



South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project

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ASSESSMENT OF SSFFMP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH AND IMPACTS OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES IN REDUCING FIRE OCCURRENCES IN PROJECT PRIORITY VILLAGES.

September 2006



Statement

This report has been prepared at the request and with the financing support of the Commission of the European Union. The opinions expressed are those of the consultants and are not necessarily those of the Commission.

Acknowledgement

The present report has been prepared by Dr. Rodolfo A. Giambelli engaged as Senior Community Development Consultant.

The consultant wishes to thank the communities of the villages visited, as well as all SSFFMP staff met during the assignment for their valuable cooperation, sharing of information as well as for their logistic support. The consultant wishes also to express particular appreciation to all BPTP, BPP and Government staff encountered during the mission for the fruitful discussions and exchange of ideas.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BPP	<i>Balai Penyuluhan Pertanian</i> (Government Farmers' Extension Agency)
BPTP	<i>Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian Sumatera Selatan</i> (South Sumatra Agricultural Technology Assessment Institute).
CBFiM	Community-based Fire Management
CD	Community Development
Dephut	<i>Departemen Kehutanan R.I</i> (Ministry of Forestry)
DPKH	<i>Direktorat Penanggulangan Kebakaran Hutan</i> (Forest's Fire Prevention Directorate)
EC	European Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FA	Financing Agreement
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoI	Government of Indonesia
GPS	Global Positioning System
HYV	High Yield Variety
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
KesbangLinmas	<i>Kesatuan Bangsa dan Perlindungan Masyarakat</i> – (Agency of Nation Unity and Community Protection)
KUPTD	<i>Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah</i> (Head of local government technical unit)
MoF	Ministry of Forestry
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSF	Multi Stakeholder Forum
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OWP	Overall Work Plan
PEMDA	<i>Pemerintah Daerah</i> (Local Government)
PERPU	<i>Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang</i> : (National Regulation in Lieu of Law)
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPM	Project Planning Matrix
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PPL	<i>Penyuluhan Pertanian Lapangan</i> (Extension officer)
PSW	<i>Pusat Studi Wanita</i> (Women Study Centre)
RS	Remote Sensing
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Timely
SNRM	Sustainable Natural Resource Management
TA	Technical Assistance
WG	Working Group

Executive Summary

SSFFMP is a project co-funded by the Government of Indonesia and the European Union. The EU is providing a grant of 8,500,000 Euro, while the in-kind contribution of the Government of Indonesia is estimated to 457,000 Euro.

The project goal is to “*to aid and facilitate the establishment of a coordinated system of fire management at province, district, sub-district, and village levels throughout South Sumatra in which the local communities, private sector companies and government agencies work together to reduce the negative impact of fire on the natural and social environment*”.

SSFFMP is organized into 5 components 1) Rural Institutions Development. This component includes three subcomponents: a) Community Development; b) Gender strengthening c) NGO support; 2) Fire management; 3) Participatory; Planning for Sustainable Natural Resources Management; 4) Fire Monitoring; 5) Policy Advocacy.

The main reasons for land or forest fires in the project area are: 1) land cover burning for *sonor* rice cultivation in swamp areas; 2) primary or secondary forest as well as old smallholding burning for land conversion to rubber or oil palm small plantation; 3) land cover burning to gain access to *lebak lebung* (natural pools or land depressions in swamp areas where fish gather at the beginning of the dry season); 4) land cover burning to gain access to swamp areas where cut logs have been formerly abandoned. According to project data about 70% of the fires recorded in South Sumatra province are caused by small farmers while about 30% is caused by plantation companies. Community Development activities focus exclusively on local farmers and is not involved in any activity that concerns fire prevention in large plantations.

In order to achieve its objectives since 2004 SSFFMP has implemented Community Development activities in 13 priority villages. The formulation of the activities has been done through a participatory process. All activities have been implemented via the formation of farmers' groups. Technical support was provided by the South Sumatra BPTP, while managerial support to the groups has been provided by local NGOs. The concerned villages and the associated activities are as follows:

District	Priority Villages	Activities
Banyuasin	Muara Telang	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation
	Upang	Introduction o paddy Flat Bed Dryer
	Talang Lubuk	Introduction of integrated coconut processing
	Perajen Jaya	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation
Musi Banyuasin	Bayat Ilir Ds I	Goat breeding
	Kali Berau	Rubber plantation
	Pagar Desa	Rice milling unit + goat breeding
	Muara Medak	Dry land paddy cultivation
	Mangsang	Cattle fattening
OKI	Ulak Kemang	Introduction of cage fish breeding (<i>keramba</i>) system
	Ujung Tanjung	Introduction of cattle fattening
	Riding	Introduction of water buffalo fattening
	Simpang Tiga	Formerly goat breeding changed with Introduction of rain fed paddy

SSFFMP approach to the causes of fires at village level, has been the assumption that local farmers were trapped in a low income agricultural production system based on extensive agriculture or low yielding smallholding. This system requires constant land opening based on burning either for rice cultivation, rubber and palm smallholding, or to gain access to fish pools scattered throughout the swamp area. Thus, the project thought that the introduction of income generating activities would provide an alternative to such production methods and eventually lead the farmer to abandon their forest and land clearing practices based on burning.

The mission holds the view that any activity implemented by the community development component of SSFFMP had to contribute to the reduction of fires at village level. In this light the ultimate criteria for the selection of the community development activities implemented by the project ought to be that: any Community Development activity implemented had to address at least one of the main causes of large fires (mainly due to land conversion) at village level by showing a direct significant link with the very same sources of fires.

The mission visited the following villages:

Kabupaten Banyuasin: Muara Telang, Upang.

Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin: Bayat Ilir Dusun 1, Dusun 2, Kali Berau.

Kabupaten OKI: Ulak Kemang, Ujung Tanjung.

Of a total of 13 village activities implemented:

- 7 do directly relate with project objectives to reduce fire incidence as they deal with alternative land preparation and post harvesting methods associated with rice cultivation, rubber smallholding better management or grazing swamp land conservation for buffalo rearing. All these activities have a direct effect on land management and land preparation that that supports the reduction of fire incidence.
- 5 do not directly relate with project objectives to reduce fire incidence even though they may have contributed to the raising in income of the villagers.
- 1 has a mixed result.

The activities and technologies chosen by the project and its counterparts appear to be technically feasible. Economic feasibility is positive for activities centred around rice cultivation however, economic sustainability of the equipment provided to the farmers by the project is problematic as the groups have little knowledge of cost-benefit analysis.

The implementation of the activities has successfully contributed to the reduction of fire in at least 3 villages: These are: a) Desa Muara Telang; b) Desa Upang and c) Desa Riding.

Major issues have been 1) activity approach that focussed mainly on income generation and villager's request, 2) management problems associated with the support of the farmer's groups, 3) need to ensure coordination with existing extension.

The mission recommendation is that the project should focus its energy and resources on activities that have a direct link with fire reduction at village level and that will contribute to the fire reduction. In this light it is suggested that:

- a) activity consolidation should be pursued in 8 villages: Muara Telang, Upang, Perajen Jaya, Kali Berau, Muara Medak, Pagar Desa, Riding, and Simpang Tiga.
- b) activity change (re-focussing) should be taken up in 3 villages: Talang Lubuk, Ulak Kemang, and Ujung Tanjung.
- c) activity phasing out should be pursued in 3 villages: Pagar Desa, Bayat Ilir 1, and Mangsang.
(see specification of the activities in chapter 4)

Additional recommendation concern:

a) the project should strongly strengthen farmers' group as the groups lack ownerships, a vision and a strategy for the future. They also need support in technical and managerial issues (e.g. cost benefit assessment, modus operandi norms).

b) The project has cooperated intensively with BPTP but less so with local BPP and KUPTD extension centres. There is a need to foster this cooperation as ultimately local extension centres will be responsible for groups' technical and managerial support once the project ends. It is suggested that the project writes an MOU with each concerned BPP / KUPTD requesting the centre to formally appoint a PPL that shall follow the project activities in the last year. If PPL are not available - as South Sumatra province has a shortage of extension officers – project extension voluntary workers should be integrated in the government extension system so to grant the project activities support at project closure .

c) The project has sponsored the creation of village motivators as well as volunteer extension workers in each village. However, both these support figures have not shown a significant degree of effectiveness. Volunteer extension workers have been trained only once and the need further training support before being able to effectively sustain groups' activities. There is the need to (a) increase technical training of project voluntary extension worker so to make them fully autonomous and (b) equally increase the training of village motivators

1 Introduction

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide an assessment of the activities implemented at village level by the community development component of the South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project (SSFFMP) between January 2003 and September 2006.

SSFFMP is a project co-funded by the Government of Indonesia and the European Union. The EU is providing a grant of 8,500,000 Euro, while the in-kind contribution of the Government of Indonesia is estimated to 457,000 Euro.

The project Executing Authority is the Ministry of Forestry via its Forest's Fire Prevention Directorate (*Direktorat Penanggulangan Kebakaran Hutan*) while the implementing agency is the Office of the Governor of South Sumatra. (SSFFMP Financing Agreement page 9). The total duration of the project is 5 years. The project started in January 2003 and is expected to end in January 2008.

The project specific objective is “*to aid and facilitate the establishment of a coordinated system of fire management at province, district, sub-district, and village levels throughout South Sumatra in which the local communities, private sector companies and government agencies work together to reduce the negative impact of fire on the natural and social environment*”. (Appendix 2 – SSFFMP Financing Agreement – page 1)

The project aims at achieving five key results:

- 1) *Institutional conditions created to allow the implementation of effective fire management.*
- 2) *Stakeholders enabled to organise and apply effective fire management mechanisms in their areas.*
- 3) *Capacities created and initiative supported to bring land and natural resources under sustainable management.*
- 4) *Government and non-government organizations supported to establish systems to monitor the impact of improved fire management on the environment and people (gender-issues, livelihood, income, etc). and the results of the work placed in public domain*
- 5) *Government agencies (at the national, provincial and district levels) and civil society supported to shape policies and organizational structures in such a way as to promote sustainable natural resources management that includes effective fire management.*

(Source: Appendix 2 – SSFFMP Financing Agreement – page 4)

The project is currently organized in 5 components:

- 1) Rural Institutions Development. This component includes three subcomponents: a) Community Development; b) Gender strengthening c) NGO support.
- 2) Fire management
- 3) Participatory Planning for Sustainable Natural Resources Management
- 4) Fire Monitoring
- 5) Policy Advocacy

The mission was undertaken by Dr. Rodolfo A. Giambelli. Support to the mission was provided by SSFFMP Team Leader Dr. Karl Heinz Steinmann, Mr. Djoko Setijono as head of SSFFMP Community Development component as well as other SSFFMP staff and project counterparts. The consultant started his work in Palembang the 28th of August 2006. A final presentation to the project staff was given on the 25th September 2006, while the 26th September 2006 a debriefing was held at the EU Delegation in Jakarta.

The report is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the project and SSFFMP community development activities, chapter 2 outlines the methodology used in the assessment, chapters 3 provides details of the findings, outlines the activity progress and constrains, finally chapter 4 offers recommendations aimed at improving the project approach to community development issues in the context of the project objective and results.

1.2 PROJECT AREA – PROJECT MAPS

The project area covers three districts (*Kabupaten*) located in the South Sumatra province. The districts involved are: Musi Banyuasin, Banyuasin and Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI). The project has identified 13 priority villages where community development activities have been carried out since the project onset. The villages are located in areas affected by higher prevalence of hot spots. These villages are:

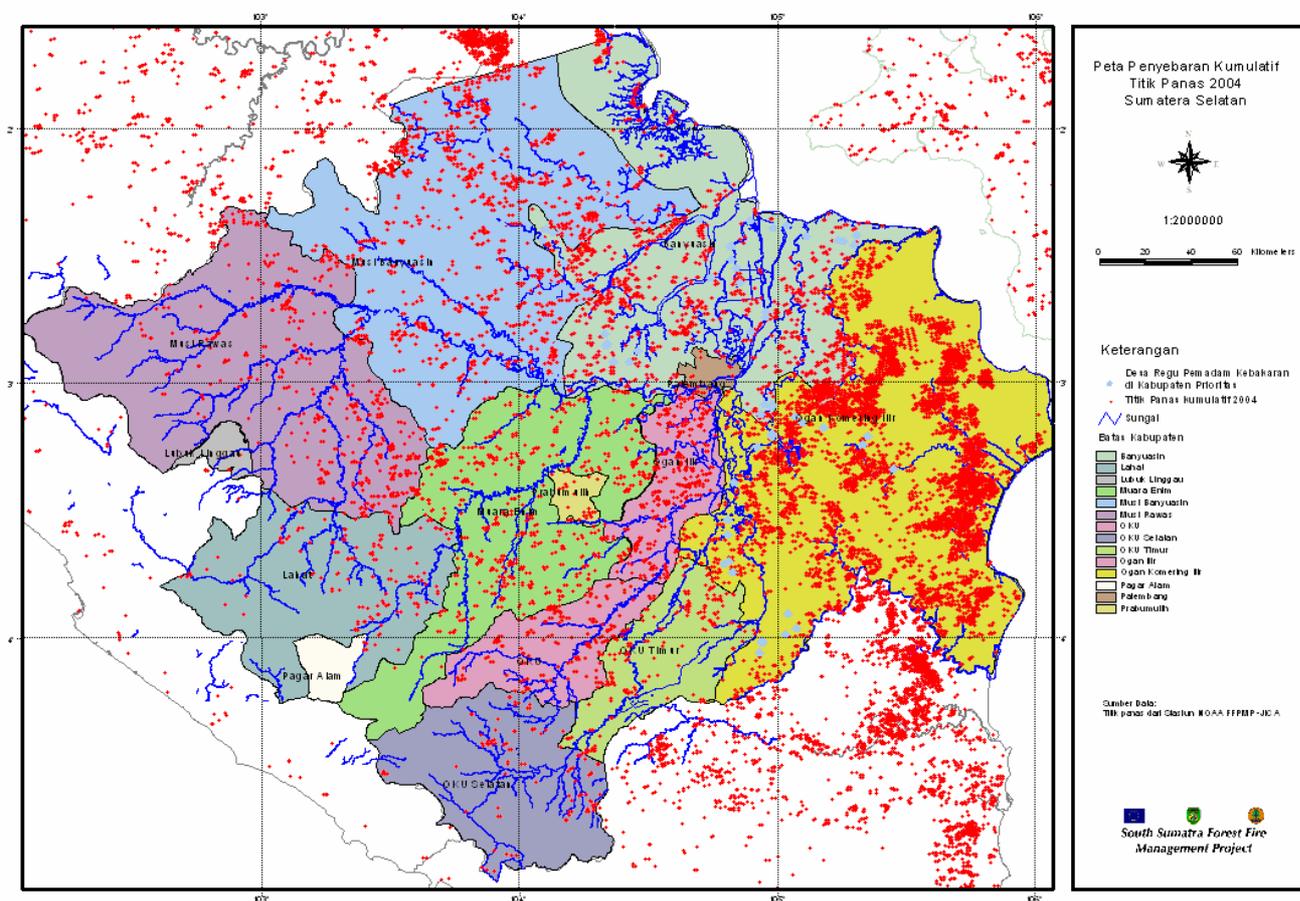
Kabupaten Banyuasin: Muara Telang, Upang, Talang Lubuk, Perajen Jaya.

Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin: Bayat Ilir Dusun 1, Kali Berau, Pagar Desa, Muara Medak, Mangsang.

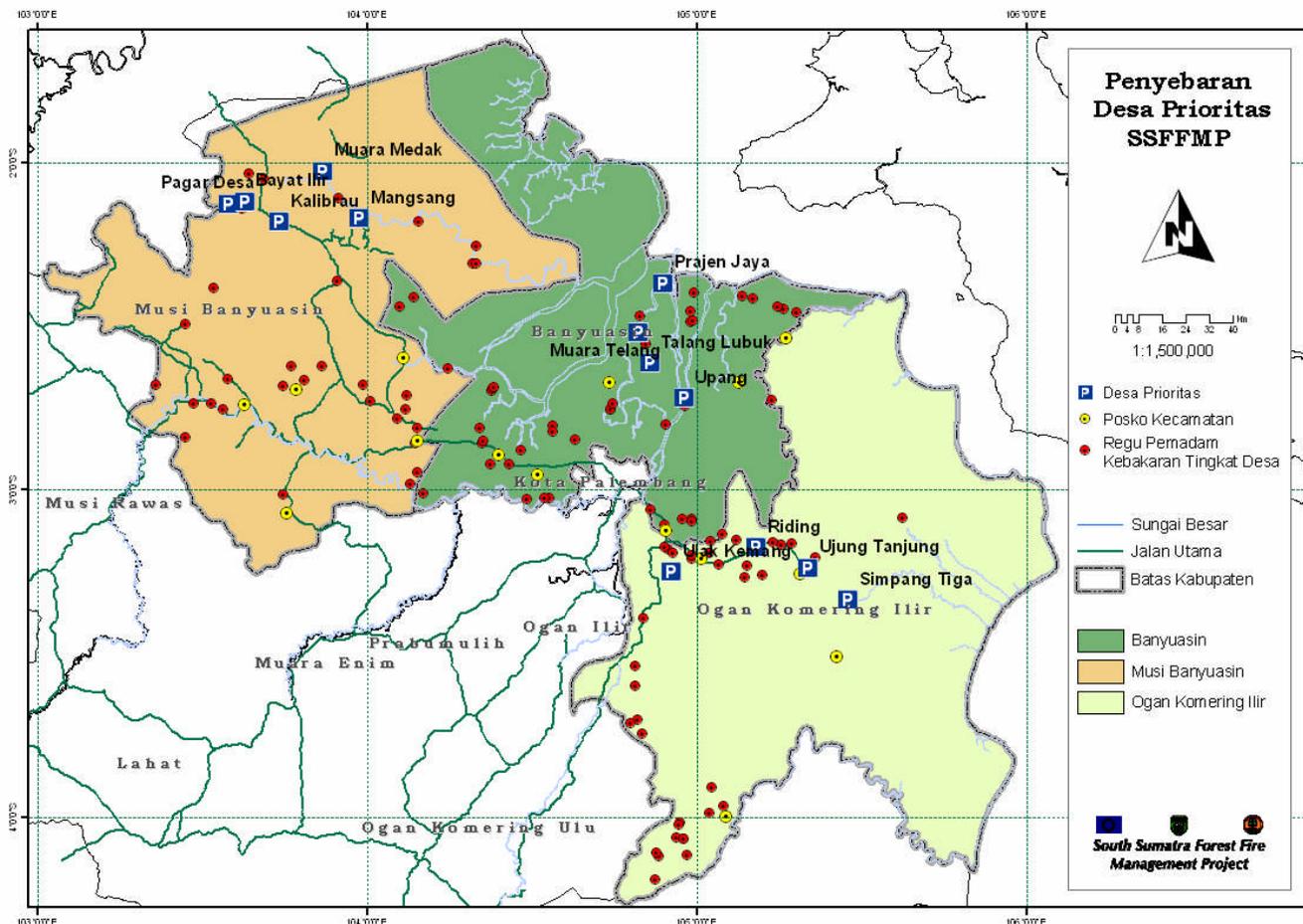
Kabupaten OKI: Ulak Kemang, Ujung Tanjung, Riding, Simpang Tiga.

Below are presented two maps of the project area. The first map outlines cumulative hot spots recorded in the project area in September 2004, while the second provides indication on the location of the project priority villages.

**SSFFMP CUMULATIVE HOT SPOT IN PROJECT AREA
SEPTEMBER 2004
(THREE DISTRICTS: BANYUASIN, MUSI BANYUASIN, OKI)**



SSFFMP – PRIORITY VILLAGES (13)



1.3 MAIN CAUSES OF FIRE IN PROJECT AREA

The main reasons for land or forest fires in the project area are:

1) land cover burning for *sonor* rice cultivation in swamp areas. The rice cultivation technique is called “*sonor*” and the system is very simple. Farmers wait for a prolonged dry season that dries all vegetation. The dry land cover is then burnt. After burning rice seeds are simply scattered on the land surface. No inputs are applied.

Sonor land burn frequency was formerly every 5 years as the farmers need to wait a prolonged dry season. In the last 10/15 years due to global warming the frequency has increased to 3 years as dry spells appear to be more recurrent. Additionally, local farmers have discovered that through the use of herbicide they could actually practice burning every year. If applied at the right time the herbicide would speed up the land cover dying and drying process therefore allowing the farmers to burn it before the coming of the rainy season. This latter aspect represents a potentially worrying development stimulated by the introduction of herbicides.

2) primary or secondary forest as well as old smallholding burning for land conversion to rubber or oil palm small plantation. The burning is cyclical and has a frequency that may vary between 20 to 40 years. However, a significant number of farmers is regularly opening new smallholdings in the project area particularly in areas where do still exists secondary forest (e.g. Bayat Ilir, Kali Berau). Burning is regularly practiced every year during the dry season. Additional to this is the burning provoked by plantation companies seeking to clear considerable areas for large plantations. SSFFMP estimates that within South Sumatra.

3) land cover burning to gain access to natural pools or land depressions in swamp areas where fish gather at the beginning of the dry season. The pools are called *Lebak lebung*. During dry spells water and fish naturally accumulates in these areas while surrounding swamp areas become dry. Local resident do regularly harvest the fish in these natural pools during the dry season. In order to gain access to them they burn the surrounding vegetation. This burning is practiced every year.

4) land covers burning to gain access to swamp areas where logs have been left unattended. Due to the high price of wood former logs abandoned in the swamp areas and subsequently covered by vegetation are sought for by the local. In order to gain knowledge of their location and recover them local people burn the swamp area as soon as the vegetation dries up. Although the activity appears to be occasional it is uncontrolled and the burning effects appear to be significant.

1.4 SSFFMP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

According to project data about 70% of the fires recorded in South Sumatra province are caused by small farmers while about 30% is caused by plantation companies. It should be noted that Community Development activities focus exclusively on local farmers and is not involved in any activity that concerns fire prevention in large plantations.

The project approach to the causes of fires at village level, has been the assumption that local farmers were trapped in a low income agricultural production system based on extensive agriculture or low yielding smallholding. This system requires constant land opening based on burning either for rice cultivation, rubber and palm smallholding, or to gain access to fish pools scattered throughout the swamp area. Thus, the project though that the introduction of income generating activities would provide an alternative to such production methods and eventually lead the farmer to abandon their forest and land clearing practices based on burning.

The SSFFMP Community Development tactic in tackling the above issues at village level has been the introduction of a number of different income generation models in the project priority villages. The models were based on a preliminary assessment of the villages' main sources of fire, villages' economic potential and villagers' requests for support. The proposed activities were finalized and implemented with the assistance of (a) the Palembang section of BPTP (*Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian*) who dealt with technical issues and (b) a number of local NGOs that were contracted to support group training formation.

Village activities have been implemented via farmer's group. In order to do that the project has supported the formation of one or more groups within each village. The groups have received material

support as well as technical and introductory management training. Furthermore, in each village the project has encouraged the formation of two extension workers and two village motivators. All motivators and extension staff work on a voluntary basis and their capacity have been strengthened through specific training on technical matter. Village motivators are under the responsibility of the Gender mainstreaming component of the project and are expected to cooperate with Community Development initiatives.

Since 2004 CD has been split into 3 sections: Community Development; b) Gender strengthening c) NGO support. The sections coordinate regularly among themselves and with the Participatory Planning for Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Policy Advocacy components of the project.

In assessing SSFFMP community development activities the consultant has focussed mainly on community development activities and its relations with other project components. Gender activities have not been dealt with in the context of the present consultancy.

1.5 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES WITHIN SSFFMP

SSFFMP community development activities have been planned according to a process that has been applied to all concerned villages. The process envisaged the following steps:

1. Implementation of a socio-economic survey in 30 villages in 3 priority districts (2003). The data gathered concerned:
 - i. General village information
 - ii. Available natural resources
 - iii. Pattern of existing livelihoods
 - iv. Assessment of village problems and issues
 - v. Inventory of income generating activities proposed
2. Gender Role Assessment (2003 & 2004)
3. Priority villages selection by the Multi Stakeholder Forum meeting in the 3 priority districts
4. Village meetings to identify:
 - i. Gender responsive farmer group identification/ formation
 - ii. Agree CD activity selection
5. BPTP brief survey on existing technology and soil sample collection related to selected CD activities.
6. BPTP preparation of the CD modules proposals
7. CD Workshop for stakeholders inputs
8. BPTP finalization of CD Modules based on CD Workshop recommendations
9. CD Module implementation
 - a. Farmer group meetings
 - b. Procurements
 - c. CD Training
 - i. On selected CD activity management
 - ii. On group dynamics
 - iii. Volunteer extension workers
 - iv. Volunteer livestock healthcare
 - d. CD support and monitoring on:
 - i. support on technical aspects by BPTP and related technical government agencies
 - ii. support farmer group institution strengthening by NGOs
 - iii. participatory M&E meeting at village level

10. Annual Community Development Workshop at district and sub-district level for progress review and recommendations.

At the beginning of the project the Community Development component aimed at covering 15 priority villages in three districts. Subsequent to the Mid Term Evaluation the village coverage was reduced to 13, the district coverage remained the same.

The following Community Development activities have been implemented by the project in the 13 priority villages:

District	Priority Villages	Activities
Banyuasin	Muara Telang	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation
	Upang	Introduction o paddy Flat Bed Dryer
	Talang Lubuk	Introduction of integrated coconut processing
	Perajen Jaya	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation
Musi Banyuasin	Bayat Ilir Ds I	Goat breeding
	Kali Berau	Rubber plantation
	Pagar Desa	Rice milling unit + goat breeding
	Muara Medak	Dry land paddy cultivation
	Mangsang	Cattle fattening
OKI	Ulak Kemang	Introduction of cage fish breeding (<i>keramba</i>) system
	Ujung Tanjung	Introduction of cattle fattening
	Riding	Introduction of water buffalo fattening
	Simpang Tiga	Formerly goat breeding changed with Introduction of rain fed paddy

1.6 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The TOR for the mission requested the consultant to:

- Screen existing traditional income generating activities in selected villages
- Check relevancy and viability of the income generating activities facilitated by project
- Identify success stories, constrains encountered, sustainability and impact of the activities implemented
- Make recommendations for changes and improvements for better performance of existing community development programme conducted by project
- Give advice on safeguarding sustainability and to finalize CD programme.

(See full TOR in appendix A2)

2 Assessment Methodology

2.1 CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

The mission holds the view that any activity implemented by the community development component of SSFFMP had to contribute to the reduction of fires at village level. In this light the ultimate criteria for the selection of the community development activities implemented by the project ought to be that: any CD activity implemented had to address at least one of the main causes of large fires (mainly due to land conversion) at village level by showing a direct significant link with the very same sources of fires.

The above criterion is consistent with SSFFMP project objectives and the recommendation formulated by the MTR mission that suggested the project to “*Support new economic activities under the community development and gender programme only if they are linked to changes in fire use behaviour.*” (SSFFMP MTR page 32)

Indicators of success have been identified as follows:

- a) reduction of fire at village level. If the technology or activity introduced by the project had any significant effect in mitigating or reducing fire at village level this was considered a measure of success.
- b) replication of the activity (a) by other groups and villages. If the technology introduced by the project through an activity was autonomously adopted by other groups or other villages this was considered a measure of further success.

2.2 PROCESS FOLLOWED

Primary data were collected through fieldwork. In each village visited the mission held interviews with the village head and officers as well as had focus group discussion with farmers involved in the implementation of project activities. Further interviews were held with BPTP, NGOs and government line agencies staff. Secondary data were collected through project documentation.

The findings and the recommendation were presented and discussed with the project CD stakeholders, BPTP, NGOs, government line agencies and project staff.

2.3 VILLAGES VISITED

The mission undertook fieldwork in 6 of the 13 SSFFMP priority villages. Two villages were chosen as sample for each of the three district covered by the project area. Village activities assessed were representative of the whole gamut of activities implemented by SSFFMP.

The mission visited the following villages:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Kabupaten</i> Banyuasin: | Muara Telang, Upang. |
| <i>Kabupaten</i> Musi Banyuasin: | Bayat Ilir Dusun 1, Dusun 2, Kali Berau. |
| <i>Kabupaten</i> OKI: | Ulak Kemang, Ujung Tanjung. |

Discussions with project staff, BPTP, NGOs and government line agencies provided data on the outcome of the activities implemented in villages not directly visited during the mission.

3 Findings

3.1 VILLAGE INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES IN PROJECT AREA.

All major income generation activities at village level are centred on agriculture (paddy cultivation) and smallholding management (mainly rubber smallholdings with few oil palm smallholdings). Further sources of income are aquaculture, livestock rearing and horticulture. Opportunities in the service sector are limited and are mainly concentrated on trading and transport.

South Sumatra and project district GDP per capita at current prices, with the exclusion of the natural gas and petroleum sector, for the years 2002 -2004 have been:

	2002	2003	2004
South Sumatra ¹	4,697,210	5,115,584	5,680,045
Banyuasin ²	4,326,328	4,719,999	5,084,764 (estimated)
Musi Banyuasin ³	n.a.	6,697,403	7,664,042
Oki ⁴	3,872,596	4,324,310	4,759,447 (estimated)

3.2 SSFFMP VILLAGE INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

All activities implemented by the project at village level are centred on agriculture, livestock and smallholding management. The activities selected by the project were chosen on the basis of a bottom-up process (see above section 1.5) and reflected the interest of the local farmers to improve their economic conditions. All activities have been implemented via village groups.

3.3 RELEVANCE OF THE ACTIVITIES FACILITATED BY SSFFMP

The relevance of the activities facilitated by SSFFMP has been assessed in terms of the contribution that the activities implemented by the Community Development Component have had in reducing the incidence of fire at village level.

Of a total of 13 activities implemented 7 do directly relate with project objectives to reduce fire incidence as they deal with alternative land preparation and post harvesting methods associated with rice cultivation, rubber smallholding better management or grazing swamp land conservation for buffalo rearing. All these activities have a direct effect on land management and land preparation that that supports the reduction of fire incidence.

¹ Source: Sumatera Selatan Dalam Angka 2004/2005. pg.485

² Source: Kabupaten Banyuasin Dalam Angka Tahun 2004.

³ Source: Produk Domestik Bruto Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin 2000-2004.

⁴ Source: Kabupaten Oki Dalam Angka Tahun 2004.

The 7 villages and the associated activities are presented in the table below. The table outlines the number of groups supported by the project and the name of the supporting NGOs.

	Desa SSFFMP	SSFFMP CURRENT ACTIVITY	GROUPS FORMERLY INVOLVED / GROUPS INVOLVED Sept 2006	Current Supporting NGOs
District	Priority Desa (4)			
Banyuasin	Muara Telang	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation	Initially 2 / Now 6 + 1 management unit	Lembaga Pendidikan Hukum dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
	Upang	Introduction of paddy flat bed dryer	Initially 1 / Now 6	Lembaga Pendidikan Hukum dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
	Perajen Jaya	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation	Initially 2 / Now 2	Yayasan Orientasi Wanita dan Anak
District	Priority Desa (5)			
Muba	Kali Berau	Introduction of better rubber smallholding	Initially 1 / Now 1	Yayasan Orientasi Wanita dan Anak
	Muara Medak	Dry land paddy cultivation	Initially 2 / Now 2	Yayasan Orientasi Wanita dan Anak
District	Priority Desa (4)			
	Riding	Water buffalo fattening (Formerly goat breeding changed with)	Initially 1 / Now 1	Yayasan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa
	Simpang Tiga	Introduction of rain fed paddy	Initially 1 / Now 1	Yayasan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa

In Simpang Tiga the project formerly adhered to the villagers request to engage in goat rearing. Later on due to the low performances of goat rearing activities in Bayat Ilir and Pagar Desa, new discussions were promoted by the project on the activity to be implemented. The project requested that the activity to be implemented in Simpang Tiga had to have a direct effect on the reduction of land fires. Thus local farmers decided to request project assistance in the introduction of integrated rain fed paddy agriculture which that foresees a land preparation without the use of fire. The introduction of rain fed paddy started in 2006 and there are not yet concrete result.

Of a total of 13 activities implemented 5 do not directly relate with project objectives to reduce fire incidence even though they may have contributed to the raising in income of the villagers. These villages and their associated activities are presented in the table below. The table outlines the number of groups backed up by the project and the name of the supporting NGOs.

	Desa SSFFMP	SSFFMP CURRENT ACTIVITY	GROUPS FORMERLY INVOLVED / GROUPS INVOLVED Sept 2006	Current Supporting NGOs
District	Priority Desa (4)			
Banyuasin	Talang Lubuk	Integrated coconut processing	Initially 3 / Now 3	Yayasan Orientasi Wanita dan Anak
District	Priority Desa (5)			
Muba	Bayat Ilir Ds I	Goat breeding	Initially 1 / Now 1	Yayasan Orientasi Wanita dan Anak
	Mangsang	Cattle fattening	Initially 1 / Now 3	Yayasan Orientasi Wanita dan Anak
District	Priority Desa (4)			
Oki	Ulak Kemang	Fish breeding in cage system	Initially 1 / Now 1	Yayasan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa
	Ujung Tanjung	Cattle fattening	Initially 1 / Now 1	Yayasan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa

1 activity (Pagar Desa) that has a mixed relevance as the goat breeding activity has not performed well.

	Desa SSFFMP	SSFFMP CURRENT ACTIVITY	GROUPS FORMERLY INVOLVED / GROUPS INVOLVED Sept 2006	Current Supporting NGOs
District	Priority Desa (5)			
Muba	Pagar Desa	Rice milling unit + goat breeding	Initially 1 / Now 1	Yayasan Orientasi Wanita dan Anak

3.4 VIABILITY OF THE ACTIVITIES FACILITATED BY SSFFMP

Viability of the implemented activities has been assessed in term of (i) technical viability; (ii) economic viability and (iii) management viability.

3.4.1 TECHNICAL VIABILITY indicates whether or not an activity is technically feasible and viable in the village human and natural resources context. In this respect it is fair to say that the activities and technologies chosen by the project and its counterparts appear to be technically feasible. The notable exception has been goat rearing as 1) it was implemented in areas where people did not have prior experiences of goat rearing; 2) it relied on group formation and group coordination while in the areas where it was implemented the local population had little experience (and willingness) to cooperate in group; 3) technical recommendations concerning the goat management offered by BPTP were not fully embraced. ⁵

In Bayat Ilir the support to goat rearing has met significant problems for the following reasons:

1) local farmers did not have any significant experience in goat rearing; 2) the activity has been

⁵ It should be noted that also in the context of cattle rearing in Bayat Ilir Dusun 2 also technical recommendations offered by BPTP concerning the type of cattle that best could be reared in the village were not entirely respected. BPTP recommended the rearing of Bali cattle, while the farmer's group was given 14 Bali cows and 2 crossbred Brahma-Indonesia bulls. Due to the different bull type Bali cattle could not successfully carry out the delivery. The cross breeding of Brahma bull and Bali cows produces a large calf; Bali cows do not have a uterus large enough to allow them the delivery of such large calf. This is particularly true for a primiparous cow. Due to this factor 2 cows died during delivery. Thereafter the farmer – who had previous experience of Bali cattle rearing - decided to change the Brahma crossbreeding bulls and buy two Bali bulls. This activity was implemented under the by the gender strengthening component.

hijacked and manipulated by the head of the village who requested the right to buy the goats on behalf of the groups; 3) local farmers did not have any significant experience in group work. In summary, now, in September 2006, only 28 of the 86 goats bought with the project funds in 2005 are still alive. The high mortality has also been associated with a badly managed collective pen system. Lately the goats have been divided among the group members who now rear the goats in a pen in their own land. This decision has improved the health of the goats, however, due to higher mortality all rotation activities associated with the group objectives have gone astray and the group self-consistency has been seriously undermined.

In Pagar Desa although the village has received a local species suggested by BPTP (*kambing kacang*) there has been significant goat mortality (of the 25 goat given in July 2005 by the project, in September 2006 only 17 were still alive. This latter number includes few new born goats.) High mortality incidence was due to diarrhoeal diseases associated with a collective pen system badly managed. In light of this the goats were divided among the groups' members and reared individually via a pen set in the owner compound. This decision has improved the health of the goats, however, due to higher mortality all rotation activities associated with the group have gone astray and the group self-consistency seriously undermined.

3.4.2 ECONOMIC VIABILITY indicates whether or not an activity provides enough return on investment.

Economic viability has been positive for what concerns cattle and buffalo rearing.

Cattle rearing in Mangsang: 2004/5: 8 animals originally given by the project were sold after fattening. With the revenue the group bought 9 cows and 1 bull. The activity has now shifted from cattle fattening to cattle rearing. In 2005 the project provided 10 more cows and 2 bulls to two hamlets of the same village (*Dusun KTKR* and *Dusun Hijram Mukti*). Since then 8 cows have been impregnated, 2 have already delivered a calf each and 2 are thought to be sterile. The original number of 10 has increased to 12 and is expected to reach 18 in the coming months once the pregnant cows will deliver their calves.

Buffalo rearing in Riding. In 2005 the project provided 8 buffaloes to for fattening. After four month 5 buffaloes were sold. With the revenue were bought 8 buffaloes. 5 of buffaloes were given to the former owners, while 3 where given to new group members. The process has been repeated and in 2004 group members have raised to 14 and each of them has a buffalo.

Equally positive has been the introduction of new tidal rice technology. A rough estimate in Desa Muara Telang, where this technology has been introduced, indicated that 1 ha cultivated with traditional *sonor* technology and a traditional rice variety that requires 7 months growth produced a harvest of about 2 – 2.5 ton. with an estimated 7 months net revenue of 4,624,000 IDR (monthly income derived equal to 660,571 IDR). While, the new technology supported by the project, which requires the use of land preparation with herbicides, hand tractor tilling and the planting of a rice HYV (ER variety), provided a gross harvest of 3,8 ton with a total net return estimated to reach 5,428,000 IDR achieved in 4 months (monthly income derived equal 1,357,000 IDR.). The key advantage of the new technology is that beside higher yield and income it may allow further intensification as it would be possible to plan two crop seasons per year. At the moment farmers think about rice mono-crop but other opportunity should also be explored.

The introduction of post harvesting drying practices in Upang has improved rice quality as well as allowed farmer to increase the areas under cultivation. The possibility to dry the rice through mechanical dryer and subsequent rice milling polishing has meant that farmer can obtain good market prices for their product. Formerly they were forced to sell their product at lower prices as the rice harvest was sun-dried during the rainy season and no post-harvesting processing was applied. Through traditional technology a good level of rice dry up could not be achieved.

Economic viability for rubber activities should be positive as the new variety of rubber planted in the demonstration plot should grant a higher yields and current prices are high. However, it is still premature to have an idea as no latex harvesting has yet begun. Activities have concentrated on intercropping.

Economic viability of the activity associated with fish growth through a cage is positive. The group has already initiated the fish breeding cycle 3 times and harvested the fish 2 times. They are currently running the 3rd breeding cycle. Major concern focus on the production of pellets to be used as fish food. This activity is not conducted by the group in a regular way so to maximize the return of the investment made by the project in the equipment. Additionally pellets have been sold only among group members while in the village there is a sizeable potential market for the product.

3.4.3 MANAGEMENT VIABILITY AND ACTIVITIES SUPPORT AT VILLAGE LEVEL.

Project activities are implemented via groups that were formed or revitalized by the project. This is possibly the most problematic issue that may affect the success of the project activities as at the moments the groups still require significant project support in order to be able to operate. Group formation and strengthening is a long process that requires constant attention and support.

Common problem throughout the project villages have been:

- 1) group cohesion. The majority of the local population had no prior experience of collective undertaking and, at the moment their cohesiveness is mainly sustained by project and NGOs support activities.
- 2) group vision / mission. The groups interviewed are not self confident, nor have a definite perception of their group vision and their mission.
- 3) daily management. Although all groups have elaborated basic management rules with the support of NGOs, group members are not aware of the rules or their rights and duties as group members. There is lack of group ownership by the group members.
- 4) there is a general lack of ability to assess economic trends, elaborate a program and calculate cost-benefits associated with an activity.
- 5) the project has sponsored the creation of village motivators as well as volunteer extension workers in each village. However, both these support figures have not shown a significant degree of effectiveness. Volunteer extension workers have been trained only once and the need further training support before being able to effectively sustain groups' activities.
- 6) The project has cooperated intensively with BPTP but less so with local BPP and KUPTD extension centres. Although the province has a shortage of extension officers, there is a need to foster this cooperation as ultimately local extension centres will be responsible for groups' technical and managerial support once the project ends. (Some support could be provided by NGOs but this will be dependent on NGO ability to obtain extern fund.)

The following table shows the level of manpower and agencies supporting SSFFMP activities at village level.

	Desa SSFFMP	SSFFMP CURRENT ACTIVITY	GROUPS FORMERLY INVOLVED / GROUPS INVOLVED Sept 2006	Nearest Location of BPP or KUPTD	PPL	PPL SWAK ARSA	Motivator
Priority Desa (4)							
District							
Banyuasin	Muara Telang	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation	Initially 2 / Now 6 + 1 management unit	KUPTD Muara Telang	present	present (2)	present (2)
	Upang	Introduction of paddy flat bed dryer	Initially 1 / Now 6	KUPTD Makarti Jaya	absent	present (2)	present (2)
	Talang Lubuk	Integrated coconut processing	Initially 3 / Now 3	KUPTD Telang Jaya	absent	present (2)	present (2)
	Perajen Jaya	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation	Initially 2 / Now 2	KUPTD Banyuasin 1	absent	present (2)	present (2)
Priority Desa (5)							
District							
Muba	Bayat Ilir Ds I	Goat breeding	Initially 1 / Now 1	BPP Bayun Lencir	present	present (2)	present (2)
	Kali Berau	Introduction of better rubber technology	Initially 1 / Now 1	BPP Bayun Lencir	present	present (1 good / 1 bad)	present (2)
	Pagar Desa	Rice milling unit + goat breeding	Initially 1 / Now 1	BPP Bayun Lencir	present	present (2)	present (2)
	Muara Medak	Dry land paddy cultivation	Initially 2 / Now 2	BPP Bayun Lencir	present	present (2)	present (2)
	Mangsang	Cattle fattening	Initially 1 / Now 3	BPP Bayun Lencir	present	present (2)	present (2)
Priority Desa (4)							
District							
Oki	Ulak Kemang	Fish breeding in cage system	Initially 1 / Now 1	BPP Pangkalan Lampang	absent	present (1)	present (2)
	Ujung Tanjung	Cattle fattening	Initially 1 / Now 1	BPP Pangkalan Lampang	absent	present (2)	present (2)
	Riding	Water buffalo fattening	Initially 1 / Now 1	BPP Pangkalan Lampang	present	present (2)	Present (2)
	Simpang Tiga	Introduction of rain fed paddy	Initially 1 / Now 1	BPP Pangkalan Lampang	absent	present (2)	Present (2)

Additionally Heifer International Indonesia cooperates with the project by providing volunteer that support livestock activities in 5 villages: Mangsang, Bayat Ilir, Pagar Desa, Riding, and Ujung Tanjung.

3.5 SUCCESS STORIES

Success stories are defined in terms of the criterion express in heading 2.1 Criteria And Indicators; namely, that any activity implemented by the community development component of SSFFMP must contribute to the reduction of fires at village level.

Currently three activities have produced result that can be directly associated with a change in land use pattern and fire reduction. These are:

a) Desa Muara Telang. The introduction of new rice agricultural technology based on use of herbicides, mechanical tilling and new rice HYV was first supported in 2 groups. The technology does not foresee any use of fire in land preparation. The demonstration plots were established in 2004 and covered and initial area of 30 ha. (15 + 15 ha each group). In 2006 the farmers' groups increased to 6 and the area cultivated with the new system to 212 ha. Harvest level has increased from 1.5 ton / ha to 2.8 ton / ha. The system introduced could be further intensified to allow for two crops per year.

b) Desa Upang. The introduction of a post-harvesting processing unit with mechanical rice dryer was done in 2005 through the support of 1 group. The technology allows for better and faster rice drying and post-harvesting processing. This may allow the farmers to manage two crop seasons per year thus reducing the level of the biomass that they formerly used to burn before rice land preparation. The post-harvesting processing unit with mechanical rice dryer has been adopted and replicated in 9 villages without any project or government subsidy. In Upang the groups assisted by the project have increase form 1 to 6. A significant number of farmers involved in this activity use herbicide and hand-tractor tilling for land preparation and have significantly reduced the use of fire in land preparation.

c) Desa Riding. The introduction of buffalo fattening started in 2005 with 1 group of farmers. The grazing area has been set in a swamp area rich in fodder. The area hosts other buffaloes and due to the sponsoring of this activity by the project the area (3,000 ha) has so been preserved from rice cyclical burning during dry spells. The village has designated the area specifically for buffaloes rearing and grazing with the intention of preserving it from land conversion. Buffaloes owned by the group have increased from 8 to 14.

3.4 MAJOR CONSTRAINT AND ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

Major constraint and issue that should be addressed by the project are:

1) Community development approach. Some the activities implemented do not have a direct link with fire reduction at village level. The promotion of an activity that increases income is not necessarily translated into a decrease use of fire in land preparation or land conversion at village level. Indeed the mission fieldwork indicates that farmers tend to maximise all their economic opportunities. Thus, they may rear cattle or goats or fish but simultaneously practice traditional *sonor* rice cultivation or clear forest land for conversion to rubber smallholdings.

3) Technical Support. The level and the quality of project technical support to Community Development activities is based on a tight cooperation with BPTP and a number of NGOs. However, there has been a lack of coordination with district and sub-district extension centres that should be addressed, as, future sustainability of the activities promoted by the project depend upon adoption of these activities by government extension centres.

2) Group management. Groups are intrinsically weak and present a number of management problems related to their members' ownership and cohesiveness as well as their groups' modus operandi (see above section 3.4.3) that should be addressed if the project aims at a minimum degree of sustainability. Although some of the most successful activities promoted have shown a significant increase in the number of groups, group formation appear to result more from the desire of farmers to obtain project support rather than their self determination to tackle their problem in an autonomous way.

4 Recommendations

Recommendations offered tend to maximise project opportunities to achieve its stated objectives. Three sets of recommendations are presented:

- 1) Technical Recommendation concerning activities. These include: a) activities to be consolidated b) activities to be changed and c) activities to be phased out.
- 2) Group management related recommendations. These include all recommendation aimed at improving group management and modus operandi.
- 3) Sustainability related recommendations. These include recommendations aimed at strengthening the sustainability of the activities after project closure.

4.1 TECHNICAL RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING ACTIVITIES.

The project should focus its energy and resources on activities that have a direct link with fire reduction at village level and that will contribute to the fire reduction. In this light it is suggested that:

- a) activity consolidation should be pursued in 8 villages: Muara Telang, Upang, Perajen Jaya, Kali Berau, Muara Medak, Pagar Desa, Riding, and Simpang Tiga.
- b) activity change (re-focussing) should be taken up in 3 villages: Talang Lubuk, Ulak Kemang, and Ujung Tanjung.
- c) activity phasing out should be pursued in 3 villages: Pagar Desa, Bayat Ilir 1, and Mangsang.

CONSOLIDATION - Activities in these 8 villages below should be consolidated as follows

Desa SSFFMP		SSFFMP CURRENT ACTIVITY	ACTION TO BE TAKEN
District	Priority Desa (4)		
Banyuasin	Muara Telang	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation	Group management consolidation
	Upang	Introduction of paddy flat bed dryer	Link activity more firmly with land preparation. Group management consolidation
	Perajen Jaya	Introduction of tidal paddy cultivation	Technical and Group management consolidation
District	Priority Desa (5)		
Muba	Kali Berau	Introduction of better rubber technology	Technical and Group management consolidation
	Muara Medak	Dry land paddy cultivation	Technical and Group management consolidation
Muba	Pagar Desa	Rice milling unit + goat breeding	Phase out goat breeding , concentrate on rice agriculture and land preparation. Group management consolidation.
District	Priority Desa (4)		
			Consolidate activity via the promotion of Village Law that would provide user's rights to the farmers grazing buffaloes in exchange for cooperation in maintaining the area free from fires. Link this issue with village / sub-district LUP
	Riding	Water buffalo fattening	Group management consolidation.
	Simpang Tiga	Introduction of rain fed paddy	Concentrate on rice agriculture and land preparation. Group management consolidation.

ACTIVITIES TO BE CHANGED – The following activities should be changed with activities that provide a more significant link with fire reduction in the concerned villages.

Desa SSFFMP		SSFFMP CURRENT ACTIVITY	ACTION TO BE TAKEN
District	Priority Desa (4)		
			Phase out integrated coconut processing. Support BPP local office to incorporate the activity into their program.
Banyuasin	Talang Lubuk	Integrated coconut processing	Promote on rice agriculture and land preparation. Group management consolidation.
District	Priority Desa (4)		
			Phase out fish breeding activity. Support BPP local office to incorporate the activity into their program.
Oki	Ulak Kemang	Fish breeding in cage system	Promote Village Law that would ensure swamp fish pools user's rights to villagers' groups in exchange for their cooperation in maintaining the swamp area free from fires. Link this issue with village / sub-district LUP Group management consolidation.
			Phase out cattle fattening. Support BPP local office to incorporate the activity into their program.
			Promote Village Law that would ensure swamp fish pools user's rights to villagers' groups in exchange for their cooperation in maintaining the swamp area free from fires. Link this issue with village / sub-district LUP Group management consolidation.
	Ujung Tanjung	Cattle fattening	Group management consolidation.

A note of caution should be adopted on project adherence to villager's request of support. Villagers have tended to ask for all sorts of activities. However, project support should be granted to activities that have a direct link with fire reduction at village level.

Ulak Kemang and Ujung Tanjung villagers have expressed their interest in managing the *Lebak lebung* pools in their area. This may stand as an opportunity to reduce village fires, contribute to behavioural changes and promote sustainable land use in the villages.

As local resident do regularly harvest these natural pools during the dry season and in order to access them they burn the surrounding vegetation.

The activity would then be implemented according to the following steps: a) map the *Lebak lebung* present of the village; b) distribute them equally among village groups interested in managing them; c) draft and endorse a village law that would provide right of use of the pools to the village groups in exchange for their protection of the area where the pool is located d) if any fire were to be lit in the area allocated to one group the group would automatically lose its use rights.

This opportunity stands as win-win situation as provide an incentive – pool use rights for fish harvesting - in exchange for a better land management which requires no land cover burning. The activity requires the involvement of the project LUP unit as pools should be mapped and the area divided in homogeneous units.

While in Ujung Tanjung the pools are not subject to an auction system, such system appears to be implemented in Ulak Kemang. The project and the village government should ask for a temporarily exception to the auction system in order to promote an example of better land management that could be followed then in other provincial villages. The loss in revenue would be amply compensated by the environmental benefits acquired.

The same strategy should be used in Riding for the preservation of the buffaloes grazing area. Framer groups should be given rights of use in exchange of avoidance of land conservation and management that explicitly forbids fire. The mechanism should be endorsed via a village law and the implementation steps should be: a) map the buffalo grazing area present of the village; b) distribute it equally among village groups involved in buffalo rearing; c) draft and endorse a village law that would provide right of use of the area to the village groups in exchange for their protection of the area; d) if any fire were to be lit in the area allocated to one group the group would automatically lose its use rights.

The implementation of the above mechanisms do not require project material inputs but strong managerial support.

ACTIVITIES TO BE PHASED OUT

Desa SSFFMP		SSFFMP CURRENT ACTIVITY	ACTION TO BE TAKEN
District	Priority Desa (5)		
Muba	Bayat Ilir Ds I	Goat breeding	Activity is unsuccessful. Phase it out. Support BPP local office to incorporate the activity into their program.
	Mangsang	Cattle fattening	Activity is successful but has no link with fire reduction Support BPP local office to incorporate the activity into their program.

N.B. Goat breeding should also be phased out in Pagar Desa. See table above on Consolidation.

4.2 GROUP MANAGEMENT RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS.

Recommendations related to group management include:

- Increase NGOs groups support from one to 2 visits per month per village in all villages concerned with consolidation activities. (Muara Telang, Upang, Perajen Jaya, Kali Berau, Muara Medak, Pagar Desa, Riding, Simpang Tiga).
- Try to achieve horizontal coordination, coordinate village visit with BPTP and PPL to maximize result and effect.
- Increase support to villages where new activities should be introduced to a weekly visit so that at project closure the village may have a successful example in place. Villages that will require intensive support are: Talang Lubuk, Ulak Kemang, Ujung Tanjung and Riding. Ulak Kemang, Ujung Tanjung and Riding will require intensive support for the formulation of the village laws related to land use management and fire avoidance.
- Farmers' groups support should deal with the following topics:
 - Establishment of group cohesion mechanism.
 - Formation of group vision / mission.

- Socialization of basic group management rules with emphasis of group and individual members' rights and duties.
- Formulation of management rules associated with technical activities carried out by the group. These rules should be separated from basic group management rules.
- Strengthening of groups' management to assess economic trends, elaborate a program and calculate cost-benefits associated with an activity.

4.3 SUSTAINABILITY RELATED RECOMMENDATIONS.

Sustainability of project outputs can be significantly improved by the following actions:

- The project has cooperated intensively with BPTP but less so with local BPP and KUPTD extension centres. There is a need to foster this cooperation as ultimately local extension centres will be responsible for groups' technical and managerial support once the project ends. It is suggested that the project writes an MOU with each concerned BPP / KUPTD requesting the centre to formally appoint a PPL that shall follow the project activities in the last year. If PPL are not available - as South Sumatra province has a shortage of extension officers – project extension voluntary workers should be integrated in the government extension system so to grant the project activities support at project closure (N.B. one of BPP head has explicitly requested the project to provide such indication so that the trained person could be potentially used).
- The project has sponsored the creation of village motivators as well as volunteer extension workers in each village. However, both these support figures have not shown a significant degree of effectiveness. Volunteer extension workers have been trained only once and the need further training support before being able to effectively sustain groups' activities. There is the need to (a) increase technical training of project voluntary extension worker so to make them fully autonomous and (b) equally increase the training of village motivators

Appendices

A1 References

Axel Bohm 2006 – Working Steps And Proposal For An Impact Monitoring System Approach (IMS/A). Report for SSFFMP. Palembang.

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SSFFMP – Pusat Penelitian Manajemen Air Dan Lahan Universitas Sriwijaya 2006 – Laporan Survey Land Suitability Sebagai Justifikasi Bagi Skenario Rencana Tata Guna Lahan Desa Partisipatif Desa Ujung Tanjung Kecamatan Tulung Selapan Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir. – Palembang.

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Sumatera Selatan Dalam Angka 2004/2005 2005 - BPS Sumatra Selatan. Palembang

Wahyu Catur Adinugroho 2005 – *Manual For The Control Of Fire In Peatlands And Peatland Forest*. Wetlands International – Indonesia Programme – Bogor.

A2 Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference / Work approach for Community Development International Short Term Expert / 1 PM

Contract No 61

Comprehensive study / evaluation on community development approach and impacts of income generating activities in reducing fire occurrences in priority villages

BACKGROUND:

(fire history in south-Sumatra and objectives of the SSFFMP)

(the EU program in Indonesia)

SSFFMP establishes field examples of income generating activities at priority villages as part of the community development programme, that include gender aspects, in reducing fire occurrences in South Sumatra

MAIN TASKS:

The international expert will carry out the following tasks:

- Screen existing traditional income generating activities in selected villages
- Check relevancy and viability of the income generating activities facilitated by project
- Identify success stories, constrains encountered, sustainability and impact of the activities implemented
- Make recommendations for changes and improvements for better performance of existing community development programme conducted by project
- Give advice on safeguarding sustainability and to finalize CD programme

DURATION AND TIME PERIOD:

- The international expert shall cover the tasks within one person month (1PM).
- The assignment should start at least in July 2006.

RESULTS & OUTPUTS OF THE ASSIGNMENT:

- Comprehensive study report with recommendations for improvement and follow up
- Presentation of results to stakeholders

DELIVERABLES / REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

- The consultant will submit a draft report, comprising the major findings and recommendations according to the format which will be agreed upon with the Team leader, to the SSFFMP Project Management Unit (PMU) / Team leader in electronic and printed version during the final week of the consultancy visit. The draft report will be discussed with the PMU prior to the end of the consultancy visit.
- A final report in electronic and printed version, incorporating comments from the PMU, will be submitted to the PMU, within two weeks after receipt of such comments. Additionally, time-sheets will be submitted to PMU together with the final report.
- An electronic and printed version of the final report and a printed version of the time-sheets will be submitted together with the final invoice to GTZ IS Indonesia.

PROFILE:

- A degree in agriculture / forestry or social science particularly with extensive experience in community development programme.
- The expert must have excellent interpersonal, professional and diplomatic skills, a clear understanding of the advisory role in a technical cooperation project and should be used to acting in the role of mentor and trainer.
- The expert should be able to work productively with a broad range of professional counterparts and with private sector people.
- Outstanding social engineering skills are required with the ability to meet deadlines.
- Written and oral fluency in English is required as well as a good command of Bahasa Indonesia

EXPERIENCE:

- A minimum ten (10) years of professional work experience, including at least has experience in Indonesia or Malaysia, in the context of the tasks and responsibilities as described above.
- Extensive experience in community development programme, impact oriented monitoring system.
- Proven ability to work effectively in a team environment and proactively work to achieve results.
- A good understanding of technical cooperation, society, government in Indonesia is essential.
- Familiarity and experience with EU systems is desirable.

A3 Itinerary and activities

Day	Date	Place of Performance	Activities
1	28-Aug	Travel day / Palembang	Travel day
2	29-Aug	Palembang	SSFFMP Office - Document review and assessment
3	30-Aug	Palembang	SSFFMP Office - Document review and assessment
4	31-Aug	Palembang	SSFFMP Office - Document review and assessment
5	01-Sep	Palembang	SSFFMP Office - Document review and assessment
6	02-Sep	Palembang	Saturday
7	03-Sep	Palembang	Sunday
8	04-Sep	Palembang	Fieldwork Desa Muara Telang
9	05-Sep	Palembang	Workshop SSFFMP - AWP 2007
10	06-Sep	Palembang	Workshop SSFFMP - AWP 2007
11	07-Sep	Palembang	Fieldwork Desa Upang
12	08-Sep	Palembang	Fieldwork Desa Bayat Ilir Ds 1 / Ds2 / Pagar Desa
13	09-Sep	Palembang	Fieldwork Desa Kali Berau /
14	10-Sep	Palembang	Sunday
15	11-Sep	Palembang	Fieldwork Desa Ulak Kemang
16	12-Sep	Palembang	Fieldwork Desa Ujung Tanjung
17	13-Sep	Palembang	Meeting BPTP + NGO
18	14-Sep	Palembang	Meeting BPTP + NGO
19	15-Sep	Palembang	Workshop CD Memperdayakan Masyarakat OKI
20	16-Sep	Palembang	Workshop CD Memperdayakan Masyarakat OKI
21	17-Sep	Palembang	Sunday
22	18-Sep	Palembang	SSFFMP Office Report writing
23	19-Sep	Palembang	SSFFMP Office Report writing
24	20-Sep	Palembang	SSFFMP Office Report writing
25	21-Sep	Palembang	SSFFMP Office Report writing
26	22-Sep	Palembang	SSFFMP Office Report writing
27	23-Sep	Palembang	Saturday
28	24-Sep	Palembang	Sunday
29	25-Sep	Palembang	SSFFMP Office - Presentation Assessment
30	26-Sep	Travel Day	Jakarta - Presentation c/o EU Delegation – Travel

A4 Person met

Mr. Subowo Gitosuwondo Dr.	Head BPTP
Mr. Budi Raharjo	Agricultural Engineer BPTP
Mr. Viktor Sagian	Agriculture Socio-Economist BPTP
Ms. Yusthina Suci P.	Livestock Specialist BPTP
Mr. Yanter Utapea	Agriculture Socio-Economist BPTP
Mr. Javari Effendi	Livestock Specialist BPTP
Mr. Candra Desperli P.-	Lembaga Pendidikan Hukum dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
Ms. Nurnajati	Yayasan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Desa
Ms. Dian Maulina	Yayasan Orientasi Wanita dan Anak
Ms. Diansari	Yayasan Orientasi Wanita dan Anak
Mr. Amat Sahil	Secretary Desa Muara Telang
Mr. Otolikman	PPL Desa Muara Telang
Mr. Thamrin	Head Desa Upang
Ms. Andi Umrah	Head Farmer's Group Maju Bersama – Desa Upang
Mr. Mustamal	Head Desa Bayat Ilir Ds 1
Mr. Saib Garib	Head Desa Pagar Desa
Ms. Ni Made Julia	Head Farmer's Group Desa Bayat Ilir Ds 2
Mr. Ali Yusni	Head Desa Kali Berau
Mr. Haruman Huddin	Head BPP Bayun Lencir
Mr. Ujang Ketu	Head Desa Ulak Kemang
Mr. Riansa Doi	Head Desa Ujung Tanjung

- + SSFFMP project staff
- + 7 farmers as representative of 7 groups in Desa Muara Telang
- + 6 farmers as representative of 6 groups in Desa Upang
- + 2 farmers as representatives of 1 group in Desa Bayat Ilir Ds 1
- + 5 farmers as representatives of 1 group in Desa Bayat Ilir Ds 2
- + 4 farmers as representatives of 1 group in Desa Kali Berau
- + 11 farmers as representatives of 1 group in Desa Ulak Kemang
- + 8 farmers as representatives of 1 group in Desa Ujung Tanjung