



South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project

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South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project (SSFFMP)

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Abbreviations

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (=Regional Development Planning Board)
BAPPEDALDA	Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan Daerah
BMG	Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika
BPKH	Balai Pemantapan Kawasan Hutan (previously BIPHUT)
BPP	Biro Pemberdayaan Perempuan (Woman Empowerment Bureau)
CBFiM	Community-based Fire Management
Dephut	Departemen Kehutanan R.I (= Ministry of Forestry)
DfID	Department for International Development
DPKH	Direktorat Penanggulangan Kebakaran Hutan
EC	European Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENSO	El Nino Southern Oscillation
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FA	Financing Agreement
FFEWS	Forest Fire Early Warning System
FFPCP-EU	Forest Fire Prevention and Control Project (European Union)
FLB	Forest Liaison Bureau
GIS	Geographic Information System
Gol	Government of Indonesia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (= German Technical Co-operation Agency)
HET	Household Economic Training
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
IPA	Initial Plan of Activities
IFFM-GTZ	Integrated Forest Fire Management Project (GTZ)
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
KesbangLinmas	<i>Kesatuan Bangsa dan Perlindungan Masyarakat</i> - Agency of Nation Unity and Community Protection
LAN	Local Area Network
M1, M2, M3,....	Milestone 1, Milestone 2, Milestone 3,
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
PCC	Project Co-ordination Committee
PEMDA	Pemerintah Daerah
PERPU	<i>Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang</i> : Regulation in Lieu of Law
PKK	Program Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Family prosperous programm)
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPM	Project Planning Matrix
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSW	<i>Pusat Studi Wanita</i> (Women Study Centre)
RS	Remote Sensing
SCKPFP-EU	South and Central Kalimantan Production Forest Project (European Union)
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timely
SNRM	Sustainable Natural Resource Management
STE	Short-Term Expert
TA	Technical Assistance
WG	Working Group

Executive Summary

The 8th six monthly progress report, covering the period from 1st July 2006 until 31st December 2006, of the South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project was prepared according to the requirements of the Financing Agreement and the Consortium Contract with the Delegation of the European Commission in Indonesia.

This 8th six month period covered three major areas:

- Implementation of remaining AWP IV activities
- Coping with an extended fire and haze season in South Sumatra, and
- the planning for AWP V

Major achievements and highlights during the reporting period were:

All village fire crews received refresher training and additional POSKOs in fire prone areas were established. Some village crews participated and were evaluated in fire fighting along Manggala Agni showing their capability but also their future needs what budgets and equipment are concerned.

Land use planning finalized all necessary steps of village border demarcation in selected villages. Now, complete documentation and models are available for all stakeholders, and the proof it can be done if the commitment is existing.

Gender consolidated its work with the BPP at provincial and with PKKs at district level. The BPP and the PKKs have already started their own program and activities with their own funds and adopted SSFFMP ERT modules and gender concepts.

NGO staff gained substantial experience in working along and with the project and stakeholders. Competency, capacity and experience from the field guide now many other NGO activities.

Further GIS products (maps, software, training materials) were developed, disseminated and applied together with stakeholders from the province and the three priority districts. Stakeholders also had the opportunity to participate in enhanced training and seminar courses, or received specifically tailored on the job training. As a result of this, at priority districts and at province a comprehensive Fire Information System is available and used by stakeholders.

Community development made a big stride forward to consolidate achievements and guide existing and new groups in the process of self-reliance and economic independence. Areas under cultivation and number of groups expanded significantly, confirming the approach taken to increase stakeholder incomes through alternative and viable economic activities; at the same time providing samples and models for government and non government institutions for replication.

Forest and land fires and associated haze occurrences received substantial media attention. SSFFMP contributed to this by supporting the fire season campaign activities with interactive TV life shows, radio spots, posters, leaflets, newsletters, banners and continued environmental education at selected schools. However, as every year during the fire season awareness is good and politicians pay more attention, but this is very seldom translated into increased budgets and capacity for the forthcoming years. As in the past SSFFMP produced a number of publications and a calendar highlighting possible women roles in fire management. Additionally a second documentary is nearly finalized and in the last edition stage.

On Monitoring we implemented various measures together with stakeholders to get data and information what impact and benefits stakeholders see from SSFFMP interventions. Results were also obtained during the mentioned CD workshops in dialogue with the stakeholders.

Beside all these direct activity based results and impacts we made an extra effort to use the prolonged dry season and the heavy damage it caused to lobby and underline the urgency for more attention and commitment for forest and land fire management in Indonesia and Asia at large. In the face of the disasters, politicians and decision makers as well as the public have been more open to discuss existing problems and future needs. SSFFMP could feed in expert advice on a number of high level meetings with the Minister of Forestry, the Governor of South Sumatra, District Heads and Parliamentarians, and at meetings from ASEAN representatives. We are confident that 2007 will see an extraordinary increase in budgets and activities to control and prevent forest and land fires. Every opportunity was/is used to further lobby the cause of an integrated fire management.

Again, the Project Management thanks all relevant stakeholders for their support in the past for the SSFFMP project. We look forward to continues, good and strengthened co-operation in the near and medium term future.

Palembang, January 2007

SSFFMP Co-Directors

Section I: General Overview

1.1 Introduction

SSFFMP operates in the forestry sector and often now also in the plantation and agricultural sector. Over the last few years one can clearly identify significant changes within the three sectors. The forestry sector is declining in economic importance, the plantation sector for oil palm, rubber and pulp is expanding. Lately also the commodity prices for rubber and pulp went up in 2004 and 2005, oil palm peaked in 2004 but is on an upward trend again with the issue of bio-diesel. Hence, there will be an increased interest and significant investment to expand in these sectors. This will result in additional land clearing and consecutive burning mainly by small holders, but also by investors, which hope to escape law enforcement. Agricultural land is lost to development and only partly replaced by bringing in or opening up new areas. If so, mostly marginal areas have to be developed as fertile soils have long been farmed.

In the forestry sector, deforestation is continuing, as mentioned above for forest conversion into plantations and for smallholder agriculture, but still also due to illegal logging. The forest cover is still shrinking in an alarming speed; estimates are between 1.5 to 2.5 million hectares yearly. Some estimates published by the Ministry of Environment in 2006 state even up to 3.5 million hectares for 2005.

Reforestation has never reached its targets and is far below the area logged and cleared. For example the target for 2004 was 500.000 hectares and according to DEPHUT data 430.000 hectares were replanted. For 2005 and 2006 no final data are available.

With the timber need in Aceh for reconstruction also continuing in 2007, it is partly confirmed that legal and illegal logging has put further pressure on the deforestation rate in Aceh and in the neighbouring North Sumatra province, in particular part of the Leuser ecosystem are under threat. And with deforestation burning goes hand in hand.

With the new government, since end of 2004, so far the illegal logging has been continuously addressed with more vigour, other additional measures included seven instructions by the president at the National Fire Fighters Appell in June 2006 to stop fires and haze. In 2005 in Riau and in 2006 in Kalimantan declarations by a number of ministries were made towards the same directions, but have not materialized in many

improvements. The fire season in 2006 has shown again, that even with new support from the top politicians at national and provincial level there is a big gap between proposals, declaration made and real commitment with adequate budgets.

As reported in the past, the unfinished process of decentralization still creates confusion and is responsible that old and traditional structures break down or are phased out, and new structures are insufficiently in place or developed. A prime example of this is the missing and functional extension services on provincial and district level. It is extremely difficult to reach large number of farmers without a functioning extension services. There is until today no major improvement what extension services are concerned. At the end of 2006 a new law was passed for the restructuring of extension services, but before any measures reach villages in South Sumatra the SSFFMP is long gone.

As part of the once larger ECIFP (but now only consisting of two projects financed under the ALA) the South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project addresses some important issues to reduce the disastrous effects land and forest fires have had in the past, and will have in the future in Indonesia and neighbouring countries. Among the effects land and forest fires have are destruction of large forest and land areas, producing haze and smoke affecting not only Indonesia, but also neighbouring countries and accelerated depletion of natural resources and biodiversity on a large scale. The approach, the project is applying, is prevention and fire fighting through community based fire management at local level and in the establishment of effective and efficient prevention and fire fighting command structures on provincial, district and village level. Environmental disasters in 2006 and the extended fire season underlined the need to do more and to extent significantly activities and measures to protect the environment and to reduce land and forest fires.

1.2 Development context

With the democratic election in 2004 to elect the parliament and the president, Indonesia made a big leap forward in its democratization process. Starting in 2005 and consequent years, also governors and district heads have been and will be elected directly by the people. Major problem areas, among them nepotism, corruption, weak rule of law have received more attention in the media and transparency has somehow increased. However, there is still a long way to go before significant reductions can be seen or result in better and more efficient government guided by appropriate laws and enforcement. The press at the end of 2006 often carried articles were large part of the population are disillusioned with the achievements made to reduce corruption and illegal

logging. Nevertheless, there are also voices claiming positive impacts visible in the law enforcement in the forestry sector and reduced corruption within the establishment because of fear to be caught and sentenced, (see article in The Jakarta Post from 23.1.2007 “Signs of growing justice in forest business”).

New laws in the forestry and environmental sector since 1999 have not yet left their mark in how the environment and the forest sector is managed and protected. Even were laws have been quite detailed and instructions been given the priority problem is still an effective implementation and the enforcement. It has to be seen if the new government regulation in 2007 will change this.

Many donors have left the forestry sector or did not renew their former projects and programmes, one of the factors being very slow improvement and implementation and a low impact to be presented. This trend is most likely to be continued. At a workshop of 20 years of capitalization of experiences in early 2006 only the World Bank indicated to be interested to make future investments into the forestry sector. The Draft Strategy of the WB is out by now and it has to be seen how stakeholders react and plan with it. If there is significant investment forthcoming, it will be in the plantation sector putting further pressure on forest land to be converted.

SSFFMP, therefore, working by now under such a situation since the start of 2003 adapted as far as possible to the decentralized government, supports the development of new structures at provincial and district level and has a multi-stakeholder approach to reduce the total dependence on government structures. Most major stakeholders in the forest sector are addressed freely and include the private sector and non-governmental institutions. Experience so far shows that problems acknowledged, addressed and action taken by the government is too slow for short project cycles to have a major impact during implementation.

1.3 Expected results of SSFFMP

Summarized we could say SSFFMP has to reduce significantly the occurrence of land and forest fires in South Sumatra. This will be possible with interventions in various relevant areas and with the break down into manageable components.

A large task for the project lies in raising the awareness of the population to prevent and fight forest fires for their own good. Additionally, for school children, forest fire issues

should be included in the curricula and help in raising awareness and education concerning environmental issues, in particular the damaging effects of land and forest fires. Until end 2006 SSFFMP has managed a number of awareness campaigns using a vast array of media and expanded substantially the environmental education in schools. Government education institutions at province and district level are working along with SSFFMP but have to increase substantially their contribution to reach a larger percentage of students. In 2006 alone SSFFMP participated at three exhibitions together with other EU projects at the Environmental Exhibition in Jakarta and at two local events in South Sumatra.

Capacity building is an overarching activity in all project components and approaches. Capacity and competence of institutions and individuals has been further raised to develop effective institutional management and command structures to prevent and fight large-scale fires from provincial to district level and further down to village level. To fight fires, equipment and tools were required for areas in which the fires might occur as well as trained people in using the equipment, in providing safety and security services. SSFFMP till end 2006 has trained thousands of individuals from decision makers down to village fire crew members. Capacity increases can already be observed at provincial, district, subdistrict and village level. In May 2006 refresher training started for fire and rescue crews and were finalized in August. Aims were to substantially increase capacity, competence and future sustainability.

The village gender motivators were supported to widen their tasks and to become village development motivators. Many of them taking on additional tasks as volunteer village extension workers. This process continued throughout 2006 and will be finalized middle of 2007.

Focusing on the prevention of fires involves the necessity of good land use planning and resource management, including and involving all major stakeholders. Furthermore the supply of data and information to government and the private sector is of importance. Civil society and non-governmental institutions play an important role in shifting public opinion, lobbying for the environment and in monitoring and highlighting bad practices. With an NGO Consortium established and a Forum for environmental education formed the basis is prepared for continuous monitoring and lobbying by the civil society. Data sets and thematic maps have been distributed to decision makers and responsible staff at institutions, NGOs and participating village communities. In particular the Fire Information system has added components to enhance the decision makers' capacity to base their decisions on facts and background data. Many of the products were in high

demand during the 2006 fire season. Decision makers, institutions, NGOs, professionals and the press appreciated the sound and objective materials.

1.4 Main achievements to date and during the reporting period (second half of AWP IV)

SSFFMP has paid good attention in the past to rehabilitate and upgrade its infrastructure and to set a good example of good maintenance for efficient and effective project implementation. We shall continue with proper and preventive maintenance in order to hand over to our stakeholders' infrastructure and equipment, which will be smoothly running and functional for the short and medium term future.

At priority village level, which amount now to 13 at the end of 2006 our community based fire management is continuing and support is appreciated by groups and villagers. Major handicaps with the alternative income generation modules have been overcome and incomes increased. With each season groups are stronger and more experienced to consolidate and safeguard past achievements. In 2006 all villages have received additional training in group dynamics and receive regular support from NGO staff members. The positive impact has by now lead that additional groups were formed and areas of production have increased. With good prices of paddy towards the end of 2006 many farmer members enjoyed additional income and plan further expansion for 2007.

After the 2005 dry season our ambitious targets for fire crews were finalized. Around 200 villages have now a fire crew and basic equipment. With the recommendation of the MTR team, in 2006 the priority shifted to refresher training and a smaller amount of new fire crews. For consolidation and sustainability these activities where to a great extent supported by counterparts, district institutions and by village leaders which underwent early in the years a number of training to become trainers themselves. As a result of this, the majority of training in 2005 and 2006 was implemented by the trainer pool from the priority and other districts. The second refresher courses were finalized in August 2006. Again in 2007 further refresher courses will be early implemented to consolidate capacity and competency and to link them closer to Manggala Agni and district POSKOS.

The second part of the international training and exchange for a group of decision makers was finalized in December 2005. Focus was to understand funding, organization set up and development, staffing and responsibilities and interagency co-ordination. After returning the decision makers had a better understanding of fire management and

budgetary requirements. A visible change in their motivation to support fire management systems and structures and the need for enhanced coordination in Indonesia could be identified in 2006. Lobbying the cause of SSFFMP is greatly improved. As a result throughout 2006 the PUSDALKARHUTLAH programme received more attention and was amended.

Focus on professional development in 2006 was on exchanging experience and networking among relevant stakeholders. In early December 2006 SSFFMP managed to get together professionals from the private sector, government institutions, NGOs, international experts and the project to share practices and existing strategies how to prevent and suppress fires in Indonesia and other regions of the world.

Within the gender component a number of measures and assignment lead to strengthened gender cum village motivators and to a reduction of resistance towards gender approaches by many stakeholders. With a better understanding it makes now sense for many to pay more attention to gender issues and roles. However, one has to be aware that the battle is not won yet and needs constant attention and support. Comparing alternative income generation activities in priority villages, women groups seem to be ahead of other groups, which might be a direct consequence of the motivators in these villages, who at the beginning concentrated just on gender issues. In 2006 with the establishment of the Womens Empowerment Office (BPP) mainstreaming for institutions was the major tasks and to help build up capacity and competence at BPP and district PKKs.

Steering Committees and Technical Teams for land use planning established in early 2005 received further inputs and are in a position now to guide the final processes to demarcate their village boundaries, to produce land use scenarios and to prepare drafts for local village regulations. Conflicts were identified and first steps taken to find solutions which can be acceptable to involved parties. In the process it was realized that target numbers for villages should be reduced to keep with the necessary quality for land use planning and to be able to address sufficiently the legal aspects. The MTR team strongly supported the reduction. In the first half of 2006 SSFFMP with the established teams could finalize the boundaries in one village and started with the second village, Talang Lubuk, which was finalized end of November 2006. Digitized maps with GPS coordinates, signed by the district head, and visible border markers are now in place to show all stakeholders where the agreed borders are. Security of land tenure and less potential for conflict can reduce future fires. With the third village the process started end of 2006 and with greater experience will be finalized within early 2007.

Next to the boundary issues the land use planning team was also successful to finalize the very first village law formulation process which culminated in the signing of the village law by their representatives and the acknowledgement by the district authorities. Parallel the drafting process was started with the provincial Environment Agency for a local law on the environment, in particular on forest and land fire. The drafting was finalized in the second half of 2006 and the public consultation process was completed in December. Instead at the end of 2006, as mentioned in our earlier report, we expect the law could come into effect beginning of 2007. The drafting activities and the public consultation, even so accompanied by experienced NGOs and by national and provincial law experts, just consumed more time and energies as initially planned. We had opportunities provided for stakeholders to study and exchange information and experiences with other provinces, but it seems parliamentarians have a habit to ask for additional comparative studies before giving their approval to new laws in Indonesia.

The NGO component is going through in interesting phase. Many NGO members are by now more professional, support SSFFMP activities in the field and have managed to reduce dependence on SSFFMP by attracting funds from other donors and projects. This is recommendable for their self-reliance, however reduced the available time of members for the consortium and its core activities. The NGO Consortium members and management realized the need for a new management board. Since August 2006 a new team is in charge to replenish capacity and increase activities. The on the job training for NGO staff together with TAs is nearing completion and has resulted in an excellent working relationship between SSFFMP, its staff and the NGO members benefiting all stakeholders.

Awareness campaigns and environmental education focused on teacher training, the handing over of modules and material to the education authorities and summarizing the present status with all relevant stakeholders from province and district in a joint seminar. Acknowledging the good modules, materials and trained human resources the seminar participants were in agreement how important environmental education is, but realized that they are not in a position to guarantee commitment and increased budgets. It is necessary to further lobby the governor, district heads and parliamentarians until environmental education receives the attention it needs.

In the absence of good extension services SSFFMP has long ago started to work together with the few available, to enhance their knowledge and skills and to augment government extension through the formation and training of volunteer extension personnel from the supported villages. A new concept for the extension personnel was introduced at which they themselves produced their own extension messages like

posters, radio spots, songs, and even including religion to reach and touch their future audiences.

In early July SSFFMP had the opportunity to meet nearly all important decision makers, the Governor, Mayors, Bupatis, Representatives from provincial and district Government and heads of Institutions and to discuss with them the challenges ahead. One major issue in the presentation and discussion was awareness, extension and environmental education. These areas of concern should by now notch up some places on the list of priorities. The acid test will be the new budgets for 2007, which according to stakeholders increase substantially. We shall provide details on it in the next report.

PUSDALKARHUTLAH, the structure set up by the governor's degree in May 2005 amended in 2006, for a comprehensive fire management and distribution of tasks and functions, went through first implementation stages in the second half of 2005. In 2006 the amendment was mainly concerned with providing additional information on tasks and functions. An immediate effect of the setup was the information sharing, the provision of inputs to relevant stakeholders and a start of increased coordination and cooperation. First analysis and evaluation clearly show the dependence on the commitment and support by the individual head of the institutions. It is a very difficult process to find the common interests without overstepping established and invisible boundaries of institutions. During the fire season 2006 the head of PUSDALKARHUTLAH was chosen as Commander / Coordinator for the water bombing operations with helicopters and two Russian planes. Valuable experience was gained and attention given to the operations among them by BAKORNAS, TNI, DEPHUT and LH. On the ground Manggala Agni was overburdened with requests to assist fire suppression.

1.5 Major Issues and challenges

1.5.1 National level

Within the national context and in particular within the forestry sector the main issues and challenges remain, however some improvements are visible:

- For the first time in Indonesian history a number of governors and district heads were directly elected by the people, and might therefore be more responsible to their electorate with their policies and performance. In 2005 our priority districts were not affected by this. In the second half of 2006 the

Muba Bupati was for the first time directly elected. The same Bupati was re-elected.

- The decentralization process is continuing at a slow pace, many laws are still not adjusted to each other and lead to different interpretations and decisions. For example plantation concessions have been given by governors, national government and district heads. At a recent meeting with provincial and district decision makers it was obvious that levels below the central government are more mature to protect their rights and to ask the national government to respect their powers under the decentralization and autonomy laws. The same is presently true for the forest rehabilitation, which was decentralized to the districts, but faces substantial difficulties in implementation. No smooth transition meant also reduced targets for rehabilitation.
- The majority of provincial and district governments at the end of 2006 still lack financial and human resources for their institutions and to introduce and implement local policies and regulations. It is still difficult to identify larger numbers of competent civil service employees at district level, let alone at sub-district and village level. A real civil service reform would be needed but can not be seen on the horizon.
- Law enforcement is still weak due to the lack of material and human resources, but also due to limited willingness and commitment at various levels. The president deserves some real credit to openly go against corruption, but it has yet to be seen how soon this will result in better governance, more efficient management and increased transparency. The minister of forestry has encouraged at various meetings to move forward in limiting corruption in his own institution, it is too early and difficult to judge on effects and impacts of their declarations. The national fire appeal in June 2006 was a clear demonstration, that top politicians continuously now ask government institutions and the private sector to stay away from corruption, nepotism and to respect the law.
- In the forestry sector illegal logging is continuing, land clearing with fire, so forbidden by law, is not under control and corruption is not significantly reduced, but shifted from mainly central occurrence to decentralized institutions and individuals. The Minister of Forestry and his apparatus have continued in 2006 to increase capacities and competence to deal with illegal logging, forest fires and law enforcement. There is still a far way to go, but first steps have been taken into the right direction. Not yet much improved problem areas are:
 - Forestry extension hardly exists.

- The hold of forest and land by central institutions is breaking down and decentralized institutions have no clear sustainable land use policy and planning in place
- Forest rehabilitation measures are slowly transferred away from central government and more responsibilities given to district governments. Achievements are rare to find as old habits die hard and administration is hardly allowing to achieve good results. For example is the availability of funds which each year is delayed and leaves insufficient time for proper rehabilitation. As some people have been under investigation for past corruption cases in the rehabilitation programme, there is a type of insecurity with the new structures to implement.
- Large discrepancies exist between resource rich and resource poor provinces and districts; this is further aggravated if they are relatively new entities which first need to build up infrastructure and personnel like in Banyuasin for SSFFMP.
- The Aceh tragedy has an additional adverse effect on the environment, due to the huge needs for timber and other natural resources. Quite a few voices warned from the danger of increased logging in Aceh, North Sumatra and other provinces where vast protected natural habitats are becoming under strain, (Leuser National Park). Very late the government is finally asking donors to source part of their wood for reconstruction from outside Indonesia. It is not known how far this could reduce additional illegal logging.

SSFFMP has made in 2006 additional contributions in a number of specific areas to address these issues, in particular on district and provincial and to lesser degree on national level. With fewer donors working in the forestry sector and a very small ECIFP programme in 2005/6 more efforts and lobbying are needed to shape more positive policies in the forestry and environment sectors and in a second step to put them into action.

1.5.2 Provincial and district level

SSFFMP based in Palembang with a regional and district focus for project implementation is considerably influenced by the political and socio-economic situation in South Sumatra and its districts.

- The province is large and lacks infrastructure for large part of its territory. Accessibility of many fire prone areas is extremely difficult. Infrastructure improvements have not been visible in rural areas during the reporting period. The local road network is in a very poor state of condition as in many Sumatran provinces. Transportation times increased. New investments into the transportation sector have not materialized.
- Out of three SSFFMP priority districts, at least two districts lack infrastructure and financial resources. Stakeholders in these districts have severe lack of transport means, operational budgets and means of communication. Further cut in budgets have also affected counterpart funds for 2005. In 2006 all priority districts have provided funds again to support the project interventions. Estimates for 2007 have been increased, but cannot cover to take over most of SSFFMP activities, in particular for larger expansion of village fire crews and community development.
- Under the new provincial government the focus and policies have a clear orientation on private sector development and attracting foreign investment, in particular in the energy and gas sector. Investors to establish plantations are also looked for and large chunks of land have been handed over to companies for development with the approval of all government levels. Environmental concerns were for sure not in the forefront. With increased commodity prices since 2005 the province intends to enlarge significantly areas for agricultural production in particular for rubber, oil palm and coffee. The forestry sector is also planned to extend its wood plantation sector considerably until 2009. However it is clear that the target of 900.000 hectares is far off from reality.

A continuous challenge is the frequent changes of staff and counterpart positions within government stakeholder institutions. End 2005 and in 2006 staff and counterparts changed in Dinas Kehutanan, Perkebunan, Bappeda and Bapedalda. Often years of specific capacity building cannot be used and applied for project implementation anymore. At present we hope there are no major changes on the horizon for 2007 which would help to stabilize competence and capacity.

Expertise and an institutional memory are often lost and lobbying for the interest of the project has to start again. To safeguard at least the written and documented data, information and experiences the project is constantly expanding its own

library and has initiated to transfer all this to the local University and to other websites.

1.6 Implementation and administrative matters during reporting period

AWP IV started end of January 2006 when fresh funds were made available. Implementations in 2006 run smoothly, so that some components reached nearly a 100% performance whereas others were around 85-95%. Considering the circumstances in Indonesia and South Sumatra, this can be considered an excellent performance.

The fire season in the second half of 2006 showed clearly that Indonesia and its provinces are not yet ready and in a position to deal with the disaster in an effective and efficient way. Too many promises are made, which later do not receive respective budgets and commitments and the responsibility is just shifted down without consideration for the consequences of implementation. For example Ministers, Governors, Bupatis and parliamentarians promise budgets which never arrive at lower levels or come far too late, e.g. in 2006 for paying village fire crews.

With regard to time contribution from counterparts and number of counterparts there is still insufficient improvement, in particular the time made available by Supervisors and the national Co-Director team is a constant challenge. The national Co-Director has too many tasks to attend to and more and more has to spend time for the provincial government. This is definitely a risk for future sustainability. On the positive side the project was able to use the good connections of the National Co-Director to get better access to decision makers. A direct result was the earlier mentioned meeting with all high officials in the beginning of July 2006 and throughout the remainder of the year.

The author has at various times also reported that the inputs of PCC and PSC are not optimal. This might be more a challenge for projects residing in provinces as for ones being in the Centre. The last PSC Meeting in December at least was chaired again by the Director General PHKA and by the Director of the Fire Management Division. A major topic was the need for a project extension in the face of the past disasters and the long gestation period of initiating and changing behavior of large parts of the rural population.

1.7 Support and backstopping by consortium

Close monitoring and supporting of the project activities is an essential requirement. Therefore, the services rendered by the Consortium in the field of project coordination and backstopping ensure effective, timely, and cost-efficient implementation of the project. This process is continuing since the start of the project in 2003

Backstopping is based on the coaching approach and the specific project requirements. On demand by the project, backstopping services are provided mainly through GTZ in-country experts and DHV ANR BV headquarter based experts.

The backstopping unit assists in performing the following tasks:

- Quality control and project management
- Identification and mobilization of short-term experts
- Information and advice at the development of international/ national initiatives and processes (Act. fire management policies and science, national forest programs, implementation of international conventions)
- Provide advice in implications of the new decentralization framework, on definition of local government functions and responsibilities, local government organization and personnel management, development planning and budget processes, resource mobilization, financial management, and accountability mechanisms
- Sharing of experience from other projects or donors.

1.7.1. Implemented backstopping missions and activities in second half of 2006

The new GTZ IS team has managed to take over most headquarter responsibilities and to process services and request in a very competent and faster way headquarter could do. A word of thanks to them. Also the EU Delegation has the possibility for a more detailed and direct link for managing project issues.

During a visit to Germany in May 2006 and in Early January 2007 the SSFFMP EU Co-Director consolidated relations with the Global Fire Monitoring Centre and Prof. Dr. Johann Goldammer. On this occasion it was possible to observe the first fruits of the partnership being the initial establishment of a fire management unit at the local University (UNSRI). At UNSRI and the GFMC SSFFMP intends to deposit valuable data, documents and information to share with interested stakeholders when the project is finished long ago. Parties would have access via the Internet or being able to consult with the institutions to obtain data and documents. During the visits plans were made to use the expertise of the GFMC to strengthen visibility of SSFFMP results within the international fire community and better network ASEAN and Indonesian interests.

Our partner DHV and its Asia desk officer paid a visit in October to follow up on project management, personnel issues and on the demand for international experts during forthcoming AWP V.

1.7.2. Planned backstopping for first half of AWP V

The Asia desk officer of our partner DHV has announced a further visit in March 2007 to discuss remaining contract issues for LTTA and STE.

With GTZ IS office in Jakarta there are frequent discussions and dialogues and the Co-Director uses opportunities in Jakarta for necessary meetings.

The Co-Director will continue to exchange know-how and experiences with all Indonesian based projects as well as from the worldwide and long-term knowledge base GTZ has accumulated. In February 2007 a GTZ Asia wide Natural Resource Management Workshop will be attended.

Additional inputs from the Global Fire Monitoring Centre are planned for the second half of AWP V

1.8 Summary of major events during reporting period

Events / Happenings	
Hosting Orang Utan Foundation group from Kalimantan	11 th July 2006
Meeting with Indonesian Parliament Commission on ASEAN Haze Agreement issues	14 th July 2006
Gender Mainstreaming workshop for stakeholders and TA	July 2006
PCC and PUSDALKARHUTLAH meeting	4 th August 2006
Haze and fire crisis meeting at Governors office with Bupatis, DPRD members, heads of institutions	25 th August 2006
TV life shows and radio campaigns	August - September 2006
CD workshops in 3 districts	August - September 2006
AWP planning workshop with all stakeholders	4-5 September 2006
AWP V forwarded for endorsement	October 2006
Support for continuous Hot Spot Monitoring in Sumatra Selatan	July-November 2006
National Fire Management Experience workshop in Palembang with stakeholders from government, NGOs and the private sector	12th December 2006
PSC meeting in Palembang	13th December 2006
AWP V endorsed by PSC and EU with slight amendments in budgets for supporting staff and training	26th December 2006
Eight 6-monthly progress report	January 2007

1.9 Monitoring & Evaluation and Audit

Monitoring of activities and budgets takes place according to the log frame and assigned indicators. A team of short-term consultants, together with stakeholders and PMU improved the basic Monitoring and Evaluation system in 2003. Quite a number of these improved M&E elements are now adopted and under implementation.

In October 2003, there was the first M&E team at the project to investigate and analyzed the performance to date.

In August 2004 a Delegation Mission visited the project and assessed administration, management and implementation. Some inputs and suggestions were made to further increase on efficiency and effectiveness and to comply with rules and regulations. The overall judgment was favorable.

In October 2004, the second Monitoring Mission was conducted, which showed the project is well managed, aware of the risks and flexible enough to respond to changes. An overall assessment of “b” was given which is above the average of EU projects in Indonesia.

The financial audit was tendered in 2004. The PMU and the Finance and Contract Section put quite some efforts into the tender specification and ToR. By tendering for the whole project phase and with the opportunity for Indonesian audit companies to join the tender, the tender was successful. So far years 2003 and 2004 were audited during March until June 2005. In January 2006 the audit for the year 2005 was finalized and audir for 2006 started towards the end of January 2007. .

In August 2005 the project received the midterm review team. Three team members with a background in forestry and related issues conducted the review. Discussions with stakeholders from village up to Ministry level took place. Major recommendations can be summarized as follows:

The project should continue to integrate, intensify and consolidate activities and respective achievements. This would require partly to downsize / reduce activities and to outsource certain task and functions even earlier.

AWP IV gave full attention to these issues and during planning activities received criteria codes to demonstrate where the focus was attached for. Criteria where: Integration, Intensification, Dissemination, Consolidation, Partnership and Sustainability. By giving sufficient consideration during the AWP IV participatory planning process to these criteria a clear trend was established that activities aim towards consolidation and sustainability.

The first half of AWP IV was monitored together with stakeholders in July and again during the beginning of the planning workshop in September. Internally each TA monitored activities and budgets throughout 2006 also based on roadmaps made in

early 2006. A final monitoring will be made beginning of February 2007 when all contract and accounting data is available.

Section II: Objectives and Achievements on Specific AWP IV Results

2.1 Project objectives and specific results

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS
<p>OVERALL OBJECTIVE: Establish a model for the rational and sustainable management of the country's land and forest resources.</p> <p>PROJECT PURPOSE: Aid and facilitate the establishment of a co-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 fires on the natural and social environment.</p>
<p>RESULT # 1: Create institutional conditions to allow the implementation of effective fire management.</p>
<p>RESULT # 2: Enable stakeholders to organize and apply effective fire management mechanisms in their area.</p>
<p>RESULT # 3: Create capacities and support initiatives to bring land and natural resources under sustainable management</p>
<p>RESULT # 4: Support Government and non-government organizations 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 the public domain.</p>
<p>RESULT # 5: Provide support to Government agencies (at the national, provincial and district levels) and civil society to shape policies and organizational structures in such a way as to promote sustainable natural resources management that includes effective fire management.</p>

2.2 Major achievements on results

The OWP lists five results, on all five SSFFMP laid the groundwork during AWP I and AWP II and made good progress. AWP III expanded and consolidated achievements. AWP IV gives priority to intensification, integration, consolidation and sustainability. All stakeholders are aware that future activities are guided by these crosscutting characteristics. With the recommendations and suggestions of the MTR team not only AWP IV activities are oriented on these characteristics but also AWP V has the focus on sustainability and increased impact orientation and a smooth handing over.

Specific and more detailed achievements per result for the second half of AWP IV are given below.

2.2.1 Achievements on Result 1:

Create institutional conditions to allow the implementation of effective fire management.

The output and outcome of result 1 is generated and supported by various project components. In particular the Land Use Planning, Training and Awareness and Gender Section are active.

Support Arbitration Process

The ongoing conflict and competing claims between local community, company and government over land and resources in OKI District were brought to a solution by all parties, aided by input and facilitation by the project. The solution involved the establishment of clear administrative village boundaries and assignment of user rights to lands originally allocated under company management.

Other conflict areas are now in focus, in MUBA district, where administrative territory conflicts loom, illegal logging and encroachment of the TN Sembilang, community-company conflicts, community-forest area conflicts.

The newly established Center for Fire Management at UNSRI University was further supported by involvement of Center members in various trainings and project activities. The Center will function as a clearing house, research center, and disseminator of information and project results after closure of the project.

A workshop was held at Ujung Tanjung village in OKI district to find a solution to the integration of all the project inputs and facilitations and structures concerning village institutional developments linked in one way or another to an overall system of better general management, including fire management. Discussed was what roles / structures would be handed over / integrated with existing village institutions/structures.

Environmental Education

In the second half of 2006, SSFFMP coached and supervised the implementation of the environmental education book “Desa Ilalang” in six priority villages , among them : Bayat Ilir and Pagar Desa at Musibanyuasin District; Muara Telang and Talang Lubuk at Banyuasin District; and Ujung Tanjung and Riding at OKI District. The supervision included the planning process and coaching implementation for using the book. These activities were jointly carried out with members of the NGO Consortium (SNRM-SS) and the Environmental Education Forum (FKPLH-SS).

In October 2006, SSFFMP conducted a Workshop of Environmental Education Promotion, to share and disseminate of SSFFMP experiences in developing, supporting and supervising of environmental education; especially the use of the book “Desa Ilalang”. In the mean time, SSFFMP provided 2000 further books of “Desa Ilalang” to the education authorities, including electronic master files for this book and of the training manual for teachers of elementary schools.

Awareness Raising Campaign

SSFFMP involved extension workers and persons belonging to the muslim clergy to raise awareness in fire prevention. 21 representatives and extension workers followed the training for fire prevention extension with a social marketing approach. All participants got support from SSFFMP to implement the results of the training, e.g. to campaign for fire prevention at their villages.

During the dry season an additional number of campaign activities were conducted, among others: broadcasting information of fire danger with radio spots at RRI Palembang, live talks shows at TVRI Palembang and Sriwijaya TV, and live talk shows at local radio stations, (Trijaya FM and Sonora FM). SSFFMP actively involved and supported journalists and mass media to produce and disseminate news and to inform the public about hotspots and fires.

Fire Management Documentary Movie

For the second time, SSFFMP made a documentary movie. The documentary main message is to give information about alternative technology to control burning in land clearing and using waste of land clearing as compost fertilizer and for charcoal bricks.

The production of documentary was made by Tavern, a local production house. Copies of the documentary will be produced in two digital formats (DVD and VCD). SSFFMP will distribute the film to NGO's, extension workers and various institutions, so they can use it for training, campaigns, extension or other fire prevention activities.

Gender Awareness

- A gender mainstreaming workshop, to enhance gender responsive in FM and SNRM for MSF Working Groups/GRPs, NGOs, Village Motivators, and other project stakeholders was conducted from 11-12 July 2006. The aim of this workshop was to enhance gender responsiveness and competence and to brainstorm on measures on sustainability. It was facilitated by ISTE; Ms. Eva Engelhardt-Wendt.
- A gender component booklet designed by the Gender Team and Mr. Donald Bason to demonstrate and promote the strategies of integrating gender at SSFFMP has been published and distributed.
- Meetings and discussions with TA, stakeholders, and counterparts to monitor the impact of gender activities and the contribution to project results was conducted on 24 of July 2006. Indicators, means of collecting data and steps of the monitoring procedures within the Gender component were clarified.
- Policies and strategies to increase women's participation and coordination in FM and SNRM were drafted and recommendations made with the help of a NSTE, Ms. Sri Wahyuni.
- A workshop to coordinate and share information and experience about gender, with provincial stakeholders was facilitated by NSTE & ISTE and conducted on 20 July 2006. The results showed that the institutional application in government about gender mainstreaming was until now only at SSFFMP target group level.
- The impact of gender activities was continually monitored. Results from assessment showed that gender awareness of village motivators, counterparts, and stakeholders at provincial and district level was increased. More women were involved in Gender, CD, and LUP components.
- 3 HET (Household Economic Training/Workshop) have been facilitated and supported in cooperation with PKK Desa Upang (Banyuasin), MSF

Banyuasin/Dishutbun, and PKK OKI. The aim of this activity is to increase integration and coordination with local institutions and to safeguard future participative and sustainable planning.

- Meetings with BPP, PKK, and BPMD at district and provincial level were conducted to exchange information about the current working structures and preparation for handling over of IGAs and also how to create better cooperation in the future.

A number of field activity examples with gender sensitive approaches have been developed at priority village level for economic self reliance, for example:

1. Desa Talang Lubuk, Banyuasin; VCO production

Technology to produce VCO has been introduced successfully and was applied, marketing through an established Trading House is still a challenge.

2. Desa Ulak Kemang, OKI; Mats making

The woman group in Ulak Kemang has received a number of supportive measures. They designed new objects (sandals, folders, bags and boxes) which were shown at exhibitions in cooperation with related government institutions at OKI district. This type of promotion has stimulated more product requests.

3. Desa Upang, Banyuasin; Woman groups

The woman group in Upang started with chips production prior to the existence of SSFFMP and now developed into other IGAs such as in agriculture. At present, they are strengthening on group organization.

4. Desa Bayat Ilir II, MUBA; Integrated Farming System

The group goes further to self reliance. They managed their group accounts better. The good experience lead to the establishment of a new additional woman group already based on their own initiatives.

- There is a continuation to strengthen the capacity and competency of existing motivators. The fourth workshop for village motivators was conducted from 06 – 11 July 2006, 25 persons participated (13 women, 12 men). They planned steps in various dimensions of activities; income generating activities, fire management and regarding self-organization.

At November 2006, motivators from MUBA initiated and facilitated training for cadres with 25 participants (10 women, 15 men). They arranged their own agenda and applied facilitation methods that have been learned before. The aim of the activity is to coach the existing motivators to facilitate meetings by themselves at village level.

- SSFFMP continuously is supporting woman groups in IGAs to also to other villages cooperation with PKK, BPP, Perindag and Camats at OKI district.

2.2.2 Achievements on Result 2:

Enable stakeholders to organize and apply effective fire management mechanisms in their area.

- Counterparts and stakeholders' contribution at national, provincial and local levels has been increased, especially during the trainings of local communities in July and August and the peat fires' episodes in September and October 2006.
- 18 refresher trainings in fire and rescue for existing crews from local communities (128 villages) and 5 training for new fire crews (17 villages) have been organized by SSFFMP during July and August 2006, regrouping 1145 villagers from the three priority districts (OKI, MUBA and Banyuasin).
- The long-term international fire management expert has been supported for this task by a national fire training expert (short-term consultancy in July and August 2006). 1145 training books (modules) have been printed and distributed for that activity.
- Hand tools and protective gears have been purchased in a limited quantity. All hand tools and back-pack pumps are manufactured in South Sumatra.
- 17 sets of hand tools, radios HT and protective gears have been distributed to local communities with training during July and August 2006 within 3 priority districts (OKI, MUBA dan Banyuasin). The selected communities have provided the requested warehouse.
- The fire management expert has provided technical advice and support at provincial and district levels during the fire episode of August, September and October 2006.
- An emergency aid with hand-tools and back-pack pumps has been distributed to the Manggala Agni fire brigade based in the fire-prone OKI district in September 2006.
- Government agencies were supported to improve Incident Command System (ICS) at stakeholder level and to develop Incident Control Centres (ICCs) in 18 priority sub-districts.

- In July, August and September 2006, the posts of command from 8 sub-districts (with staff trained in November 2005: Cengal, Mesuji, Air Sugihan, Batanghari Leko, Babat Toman, Sungai Keruh, Sungai Lilin and Muara Padang) have been equipped with radio communication equipment (base station, power supply and radio HT), fire maps with grid system, basic fire equipment and protective gears.
- 21 fire managers from government agencies (province, 3 priority districts and 3 priority sub-district) have been trained in the art and science of fire prevention, fire fighting and rescue in December 2006. Posts of command of these 3 new sub-districts will be equipped in 2007 (Mesuji Makmur, Lalan and Talang Kelapa).

2.2.3 Achievements on Result 3:

Create capacities and support initiatives to bring land and natural resources under sustainable management

GIS and Spatial Database

The establishment of a Spatial Data Infrastructure, already well on the way in OKI district, is now also supported in the other two Districts and at the Province. A semiloka was organized on this issue, together with Bappeda Sumsel. The semiloka produced a work/action plan by the province and the 3 districts, and a MoU between these local governments, Bakosurtanal, Intergraph, and SSFFMP. The MoU is about focussed attention and aid by all parties involved to the involved local governments, and to action planning and implementation by these local governments. Besides OKI District, the other local governments will now also receive financial and technical assistance by Bakosutarnal and Intergraph to develop their Spatial Data Infrastructure. The project provides additional support in training, data acquisition, equipment and dissemination of approach and information until the end of 2007.

The results of the 3 peat dome survey/study were further analysed and the three-dimensional modelling and volume calculations improved. The C14 age determination of the peat samples was updated as well.

Peat distribution maps are being updated with depth information from a range of secondary sources, leading to the compiling of a peat dome map for South Sumatra. This map, combined with estimates & extrapolations about the volume of the peat dome bodies (based on research on 3 peat domes by the project) will give an estimate of the carbon content of all these peat bodies combined. Surveys will be implemented and

secondary data compiled to find out how much peat on average disappears (by fire) each year.

All peat information, land use information, in particular those which are fire-related and with a focus on sonor-rice cultivation, are being compiled to be presented and discussed at a National Seminar organized by the project in early 2007. The seminar will have a number of guest experts speaking on fire prevention in peat lands, peat land management, redesigning and regulating sonor rice cultivation etc.

The land use scenarios earlier developed for the three priority districts will be presented as well at the seminar.

The canal blocking in Bayung Lencir subdistricts is in implementation, leading to water levels to return to normal and stop peat drying and subsidence. This is being done in cooperation with a local NGO.

GIS training was provided to staff from the Dinas Perkebunan Sumsel, focussing on fire information management. GPS training was provided to Manggala Agni fire-crews, with on-the-job training during the fire season.

Participatory Land Use Planning

The public consultation and further facilitation of the village land use plans are handed over to the District Bappeda's. The MSF working group involved in this activity, lead by Bappeda, are expanding the approach to more villages.

More village planning teams were trained and assisted in land measurements and land suitability assessments, in cooperation with Soil Science Department from UNSRI.

Village boundary mapping was further expanded to other villages, in Banyuasin district.

Capacity building needs for Kecamatan level, to be involved in the land use process, are being assessed. The Kecamatan will bring and coordinate the village land use planning experience to the other villages in the Kecamatan, and link the results back to the District, with the District reaching out to the villages through the Kecamatan.

The participatory mapping in the villages Talang Lubuk (Banyuasin) and Ujung Tanjung (OKI) was used as the basis for the participatory demarcation of administrative village boundaries and the creation of 3-dimensional village maps. All these outcomes & products are finalized.

The completed administrative village boundary demarcation map of Ujung Tanjung village was legalized by a signed Decree of Bupati OKI (SK Bupati, No.395/Kep/I/2006) on 26 December 2006. Similarly, the Talang Lubuk village boundary was legalized

through a Decree of Bupati Banyuasin No.604/15-Nov/2006 on 15 November 2006. The construction of permanent boundary poles/markers was then undertaken by the government team responsible for this task, with endorsement of the neighbouring villages, and based on the Bupati Decree's.

The Decree's from the 2 Bupati's, as well as the now official village boundary maps have been made further public & socialized through distribution of these documents to all villages in the same sub-district, through a one-day workshop for the Village Heads and Village Parliament (BPD) members from the 2 sub-districts involved (Muara Telang-Talang Lubuk, Tulung Selapan-Ujung Tanjung). The workshop was facilitated & organized by representatives of Bappeda, Bagian Tata Pemerintahan, BPN and Head of Sub Districts. A central theme of the workshop was the village boundary demarcation experience and process, and the integration of the village land use planning with the sub-district and District spatial planning.

The 3-dimensional village maps are used to provide insights and information for the purpose of fire management and sustainable resource use. These 3-D maps integrate local knowledge on land and resource management together with formal spatial information and provide transparency of the actual land use and land cover situation in these villages as well as the present and potential direction and options for socio-economic development. The 3-D maps were constructed based on the village land use/cover and boundary maps, on a scale of 1:20.000 for Ujung Tanjung and 1:10.000 for Talang Lubuk. The 3-D maps and other maps will help to locate and track hotspots in the area. The maps are further improved by continued ground checks and measurements and subsequent digitizing and detailing of the map products. The ground checks and sketch-mapping by the village mapping teams (as in the P3MD process) have already produced improvements in Ujung Tanjung in the digital mapping (based on satellite information) of the peat land areas, with regard to small streams and rivers which were interpreted from the satellite imagery but which didn't exist. This field-information then leads to the improvement of the interpretation and analysis of the satellite imagery.

These two information sources combined lead to a better mapping of the peat areas, providing a better basis for subsequent planning of peatland use and management, including fire management.

A land suitability analysis was conducted by a combined team of Village representatives, UNSRI University soil scientists, Technical Government Agencies and NGOs to come up with an unified approach that integrates knowledge, experience and procedures from all these sources, with the focus on practical applicability at village level while following scientific standards and official technical procedures.

The land suitability analysis is part of the village land use planning process. Goal of the village land use planning is to identify and promote appropriate land use scenarios and rural investment strategies for developing and improving the primary productions at village level. The land suitability analysis, which included a soil fertility analysis, has been completed by the villages Talang Lubuk, Ujung Tanjung and Muara Medak.

The aims of the participatory land suitability analysis in particular are:

- 1) capacity building of Government staff, NGOs, village land use planning steering committee and village land use planning technical team and furthermore farmers, via on the job training in land evaluation
- 2) produce recommendations to help change / improve land management practices for selected commodities, and as input for land use scenarios
- 3) producing inputs for a manual to be developed on participatory land suitability analysis, the integration of results in drafting land use scenarios, with special focus on fire management.

The land suitability process involves the following steps:

- 1) analysis of secondary data (from village sketch maps, village land use planning scenarios, socio-economic data)
- 2) interview of farmers experienced in developing selected commodities (constraints, problems, fires / burned areas, cropping pattern, soil qualities, water fluctuation in peat land area, other soil conditions)
- 3) analysis of soil samples for soil chemical / soil fertility qualities
- 4) feedback of the results and recommendations of the land suitability and soil analysis to farmers / villagers.

A one-day workshop was held in each of the villages in December 2006 to present and discuss the results and recommendations of the land suitability analysis, to representatives of village institutions and farmer groups. The results of the soil sample analysis showed actual land suitability for the 3 villages, with limiting factors such as drainage (water fluctuation), acid soils and retention of nutritive substances, and low values of nutrients such as nitrogen, potash and potassium. The recommendations included fertilization and other soil treatments, using quality seed materials, certain cropping patterns and drainage systems.

Community Development

Guided by the Community Development Road Map 2006, field examples of income generating activities being established since 2004-2005, in reducing fire occurrences at 13 selected villages, were consolidated. The activities emphasized on further promoting proper agricultural cultivation/machinery technology as well as farmer group dynamic management strengthening through trainings and comparative study for sustainability and self reliance. Agricultural cultivation technology and agri-machinery training were

facilitated by BPTP and other related government agencies, while gender and farmer groups institutional strengthening were facilitated by NGOs. Regular facilitations by NGOs are conducted on monthly basis.

Below a brief summary on activities progress being conducted at villages up to end of 2006 as follows:

I. Mangsang Village, MUBA District: “Developing field example on small scale cattle business through utilization of local feeding materials”

The aims of this field example are introducing cattle fattening as well as breeding business as alternative of income generating activities to reduce slash and burn practices. Start with one farmer group and 8 *Bali* cattle in 2004, it grew to become 3 farmer groups and tending 32 heads (end 2006) of *Bali* cattle involving 38 farmer members including their spouses.

II. Kali Berau Village, MUBA District: “Establishment of intercropping cultivation between rubber plantation as alternative of income generating activities instead of shifting cultivation practices”

The aims of this field example are introducing intercropping cultivation scheme between rubber plantation as alternative of income generating activities instead of using fire for shifting cultivation practices. Being established as a field example of 7 Ha Hi-breed rubber plantations of IR-39 and PB-260 clones, intercropped with varieties of hi-breed dry land paddies such as *Situ bagendit*, *Situ patenggang* and *Towuti* as well as horticultural plantations. Farmer group involving 14 farmer members including spouses. Rubber plantations growth found satisfactorily.

III. Bayat Ilir Village, MUBA District: “Income generating activities through implementation of Integrated Farming System between Livestock and Farming activities”.

The aims of this field example are additional income generating activities through improvement of existing traditional farming system which previously depended only from horticultural crops, into an integrated farming system with goat and cattle breeding. The activities being conducted consist of 16 *Bali* cattle and 0.5 Ha of horticulture cultivation, compost production, involving 32 female farmer members including their spouses. Cattle breeding and horticulture activities so far are running well. 86 goats were provided in 2005 as initial capital, but encountering problems with high mortality due to various causes. It was found 13 goats left in the end of 2006. Efforts are being conducted to overcome the problems.

IV. Pagar Desa Village, MUBA District: “Income generating activities through establishment of Rice Milling Unit and Goat Breeding”

The aims of this field example are generating additional income for farmers through establishment of rice milling unit and goat breeding. Establishment of RMU in the village is substantially reducing transportation cost for paddy processing, where previously farmers need 3-4 hour of water transportation to the nearest rice mill located at Bayung Lincir/sub-district capital. This RMU establishment has proven to motivate “sleeping farmers” to cultivate paddy in the village and surroundings. Goat breeding with 25 goats supplied as initial capital is particularly for women activities, involving 7 farmer members. Goat breeding encountering high mortality, with 9 goats left in the end of 2006. RMU and traditional farming activities are growing with satisfying development.

V. Upang Village, Banyuasin District: “Development of Husk Fuelled Paddy Drier Service Provider”

The aims of this field example are additional income generating activities for farmers through improvement of existing traditional paddy drying technology and establishing Village Agriculture Machinery Provider Unit business. Started with 1 unit husk fuelled paddy drier introduced in 2004, through impressive performance and intensive dissemination, local RMUs from surrounding villages, enthusiastically converted their formerly oil fuelled paddy drier become husk fuelled driers. Until end 2006, in Upang village and surroundings, there are operating more than 10 units husk fuelled drier and several other units being under construction by local workshops. Through this new drier system farmers can dry their paddy much faster and cheaper than by sun drying. This practice enables farmers to cultivate paddy twice a year. Intensified land preparation for twice cultivations will suppress wild grass substantially and reduce biomass as fuel for burning. In collaboration with IRRI and BPTP, a post harvest management training was conducted as well as the introduction of “Kantong Semar” a super/hermetic polybag for grain/paddy (seed) storage was initiated and is under analysis.

VI. Muara Telang Village, Banyuasin District: “Optimization of paddy field cultivation in tidal/sea-tide influenced peat swamp areas”.

The aims of this field example are raising farmer’s income through upgrading traditional tidal/sea-tide influenced peat swamp paddy cultivation technology, and the establishment of a Village Agricultural Machinery Provider Unit business. At the start, the project provided 2 hand tractors, 3 units’ thresher, cultivation technology training and inputs (“saprodi”). Initially with 2 farmer groups of 27 farmer members establishing a demonstration plot of 30 Ha, in the end of June 2006, the activity grew to become 6 farmer groups, from which 4 new farmer groups were joined with 67 farmer members, cultivating 67 Ha of paddy field. Paddy production increased from 2.5 Ton/Ha to become 3.5-4 Ton per Ha.

VII. Talang Lubuk Village, Banyuasin District: "Optimization and diversification use of Coconut".

The aims of this field example are optimizing coconut product by utilizing wastes to become by-products as new income generating activities. At this time being, the activity produces Virgin Coconut Oil and Coconut fibres involving 3 women farmer groups consisting of 30 members. Among major problems encountered was marketing.

VIII. Perajen Jaya Village, Banyuasin District: "Optimization of paddy field cultivation in tidal/sea-tide influenced peat swamp areas".

The aims of this field example are raising farmer's income through upgrading traditional tidal/sea-tide influenced peat swamp paddy cultivation and the establishment of Village Agricultural Machinery Provider Unit business. Project provided 2 hand tractors, 2 units' thresher, cultivation technology and agriculture machinery training and "saprodi". The activity is involving 2 farmer groups of 43 farmer members, establishing 40 Ha demonstrations plot of hi-breed paddy field of *Situ patenggang*, *Situ bagendit*, *IR 42* and *Mekongga* varieties.

IX. Ulak Kemang Village, OKI District: "Nursing Patin fish in the Karamba System"

The aims of this field example are reducing sonor and fishing practices using fire during dry season by nursing *Patin* fish in the Karamba System as income generating activities. Started with 22 karambas supplied by the project, with 24 farmer group members, until end of 2006 the activity grew to become 28 karambas. Fish production grew from 31 Kg per basket in 2004 (bad season) to more as 95 Kg per basket/karamba in the end of 2005. Benefit cost ratio in was found 1,89. In 2006 farmers started to diversify their fishes with *Bawal*, *Toman* and *Ikan Mas* beside *Patin* to find out what fish type provides with the best income for farmers.

X. Riding Village, OKI District: "Developing field example of water buffalo fattening business through utilization of local feeding materials"

The aims of this field example are introducing water buffalo fattening business as alternative of income generating activities to reduce slash and burn as well as sonor practices. Started with 8 buffalos involving 10 farmer members in mid of 2005, the activity grew rapidly to become 13 buffalos involving 20 farmer members in December 2006. Village has by now allocated/conserved quite a vast area for buffalo grazing which was formerly used for sonor areas and frequently burned.

XI. Ujung Tanjung Village, OKI District: "Developing field example on cattle business through utilization of local feeding materials"

The aims of this field example are introducing cattle business as alternative of income generating activities to reduce slash and burn as well as sonor practices. Lesson learned with 8 cattle for cattle fattening scheme followed by 16 farmer members in 2005, the BC Ratio was less than expected. Starting in 2006 the farmers decided to shift from

fattening to the breeding scheme, they thought it will give them more secure ownership, and being able to use the cattle for animal draft for their field, and finally hoping for higher return.

XII. Simpang Tiga Village, OKI District: "Optimization of paddy field cultivation in tidal/sea-tide influenced peat swamp areas".

The aims of this field example are raising farmer's income through upgrading traditional tidal/sea-tide influenced peat swamp paddy cultivation and the establishment of a Village Agricultural Machinery Provider Unit business. Started in 2006, the project provided with 2 hand tractors, paddy cultivation technology and agriculture machinery training and "saprodi".

XIII. Muara Medak Village, MUBA District: "Introduction of hi-breed dry-land paddy cultivation and establishment of RMU"

The aims of this activity are introducing Hi breed dry-land paddy cultivation with control burning as alternative of income generating activities to reduce shifting cultivation practices. Until end of 2006, 57 Ha of hi-breed dry land paddy cultivation demonstration plots were established and harvested involving 2 farmer groups consisting of 42 members. Paddy varieties used were *Situ bagendit*, *Situ patenggang* and *Towuti*.

One unit of Rice Milling Unit consist of "Yanmar" Huller, Polisher with separate engines plus scale and necessary tools had been provided and, set up, and are already running since May 2006.

CD activities provide continuous support to strengthen and consolidate farmer groups. As far as possible extension services and the support of the NGOs is facilitated. The remarkable increase in size is seen as direct impact and result from project interventions.

2.2.4 Achievements on Result 4:

Support Government and non-government organizations 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 the public domain.

Development of Fire Information System

Monitoring on fire early warning information has been regularly conducted by BMG through KBDI and FDRS calculation. That information is distributed through the Pusdalkarhutla Bulletin every month. Training for weather and KBDI operators were held to improve and maintain the quality of measurement.

After the fire episode of last year, we received satellite imagery from MODIS satellite acquired by the LAPAN station in Jakarta. The image was processed for the whole South Sumatra to detect the size and spatial distribution of burned areas. More than 300,000 ha of land and forest were burned last year. The results have been presented to stakeholders.

Regular hotspot data are downloaded from several sources in the internet. This ongoing process is already handled by counterparts from Dinas Kehutanan and NGOs. The information is also presented in our website in a web GIS format (www.ssffmp.or.id/fis). An automatic method in downloading and uploading hotspot data from internet sources into our Web GIS database has been developed, so that an operator is not required anymore. Stakeholders are therefore able to gain information daily on hotspot distribution for their own area.

We also support 18 POSKOs in sub-districts and Manggala Agni in providing maps concerning land cover information and fire risk areas with locations of all trained fire crews. This activity supports their planning for more effective and efficient fire detection, prevention and suppression.

Capacity Building of Fire Information System

The district of Musi Banyuasin has finally endorsed a Bupati Decree on Development of Fire Management Institution in the district. Fire Information is part of it. This is the third institution developed under project facilitation, after SIKLAH Task Force in OKI and Banyuasin District.

Most of relevant stakeholders were invited to join a GIS and Remote sensing exhibition in Jakarta. The event provided new perspectives to participants on the use of GIS and Remote sensing in natural hazard mapping, state of the art of the technology and to allowed more contacts with many different relevant institutions and other GIS practitioners for networking.

Two training on the use of GPS were conducted last year. The first training was conducted to improve the skill of stakeholders from districts and province level. The second was aiming to improve the capacity of fire brigade in using GPS for fire monitoring and detection.

Since beginning of the year 2006, Pudalkarhutla was facilitated to publish their bulletin, the so called "***Info Cuaca dan Api***". This is a result of cooperation between BMG

Palembang and Dinas Kehutanan Sumsel. BMG provides information on early warning and weather condition, while Dinas Kehutanan supports information on hotspot distribution. The bulletin is published on a monthly basis. More than 140 stakeholders from national, province and district level are in the distribution list. This might prove to be an additional avenue to increase the awareness of decision makers on the fire danger status. However, the bulletin is not intended to be distributed to sub-district level or village level. Such a distribution should be handled by district governments. Since July 2006, the SIKLAH Task Force in OKI district published their own bulletin, called "**Warta Siaga Api**" and the Fire Information Center from MUBA District is publishing a similar bulletin and disseminated it during the dry season for their own areas. Similar information to that of "*Info Cuaca dan Api*" is presented. However, the bulletin has more detail information and thus should be more useful for sub-district governments.

Environmental Impact Monitoring

The first draft of the regional government regulation on forest and land fire was discussed in a multi-government stakeholder meeting supported by legal experts. Further steps were the consultation of all Districts and the public consultation process. A drafting team is presently revising before it goes to the provincial parliament.

Two training for staff from Bapedalda, BMG and Pasca Sarjana UNSRI were implemented, focussing on the operation of two air quality measurement devices, one for Gas Detection (CO, NO₂, SO₂ etc.) and one for *Particulate Matter* (PM₁₀). Air quality was subsequently measured (PM₁₀) over a number of days in October, results showing an ISPU (*Indeks Standar Pencemaran Udara*) of Very Unhealthy to Dangerous. The air quality measuring instruments were handed over to the institutions that received the training in 2006.

The fire impact monitoring modules are further worked out and will start to be implemented with a joint NGO/GO/UNI team. Capacity building will be expanded in line with this impact monitoring.

Strengthening of Local NGOs and Related Stakeholders

The NGOs consortium was supported and coached for the process of consolidation of the organization and for the revision of the NGO committee, including for improvements of a company profile and for preparing the annual work plan. Several discussions took place, informal meetings and a planning workshop were conducted to create a common understanding among the NGO Consortium members. Most of the local NGOs from the priority districts (OKI, Muba and Banyuasin) were involved and participated. The new

committee of the NGO Consortium was appointed and the annual work plan 2007 is available.

Comprehensive facilitation of activities was provided for NGO consortium members , stakeholders and related agencies in increasing skills and know-how focus was given especially for planning processes and preparing the logical framework (Project Planning Matrix) by using participatory methods.

SSFFMP responded to the requests for training in project planning / log frame planning. Consequently, heads of program planning sections, from related agencies at provincial level, and local NGOs have participated in a planning workshop and training that was then coordinated by the Regional Development Planning Board (Bappeda) of South Sumatra. The report and training documentation is available.

NGO consortium members were supported in preparing project proposals based on the logical framework method. It focused on environmental issues and natural resources management. By now, most of the local NGOs have participated in training for project proposals or similar workshops, often coordinated by the NGO consortium. Some of the project proposals can be submitted to related donors agencies, drafts are available.

Extension of NGOs Network

It is important that the NGO consortium is in constant communication with national and international NGOs to establish and consolidate an enhanced network. SSFFMP assisted therefore the Consortium for discussions, joint field visit to selected project areas as well as the exchange of experiences and information on natural resources management and related issues with a number of stakeholders. To follow-up, the NGO consortium has communicated and collected information from national and international NGOs about funding and cooperation with donor agencies. A list of donor agencies is available.

The NGO consortium and its members received also opportunities to participate in national seminars on natural resources management. Among the objectives are, to increase skills and know-how of local NGOs, to exchange information and experiences with national NGOs and related funding agencies at national level. To reach a wider audience among members the results of such seminars have been presented to other NGO consortium members through informal meetings.

Since 2004 the NGO consortium receives assistance to publish an information bulletin, covering related issues on natural resources and forest fire management. Most of the

NGO consortium members have participated in collecting information and preparing documentation. The bulletin was/is distributed to related agencies and stakeholders at district, provincial and national levels.

NGO participation in Haze Impact Monitoring and Group Facilitation

NGOs presenting the civil society play an important role in monitoring and subsequent information dissemination. In 2006 SSFFMP was successful to jointly implement some monitoring activities. In particular we supported the NGO consortium to conduct a haze impact monitoring on health of local people at selected priority villages in OKI district. The data and information was collected from related agencies, stakeholders and health centres (Puskesmas and Pustu) at several sub districts (Kecamatan). Based on the results, it is evident that forest fires and haze during the dry season 2006 have had negative impact on the health of local people (penyakit ISPA). The result and the findings were presented to related agencies at district and provincial level as well as to Bapedalda and Dinas Kesehatan as responsible institutions.

Together with the Community Development and Gender Specialist, NGO consortium members help in supporting, guiding and facilitating the development of community groups at priority villages. Major interventions are in the areas of preparing work plans, improving group dynamics and monitoring the progress of group activities. Six NGO consortium members regularly facilitated the groups at priority villages in OKI, Muba and Banyuasin districts.

2.2.5 Achievements on Result 5:

Provide support to Government agencies (at the national, provincial and district levels) and civil society to shape policies and organizational structures in such a way as to promote sustainable natural resources management that includes effective fire management.

This policy advocacy component aims to provide policy input to district, provincial, national and regional levels, based on project experience, in establishing rational and sustainable management systems for the country's land and forest resources, incorporating a decentralized mechanism involving all concerned stakeholders. For the first time such a structure PUSDARKARHUTLAH was implemented with stakeholders in the second half of 2005 based on a decree by the Governor. During the dry seasons in 2005 and 2006 the need for such a system was clearly visible, but at the same time it was evident that coordination and cooperation will be a continuous challenge.

Stakeholders occupying important positions and components have different commitments and budget facilities. There is no doubt that a single new entity, with its own budget responsibility, handling all important fire management components, would be a more efficient and competent institution as the present set up. SSFFMP has frequently pointed out that too many stakeholders with different interests are not an optimal solution.

Highlighting these issues at various meetings with the Minister of Forestry, the Director General and the Director for Forest Fire Management as well as at important meetings with provincial decision makers throughout the second half of 2006, it is now at least not any more a taboo to discuss such an alternative. In particular the issue was a constant challenge for Manggala Agni, which did not have specific budgets allocated to assist outside the demarcated forest area. The districts and the province should for the forthcoming fire season make budgets available for Manggala Agni and the village fire crews to be deployed anywhere where fire occurs. SSFFMP in all its presentation and discussions has mentioned this to the decision makers at all levels to be of outmost importance. Hence lobbying the cause of integrated fire management was on the top priority in 2006. The new budgets and commitments in 2007 will allow to judge how far SSFFMP could make a contribution and was successful in its policy and strategy intervention.

The excellent platform of cooperation with the Directorate for Plantation Protection at the Ministry of Agriculture was consolidated and at various meetings in 2006 experiences were shared and found its way in budgets and activities planned by the Directorate for 2007. For the very first time over 4 Billion Rupiah are allocated to increase capacity and competence in the plantation sector and respective private companies. The new law (UU No 18 / 2004) will be the basis for the support and interventions.

SSFFMP continued to work closely with the ASEAN Haze Agreement partners. All regional meetings were attended and inputs provided on the status in South Sumatra and at national level known to us. A highlight was the visit of the panel of experts from ASEAN with members from Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore. SSFFMP hosted the delegation for some days in October 2006 and had a frank exchange of opinions and assessments with regard to the fire season, underlying problems and alternatives available for the forthcoming years. There was common agreement that Indonesia still needs substantial time and resources before a significant improvement to reduce fires and haze can be expected. It was left open to the decision makers, how far ASEAN members are willing or able to support Indonesia in this process.

With regard to law drafting the PERDA initiative moved some steps ahead. Two drafts were finalized with the experts engaged. It passed through the law department of the provincial government and passed on to the next step for public consultation. The last public consultation was held in December 2006. It is now in the hands of the provincial parliament to be discussed and signed into law. We expect this to happen in early 2007.

The disastrous effects of the prolonged fire season in the second half of 2006 helped SSFFMP to increase its standing as a competent and valuable partner to all stakeholders and to lobby for the cause of more commitment and seriousness by all stakeholders. On the other side it made it evident how low life and life quality are on the priority list of responsible decision makers. Weeks of blanketing haze throughout Sumatra and Kalimantan went by without measures on the ground by the Health and Environmental institutions or others in charge for the well being of the population.

2.2.6 Status on long-and short-term international training

PUSDALKARHUTLAH members participated in the ASEAN Haze Agreement meeting in Kuala Lumpur. As the focal point for Indonesia is the Environmental Ministry SSFFMP and province representatives have only observer status, but are allowed / requested to provide information on activities regarding fire management.

2.2.7 Status on making SSFFMP office infrastructure operational, effective and efficient

The infrastructure and equipment is fully operational, well maintained and upgraded according to requirement. No major expenditure was required in the second half of 2006. Focus in 2007 will be on long-term sustainability and preventive maintenance.

2.2.8 Status on achievements on the Information, Communication and Visibility Plan

SSFFMP strives to provide information and messages to a large and diversified audience with provincial focus South Sumatra. In the second half of 2006, various media have been used to spread the information, priority was given on large areas for distribution of information, including details on activities and efforts from SSFFMP. Major specific activities are listed below:

- Continued installation of a neon sign board at Sultan Mahmud Baddarudin II Airport lounge.
- SSFFMP supplied throughout 2006 information and latest data about the fire season and hotspot monitoring to mass media among them: newspapers, radio stations and television channels. At many occasions the media was invited to participate and to cover SSFFMP activities and events.
- In October – November 2006, SSFFMP made a second documentary movie. Major topic and message: to inform about alternative technologies to control and decrease burning in traditional land clearing methods.
- A specific dry season media campaign was run with local radio station RRI and life interactive talk shows on fire at TVRI Palembang, Sriwijaya TV, Trijaya FM and Sonora Radio.
- Two editions of our Hotspot newsletter (August and November) were published to inform audiences about land use planning (at August edition), and about Fire Information System and GIS (at November edition).
- SSFFMP sponsored and supported other stakeholders to spread messages in promotion and information books, which were published by the South Sumatra Province Government, the Police Department, and at the Sultan Mahmud Baddarudin II Airport (Angkasa Pura II).
- Updates and new booklets were published by the LUP, CD and Gender components and disseminated to stakeholders and professionals.

All of these activities have a common message and corporate identity component reflecting on the EU as sponsor and supporter, logo (flag) and blue and yellow colour are easily associated with the SSFFMP and the EU project in South Sumatra. Often the project is known as Uni Eropa.

At the end of the year SSFFMP has also been in a position to distribute calendars for planning and with the motto to be more gender sensitive in fire management. First feedback from stakeholders was very positive.

2.3 ECIFP Programme activities

The new FLEGT Project started in March 2006. The process of building up its infrastructure and personnel in the provinces of Jambi and Central Kalimantan is mostly finalized. As a number of new staff worked before in ILRC and the Forest Liaison Office and even at SSFFMP we have a good cooperation and coordination. The Co Directors / Team leaders and staff continue to exchange relevant information and documents. Whenever in Jakarta the author takes the opportunity to visit FLEGT and other projects at the Ministry to keep the dialogue going.

Section III: Financial Statements

3.1 Notes to Financial Statements

3.1.1 Overall budget

The budget tables show a total expenditure at SSFFMP of 297,080 Euros during the second half of 2006. Total expenditure for AWP IV was planned at 874,000 Euro for 2006. At the end of December 690.000 Euro were used under AWP IV. With an adjustment for errors in the accounting software this may rise to around 750.000.-Euro. Auditors edit at present and will have an update available in February 2007. The budget does not include expenditure on the service contract from the implementing consortium GTZ IS / DHV. Implementation and operation used funds allocated from AWP III until end January 2006. From February onward until end of December 2006 funds from AWP IV budgets were used.

3.1.2 Procurement

AWP IV procurement for the second half of 2006 was finalized according to plan. Financial audit of the project is presently carried out in January for the year 2006. Inventory was checked and updated in December 2006 at various locations at provincial and district level.

3.2 Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance (EU)

Table 1. Disbursement from the European Union till end of December 2006

Date	Funds Received		Exchange rate
	(EUR)	equivalent to Rp	
7-Mar-03	100,000.00	961,103,000.00	9,611.03
07-May-03	100,000.00	961,193,000.00	9,611.93
04-Nov-03	376,800.00	3,784,654,560.00	10,044.20
30-Jul-04	836,000.00	9,553,473,600.00	11,427.60
18-Apr-05	640,397.49	7,964,239,344.64	12,436.40

30-Jan-06	560,754.83	6,521,522,597.42	11,629.90
Total	2,613,952.32	29,746,186,102.05	

Table 2. Internal Transfer from EUR to IDR Account

Date	Amount		Exchange rate
	EUR	Conversion in Rp	
10-Mar-03	40,000	388,200,000	9,705
9-Apr-03	35,000	332,325,000	9,495
23-May-03	35,000	338,275,000	9,665
15-August-03	70,000	666,750,000	9,525
11-Nov-03	30,000	291,000,000	9,700
08-Dec-03	45,000	463,725,000	10,305
19-Dec-03	25,000	263,000,000	10,520
12-Jan-04	53,000	564,980,000	10,660
9-Mar-04	65,000	690,625,000	10,625
30-Apr-04	55,000	571,285,000	10,387
17-May-04	80,000	859,200,000	10,740
16-Jun-04	25,000	284,750,000	11,390
8-Jul-04	15,000	165,075,000	11,005
27-Jul-04	3,800	41,686,000	10,970
03-August-04	120,000	1,319,640,000	10,997
12-August-04	20,000	226,100,000	11,305
7-Sep-04	90,000	1,006,200,000	11,180
04-Oct-04	30,000	338,400,000	11,280
27-Oct-04	20,000	231,800,000	11,590
23-Nov-04			

	25,000	293,000,000	11,720
09-Dec-04	70,000	852,600,000	12,180
3-Jan-05	80,000	1,006,000,000	12,575
11-Feb-05	40,000	477,800,000	11,945
18-Feb-05	55,000	667,040,000	12,128
24-Feb-05	30,000	366,960,000	12,232
24-Feb-05	70,000	857,990,000	12,257
14-Mar-05	70,000	883,400,000	12,620
21-Apr-05	80,000	1,006,400,000	12,580
10-May-05	40,000	486,720,000	12,168
19-May-05	50,000	597,900,000	11,958
10-Jun-05	50,000	588,750,000	11,775
24-Jun-05	50,000	580,100,000	11,602
29-Jul-05	50,000	593,500,000	11,870
16-August-05	60,000	733,440,000	12,224
31-August-05	50,000	626,500,000	12,530
22-Sep-05	80,000	996,800,000	12,460
11-Nov-05	60,000	698,520,000	11,642
06-Dec-05	40,000	469,480,000	11,737
23-Dec-05	60,000	702,000,000	11,700
8-Feb-06	50,000	552,500,000	11,050
10-Mar-06	50,000	553,750,000	11,075
23-Mar-06	80,000	875,200,000	10,940
28-Apr-06	50,000	549,000,000	10,980
30-May-06	70,000	823,200,000	11,760
5-Jul-06	70,000	810,950,000	11,585

01-August-06	50,000	577,750,000	11,555
31-August-06	50,000	584,150,000	11,683
13-Sep-06	70,000	812,000,000	11,600
22-Nov-06	50,000	587,250,000	11,745
26-Dec-06	45,000	536,040,000	11,912
Total	2,601,800	29,789,706,000	

3.3 Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance (Gol)

The presented table includes the latest information available at the end of December 2006. Budgets given for allocations under the various AWP are actual expenditure and estimates (in thousand Euro).

Final real expenditure of counterpart funds could so far not be traced from the relevant institutions. Written requests were made on several occasions. Transparency of government budgets and expenditure is still insufficient throughout the stakeholder institutions.

Category breakdown	Annual Plan 1	Annual Plan2	Annual Plan3	Annual Plan4	Annual Plan5	Total Gol Contribution
1. Office provision	24	30	30	30	30	144
2. Transport provision (two cars, per month 5 mill Rupiah each)	12	12	8			32
2. Counterpart provision and salaries (60 months, 12 counterparts = 720 person/month)	30	30	35	35	30	160
3. Specific yearly provincial counterpart budgets	25	25	20	20	20	110
4. National budgets						
MoF Jakarta	5	5	6	10	10	36
BKSDA		30				30
Mangala Agni South Sumatra			2000	1500	300	3800
5. Banyuasin District*		15	11	18	25	69
6. OKI District*		20	13	25	25	83
7. Musi Banyuasin District*		8	10	13	25	56
Total with Mangala Agni	96	175	2133	1651	465	4.520
Total without Mangala Agni	96	175	133	151	165	720

Notes:

*planned and discussed each year with relevant Gol stakeholders.

- Information available indicates that counterpart contributions in cash derive from three sources, which are national funds through the MoF, provincial funds provided through Dinas Kehutanan and a third source of counterpart budgets is coming from the three priority districts.

- Starting in 2005 the Ministry of Forestry started to install through BKSDA four Mangala Agni Fire Brigade Centres in South Sumatra, of which three are now in the SSFFMP priority districts. Funds to increase fire prevention and fire fighting capacities increase substantially and can be partly seen as a result of project existence and lobbying.
- At the start in January 2003 an exchange rate of 9,000.-Rupiahs per Euro was used for calculations. At the end of December 2004, the Euro exchange rate was roughly 12,000. - Rupiahs per Euro. The exchange rate at the end of December 2005 was affected by the lower Euro and stood around 11,500.-Rupiah per Euro. Early 2006 the Rupiah strengthened against major currencies, however in 2006 an average exchange rate of 11,500 was prevalent.
- For this table an average exchange rate of 10,000.-Rupiah per Euro was applied for all years.

3.4 Financing Agreement and OWP, budget line allocations (in thousand Euro)

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project	Total allocation per year	Detailed break up in units per year or over the five year phase	Cost calculations per unit	Explanations / Remarks	Handled by / Responsibility
1	Services*	5063						EU / GTZ
1.1	TA allowances / per diem	150	150	30.0			Allowances are adapted to reduced GTZ rates in order to achieve at least a minimum field work Per diem budget is insufficient for nine TA **	GTZ / PMU
1.2	International training, studies	100	100	20.0			This type of training is for selected decision makers and for some fire control centre management staff. Taking experience from IFFM into consideration the preferred destination would be Australia	GTZ / PMU
1.3	Final audit	10						GTZ
1.4	Studies / stakeholders	325	325	60.0	1 comparative study with 10 persons to other provinces 3 surveys with contracting agencies	1 X 15.000= 15.000 3 X 15.000= 45.000	Relevant stakeholders should study advanced structures in other parts of Indonesia (Kalimantan, Java) Some studies and research	

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project	Total allocation per year	Detailed break up in units per year or over the five year phase	Cost calculations per unit	Explanations / Remarks	Handled by / Responsibility
							are conducted by Universities	
1.5	Training, capacity building, NGO, networking	655	655	131.0	15 training units directly by project 3 training units contracted 30 seminar and attendance fees 12 multi-stakeholder forum meetings 4 networking meetings 1 project planning workshop 8 moderation contracts for workshops seminars / workshops other meetings	15 X 2.000 = 30.000 3 X 5.000 = 15.000 30 X 500 = 24.000 12 X 1.500 = 18.000 4 X 1.500 = 6.000 1 X 8.000 = 8.000 8 X 750 = 6.000 20 X 600 = 12.000 100 X 200 = 20.000	Multi-stakeholder forums Planning workshops Community training Committee meetings Networking visits and meetings	EU / PMU
1.6	External** Monitoring, evaluation, auditing	200					EU delegation is handling this budget	EU
2	Procurement	1760		352.0				EU / PMU
2.1	Vehicles	100	100	<i>in first year</i>	2 four wheel drive double cabin 1 type minibus / Kijang 1 four wheel drive 4 trail motorbikes	2 X 25.000 = 50.000 1 X 15.000 = 15.000 1 X 27.000 = 27.000 4 X 2.000 = 8.000	Four vehicles and some motorbikes are planned	EU / PMU
2.2	Water transport	60	60	<i>in second</i>	1 boat for fire surveillance and		One boat with appropriate	EU / PMU

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project	Total allocation per year	Detailed break up in units per year or over the five year phase	Cost calculations per unit	Explanations / Remarks	Handled by / Responsibility
				year	transport 2 small canal boats 1 set fire fighting equipment for boat	1 X 35.000 = 35.000 2 X 5.000 = 10.000 1 X 15.000 = 15.000	fire fighting equipment	
2.3	Office equipment	250	250	over five years	20 set of computer and accessories 10 laptops 10 set of colour and laser printers 2 set of plotters 2 photocopiers 1 set of LAN 1 set of telephone exchange and fax 4 district office computer units and accessories 3 multi media projectors 25 % replacement at year 4 of total 20 set of office furniture 1 set of office software and licenses other	20 X 2.500 = 50.000 10 X 3.000 = 30.000 10 X 900 = 9.000 2 X 6.000 = 12.000 2 X 8.000 = 16.000 1 X 10.000 = 10.000 1 X 5.000 = 5.000 4 X 5.000 = 20.000 3 X 4.000 = 12.000 1 X 41.000 = 41.000 20 X 1.000 = 20.000 1 X 10.000 = 10.000 1 X 17.000 = 17.000	9 TA staff and 9 supporting staff will be equipped as well as one training and meeting room. In priority districts some equipment will be stationed in order to facilitate field work	EU / PMU

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project	Total allocation per year	Detailed break up in units per year or over the five year phase	Cost calculations per unit	Explanations / Remarks	Handled by / Responsibility
2.4	Fire fighting equipment Village development equipment, tools, inputs	1150	1150	over five years	400 sets of community fire fighting equipment 10 sets of district fire fighting 2 warehouse set up and storage equipment 10 sets of specific fire equipment (pumps, etc) 10 sets of auxiliary fire equipment (compass, binoculars, GPS, etc) 15 village model development sets 10 weather stations 1 Fire detection equipment (satellite receiver system) 10 communication sets 3 sets of cameras and cam recorders other	400 X 2.000 = 800.000 10 X 7.200 = 72.000 2 X 5.000 = 10.000 10 X 8.000 = 80.000 10 X 2.000 = 20.000 15 X 4.000 = 60.000 10 X 2.000 = 20.000 1 X 40.000 = 40.000 10 X 2.000 = 20.000 3 X 3.000 = 9.000 1 X 19.000 = 19.000	Fire fighting equipment is to be provided to communities, district centres and at a provincial centre (see activity 2.4) At least one sample centre should be build village model equipment , inputs	EU / PMU
2.5	Satellite images	100	100	Over five years	4 sets of 9 scenes of Landsat image 1000 km2 high resolution satellite images Image analysis software other	36 X 600 = 21.600 1000 X 65 = 65.000 1 X 10.000 = 10.000 1 X 3.400 = 3.400		EU / PMU
2.6	Remote sensing equipment	60	60	Over five years	GIS Software 4 licenses Other	4 X 13800 = 55.200 1 X 4.800 = 4.800	Type of equipment is decided after arrangements are	EU / PMU

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project	Total allocation per year	Detailed break up in units per year or over the five year phase	Cost calculations per unit	Explanations / Remarks	Handled by / Responsibility
							made on how to use the NOAA station provided by former project	
2.7	Other	40	40	8				EU / PMU
4	Information	470		94.0				EU / PMU
4.1	Fire awareness, education	175	175	35	1 fire season awareness campaign per year 1 fire off season campaign 1 set of education booklets for schools 1 set of teacher manuals 2 participation in local awareness events 2 production of media material other awareness material	1 X 10.000 = 10.000 1 X 5.000 = 5.000 1 X 6.000 = 6.000 1 X 2.000 = 2.000 2 X 1.500 = 3.000 2 X 3.000 = 6.000 1 X 3.000 = 3.000	Road shows, awareness campaigns teacher training manuals and materials for campaigns and activities	EU / PMU
4.2	Technical reports	130	130	26	2 sets of fire manuals for community / crews 5 type of training manuals 3 survey and research reports 3 workshop / seminar proceedings other reports	2 X 2.000 = 4.000 5 X 1.000 = 5.000 3 X 2.000 = 6.000 3 X 1.000 = 3.000 20 X 300 = 6.000	Production, printing, distribution of reports translation of documents	EU / PMU
4.3	EC promotion	60	60	12	2 participation in joint events with ECIFP 2 press / roundtable meetings 1 purchase of promotional material	2 X 3.000 = 6.000 2 X 500 = 1.000 1 X 3.000 = 3.000 1 X 2.000 = 2.000	Detailed activities and requirements according to IC& V Plan	EU / PMU

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project	Total allocation per year	Detailed break up in units per year or over the five year phase	Cost calculations per unit	Explanations / Remarks	Handled by / Responsibility
					other promotion			
4.4	Other	105	105	21	2 set of project leaflet / brochure other project promotion and info material	2 X 6.000 = 12.000 1 X 9.000 = 9.000		EU / PMU
5	Operating costs	740						EU / PMU
5.1	Local personnel	135	135	27	see detailed staff plantilla and budgets allocated under Table 4.		Minimum set up is for 9 supporting staff Plantilla gives details Funds are insufficient considering labour law regulations	EU / PMU
5.2	Other costs, (OF) PMU office (VR) Vehicle running (LT) Local transport (COM) Communications (OS) Office supplies (LS) Per diem local staff (LA) Local audit	605	605	121	see detailed analytical cost centres under Table 9.		All overhead and running costs come under this budget line and are divided into seven categories. Estimates with satisfactory results can only be made after first year of operations Any other ways would just be guesses	EU / PMU
6	Contingencies**	467						EU

* These budgets are handled by the implementing consortium and not by the PMU

** As a disposition of EU delegation, not by PMU

3.5 Detailed budget expenditure during the reporting time

Table 4. SSFFMP Budget Expenditure period July 1st, 2006 – December 31st, 2006 (in thousand Euros)

No	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total July 06- Dec 06	Adjusted Expenditures	Total Expenditures
1	Services Under PMU	37.31	10.05	12.05	(4.07)	1.83	13.03	70.20	13.80	84.00
1.4	Studies / stakeholders	0.83	4.99	7.40	7.39	1.76	12.75	35.11	6.91	42.02
011000	Travel cost studies/stakeholders (daily, accom,ticket)		0.41	0.71	0.34			1.46		
011100	Fee & charge (studies/stakeholder)	0.83	4.17	6.45	6.14			17.59		
011900	Others (studies/stakeholder)		0.41	0.24	0.91	1.76	12.75	16.07		
1.5	Training, capacity building, NGO networking	36.49	5.06	4.65	(11.46)	0.08	0.28	35.08	6.90	41.98
011000	Travel cost training,capacity building,NGO networking (daily,accom,ticket)	14.62	1.39	2.08	0.67			18.76		
011100	Training fee/trainer fee/charge (training,capacity building,NGO networking)	5.20	1.61	1.36	0.48			8.65		
011200	Training material (training, capacity building,NGO networking)	8.99	0.73	0.65	0.34			10.70		
011300	Training fees(training, capacity building,NGO networking)	1.26	0.47	0.28	0.05			2.06		
011400	Training consumables (training, capacity building,NGO networking)	6.42	0.84	0.27	0.61			8.13		
011900	Others (training,capacity									

No	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total July 06- Dec 06	Adjusted Expenditures	Total Expenditures
	building,NGO networking)	0.01	0.03	0.00	(13.61)	0.08	0.28	(13.22)		
1.6	Monitoring, evaluation, auditing							-		
011000	Travel cost monitoring, evaluation, auditing (daily, accom,ticket)							-		
011100	Training fee/trainer fee/charge (monitoring,evaluation, auditing)							-		
011200	Training material (monitoring, eevaluation, auditing)							-		
011300	Training fees(monitoring, avaluation, auditing)							-		
011400	Training consumables (monitoring, evaluation, auditing)							-		
011900	Others (monitoring, evaluation, auditing)							-		
2	Procurement	3.29	34.91	16.91	19.61	11.46	33.86	120.03	23.60	143.63
2.1	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
011000	Purchase procurement vehicles							-		
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement vehicles							-		
011900	Other procurement vehicles							-		
								-		
2.2	Water transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

No	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total July 06- Dec 06	Adjusted Expenditures	Total Expenditures
011000	Purchase procurement water transport							-		
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement water transport							-		-
011900	Other procurement water transport							-		
2.3	Office equipment	1.16	0.89	1.14	0.07	1.36	0.58	5.20	1.02	6.22
011000	Purchase procurement office equipment	1.07	0.23	0.92	0.05	1.36	0.42	4.05		
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement office equipment				0.02			0.02		
011900	Other procurement office equipment	0.09	0.66	0.22	-		0.16	1.14		
2.4	Fire fighting equipment	1.80	33.38	15.15	18.41	10.09	33.28	112.12	22.05	134.16
011000	Purchase procurement fire fighting equipment	1.36	18.32	1.40	0.14	5.00	14.69	40.91		
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement fire fighting equipment				0.32			0.32		
011900	Other procurement fire fighting equipment	0.44	15.06	13.75	17.95	5.09	18.60	70.89		
2.4-1	Fire detection equipment	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	0.17	0.03	0.21
011000	Purchase procurement fire detection equipment	0.17						0.17		
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement detection fighting equipment							-		
011900	Other procurement fire detection equipment							-		

No	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total July 06- Dec 06	Adjusted Expenditures	Total Expenditures
2.5	Satellite images	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
011000	Purchase procurement satellite images							-		
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement satellite images							-		
011900	Other procurement satellite images							-		
2.6	Remote sensing equipment	0.15	0.64	0.32	1.13	-	-	2.23	0.44	2.67
011000	Purchase procurement remote sensing equipment	0.15	0.64	0.32	1.13			2.23		
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement remote sensing equipment							-		
011900	Other procurement remote sensing equipment							-		
									-	
2.7	Other	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	0.31	0.06	0.37
011000	Purchase			0.31				0.31		
011100	Assessories/spareparts							-		-
011900	Other procurement							-		-
4	Information	1.99	1.43	8.11	8.69	7.19	25.74	53.15	10.45	63.60

No	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total July 06- Dec 06	Adjusted Expenditures	Total Expenditures
4.1	Fire awareness, education	0.00	-	2.82	5.25	2.48	12.42	22.97	4.52	27.49
011000	Travel cost fire awareness, education (daily, accom,ticket)			2.09	1.23			3.31		
011400	Fee & charge (fire awareness, education)			0.20	1.65			1.85		
011500	Production & printing (fire awareness, education)	0.00			0.07			0.08		
011600	Distribution (fire awareness, education)							-		
011700	Meeting, workshops, seminars (fire awareness, education)							-		
011900	Others (fire awareness, education)			0.53	2.30	2.48	12.42	17.73		
4.2	Technical reports	0.56	0.18	0.94	2.07	3.75	5.46	12.97	2.55	15.52
011000	Travel cost technical report (daily, accom,ticket)			0.07	0.08			0.15		
011400	Fee & charges (technical reports)	0.01	0.01	0.30	0.75			1.07		
011500	Production & printing (technical reports)	0.55	0.17	0.46	0.57		5.46	7.21		
011600	Distribution (technical reports)							-		
011700	Meeting, workshops, seminars (technical reports)							-		
011900	Others (technical reports)		0.00	0.12	0.68	3.75		4.54		
4.3	EC promotion	1.00	0.81	0.19	0.67	0.62	-	3.30	0.65	3.95

No	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total July 06- Dec 06	Adjusted Expenditures	Total Expenditures
011000	Travel cost EC promotion (daily, accom,ticket)				0.03			0.03		
011400	Fee & charges (EC promotion)		0.05	0.05	0.25			0.36		
011500	Production & printing (Ec promotion)	0.74	0.34					1.07		
011600	Distribution (Ec promotion)		0.23	0.13				0.37		
011700	Meeting, workshops, seminars (technical reports)		0.11					0.11		
011900	Others (EC promotion)	0.27	0.08		0.39	0.62		1.36		
4.4	Other	0.42	0.44	4.16	0.69	0.33	7.86	13.91	2.74	16.64
011900	Others	0.42	0.44	4.16	0.69	0.33	7.86	13.91		
5	Operating costs	6.62	5.27	9.17	8.99	4.87	14.73	49.65	9.76	59.41
5.1	Local personnel	2.30	1.93	2.55	4.55	2.46	2.82	16.59	3.26	19.86
011000	Salaries	1.12	1.80	2.31	2.31	2.46	2.82	12.81		
011100	Overtime	0.12	0.02	0.12	0.09			0.36		
011200	Lebaran Allowance				2.03			2.03		
011300	Pesangon/Bonus	0.91						0.91		
011900	Others							0.49		

No	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total July 06- Dec 06	Adjusted Expenditures	Total Expenditures
		0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11					
5.2	Other costs,									
	(OF) PMU office									
	(VR) Vehicle running									
	(LT) Local transport									
	(COM) Communications									
	(OS) Office supplies									
	(LS) Per diem local staff									
	(LA) Local audit	4.32	3.34	6.63	4.45	2.41	11.91	33.05	6.50	39.55
052110	Consumarable for office	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.22	0.11	0.54		
052111	Repair, maintanace,upgarding for PMU office	0.02	0.14	0.50	0.23	1.49	2.57	4.95		
052112	Insurance taxes for PMU office							-		
		0.10	0.21	0.54	0.25	1.71	2.68	5.49	1.08	6.57
052210	Consumarable for vehicle	0.36	0.21	0.54	0.34	0.32	0.61	2.39		
052211	Insurance taxes for vehicle			0.04	0.24	0.02		0.30		
052212	Repair, maintanance,upgarding for vehicle	0.07	0.08	0.23			0.03	0.41		
052219	Other for vehicle	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.16	0.69		
		0.47	0.39	0.91	0.66	0.56	0.80	3.79	0.74	4.53
052310	Charge for local transport	0.07	0.09	0.42	0.28	0.00	0.01	0.88		

No	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total July 06- Dec 06	Adjusted Expenditures	Total Expenditures
052319	Others for local transport	0.02				0.01	0.30	0.32		
		0.09	0.09	0.42	0.28	0.01	0.31	1.20	0.24	1.44
052410	Connection fee & charges for communication	0.90	0.52	0.62	0.76	(3.93)	2.75	1.62		
052411	Repair & maintenance for communication							-		
052419	Others for communication	0.09	0.00					0.09		
		0.99	0.53	0.62	0.76	(3.93)	2.75	1.71	0.34	2.04
052510	Supplies for office	1.06	0.44	1.18	0.53	0.67	1.72	5.60		
052519	Other for office	0.39	0.80	0.57	0.72	1.48	1.68	5.65		
		1.45	1.25	1.75	1.25	2.15	3.40	11.25	2.21	13.46
052610	Fees & charge local audit							-		
052619	Others local audit					0.90		0.90		
		-	-	-	-	0.90	-	0.90	0.18	1.07
052710	Travel cost (daily, accom,tickets) for local staff	0.79	0.71	1.09	0.44	0.17	1.55	4.74		
052711	Medical cost local staff	0.12	0.05	0.23	0.10	0.17	0.43	1.10		
052719	Others (travel) per diem local staff							2.87		

No	Description	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Total July 06- Dec 06	Adjusted Expenditures	Total Expenditures
		0.32	0.12	1.05	0.71	0.67	(0.00)			
		1.23	0.88	2.38	1.25	1.01	1.98	8.71	1.71	10.43
052810	Insidental					4.00		4.00	0.79	4.78
082000	Journal Correction Audit							-		
9	Contingencies							-		
	Exchange rate differences			0.07		0.00		0.07	0.01	0.08
								-		
Total		49.20	51.65	46.31	33.21	29.35	87.36	297.08	58.42	355.50
91	Bank Interest	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.20)	(0.14)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.78)		
	Exchange rate differences	(0.12)	(0.53)		(0.00)			(0.65)		
								83.57 %	16.43 %	100.00 %

Note:

Due to an error in the entry of data for 2006 reduced amounts in Euro occurred as the accounting software used a lower Euro exchange rate. Therefore an extra column "adjusted Euro expenditure" was added.

3.6 Staff plantilla and expenditure

Table TA mobilized at the end of December 2006.

No.	Name	Position	Allocated PM in FA	Used until end Dec 06	Remain PM
A1	Dr. Karl-Heinz Steinmann	Programme Co-Director (Team Leader)	50	40	10
A2	Paul Kimman	Land Use Planning / GIS Expert	50	40	10
A3	Marc Nicolas	Fire Management Expert	50	40	10
A4	Solichin	Remote Sensing / GIS Specialist	50	41	9
A5	Djoko Setijono	Community Development Specialist	45	37	8
A6a	Tunggul B		23	23	0
A6b	Muhammad Saleh	Training Specialist	22	14	8
A7a	Eris Achyar		25	15	10
A7b	Dendi Buana/ Ade Indriyani	Participatory Land Use Planning Specialist	20	20	0
A8	Yandriani	Gender Specialist	30	26	4 *
A9	Ramon Rusdi	NGO Specialist	28	26	2 *
Total Long Term PM			393	322	71

* additional 3 person months are available through the consortium contract for the TA

Table 5. Plantilla of Supporting Staff at the end of December 2006

No.	Name	Position	Allocated PM	Used until end Dec 06	Remain PM
LSS1	Evi Sunarsih	Office Administrator	60	48,5	11,5
LSS2	Ita Hartaty	Accountant	59	48,0	11,0
LSS3	Jenny Anastasia	Secretary	58	46,0	12,0
LSS4	Adis Herlis	Office Assistant	59	48,5	10,5
	Sulaiman		59	48,5	10,5
LSS5	Abdulah	Driver 1			
LSS6	Syari Kholik	Driver 2	59	48,5	10,5
LSS7	Apendi	Security 1 (Part-time)	59	48,5	10,5
LSS8	Amril	Security 2 (Part-time)	59	48,5	10,5
LSS9	Rifai Komara	Fire Fighting Assistant	56	44,0	12,0
LSS10	Edi Masri	Driver 3	55	44,0	11,0
LSS11	Riadi	Driver 4	47	33,5	13,5
LSS12	Inggit Inheirtika	Office administration Assistant (Part-time)	30	19,0	11,0
LSS13	Lian W Putri	Cash management (Part-time)	30	19,0	11,0
Total Local Supporting Staff PM			690	544,5	145.5

Section 4: Additional Information and Annexes

4.1 Newspaper Cuts

Signs of growing justice in forest business

Jakarta Post, January 23, 2007
Charlie Pye-Smith
Jakarta

No matter where you go in rural Indonesia, you will come across people who have fallen foul of the country's forest laws. Take what happened in West Lampung, Sumatra, in the mid-1990s. In Simpang Sari, the police pulled up the coffee bushes planted by the villagers on state land, and drove them from the forests. And in nearby Dwi Kora, elephants were used to destroy homes and crops on state land, depriving the villagers of shelter and a means of making a living.

You will hear similar stories across rural Indonesia. Most date from the Soeharto era, and nowadays the authorities seldom adopt such a heavy-handed approach to law enforcement. However, forest laws still discriminate against the poor, in Indonesia and many other countries. This is one of the key findings of a report published by the Bogor based Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR).

A series of agreements have recently begun to redefine the way governments tackle illegal logging, and most promote better law enforcement. In principle, suggests Marcus Colchester, co-author of *Justice in the Forest*, this makes sense. Illegal logging accounts for over half the timber harvest in Amazonia, and even more in Indonesia. Illegal logging is leading to massive losses of biodiversity and it deprives governments of billions of dollars of revenue. It also destroys the resources the rural poor need for their survival.

But stricter law enforcement in its own right, is not necessarily a good thing. "Our report confirms that this new emphasis on forest law enforcement could have a negative effect on tens of millions of forest-dwellers if existing laws are simply enforced more vigorously," explains Colchester. In short, the law itself is often the problem.

In many countries, forest laws have been framed to favor the commercial and political elites, and they frequently prevent local communities from caring for generations. This is precisely what happened in Indonesia when the Basic Forestry Law was passed in 1967. All of a sudden, the daily subsistence activities of millions of forest-dwellers harvesting wild fruit, collecting firewood, clearing small plots of land to grow rice, became illegal over much of Indonesia.

According to Colchester, forest law enforcement initiatives should be guided by a series of principles that ensure that proper attention is paid to the rights of forest-dwelling communities. What is needed in Indonesia is a new natural resource policy, and laws that give greater protection to communities and acknowledge their customary rights to forest land,” suggests Colchester.

Over the past few years, Indonesia has made encouraging progress when it comes to reforming forest policy to take greater account of community needs. Some of the credit must go to the Multistakeholder Forestry, Program (MFP), a joint venture between the Government of Indonesia and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). MFP funded processes have encouraged local governments to introduce over 70 new measures that have paved the way for community-based forest management.

Among those to benefit have been the once persecuted villagers in Simpang Sari, West Lampung. District forestry officers are now helping the villagers to improve their livelihoods, and a new regulation has given them the right to use state forest land so that “we have a significant degree of security;” explains Wahono, the leader of a local farmers’ group.

Secure access to the land, and rights of tenure have enabled many families in Simpang Sari to lift themselves out of poverty. Hundreds of other communities are also benefiting from new local-government regulations that provide them with access to state land.

Just as significantly, the central government has acknowledged the need for a radical change in national forest legislation. On Jan. 8, 2007, the President signed a new regulation, Government Regulation No. 6 of 2007, which will provide local communities with a greater say in how state forest land is used, and long-term access to state land. Indeed, the area of state land under community management could rise to 5 million hectares.

None of this is to deny that illegal logging remains a major problem in Indonesia, and that the government’s attempts to clamp down on the illegal trade have had mixed results. Major law enforcement operations, such as Operasi Wanalaga, have resulted in thousands of arrests, but the big players, the *cukong*, have nearly always eluded arrest.

Nevertheless, there are encouraging signs, in West Kalimantan in particular, that the authorities are adopting a new approach to law enforcement, one that penalizes the timber barons rather than local communities.

During the past three years, the illegal timber harvest in West Kalimantan has probably been reduced by 50 percent, largely as a result of an innovative partnership between the Provincial Forestry Office, the Provincial Police and the Kalimantan Anti-Illegal Logging Consortium (KAIL), a civil society network whose illegal logging research has been funded by the Indonesia/UK Memorandum of Understanding on illegal logging.

“KAIL have provided us with important intelligence about the activities of many *cukong*,” explains Police Commissioner Sriyono in Pontianak, “and they have helped us to develop a new approach to forest crime.”

The police he says, now have a much better understanding of the key factors that encourage illegal logging. They’ are now targeting corrupt government officials Involved in illegal logging and the *cukong*, rather than the villagers, who are driven by poverty to do the dirty work of getting illegal timber out of the forests.

Reform is in the air now, and the central government, and some local governments, finally recognize the need for justice in the forest.

The writer is a freelance writer specializing in development issues

Indonesia aims to contain forest fires in a few years

Source: Reuters - December 4, 2006

Jakarta

Indonesia is intensifying efforts to prevent forest fires that have spread a blanket of smoke across the region and hopes to control the annual haze problem in the next few years, the environment minister said on Monday. Indonesia's neighbours have grown increasingly frustrated by the fires, most of which are deliberately lit by farmers or by timber and palm oil plantation companies -- some owned by Singaporeans and Malaysians -- to clear land for cultivation. The smoke from the fires, known in the region as haze, affected much of Southeast Asia for months until rains a few weeks ago, an unpleasant reminder of the choking smog that hit the region in 1997-98.

Environment Minister Rachmat Witoelar said the government had a three-pronged strategy to contain the fires, which included raising the water level on peat land and confiscation of plantation land responsible for forest fires.

"The strategy is not for dousing the fires but to prevent them from happening. We have concluded that the major areas of these fires are on peat land. That is why the focus of peat areas is very prominent in this strategy," Witoelar told foreign correspondents. "Peat fires are different ... almost impossible to douse. So that is why we're trying to raise the water level so that peat areas cannot be readily burnt.

He said Jakarta hoped to raise water levels at least in part by building dams on cultivated land. "Hopefully within March or April we will start preventing fires from happening," Witoelar said.

Indonesia has used large amphibious planes, leased from Russia and operated by Russian pilots, to help douse forest fires which have also been blamed for the death of about 1,000 orangutans during this year's dry season.

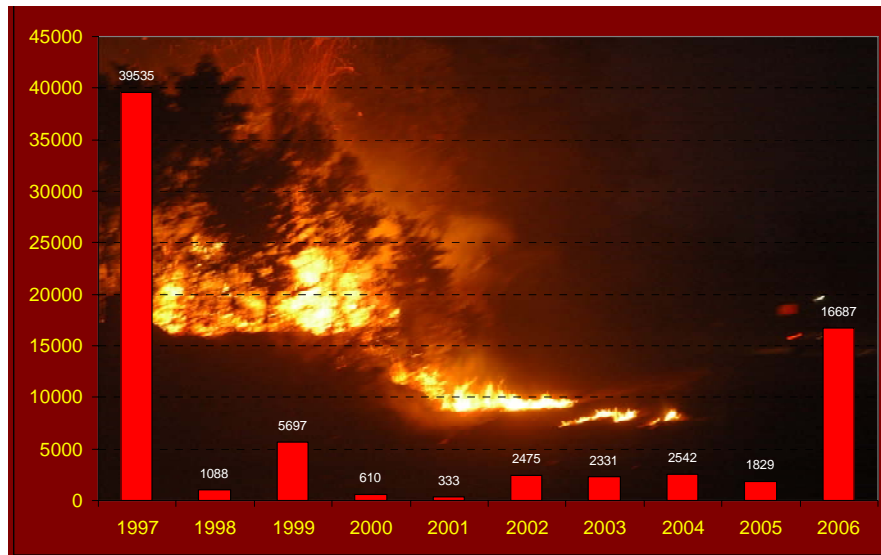
Witoelar said the government was not against new plantations, but would not allow them at the expense of the country's forests.

"There's 18.2 million hectares (44.97 million acres) readily available for them to plant without cutting down trees ... plantations are welcome but they're are not welcome to cut down trees," he said. "We expect a decrease of 30-40 percent of happenings there" as a result of the measures.

Jakarta says around 90 percent of this year's fires have been extinguished, but Witoelar said previously he feared they could flare again should dry El Nino conditions intensify. El Nino is a weather pattern caused by the warming of Pacific waters off South America and can disrupt global weather floods in parts of South America.

Fire Occurrence Analysis in South Sumatra Province

An accumulated hotspot data from 1997 – 2006 derived from two sources (NOAA and MODIS Satellites) were used to analyze the fire occurrence in 2006. After the mega fire episode in 1997, in 2006 was the biggest fire episode in the last 9 years (see Graph 1). However, stronger El-Niño is predicted to occur this year, meaning that longer period of dry season will creating higher risk of fire occurrences.



Graph 1. Hotspot number in South Sumatra Province through years, depicting intensity of fire occurrence in every year.

Based on low resolution MODIS imagery, we have been able to identify burned areas after fire season in 2006. The image has 250 meter resolution and clearly shows the burnt scar. Analysis was made to map the distribution and calculate the size burned areas through burnt scar analysis. More than 300,000 hectares area were burnt during fire season in 2006. Most of them are located in Ogan Komering Ilir District which has vast areas of degraded peat swamp.

