laid in area of lowly both capacity of NGO and local government in collaborating each other. In the area, we need great effort to improve the collaboration. Nevertheless, the result maybe caused by uncomplete data from the area.

5.2. Recommendation

- a. The project should be supported by baseline data. As the project based on participatory approach, participant should complete the questionnaire sent to the secretariat
- b. Decision on project area should consider the hipotetical area of analyzes result above. Beneficiaries may loose their benefit of the project, unless they have both highly natural/economic and human resources. The project may need great effort to improve collaboration, unless capability of both local government and NGO is high.

Baseline Survey Result

Criteria of Selection of the Pilot Sites

- Consent and commitment of local governments
- Security Conditions
- Human resources of facilitator
- Budget Allocation and staff assignment from local government

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- Consent and commitment of local governments
 - Security Conditions
 - Human resources of facilitator
 - Budget Allocation and staff assignment from local government

Purpose

- to collect more detail information nationwide on the community development and NGO empowerment including policy, program, role, organization, projects, activities, and its implementation mechanism of concerned authorities.
- information turns to practical use for project identification and justification of project "Community Empowerment Program with Civil Society in Indonesia".

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Role and Process of Survey

Step	Activity	Output
Step 1	Prepare the questionnaire	
Step 2	<p>Conduct a pilot survey to test the questionnaire. It is a survey in which a small group of people are asked to complete the questionnaire. The purpose of the pilot survey is to identify any problems with the questionnaire and to make any necessary changes.</p> <p>The pilot survey is conducted on a small group of people who are representative of the target population. The results of the pilot survey are used to make any necessary changes to the questionnaire.</p>	<p>Feedback from the pilot survey is used to make any necessary changes to the questionnaire. The revised questionnaire is then used for the main survey.</p>
Step 3	Administer the questionnaire	
Step 4	<p>Selected Pilot project Area</p>	

5

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Step 3	Administer the questionnaire	
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5

Contents of Survey

- Regional characteristic information for East part of Indonesia
- NGO/CBO information for East part of Indonesia (10 province).
- Local Government Institution and Human Resource information including related policy at regional level for East part of Indonesia
- Best practice survey on Community Empowerment project.

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 - Best practice survey on Community Empowerment project.

Duration and Area

- 1st of October 2003 to the 31st of October 2003
- 10 provinces from Eastern part of Indonesia: South Sulawesi, Sulawesi Tenggara, Sulawesi Tengah, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, North Maluku, Maluku, Papua, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara
- Data have been collected:
 - CBO and Loc Govt of East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo
 - CBO of South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara

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- 1st of October 2003 to the 31st of October 2003
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 - CBO and Loc Govt of East Nusa Tenggara and Gorontalo
 - CBO of South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, East Nusa Tenggara

Criteria of Resources Rank

- Natural and economic resources (max 5):
 - Proportion of *labor per small scale industry* per totally labor $\geq 0,33$
 - Proportion of agricultural per totally livelihood
 - Proportion of asphalt road per totally road $\geq 0,5$
 - Electricity customer for ≥ 0.5 of totally households
 - Water customer for ≥ 0.5 of totally households
- Human Resources (max 3)
 - Proportion of alumni of senior high school and university per totally educated citizen
 - Proportion of Puskesmas per Kecamatan ≥ 1
 - Proportion of koperasi per Kecamatan ≥ 1

7

Description on Industry

Province	Small Scale Industry	Medium Scale Industry	Big Industry
Gorontalo	236	375	16
NTT	75201	23	5

10

Criteria of Capability on Collaboration

- Capability of Local Government (max 8):
 - Training on empowerment
 - Experience on collaboration with CBO
 - Belonging guide book on people empowerment
 - Policy on CD, health, education, income generating, infrastructure, poverty
 - Creating concept on relation with national gov
 - Creating concept on relation with district gov
 - Creating concept on internal coordination
 - Proportion of PAD per totally AP

8

Description on Road

Province	Asphalt	Soil	Kerikil	Others
Gorontalo	612	0	0	3641
NTT	2885	317	343	0

11

Capability of CBO (max 8):

- Proportion of CBO on local planning per totally CBO
- Proportion of university educated staff per totally numbers of staff
- Proportion of CBO that have telephone, per totally numbers of CBO
- Proportion of CBO that have financial capacity, per totally numbers of CBO
- Training on empowerment
- Experience on collaboration with government
- Belonging guide book on people empowerment
- Policy on CD, health, education, income generating, infrastructure, poverty

9

Description on Household as Customers of Electricity and Water Services

Province	Electricity	Water	Total Household
Gorontalo	76629	11402	253368
NTT	0	0	815.705

12

Description on History of CBO

Province	First NGO	First Networking	Total CBO
Gorontalo	1996	2001	38
NTT	1945	1985	544
Sulsel	1975	1990	109
Sulut	1978	1996	35
Maluku	1986	1999	335

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Description on Facility of CBO

Province	Office	Car	Motor	Computer	Phone	Fax	Internet	Mailbox
Gorontalo	7	4	25	16	30	3	12	7
NTT	266	15	128	52	164	51	18	419
Sulsel	7	7	37	37	39	23	29	29
Sulut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maluku	299	5	30	310	150	50	12	59

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Description on Activity of CBO

Province	Health	Education	Income Generating	Infra-structure	Others
Gorontalo	2	4	10	5	0
NTT	75	126	250	20	42
Sulsel	15	13	31	20	21
Sulut	4	17	6	1	5
Maluku	30	60	170	40	35

14

Description on Financial Capacity

Province	Enough	Self Help	Donor
Gorontalo	5	5	7
NTT	128	77	27
Sulsel	19	19	19
Sulut	0	0	0
Maluku	40	10	15

17

Description on Number of Educated CBO Staff

Province	SD or Elementary School	Elementary School	Junior High School	Senior High School	University Degree
Gorontalo	0	0	0	25	23
NTT	0	0	1792	1076	717
Sulsel	0	0	0	0	9
Sulut	0	0	0	106	364
Maluku	50	80	25	300	646

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Description on Empowerment Capability of CBO

Province	Empowerment Training	Coordination with Donor	Coordination with Local Gov
Gorontalo	Yes	Yes	Yes
NTT	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sulsel	No	No	No
Sulut	No	No	No
Maluku	Yes	Yes	No

18

Description on Knowledge on Local Policy

Province	CD	CBO	Health	Education	Income Generation	Infrastructure	Poverty
Gorontalo	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
NTT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sulawesi	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Maluku	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
NTT	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

19

Governmental Relationship Concepts & Government Sheet

Province	Relationship with National Govt	Relationship with District Govt	Coordination	Empowerment on Government Sheet
Gorontalo	No	No	Yes	Yes
NTT	No	No	No	Yes

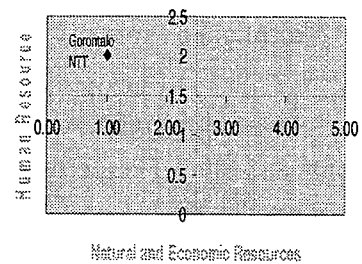
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Description on Empowerment Capability of Local Government

Province	Empowerment Training	Collaboration with Donor	Collaboration with Local Gov
Gorontalo	Yes	Yes	Yes
NTT	No	No	No

20

Capacity on Resources



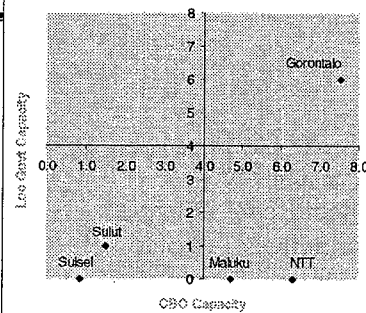
23

Description on Knowledge of Local Officers to Local Policy

Province	CD	Health	Education	Income Generation	Infrastructure	Poverty at Province Level	Poverty at District Level
Gorontalo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NTT	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

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Rank of Collaboration



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