



UNI EROPA

South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project

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SSFFMP Six-Monthly Progress Report

15th January 2003 to 15th July 2003

**European Union
South Sumatra Provincial Government
Ministry of Forestry**

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To be distributed to (after approval by EU Delegation):

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And submitted in accordance with the requirement of the Financing Memorandum signed between the Gol and the European Union

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APBD	Anggaran Pembangunan dan Belanja Daerah (Provincial Development Budget)
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BAPPEDA	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (=Regional Development Planning Board)
BAPPEDALDA	Badan Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan Daerah
BKSDA	Balai Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam (Natural Resource Conservation Bureau)
BMG	Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika
BPKH	Balai Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan (previously Forest Inventory and Monitoring Bureau - BIPHUT)
CBFiM	Community-based Fire Management
Dephut	Departemen Kehutanan R.I (= Ministry of Forestry)
DPKH	Direktorat Penanggulangan Kebakaran Hutan
EC	European Commission
ECIFP	European Commission Indonesia Forest Programme
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FA	Financing Agreement
FDR	Fire Danger Rating
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)
HTI	Hutan Tanaman Industry (Timber Forest Plantation)
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
IPA	Initial Plan of Activities
IFFM-GTZ	Integrated Forest Fire Management Project (GTZ)
INTAG	Inventarisasi Tata Guna Lahan (under Forest Service)
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
JICA	Japan International Co-operation Agency
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
MUBA	Musi Banyuasin District
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OKI	Ogan Komering Ilir District
OWP	Overall Work Plan
PB&P	Penanggulangan Bencana dan Penanganan Pengungsi (Disaster Mitigation and Evacuees Handling)
PCC	Project Co-ordination Committee
PEMDA	Pemerintah Daerah
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPM	Project Planning Matrix
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RS	Remote Sensing
Satkorlak	Satuan Koordinasi Pelaksana (Coordination Unit)
Satlak	Satuan Pelaksana (Implementation Unit)
SCKPFP-EU	South and Central Kalimantan Production Forest Project (European Union)
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timely
SNRM	Sustainable Natural Resource Management
SSFFMP	South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project
STE	Short-term expert
TA	Technical Assistance
TV	Television

Section 1: General Overview

1.1 Introduction

SSFFMP operates in the forest sector, which goes through a very difficult time in Indonesia. Deforestation, forest conversion into plantations, illegal logging, forest fires, community conflicts with regard to land allocation and corruption are major threats to the sustainability of natural resources. Hence, the forest cover is shrinking in an alarming speed. On top of it, through decentralization, old and traditional structures break down or are phased out and new structures are insufficiently in place or developed. High risks exist to operate within such a shifting framework and require a flexible adaptation to the new emerging parameters. On the other hand, nearly all stakeholders are aware that urgently new structures and policies have to be implemented to avoid natural disasters already occurring or looming on the horizon.

As part of the larger ECIFP the South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project addresses very important issues to reduce the disastrous effects forest fires had in the past and will have in the future in Indonesia and neighbouring countries. Among the effects of land and forest fires are destruction of large forest and land areas, haze production and smoke affecting not only Indonesia but also neighbouring countries and accelerated depletion of natural resources and biodiversity on an international scale. The project applies an approach of i) prevention and fire fighting through community based fire management at the local level and ii) the establishment of effective and efficient prevention and fire fighting command structures on provincial, district and village level.

1.2 Development context

After the downfall of Soeharto, a democratisation and decentralization process started in Indonesia and is still continuing. The economic crisis emerging in 1997 accelerated the break up of centralized structures and planning and initiated a move away from government run institutions and businesses to a more open economy to be driven by the private sector.

The central government as the largest forest land owner lost control over forest licenses to provincial and district governments and the government owned forest companies have not been able to manage their concessions sustainably, let alone to generate profits for future investments.

This transitional status without a clear direction, policies and resources for administration and enforcement of law is creating an escalation of land occupation by individuals, communities and to rampant illegal logging.

As a counter measure the government introduced the new forestry law 41 / 1999 and the government regulation 4 / 2001 which address most issues on forest use, forest fires and management. However, the decentralization has caused some inconsistencies in the law and its jurisdiction. Further to this, provincial and district governments are not fully capable to take over their new roles due to lack of funds and human resources, and hardly can meet the challenges ahead of them. In certain instances the decentralized structures misused their new powers and granted more logging licenses and corruption only shifted from central to provincial or district level.

SSFFMP coming into this situation at the start of 2003 can adapt to the decentralized government and support the development of new structures at provincial and district level. Stakeholders in the forest sector can now be addressed more freely and will include the private sector and non-governmental institutions. The past overall dependence on the government sector can be reduced and multi-stakeholder forums can shape the future forest sector development.

1.3 *Expected results of SSFFMP*

A major 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.

The capacity of institutions and individuals has to be 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 are required where the fires might occur as well as trained people in using the equipment, in providing safety and security services.

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.

Taking all intervention steps together, they should lead to a higher awareness and education of the population concerning their living environment, to effective and capable institutions and command structures, and good land use planning for the sustainability and improvement of natural resources, not only for Indonesian citizens, but also to citizens of neighbouring countries.

1.4 Main achievements to date

SSFFMP started in January 2003 in South Sumatra, Indonesia with project implementation and activities. First the project goals and approaches were introduced and familiarized with a number of stakeholders and respective representatives. In a second step a set of participatory planning activities followed, among them the elaboration of the initial plan of activities, and the development and production of the overall work plan and the first annual work plan. All main stakeholders were involved and contributed to the output. Parallel to the development of the planning documents, the office infrastructure was established and updated to a satisfactory level and technical and supporting staff for the PMU was selected and hired. Procurement of office equipment and transport means was started and is continuing according to the Financing Agreement and the operational plans.

Partner institutions commenced in assigning counterparts for the project and members for the Project Steering Committee and the Project Coordination Committee. The PSC hold its first meeting in May. At present the AWP and OWP are for review and approval at the Delegation and the PMU is expecting a decision in the near future.

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 have not considerable changed since the project was designed in 1999.

- The decentralization process is continuing, but implementation and the achievement of planned results is a difficult task for government agencies on national, provincial and district level.
- The majority of provincial and district governments lack financial and human resources for their institutions to effectively introduce and implement local policies and regulations.

- Law enforcement is weak due to the lack of resources, but also due to limited willingness and commitment
- Illegal logging is continuing in the forestry sector, land clearing with fire, although forbidden by law, is not under control and corruption is not reduced, but shifted from mainly central occurrence to decentralized institutions and individuals.
- The control of forest and land by central institutions is breaking down and decentralized institutions have no clear sustainable land use policy and planning in place.
- Large discrepancies exist between resource rich and resource poor provinces and districts

SSFFMP can make a contribution to address these issues on national level together within the ECIFP and with other donors working in the sector. Networking and sharing experiences has therefore received substantial attention and has progressed considerably. All important stakeholders were included in the project planning activities and shared the project's intention to work closely together.

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. Access to many fire prone areas is extremely difficult.
- 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.
- No swift or major decisions can usually be expected just before, during and just after Provincial Governor and District Head elections (in 2003 a new Governor is elected and the Bupati of one of the priority districts)

The question may arise how can SSFFMP counteract such risks and difficulties in order to achieve meaningful results. On accessibility SSFFMP will not only use cars and other road transport, but will also purchase or hire water transport means. In exceptional cases the use of aircraft is considered.

With regard to the lack of human resources, there is a significant component for capacity building planned. The lack of financial resources in provincial and district institutions can be partly addressed through better planning and setting clear priorities. Even with limited

available resources through better planning an increased efficiency and effectiveness is envisaged.

1.6 Implementation and administrative matters

The project had a very difficult start by a number of reasons, however completely outside the influence on the arrival of the PMU.

- Stakeholders were not aware, ready and prepared to receive the PMU in early January 2003.
- Funds from the EU were not disbursed for two months at the start.
- Gol fund contributions were, so partly approved, not forthcoming until May 2003.
- Office space and infrastructure made available by Gol did in no way match the needs and requirement for an effective working infrastructure and environment.
- Decision-making and implementation is slow due to regulations and administrative procedures.
- The appointment of the national Co-Director was delayed and his position as Head of the Forestry Services hardly allows sufficient time for SSFFMP.

In spite of these difficult start-up conditions the PMU, counterparts and stakeholders managed to achieve remarkable results and outputs within the first six month of operation. All deadlines have been kept, all milestones reached and a good working relationship with counterparts and stakeholders has been established.

Project infrastructure set up has advanced considerably and when transport means will be available in August it will be nearly completed. For the future only upgrading or augmenting is required. In 2004 water transport will be added. In the meantime boats are hired.

From the start the PMU has championed a participative approach involving all major stakeholders. Hence, there is a clear understanding among stakeholders, this is an Indonesian project supported by the EU and the final responsibility is with the Indonesian stakeholders and respective decision makers.

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 will ensure effective, timely, and cost-efficient implementation of the project.

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 in the amount of up to two person-months per year on a cost free basis.

The backstopping unit will assist 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.

1.7.1 Implemented Backstopping Missions and Activities

Until end of March 2003 three backstopping activities were concluded. The first one was from IFFM Project Team leader (1 day) to provide an overview on the achievements of 10 Years IFFM implementation in Kalimantan, on lessons learnt, suggestions for implementation and areas of possible co-operation. A second mission from GTZ headquarters during the planning workshop and the follow up provided some inputs and clarifications (also in discussion with the EU Delegation) with regard to future implementation of SSFFMP (4 days). The third backstopping with a national specialist from IFFM took place immediately after the planning workshop and concentrated on ToT and CBFiM Training (1 day).

1.7.2 Planned Backstopping for AWP I

Within 2003 at least 2 more backstopping activities should be implemented, one on CBFiM Training and its implementation and a second one on Decentralization. Beginning of 2004, when more data and information is available backstopping is requested for national forest policy framework and its expected impact. Further to this, backstopping on present developments in international forest fire management is needed.

1.8 Summary of major events

Table 1. Major events and happenings

Major Events / Happenings	Date / Period
FA Signed by Gol	20 th December 2001
Technical Assistance Team arrived (5 PMU members)	16 th January 2003
IPA handed over to EU Delegation	15 th February 2003
National Co-Director assigned	19 th February 2003
First funds transferred by EU	10 th March 2003
SSFFMP participates in International Workshop on Human Resource Development for Forest Fire Prevention and Management	17 th - 20 th February 2003
PSC members nominated by Governor	12 th March 2003
SSFFMP Launching and Planning Workshop	19-20 th March 2003
Counterparts nominated by Governor	April 2003
OWP and first AWP handed over to EU Delegation	15 th April 2003
First telephone connection installed	9 th April 2003
Connected to sufficient electricity	15 th April 2003
Second fund transfer by EU	7 th May 2003
Counterpart funds approved and made available to partners from province budget	Approval 17 th March 2003 Available early May 2003
Counterpart funds approved and made available to partners from national budget	Approval in early June Available (not yet)
First Project Steering Committee Meeting	9 th May 2003
Second draft of OWP and first AWP handed over to EU Delegation	15 th May 2003
Local training specialist started work (PMU member 6)	19 th May

Major Events / Happenings	Date / Period
Meetings with major stakeholders in all three priority districts conducted	March to June 2003
SSFFMP participates in the Sriwijaya EXPO in Palembang	16 th –23 th March 2003
SSFFMP participates in the Environmental Exhibition in Jakarta with ECIFP	17 th –23 rd March 2003
Third draft of OWP and first AWP send to EU Delegation	19 th June 2003
Action plan developed for forest fire season	June - July
Local participatory land use planning specialist started work (PMU member 7)	Beginning of July

Section II: Objectives and achievements on specific IPA results

2.1 Project objectives and specific IPA results

OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

Establish a model for the rational and sustainable management of the country's land and forest resources.

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.

The IPA lists seven results:

RESULT # 1:

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

RESULT # 2:

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

RESULT # 3:

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

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.

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.

2.2 Achievements on IPA results

SSFFMP was able to lay the groundwork for and make considerable progress on initial activities. All major stakeholders were consulted on and involved in future project implementation. At priority district level, multi-stakeholder forum concepts were socialised and first steps to formulise them were taken, together with the district governments. Additionally to the long-term planning and implementation, which are shown in the OWP and AWP, a possible action plan for the forthcoming dry (forest fire) season is under discussion with stakeholders and will be implemented from July onwards. This action plans support some immediate means of stakeholders to face the dry seasons however does not impede the long-term plans and the concern for sustainability.

2.2.1 Achievements on result 1:

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

As a first step, an inventarisation of institutions relevant to the field of fire management in South Sumatra was started. This includes institutions who are responsible for the management of renewable natural resources (companies, smallholders), the monitoring and control of environmental impacts, the monitoring of weather conditions and fires, the planning and monitoring of land use, the socio-economical development of rural communities, law enforcement, public awareness etc.

Institutions were identified at national, provincial, district and village level. Only Districts that were prioritised for project implementation during the Project Planning Workshop (Palembang, 19-20 March 2003) were considered (District OKI, MUBA and Banyuasin). The Project Planning Workshop was participated in by various stakeholders from District, Province, and National level, all of whom contributed to the review, refinement and focussing of the Project's first yearly work plan.

The initially identified institutions includes government offices and technical agencies (68), NGOs and societal organizations (128), private and semi-private companies (22), farmer groups (5), university and scientific organizations (13), other donor funded projects (8) and the media (12). Data compiled include the identification of contact persons and key players within these institutions, responsibilities and roles, organization structures, programs and activities. The latter data acquisition, and the ranking of relevance to the field of fire management, is still progressing. A database to enter and

contain these data was set-up, and data compiled so far are presently being entered into this database format.

The data & information on mentioned institutions was and is partly compiled from existing documents and reports and third parties, and directly from the institutions concerned via visits, consultations, informal discussions and interviews. District Government representatives and agencies in each of the three priority Districts were visited, as well as pulpwood plantation companies and NGOs operating in these Districts.

During such contacts the project also introduced its program, intended results and approach, at the same time exploring and discussing fields, needs and modes of cooperation and coordination between the various stakeholders, including the project.

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All visits to and meetings at the Districts from April onwards were conducted by a Project team of technical assistant staff and their counterparts from provincial level government institutions. The provincial level counterparts were assigned to the Project on April 7, and are from the Forest Service, Bappeda (Regional Planning Board), Bapedalda (Environmental Monitoring Agency) and the Community Health & Women Empowerment Office. The Project team of TA staff and counterparts holds biweekly meetings in Palembang to discuss project matters and progress. In the light of the present dry season, the peak of which normally falls in August in South Sumatra, an Action Plan has been put together which outlines activities that the project & counterparts can undertake on short notice to address some of the aspects of the fire problem and its proposed management. The Action Plan is geared towards using the momentum of the present dry season, more specifically the seasonal higher attention for the fire problem, within the limits of the inadequate funds and means presently at the project's disposal (more funds should be released as soon as the Project's Overall and Annual Work plan can be approved). The Action Plan includes activities on the compilation, analysis and distribution of data and information on hotspots, fire monitoring, weather conditions and fire danger rating, smoke-haze and air quality. Such information will furthermore be submitted in appropriate form to the printed media. Also, on a regular basis, press releases will be submitted to the local newspapers. Furthermore, the project will supply information materials to schools, which can be used or displayed in the classrooms. Information on the fires and the related causes, problems and possible solutions will also be channelled through radio and TV broadcasts.

The Action Plan also includes a number of fire fighting trainings for village community members, using locally adapted fire fighting equipment. Fifteen groups in three villages are scheduled to be trained.

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The idea of setting-up a Multi Stakeholder Forum at each of the three priority Districts, with a wide focus on fire management (i.e. as a part of sustainable natural resource management) and a role to guide cooperation and coordination between the various stakeholders and the input of the project therein, was discussed during such occasions. The concept and role of these Multi Stakeholder Forums was formally introduced and proposed during a meeting with the District Government at each of the three priority Districts. The response from the District Governments was positive and each of the three priority Districts is now preparing the establishment of a Multi Stakeholder Forum (MSF) based on a Decree by the Head of District. The stakeholders that will be included in these Forums are the various relevant District government agencies as well as NGOs, representatives of village institutions and private and semi-private sector companies.

While awaiting the formal setting-up of the MSF, a document is presently being drafted which includes proposals for a meeting schedule for the MSF, list of main & guiding topics and actions, first meeting agenda, organization of working groups, organizational and administrative procedures, and dissemination of MSF results.

In addition to the setting-up of the Multi Stakeholder Forums at the three Districts, the Districts are also prepared to assign counterparts to the project and to arrange for a counterpart budget. This would not come into effect though until the start of the next fiscal year (2004).

An MSF at Province level is being considered. Meanwhile, the Project is working through the various structures and networks that do exist at province level, such as specific working committees (for instance at Bappeda), NGO networks, producer associations, and media networks.

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Apart from direct discussions with the various stakeholders, the Project also has been promoting the scope and causes of the fire problem as well as the attitudes and solutions needed to the general public through the participation in a number of exhibits. A greater awareness and concern towards the fire problem on the part of the general public.

2.2.2 Achievements on result 2:

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

After the relevant stakeholders were identified, their organizations, plans, regulations or procedures with regard to fire management were compiled and analysed.

The coordinating bodies for disasters “Satkorlak PB&P” (Satuan Koordinasi Pelaksana Penanggulangan Bencana dan Pengungsi) at provincial level and “Satlak PB&P” at district level are operational since the decentralization started in 1999. They are in charge of all potential disasters, including the forest fires.

The “Pusdalkarhutla”, a specific fire management organization for the province established in 1995 by Governor Decree No. 7, has been revised in 1997 (Decree No. 41) and is called now “Badan Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan Propinsi Sumatera Selatan”. But it seems that the organization is not yet operational at provincial and district levels.

The proposal for a “Mobilization Plan for Fire Suppression for Riau Province and South Sumatra Province”, drafted by an ADB funded project in 1999, has not yet been ratified in South Sumatra.

The fire management activities from the Forestry Services are planned annually and funded by APBD (Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah), at provincial and district levels. Forest guards called “Polisi Hutan” are in charge of fire prevention and firefighting in their areas. They control periodically the private companies (HTIs) that are obligated to possess adequate facilities and infrastructures for preventing forest fires. The Estate Crops Services and BKSDA (Nature Conservation Agency) have the same responsibilities in their respective areas.

The identification of the existing fire management organization and the relevant agencies/stakeholders at province and districts levels will be refined with a short-term consultancy during the second semester.

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A fire management assessment for the HTI PT. SBA Wood Industries, located in the most fire-prone swampy area of OKI District, has been started with the Forestry Services and will be completed during the second semester.

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Technical specifications for adapted fire equipment and protective gears have been prepared. In order to equip the communities that will be trained in fire prevention, firefighting and rescue during the dry season, a limited quantity of locally made equipment has been ordered.

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The first recipients for the fire equipment will be the trained villages from the priority districts. The selected communities agree to provide the necessary warehouse.

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Manufacturers able to produce adapted fire equipment have been identified locally. Recommendations have been given for technical specifications and quality control. The local manufacturers will be continuously supported to improve quality production, especially with a short-term consultancy during the second semester.

2.2.3 Achievements on result 3:

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

The project has established good contacts with the Regional Planning Board at Province level. This is a major stakeholder when it comes to spatial and landuse planning, as it is charged with the planning and coordination of the Province's development. The project is presently compiling a document together with the Bappeda on the situation, outlook, strategy and programming of spatial / landuse planning and regional development in the Province. This document, apart from providing an overview of the said situation, will also contain guidance for the direction in which SSFFMP and its counterparts can give support to the development of landuse planning and management capacity and products.

Bappeda will need to develop a long-term capacity building program covering human resource development, supporting facilities, facilitating budgets and bureaucratic and operational procedures. The project is ready to assist to advice on and technically assist such a capacity building program. A first involvement will be to help to revive the GIS unit at the Bappeda. Discussions with the Bappeda regarding this are ongoing and will intensify in the coming period.

Apart from the spatial & landuse planning working document, other documents are developed with the same intention of providing an overview and providing direction for

project interventions. These concern Community Development, Multi Stakeholder Forum, and Stakeholder Analysis. These documents will be prepared together with again Bappeda, other relevant technical agencies and NGOs. The process involving the Multi Stakeholder Forum has been described already under Result 1.

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.

In 1996 the FFPCP purchased and installed a NOAA satellite-based fire detection system at the BPKH (Balai Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan) office in Palembang (then still known as BIPHUT). A number of counterparts from BIPHUT, the Regional Forest Department Office and the Forest Service were trained until 2000 in the essentials and the operation of the system. The data capture and processing software was replaced by a newer version in late 2000. The latter version was Windows-based and Year 2000 compliant. The system still functioned and was operated by the time FFPCP was concluded.

When SFFMMP started in 2003, the system was still receiving images from NOAA 12 and the new NOAA 16. The software however was not designed for the processing of NOAA 16 images, but only up to NOAA 15, therefore only the NOAA 12 data were used. NOAA 15, launched in 1998, functioned for about one year only. NOAA 14, which was previously captured and processed by the BPKH system, broke down in 2002. There is no NOAA 13.

Despite the limitations of the software and the little tragedies in space, the BPKH NOAA unit was still capturing hotspot data. However, the distribution of the processed data to the end-users was not working anymore as it had during the FFPCP period. Apart from the reduced relevance and demand for such data during the rainy season, this was also caused by an insufficiently allocated operational budget at BPKH. They were unable to pay for the Internet subscription and the hosting of the web site once set-up by FFPCP. Also their phone-bill had accumulated so much that they could only receive calls, and therefore could not connect to the Internet to send their data via email like before.

As a result, and at the same time another reason for the continued decrease in hotspot data captured and distributed by BPKH is that end-users started getting their data from the mailing-list or website of the Si Pongi NOAA station in Jakarta (operated by JICA). Especially the INTAG Division of the South Sumatra Forest Service has started to

routinely download these data, processing them and combining them with thematic data, and distributing the result in map-form, added with the hotspot coordinates. The lack of commitment and support at BPKH for the upkeep of their system, and, in contrast, the active support and commitment to producing end-user friendly hotspot data and maps at INTAG-Forestry Service has reduced the role of BPKH in the distribution of hotspot information. However, INTAG is distributing the data so far only to the District Forest Services. An end-user like the Bapedalda is therefore receiving, and only recently, hotspot information from the Ministry of Environment (which obtains its data from the ASMC Singapore). The Bapedalda is now also distributing this data to its related institutions in the Districts. Unfortunately, due to the still limited GIS capabilities at Bapedalda, the data are send around in geographical coordinates only, which is often difficult to interpret by the served parties in the Districts who are often unfamiliar with the handling of spatial information.

A request by the head of the monitoring section of Bapedalda (one of the project's counterparts) to help advance their GIS section will be heeded by the Project as it is in line with the Project's planned activities and outputs.

A cooperation and coordination of the obtaining, processing and distribution of fire-related data seems to be in order, and the project is working actively to achieve such a situation, through meetings, technical and organizational advice, involving the Forest Service and Bapedalda.

A list of potential stakeholders, to which the fire information will be distributed, containing all relevant institutions in the province and district level, private sectors and NGO is available.

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With regard to the present NOAA system, there furthermore is a common understanding amongst provincial staffers that the role of the BPKH in general, being one of the few central government institutions left present in the Province, will continue to diminish and eventually disappear. It is against this background that provincial staffers want the BPKH NOAA system transferred to a Provincial Government Agency, preferably the Forest Service.

The project has no position in this is, since it is a matter for the respective government agencies and decision-makers. The project will provide technical advice and feasibility studies where needed, and is ready to help purchase and set-up a new satellite receiving and processing station. The latter is not based on the present discussion of responsibilities and jurisdictions, but rather by the fact that the present NOAA system is anyhow in need of a complete overhaul. Also, the project is encouraging the decision-

makers to think about other, wider, applications of such a system, which is not limited to hotspot detection only, but can provide data on vegetation cover, land use, etc. This would benefit the land use planning in the Province and the planning and monitoring of the various technical services such as Forestry, Agriculture, Plantations etc. The Province would however have to think about the implications of owning such a satellite data capturing system, which would involve the upkeep, human resources development, data output, end-users, commercialisation etc. A long-term strategy plan for the development of land use and natural resource management planning and monitoring capacity seems in order and the project is offering to assist in this, by developing a few alternative scenarios. Including a scenario where the Province would not have its own satellite reception system. It might after all be easier and cheaper to just use hotspot data from existing sources, and purchase relatively cheap satellite coverage like Landsat or others when needed to serve the other data needs.

Meanwhile the project has started to look into alternative satellite systems (Modis, Bird, NOAA17), including the hard and software needed, to be able to make a recommendation to the decision-makers at Province level when so needed. A feasibility study on the placement of the receiving station can be completed as soon as there is a decision on a few alternative physical sites (and responsible institutions) for the satellite data capturing system. These sites need to be checked on the quality of the received satellite signal, which is affected by high buildings and other obstructions to the signal, and nearby transmitting antenna's etc.

The replacement (or dismantling) of the BPKH NOAA system has indeed become even more appropriate since the system experienced a hardware failure at April 19, which rendered the system inoperable. The problem was caused by a short circuit, the result of an exposed cable in the antenna, which is connected to the aerial control box. Consequently, some components in the control box burned through and the system can only be repaired or replaced by the original vendor (Bradford University Remote Sensing). However, the relevance of having the system repaired very much depends on the decision of the Province of where to move the satellite receiving station to, and on the decision of what entirely new (higher resolution) system will be selected (based on the outcome of the feasibility study).

Also, since the hotspot data circulated within South Sumatra were already coming from the Jakarta NOAA station, with another source being the Meteorological Centre in Singapore, it seems even less urgent to repair the system at BPKH. Therefore, the funds that would need to be spend on the repair are reserved for the purchase of a new system.

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FFPCP implemented a Fire Danger Rating (FDR) system by calculating a Soil Drought Index adopted from Keetch-Byram Drought Index. A relationship with the BMG (Meteorological and Geophysics Agency) was established in order to obtain weather data for the purpose of the FDR calculation. Unfortunately, presently there is no BMG staff who is familiar with the calculation. SSFFMP is stressing the need of a FDR implementation in the province and is presently discussing with BMG the possibility of them taking up the responsibility of calculating the FDR and the dissemination of the results to the end-users. A simple Excel Spreadsheet on the FDR calculation, adopted from the experience of IFFM-GTZ in Samarinda, has been introduced to BMG. Further training will be conducted to assure the system can be applied properly in the province.

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All hardcopy maps and digital spatial data available from FFPCP were compiled and registered in a database. The digital spatial information and NOAA image archives were safely stored on hard disk and CD-ROM. Recently, SSFFMP received an updated digital spatial data set for the new districts from Provincial Forest Service and BPKH.

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There are only a few institutions in the province, which use GIS software to support their activities, among others Forest Service, BPKH, Bappeda, BPN and recently Bapedalda. An international NGO (Wetlands) is active in the region to promote the new Sembilang National Park. It is the only NGO in the province that intensively uses GIS for their activities. The assessment of GIS capabilities will be continued in the next half year.

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.

In this early stage of the project no new policies or organizational structures have emerged related to an input by the project. However, continuous discussions and consultations are being conducted to achieve results in this direction. These have already been discussed under Result 1 (notably the Multi Stakeholder Forums) and Result 4 (Long term strategy of South Sumatra province towards the development of capacity needed for land and natural resource use planning and monitoring).

2.3 EU Information, Communication and Visibility Plan

The dissemination of information and the creation of awareness among the general public, beneficiaries and stakeholders are of major concern to the project partners. Appropriate information helps to foster understanding, reduces misunderstandings and creates a positive attitude towards the project and the implementing institutions. Additionally, an information and communication policy contributes to establish a sense of ownership between stakeholders and beneficiaries and provides the ground for an increased sustainability. The project becomes part of the life of institutions and individuals and is not anymore an island as such.

Taking above reasons into account and having a clear request from the Delegation, SSFFMP developed an Information, Communication and Visibility Plan (ICV Plan). The SSFFMP ICV Plan is divided into two major components. Component one is mainly project oriented whereas the second component includes EU interest and respective PR activities.

So far SSFFMP has implemented elements for a corporate identity with such components as the EU flag, the blue colour and standardized layouts with logos on letters, documents and other promotional material. On visibility SSFFMP took the opportunity to have a big launching of the project with the Governor of South Sumatra, high-ranking government representatives and with the European Ambassador to create awareness and to socialise the project to the public. So early after project start, SSFFMP has also managed and participated in two exhibitions, namely the Environmental Exhibition in Jakarta and at the Sriwijaya Expo exhibition in Palembang. Both exhibitions have been running in the month of July. The Environmental Fair in Jakarta was an initiative from the FLB, at which projects from the ECIFP participated. Stand presentation and material were assisted by and designed by a professional agency. The reporter had the chance to attend the exhibition and likes to congratulate all involved in the planning and implementation and finally for the success. In Palembang SSFFMP jointly presented itself with Wetlands International and Dinas Kehutanan. A large number of individuals and the public could be reached and made aware on the project and the issues surrounding forest fires. Networking and pooling resources to be more effective and to reach a larger audience were facilitated through the joint activities at the exhibitions.

2.4 ECIFP Programme activities

SSFFMP being a new project under the ECIFP programme has taken the initiative to work closely together with various projects and has received valuable inputs from FLB, the SCKPFP and the Leuser Project. Even though until now mostly on the receiving end, SSFFMP is ready to share its expertise within the programme and to participate in joint activities. A first opportunity to do this will be the joint presentation of ECIFP Programme activities at the Jakarta Environmental Exhibition in June 2003.

Section 3: Financial Statements

3.1 Notes to Financial Statements

3.1.1 Overall budget

The budget tables show a total expenditure at SSFFMP of 82.500 Euro during 15th January until 15th June 2003. This budget does not include expenditure on the service contract from the implementing consortium GTZ IS / DHV. In the Financing Agreement and advance payment of 200.000 is allocated which the PMU requested and received in two instalments.

The IPA planned expenditure of 162.150 Euro for a three-month period including three vehicles with an allocation of 68.000 Euro. Due to EU regulations the vehicle purchase has to go through a local open tender procedure, which will not allow finalizing the purchase before August 2003. There was also a considerable delay in fund releases to SSFFMP, which only allowed major expenses to be covered after mid March 2003. Considering the delay in fund release and the car budget allocation expenditure is according to the IPA plan. Further details are given in tables under 3.2 and 3.3.

3.1.2 Procurement

The detailed IPA procurement was finalized except for the vehicles (tender procedures have to be applied), the motorbike, some software and the plotter for the GIS section. Software and plotter were not purchased due to late availability of office electricity supply and office infrastructure to set up the GIS section.

Total procurement allocation under IPA (except vehicles) was budgeted for 73.150 Euro. Until 15th June SSFFMP had disbursed 58.080 Euro. Deducting above mentioned equipment and software not yet purchased, and considering the delay in fund availability of two month, SSFFMP is well within the planned expenditure.

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

Table 2. Disbursement from the European Union

Date	Funds Received		Exchange rate
	(EUR)	Equivalent to Rp	
7-Mar-03	100,000.00	961,103,000.00	9,611.03
7-May-03	100,000.00	961,193,000.00	9,611.93
T o t a l	200,000.00	1,922,296,000.00	

Table 3. Internal Transfer from EUR to IDR Account

Date	Amount		Exchange rate
	EUR	Conversion in Rp	
10-Mar-03	40,000.00	388,200,000.00	9,705.00
9-Apr-03	35,000.00	332,325,000.00	9,495.00
23-May-03	35,000.00	338,275,000.00	9,665.00
T o t a l	110,000.00	1,058,800,000.00	

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

Table 4. Gol Fund Expenditure

No.	Category Breakdown	Gol Contribution on (in 000 IDR)	Progress expenditures until June 2003	Present Balance in IDR	Present Balance in Euro
1.	OFFICE PROVISION				
1.1	Office building - rent for the first year	180,000	180,000	0	0
1.2	Office renovated (APBD)	11,000	11,000	0	0
1.3	Electricity installation 110 V (APBD)	5,000	5,000	0	0
1.4	Electricity Up grade & installation 220 V (APBD)	20,000	20,000	0	0
1.5	Additional budget for office renovation (APBN)	30,000	30,000	0	0
	Sub Total 1	246,000	246,000	0	0

No.	Category Breakdown	Gol Contribution on (in 000 IDR)	Progress expenditures until June 2003	Present Balance in IDR	Present Balance in Euro
2	NATIONAL COUNTERPART				
2.1	Salary Co director Rp. 95 000/month	1,140	570	570	59
2.2	Salary Supervisor Rp. 85 000/month	1,020	510	510	53
2.3	Salary Counterpart Rp. 75 000/month	900	450	450	46
	Sub Total 2	3,060	1,530	1,530	158
3.	NATIONAL COUNTERPART				
3.1	Specific counterpart activity; district, pre-survey	17,000	17,000	0	1,754
3.2	Fire Awareness campaigned TVRI, RRI, local newspaper	21,000	0	21,000	2,166
3.3	Training Society (OKI)	20,737	0	20,737	2,139
3.4	Others	197,553	0	197,553	20,379
	Sub Total 3	256,290	17,000	239,290	26,438

Euro rate : EC delegation June 2003, 1 EUR : Rp. 9694

3.4 Financing Agreement, budget line allocations

Table 5. Budget allocations, breakdowns and explanations (15th January 2003 - 30th June 2003)

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project (in thousand Euro)	Actual Expenditure till June 2003	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	-			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	-			This type of training is for selected decision makers and for some fire control center 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	225	169.53	1 comparative study with 10 persons to other provinces 3 surveys with contracting agencies	1 X 15.000= 15.000 3 X 10.000= 30.000	Relevant stakeholders should study advanced structures in other parts of Indonesia (Kalimantan, Java) Some studies and research are conducted by Universities	

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project (in thousand Euro)	Actual Expenditure till June 2003	Detailed break up in units per year or over the five year phase	Cost calculations per unit	Explanations / Remarks	Handled by / Responsibility
1.5	Training, capacity building, NGO, networking	655	655	7197.87	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						EU / PMU
2.1	Vehicles	100	100	1253.59	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	-	1 boat for fire surveillance and transport 2 small canal boats	1 X 35.000 = 35.000 2 X 5.000 = 10.000	One boat with appropriate fire fighting equipment	EU / PMU

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project (in thousand Euro)	Actual Expenditure till June 2003	Detailed break up in units per year or over the five year phase	Cost calculations per unit	Explanations / Remarks	Handled by / Responsibility
					<i>1 set fire fighting equipment for boat</i>	1 X 15.000 = 15.000		
2.3	Office equipment	250	250	56128.30	<i>20 set of computer and accessories</i> <i>10 laptops</i> <i>10 set of colour and laser printers</i> <i>2 set of plotters</i> <i>2 photocopiers</i> <i>1 set of LAN</i> <i>1 set of telephone exchange and fax</i> <i>4 district office computer units and accessories</i> <i>3 multi media projectors</i> <i>25 % replacement at year 4 of total</i> <i>20 set of office furniture</i> <i>1 set of office software and licenses</i> <i>other</i>	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 (in thousand Euro)	Actual Expenditure till June 2003	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	334.27	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 (compas, 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 centers and at a provincial center (see activity 2.4) At least one sample center should be build village model equipment , inputs	EU / PMU
2.5	Satellite images	100	100	-	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	-	GIS Software 4 licenses Other	4 X 13800 = 55.200 1 X 4.800 = 4.800	Type of equipment is decided after arrangements are made on how to use the NOAA station provided by former	EU / PMU

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project (in thousand Euro)	Actual Expenditure till June 2003	Detailed break up in units per year or over the five year phase	Cost calculations per unit	Explanations / Remarks	Handled by / Responsibility
							project	
2.7	Other	40	40					EU / PMU
4	Information	470						EU / PMU
4.1	Fire awareness, education	175	175	1841.05	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	Roadshows, awareness campaigns teacher training manuals and materials for campaigns and activities	EU / PMU
4.2	Technical reports	130	130	142.39	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	65	65	564.46	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 3.000 = 3.000	Detailed activities and requirements according to IC&V Plan	EU / PMU

No	Description	Total allocation in thousand Euro	Available at project (in thousand Euro)	Actual Expenditure till June 2003	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	100	100	-	2 set of project leaflet / brochure other project promotion and info material	2 X 6.000 = 12.000 1 X 8.000 = 8.000		EU / PMU
5	Operating costs	740						EU / PMU
5.1	Local personnel	135	135	8974.02	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	8950.05	see detailed analytical cost centers 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
Total		8500	4200	85555.53				

3.5 Detailed budget expenditure during the reporting time

Table 6. SSFFMP Budget Expenditure for Period January 15th 2003 – June 30th 2003 (in Euro)

No	Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
1	Services Under PMU	-	-	5,207.91	1,879.97	258.32	21.20	7,367.40
1.4	Studies / stakeholders	-	-	-	-	156.07	13.46	169.53
1.5	Training, capacity building, NGO networking	-	-	5,207.91	1,879.97	102.25	7.74	7,197.87
1.6	Monitoring, evaluation, auditing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Procurement	68.57	-	13,685.05	26,101.57	4,369.37	13,491.60	57,716.16
2.1	Vehicles	-	-	-	-	629.49	624.10	1,253.59
2.2	Water transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3	Office equipment	68.57	-	13,685.05	25,767.30	3,739.88	12,867.50	56,128.30
2.4	Fire fighting equipment	-	-	-	334.27	-	-	334.27
2.5	Satellite images	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.6	Remote sensing equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.7	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Information	-	-	346.46	302.28	984.30	914.86	2,547.90
4.1	Fire awareness, education	-	-	70.73	302.28	653.48	814.56	1,841.05
4.2	Technical reports	-	-	-	-	42.09	100.30	142.39
4.3	EC promotion	-	-	275.73	-	288.73	-	564.46
4.4	Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Operating costs	933.28	766.33	4,577.52	3,748.55	3,843.66	4,054.73	17,924.07
5.1	Local personnel	-	29.31	3,289.40	1,939.81	1,841.83	1,873.67	8,974.02

No	Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
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	933.28	737.02	1,288.12	1,808.74	2,001.83	2,181.06	8,950.05
Total		1,001.85	766.33	23,816.94	32,032.37	9,455.65	18,482.39	85,555.53

3.6 Staff plantilla and expenditure

Table 7. Staff Plantilla and Expenditure

No.	Name	Position	Allocated PM	Used until June 2003	Remain PM
LSS1	Evi Sunarsih	Office Administrator	60	5.5	54.5
LSS2	Ita Hartaty	Accountant	59	5.0	54
LSS3	Jenny Anastasia	Secretary	58	3.0	55
LSS4	Toto Marsoni	Junior Fire Management Assistant	56	2.0	54
LSS5	Adis Herlis	Office Assistant	59	5.5	53.5
LSS6	Sulaiman	Driver 1	59	5.5	53.5
LSS7	Abdullah	Driver 2	59	5.5	53.5
LSS8	Syari Kholik	Driver 3	54	1.0	53
LSS9	Edi Masri	Driver 4	59	5.5	53.5
LSS10	Apendi	Security 1 (Part-time)	59	5.5	53.5
LSS11	Samsuri	Security 2 (Part-time)	59	5.5	53.5
LSS11	NN (Planned)	Driver 4	50		50
Total Local Supporting Staff PM			632	50	588

Section 4: Additional information and annexes

- 4. Newspaper cuts (description of the difficulties in the forestry sector, etc.)***