



## **South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project**

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# *South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project (SSFFMP)*

**Fourth Six-Monthly Progress Report  
15<sup>th</sup> July 2004 - 15<sup>th</sup> January 2005**

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South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project

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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 Pengukuhan Kawasan Hutan (previously BIPHUT)
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
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 fourth six monthly progress report, covering the period from 15<sup>th</sup> July 2004 until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2004, 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 fourth six month period focussed on continuation, expanding and widening the activities at provincial and district level under AWP II.

Major activity areas have progressed substantially and implementation of most AWP II activities are finalized. Among the focal areas were:

- Full integration of all stakeholders in the planning process for AWP III during September and October.
- Continuation of the implementation of community development modules and participative village planning
- Finalization of the AWP II targets on establishment and training of fire crews in selected villages of the priority districts and in other villages of the whole province of South Sumatra
- Gender mainstreaming and integration during the planning process and training and introduction of gender motivators in 15 villages
- Taylor made human resource development with Bapedalda and with Bappeda at district level. A separate MoU might be signed with Bapedalda for 2005
- Substantially enlarged awareness activities with a choice of media at provincial and district level
- Increased available land database by conducting surveys and processing RS and GIS data and information
- Further dialogue, discussions, comparisons for a future FM structure with the assistance of shortterm experts and local decision makers and stakeholders
- The publication of a number of reports and documents like, policy workshop proceedings, STE reports, second newsletter, results from Bapedalda seminars and a guideline for how to use the Internet to obtain information for Fire Management.
- The consolidation and establishment of the NGO Sekretariat and the respective NGO consortium



- Advancing Team and Conflict Management together with stakeholders, counterparts, supervisors and staff
- Lobbying all relevant stakeholders to increase their financial and personnel contribution
- Observing the new policies and strategies of the elected government and adapting to the requirements.
- Searching and exchanging information and experiences at national and international level

Beside these larger activity areas, there was a multitude of smaller measures to enhance and safeguard achieved results and to work constantly on the challenge of sustainability.

The project also received external inputs from monitoring and review teams. Both reports have been favorable when compared to other projects, nevertheless new possible interventions were indicated and recommendations made which will be taken up with AWP III .

The Project Management thanks all relevant stakeholders for their support in the past and looks forward to a good and continuous co-operation in the near and medium term future.

Palembang, January 2005

SSFFMP Co-Directors

## **Section I: General Overview**

### **1.1 Introduction**

SSFFMP operates in the forest sector, which again went through a very difficult time in 2004 in Indonesia. Deforestation continued, forest conversion into plantations is ongoing with and without environmental damage, rampant illegal logging was recorded and mentioned by the media, larger forest fires occurred again in Jambi, Riau, South Sumatra and some Kalimantan Provinces during the dry season 2004, conflicts with regard to settlements, land allocation and corruption are additional threats to the long-term sustainability of natural resources. Hence, the forest cover was also shrinking in an alarming speed in 2004; estimates are between 1.5 to 2.5 million hectares. Exact figures are difficult to obtain, but not necessary to comprehend the disastrous effects of such deforestation rates.

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. High risks exist to operate under such shifting framework conditions and require a flexible adaptation to the new emerging parameters. On the other side, 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, e.g. floods, landslides, erosion, increased danger for land and forest fires. The recent disaster in Aceh underlined the continuous destruction of nature and the chaos of co-ordination after a catastrophe to provide humanitarian aid when no clear policies, strategies and structures are in place.

As part of the larger ECIFP 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.

Towards the end of 2004 a number of major changes in framework conditions took place, namely the election for the new parliament and president, which was finalized in October 2004. It is possible now, to see some shifts in policies and strategies and areas receiving more attention from the parliament and the new president. Corruption is officially addressed, a more pro market attitude is taking place and natural resources are somehow seen again as resources to be tapped and used, hence protection of natural resources is most likely not to receive a higher priority.

## **1.2 Development context**

After the downfall of Soeharto, a democratization and decentralization process started in Indonesia and is still continuing. The economic crisis emerging in 1997 fostered even more 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 some forest licenses to provincial and district governments and they government owned forest companies have not been able to sustainably manage their concessions, let alone to generate profits for future investments. At present it is under discussions to take some of the transferred powers back to central government.

This transitional status without a clear direction and policies and resources for administering and enforcement of law lead to an escalation of land occupation by individuals, communities and to rampant illegal logging. As a counter measure the government introduced a new forestry law 41 / 1999 and a government regulation 4 / 2001 which address most of 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. The new government, just in power for three month will have to show if they can do better what illegal logging and corruption is concerned.

SSFFMP, coming into this situation at the start of 2003 adapted as far as possible to the decentralized government and supports now the development of new structures at provincial and district level. Stakeholders in the forest sector are now addressed more freely and 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 at different levels of intervention.

However within government, at all levels, the situation is arising that each player tries to hold on its power and shows not much interest for a major reform. MoF has hardly moved in any direction.

The new minister recently declared to increase the logging licenses to a level of 20 million cubic meters per year from an official figure of less than 6 million cubic meters in 2004. Hence the illegal logging supply might decline in numbers but deforestation will continue without countermeasures in place.

### **1.3 Expected results of SSFFMP**

A large task for the project lays 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 and during the reporting period (2<sup>nd</sup> half of AWP II)**

The project infrastructure was continuously improved and Dinas Kehutanan offered and transferred additional office space for the NGO Secretariat. The project has for now sufficient space to efficiently and effectively implement project activities, nevertheless it is planned to establish a type of library cum information center for stakeholders within 2005.

Multi-stakeholder Secretariats in the priority districts have received additional equipment to facilitate their activities, some more items will be delivered with tenders from AWP II in early 2005.

In September and October the provincial stakeholders, the three Multi Stakeholder Fora and their respective Working Groups together with the PMU were involved in planning the AWP III. The participatory process started at the three priority districts and the final workshop put them together at provincial level. So time consuming, it is essential for ownership and generating commitment.

Community based fire management activities at the six priority villages in the three districts expanded from the additional income modules to assign motivators for gender integration, group formation and village government strengthening. Local NGO's support the process and the implementation of activities.

During the whole dry season the ambitious targets for fire crew establishment at villages and the provision of appropriate tools and equipment was supported by counterparts, district institutions and by village leaders. Our indicators from AWP II were reached and surpassed. For AWP III we have received requests from outside the priority districts, which we will honor according to our abilities.

We have again to mention that there is an inherent danger that people think these crews are just fire fighters. They are also part of the prevention side in raising awareness, applying group pressure and being active in prevention tasks. They are an integral part of fire management. On top of it in our priority villages they are members of the various farmer groups to search for alternative incomes by moving away to use fire for *sonor* rice cultivation and fishing.

Participatory landuse planning absorbed substantial inputs and resources from the project. At village level a number of meetings and local workshops created awareness about the concept and its goals to maximize the use of limited resources on a sustainable basis. At district level the landuse plans are used for defining present and future use and to protect identified areas for conservation. Large scale destruction of natural habitats can be avoided by applying data and information gathered via surveys and remote sensed data.

To support the spatial planning SSFFMP has implemented a number of peat surveys towards the latter half of 2004 which will continue early 2005. Satellite images, data from surveys and earlier land classification reports are processed and should be finalized for use by selected stakeholders during the next reporting period.

Quite some emphasis was given to human resource development. Major institution personnel, NGO members, village leaders and selected private sector employees followed trainings, workshops, seminars, comparative studies and some tailor made programmes to enhance competence, to increase capability and capacities for fire management and related issues. To underline sustainability in HRD SSFFMP made significant efforts to establish a pool of trainers to take over step by step future capacity building measures. An approach and mix of theory, learning by doing and immediate application what was learned guided many of the events.

Further dialogue, discussions, comparisons for a future FM structure with the assistance of short-term experts and local decision makers and stakeholders received a boost during the reporting period. After the short-term expert input on relevant laws and institutions and the different set ups in Indonesia, a comparative study team analysed the Riau provincial set up and finally made a proposal for a similar set up. The proposal was presented and is now under discussion with a number of stakeholders, among them Bapedalda, Dinas Kehutanan, KesbangLinmas and the governor's office.

## **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 in 2004 and since the

project was designed in 1999, however some new government focal areas might initiate changes in 2005.

- The decentralization process is continuing, but implementation and to achieve respective results are a difficult task to government agencies on national, provincial and district level (devolution of power from central to local government, creation of new institutional structures and the set up of new districts)
- The majority of provincial and district governments lack financial and human resources for their institutions and to introduce and implement local policies and regulations
- Law enforcement is still weak due to the lack of resources, but also due to limited willingness and commitment
- In the forestry sector illegal logging is continuing, land clearing with fire, so forbidden by law, is not under control and corruption is not reduced, but shifted from mainly central occurrence to decentralized institutions and individuals
- 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
- Large discrepancies exist between resource rich and resource poor provinces and districts

SSFFMP is making a significant contribution to address these issues on district, provincial and on a lesser degree 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.

New challenges will rise with the new parliament and the new government. First, policy shifts to fight corruption have taken place. Second, to enhance the business environment and to make better use of natural resources have also received a bigger attention. It is too early to judge the results of these policy and attitude shifts.

However the declaration of the new forestry minister to fight illegal logging with existing law and not to introduce the PERPU already prepared by his predecessor and to increase the logging licenses to around 20 million cubic meter, might even accelerate the destruction of left natural forests in Indonesia.

SSFFMP will carefully monitor the policies and strategies of the new government in the forestry sector and take appropriate steps if possible or necessary.

### **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
- 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
- After the appointment of the new governor in December 2003 and a number of rounds of changes of key decision makers in provincial institutions, SSFFMP has used the opportunity to socialize the project again and to call in support. At the beginning of 2004 the OKI district, one of the SSFFMP priority area was split up into two. Considerable resources are required for the district governments to set up local government structures and to develop sufficient human resources.
- In September 2004 there were the National Indonesian Sport Games in Palembang. During the reporting period July to December 2004 substantial provincial and to a certain degree district resources were required and channeled to these games. Nearly all government institutions had significantly reduced resources to continue in the second half with their original functions and tasks and will receive reduced budgets for 2005. It will be a challenge to get additional resources for institutions and projects in 2005.

Accessibility for SSFFMP to implement activities and to monitor the environment was / is of utmost importance. During the dry and haze season at few occasions the use of helicopters allowed to make a more detailed assessment of fires and to identify the origin. The section 4.2 contains such a brief assessment report.



## **1.6 Implementation and administrative matters during reporting period**

The project had an exceptional good speed with regard to implementation and has reached a high capacity level.

Further increases in capacity levels for 2005 might be possible, as constrains by EU regulations and project administration requirements, in particular approval and endorsement for planning documents, tender procedures and fund transfers have been reduced. For example AWP III was verbally approved by end December 2004.

From the Indonesian partners there is still a need to increase time contribution from Counterparts, Supervisors and the national Co-Director team. This is particularly true when considering continuation of future activities and sustainability. This is an unsolved and inherent problem with the majority of MoF projects. Already documents from other projects, in particular from DFID pointed out as early 1999 that full time counterparts are required for acceptable levels of sustainability.

## **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.

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 the second half of 2004 there was continued backstopping and support from former IFFM Project staff. Some of the staff was recruited as short-term experts to assist in the field of Fire Management and Fire Information System Training.

Backstopping on present developments in international forest fire management was provided by / with the Global Fire Monitoring Centre and Prof. Dr. Johann Goldammer, before, during and after SSFFMP's policy workshop at the end of July 2004.

Also with the continuation of the SSFFMP contracted Institutional Analysis Part II, the GTZ Decentralisation Programme was again an important information resource partner, critically reviewing our efforts and providing guidance on decentralisation issues.

Senior Forestry Personnel from GTZ Planning and Evaluation Section at a continuing basis provide feed back and documentation of GTZ worldwide experience.

SSFFMP fostered the lively exchange not only with EU Forestry Sector projects but also with a number of GTZ programmes and projects in Indonesia and in the within ASEAN.

### **1.7.2. Planned Backstopping for first half of AWP III**

Former personnel of IFFM and its partners will provide some inputs according to AWP III activities, e.g. for the Fire Information System to be build up.

Our consortium partner DHV has scheduled some visits for early 2005 to monitor earlier STE assignments and to assist the search for assignments under AWP III.

The GTZ supported ASEAN Forestry Project is asked to give some inputs on the regional forest policies and to present their approach on knowledge and information management.

The Co-Director has additionally the opportunity to fully participate in the information flow and exchange of experiences from all Indonesian based projects as well as from the worldwide and long-term knowledge base GTZ has accumulated.

### **1.8 Summary of major events during reporting period**

<b>Events / Happenings</b>	
Participatory land use planning and community developments is introduced to villages	Throughout reporting period
More as 25 fire crews and above 600 fire fighters are trained and established and received appropriate equipment and tools of which a the local content increased substantially	Mid July 2004
Policy workshop on fire management	July 2004
EU Forest Review Team	August 2004
Set up NGO consortium secretariat and support the establishment of South Sumatra Natural Resource Management Consortium	Augustus 2004
Public campaign during dry season using various media	July-September 2004
Fire Crew Training in 90 village finalized	September 2004
Gender mainstreaming program and integration of gender indicators in project planning matrix	September – October 2004
Planning workshop at 3 priority districts	September 2004
Planning workshop at province	October 2004
EU Monitoring conducted	October 2004
AWP III first draft is supplied to EU and stakeholders	15 <sup>th</sup> October

<b>Events / Happenings</b>	
Gender and community motivators introduced to 15 villages	October-December
PSC meeting taking place in Palembang	15 <sup>th</sup> December
AWP III is endorsed and approved	End December

## Section II: Objectives and Achievements on Specific AWP II Results

### 2.1 Project objectives and specific results

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS
<p><b>OVERALL OBJECTIVE:</b> Establish a model for the rational and sustainable management of the country's land and forest resources.</p> <p><b>PROJECT PURPOSE:</b> 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><b>RESULT # 1:</b> Create institutional conditions to allow the implementation of effective fire management.</p>
<p><b>RESULT # 2:</b> Enable stakeholders to organize and apply effective fire management mechanisms in their area.</p>
<p><b>RESULT # 3:</b> Create capacities and support initiatives to bring land and natural resources under sustainable management</p>
<p><b>RESULT # 4:</b> 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><b>RESULT # 5:</b> 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 made considerable progress, expanded and consolidated achievements with the implementation of activities under AWP II. All major stakeholders were consulted frequently and increasingly involved in the process of project planning, implementation and monitoring.

For the first time, for priority districts, together with the multi-stakeholder fora, a round of planning workshops was conducted to provide detailed inputs for the final provincial planning workshop to produce AWP III. Additional stakeholders joined the project and a process of further integration was started, in order to avoid a too narrow focus on suppression and to give more weight to prevention and monitoring.

The full TA team, counterparts, STE and service providers were busy implementing and consolidating activities started in 2003/4. One of the highlights towards the end of 2004 was the comparative study to Riau with a high level team from South Sumatra to elaborate on the possibility to transfer and use elements from the Riau Fire Management set up for the province of South Sumatra. In the meantime a number of meetings followed and show good progress to be able to concretize the set up.

Specific and more detailed achievements per result are given below.

### **2.2.1 Achievements on Result 1:**

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

#### **1.1 Identify and categorize organizations, groups and individuals within the Province and Priority Districts that work on or support SNRM and local level fire management initiatives**

##### Database development

A database on available information at the project, such as library entrees, maps, stakeholder information, and village information is available for any interested user. The data on villages are extended and updated according to needs and new available data / information.

##### Counterparts & stakeholders

Number of meetings with parliament members, heads of District / Province planning agencies, Estate Crops Government Service, other government services (besides those in the context of the MSF)

## **1.2 Establish multi-stakeholder forums at the Priority District's, aimed at advancing the development of SNRM systems that incorporate fire and environmental management**

### Multi-Stakeholder Forums (MSF)

The Working Groups (12 in total) of the three MSF were supported to refine their activity planning for 2004 and produce an integrated activity plan for 2005. The combined MSF 2005 planning then formed the core of the 2005 Project Plan.

Working Groups have started / continued implementing activities with support from the project and the District's counterpart funding. The Working Groups on Land Use Planning in this period focussed on the conceptualization and implementation of the Village Land Use Planning program and the approach to strengthening of planning capacity at District level.

### Coaching of MSF

The MSF Councils, Working Groups and Secretariats still required continued support in terms of management guidance, planning advice, communication strategy and integration.

## **1.3 Develop a consensus within the Province and Priority Districts on the causes, impacts and possible management of the fire problem.**

### Campaign

Two type of campaign has been conducted during the year, called fire off season and fire on season campaign. Together with POKJA MSF, project conducts some activities such as:

- Extension and movie show at some village
- Community meeting and fire campaign at village level
- Installing Information Display through out the most vulnerable are to fire within the village
- Distribute poster and sticker
- Distribute booklet on how to prevent fire

Fire on season campaign was held during fire season and emphasized more for warning system. The campaign used various media such as:

- Radio. Using RRI (Radio Republik Indonesia) project spread out the warning of the recent condition, high possibility of fire, the hazardous effect of fire and other related information during dry season (2 months)
- TV. Project sponsored television talk show and news banner
- Poster and Banner. Thousand sheets of poster and hundreds of banners were distributed through out the province to warn people about the fire.

### Environment Education

Teachers continuously became the priority of environment education activities during the last six month. Around 240 teachers from three districts have been trained on utilization of the environment education book “desa ilalang” and provided with the recent issue. Ten thousand copies of “desa ilalang” book have been distributed.

Spearheading up environment education activities become the second target. SSFFMP facilitated the establishment of “kelompok kerja pendidikan lingkungan” (environment education task force in collaboration with local NGO). This group is now preparing the first “**Provincial Environment Education Strategic Planning**” with full support from the project. SSFFMP also conducted environment activities for children, such as quiz and drawing competition.

### **1.4 Assess problems & wants and needs with regard to Sustainable Natural Resource Management (SNRM), including Fire Management, at Village-to-District levels in the Priority Districts**

Information and exchanges with regard to problems, wants and needs were discussed and described through a series of visits, studies and other activities in the context of land use assessments, options for participatory land use planning, legal frameworks and economic development options and constraints, both at village and district level.

### Project Planning

Project Planning for 2005 comprised several planning sessions with MSF Working Groups, culminating in the Project Planning Workshop in October 2004.

### Rehabilitation & Reforestation



In the context of conservation and sustainable management, including rehabilitation, of peat lands and degraded peat lands, specific teams at OKI and MUBA districts have been established to produce a master plan on sustainable peat land management. A seminar on the topic was attended. A comparative study to West and South Kalimantan on the topic is organized.

### **1.5 Increase the capability of counterpart & partner organizations to develop / strengthen Village-District level institutions that play/will play a role in natural resources & fire management**

#### Support by Local Parliaments

Presentations have been held for parliament members concerning the fire issue, the approach of the project, and the outlook, potentials and constraints of a well-managed fire situation. Other topics concerned the new autonomy law, counterpart funding of the project, and sustainability of the project input. Parliament members are very much interested and supportive. This will be helpful when they approve the budgets of the various government institutions. Furthermore this will enhance their control of the agencies' work.

#### Gender Awareness Workshop and Preparation Test for a Gender Sensitive Participatory Field Study

There are only few persons involved in the project activities who are familiar with the term gender and have little knowledge on gender issues, particularly in the districts. Considering this situation there still is a big need for gender awareness training workshop for counterparts and stakeholders of the project and NGOs. The aim of this workshop planned was to enable Government Agencies, selected NGOs and the Women Study Center at Provincial and District level to understand the term gender and gender mainstreaming, and to enable to apply gender specific participatory methods in field studies for situation analysis and planning. The workshop was conducted on 26-28 August 2004 followed by 22 participants (9 men+13 women). This activity was facilitated by a Short Term International Gender Consultants and Gender specialist.

#### Socialization of household economic training (HET)

The aim of this activity was to introduce the concept of household economic management methods and to create understanding of these methods by related stakeholders, government and non-government institutions. Income generating and reducing the impact of forest and land fire in three priority districts, were the focal point. This activity started in April 2004 and was continued into the reporting period.

#### Household economic training (HET)

The aim of this activity is to prepare HET trainers who will apply this concept to rural communities. Activity progress:

1. Household Economic Training for Trainers” conducted on 8 – 11 December 2004 in Sekayu, Muba followed by 20 participants (12 men+8 women).
2. TOT “(HET)” in Banyuasin will be conducted at the end of January 2005.

#### Gender Awareness and Gender planning

Two days-workshop on “Gender Awareness and Gender Planning” for stakeholders, counterparts, trainers, and decision makers to provide a common understanding of the gender approach was conducted on 29-30 September 2004 and followed by 26 participants (18 men+8 women). Participants were introducing how gender aspects could be integrated into different areas of SSFFMPs interventions. There was a good acceptance of the gender approach by all participants and they showed interest and willingness to use the gender approach.

One day workshop on “Gender Mainstreaming” for MSF working group members and village women motivators was conducted on 8 October 2004 followed by 30 participants (17 men+13 women). This activity helped to enhance the gender awareness and gender sensitive approaches in project activities to participants.

2-day workshop on “Gender and Impact Monitoring for Village Motivators” was conducted on 9 – 10 October 2004 followed by 15 participants (4 men, 11 women) from priority villages. Participants were introduced about income generating activities as part of the SSFFMP approach to community based fire management and then brainstormed together on the role of gender motivators. This intervention was to understand the directed roles of motivators. It motivated how to improve women participation in SSFFMP activities which is currently insufficient. A brief introduction into project planning and monitoring was added. The workshop was facilitated by a Short Term International Gender Consultant and a Gender specialist.

### **1.6 Support arbitration processes aimed at reaching agreements between village communities and other land & resource users, concerning claims and shared responsibilities and benefits of natural resource utilization**

Short term experts on conflict management, legal framework and participatory planning have made assessments at village level, given presentations and held discussions with

villagers, companies and decision makers on the topic to increase awareness and shared perceptions.

## **2.2.2 Achievements on Result 2:**

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

The analysis of the existing fire management organization and the government agencies in charge of Incident Command System and Incident Control Centres (Posts of Command) has started with relevant counterparts. This activity has been completed with an institutional analysis (short-term consultancy in June 2004).

Improvement of the fire management capacity has been completed with assessment and recommendations for HTIs (industrial plantations) and estate crops (short-term consultancy in September and October 2004). Eight Districts (OKI, MUBA, Banyuasin, Muaraenim, MURA, OKU, Lahat and Pagaralam) and 49 villages have been supported to prepare and implement local regulations that include community-based fire management (July, August and September 2004).

A cadre of fire managers from government agencies has been trained in the art and science of fire prevention, firefighting and rescue in December 2004. These 20 managers are government officers from sub-district level (7 kecamatan from 3 priority districts) including 2 Camats (Heads of sub-districts).

17 trainings for fire crews from local communities (49 villages) have been organized by SSFFMP during July, August and September 2004, regrouping 600 villagers from eight Districts (OKI, MUBA, Banyuasin, Muaraenim, MURA, OKU, Lahat and Pagaralam). The long-term international fire management expert has been supported for this task by a national fire training expert (short-term consultancy in July, August and September 2004).

Trainers from government agencies, NGOs and local communities have been involved during the trainings implementation. 650 training books (modules) have been printed and distributed for that activity. The contribution of counterparts and stakeholders at national, provincial and local levels has been clearly increased, especially during the trainings of local communities. Training for 16 senior trainers in charge of community fire crew's trainings has been organized in December 2004.

This cadre of trainers will be enlarged with a training of new trainers beginning of 2005. An autonomous cadre of trainers from the local communities will be tested next year for the

refreshing training of the 91 fire crews (short-term consultancy in September and October 2004 on development of an autonomous cadre of trainers in fire management at community level).

Hand tools and protective gears have been purchased in a limited quantity. All hand tools and back-pack pumps (first production of 105 units) have been manufactured in South Sumatra. Recommendations have been given to local manufacturers for technical specifications and quality control (short-term consultancy in September 2004).

49 sets of hand tools, radios HT and protective gears have been distributed to local communities with training during July, August and September 2004 within eight Districts (OKI, MUBA, Banyuasin, Muaraenim, MURA, OKU, Lahat and Pagaralam). The selected communities have provided the requested warehouse.

Two sets of portable high pressure motor pump equipped with fire hoses, 1900 liter collapsible water tank and radios HT distributed after training to one priority District (Banyuasin) and to the Provincial Fire Section of the Forestry Service.

Government agencies are supported to improve Incident Command System (ICS) at stakeholder level and to develop Incident Control Centres (ICCs) in 3 priority districts (OKI, MUBA, Banyuasin) and 7 priority sub-districts (posts of command in Tulung Selapan, Pampangan, Lais, Rambutan, Banyuasin III, Muara Telang, Betung).

### **2.2.3 Achievements on Result 3:**

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

#### **3.1 Provide technical assistance to land & resource management agencies at province & Priority District level to support the development and implementation of policies and spatial plans that integrate fire management.**

##### Planning Capacity Development

Spatial planning, being part of (regional) development planning, does not only concern the mapping of the environment or the assessment of land suitabilities (development potentials). It also very much has to take into account the social and economic development needs of the society / communities. In order to increase the capacity with regard to this at the government development planning agencies, a short-term expert (King Boen Tan) was assigned to work with the agencies, as well as with a local university economic research team and another local economic academic research team to identify potentials, constraints and options for development for one District (OKI District), based on a sound economic assessment. This activity aims to achieve knowledge and confidence transfer to planning agency staff, while developing the academic research teams as partners / resource teams to continue to work with the District's agencies. At the same time, the topics / focus chosen to be studied and elaborated will already give results that can be used by the development planning agencies. The topics are the management of the vast peatlands, the vast fallow / unused shrub and grass lands, combined with poverty alleviation.

##### Masterplan for the Sustainable Development of Peat Lands in OKI and MUBA Districts.

Cooperation with the Planning Agencies from OKI and from MUBA Districts has resulted in the forming of a team (per District) that will work on a Masterplan for Sustainable Peat Land Management. Presentations will be held for the Bupati's in 2005. The Plan among others will outline strategic actions and commitments needed, as well as potentials for investment or donor contributions.

##### GIS Database – Land cover map

The land cover map based on 2002-2003 data was further elaborated and now covers the entire 3 priority Districts. All GIS data were further lined up and documented. A short-term expert input assisted with this task (Farid Siregar).

### Peat Dome Survey

A survey was planned, prepared and implemented together with a local research institute to map the peat domes, to begin with in OKI District. The first peat dome surveyed had a maximum depth of 6 meter. Peat soils deeper than 3 meters are to be conserved by law. Information on the depth of the peat soils is therefore very important for proper land use planning. Furthermore, peat samples are taken, from which the carbon content is measured, and used to estimate the total carbon content of the peat dome. This information can be used by the District to go into carbon-trading, thereby initiating a sustainable management (conservation) of the peat soils, which includes the prevention of fires.

## **3.2 Promote sustainable natural resource management based on co-management arrangements**

### Participatory Village land use planning

A concept and implementation plan for the participatory development of a Village Spatial Plan has been developed. Using this outline / blueprint, the program to develop a Village Spatial Plan that can be integrated with the District's spatial planning was started in 5 villages, together with the Participatory Land Use Planning Specialist and a short-term expert on capacity building at village level (Zukri Saad) as well as a legal/institutional short-term expert (Sulaiman Sembiring).

After rounds of introduction, awareness raising and discussions with the village communities and District stakeholders (also represented by the MSF Working Group), the villagers elected a Spatial Planning Steering Committee. To be followed by the selection and training of a Spatial Planning Technical Team.

### Networking

The Asia Forest Partnership Meeting in August 2004, Yogyakarta was attended. Main topics were illegal logging, rehabilitation/reforestation and forest fires.

A Peat land management workshop in November 2004, by Dir.Gen Regional Development, Jakarta, was attended.

Presentations by consultants working for the Provincial Planning Agency on the revision of the spatial plan were attended.

### Community Development

Community development activities progress and continued in selected priority villages. The villages selected and the specific modules implemented are given below:

1. Mangsang Village, MUBA District: “Developing field example on small scale cattle fattening business through utilization of local feeding materials”. The aims of this field example are introducing cattle fattening business as alternative of income generating activities to reduce slash and burn practices.
2. 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 shifting cultivation practices.
3. Upang Village, Banyuasin District: Development of 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 Agricultural Machinery Provider Unit business
4. Muara Telang Village, Banyuasin District: Optimization of paddy field cultivation in sea-tide influenced peat swamp areas. The aims of this field example are raising farmer’s income through upgrading traditional sea-tide influenced peat swamp paddy cultivation and establishment of Village Agricultural Machinery Provider Unit business
5. Talang Lubuk Village, Banyuasin District: Optimization and diversification use of Coconut by-products. The aims of this field example are optimizing coconut potency by utilizing wastes of coconut product become by-products as new income generating activities.
6. 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.

Several trainings, workshop and comparative study were conducted with emphasize on developing alternative income generating, together with relevant stakeholders:

1. 4 October 2004: Presentation and discussion before stakeholders meeting on *Integrated Farming System (IFS) or closed agricultural system/bio-cycle farming concept*, presented by DR Erizal Sodikin from Sriwijaya University, hired by SSFFMP as national short term expert.
2. 11-12 October 2004: Training and Comparative Study phase I on IFS conducted at the Mess Sriwijaya UNSRI.

- The training was followed by 20 participants consisting of heads of priority villages, gender motivators, village youth leaders and NGOs as potential village facilitators.
  - The aims of this training was introducing and provoking implementation of the Integrated Farming System to the participants to optimize environment friendly natural resources use in their villages, and making a comparative study trip to Agro Techno Park, a field sample of integrated farming system established by BPPT/Ministry of Research and Technology, located at Ogan Ilir District, South Sumatra.
  - Training materials and discussions contents were about food crops cultivation techniques, fisheries, smallholder livestock business, utilization of agricultural and livestock wastes as compost, and village/farmer institution strengthening.
3. 22-23 December 2004: Training II on IFS at the Mess Sriwijaya UNSRI and Comparative Study to Agro Techno Park and PT Musi Hutan Persada, a Timber Estate Company which established an Integrated Farming System as one of the company's community development activities.

#### **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.***

**Activity 4.1 Provide Support to the relevant agencies to receive, process and interpret fire location data and develop fire early warning system and to manage an appropriate detailed database**

##### GIS and FIS Training

In order to increase the capacity of relevant stakeholders, on the job training were conducted in province and district level. On the job training of Fire Information System was held in Pangkalan Balai, Banyuasin District in December 2004. Seven operators from Kesbanglinmas and Dinas Kehutanan were trained in collecting hotspot information directly from internet, processing it using Geographic Information System and make use of it. In mid December, 2004, on the job training conducted in Badan Meteorologi dan Geofisika (Meteorological and Geophysics Agency - BMG). Participants, mostly from BMG, were trained to use GIS and to calculate Fire Danger Rating System (FDRS). More training will be conducted for Bapedalda in the province and other priority districts.



#### System Socialization through workshop and publication

A two days workshop was conducted in early December 2004 in Palembang. Objectives of the workshop were to introduce fire information system to province and district levels and to find appropriate mechanism of data collection and distribution of fire information. The project invited speakers from national institutions, e.g. Ministry of Forestry, Meteorological and Geophysics Agency, Ministry of Environment and Flight and Space Agency (LAPAN). Relevant stakeholders were invited from 3 priority districts and province level. Follow up is therefore a very important aspect, while many stakeholders still question responsibilities for specific task in fire management.

Several technical articles were written in the SSFFMP bulletin and published a user manual to support the understanding of relevant stakeholders in the aspect of fire information system. Users can easily find the addresses from primary sources of hotspot data and directly receive them whenever needed. This will make the distribution chain shorter.

#### **Activity 4.2: Support relevant agencies at provincial level to improve the fire information distribution system.**

#### The Hotspot Monitoring and Distribution

During dry season between July – October 2004, daily hotspot data were collected from various sources, e.g., FFPMP2-JICA, CRISP-NUS and NEA Singapore as well as from the NASA website. Those datasets were managed and overlaid with other thematic information, such as land use or land cover and administrative boundaries. The output map and coordinate tables were distributed to relevant stakeholders in the province, either through letters or website. On the other hand, the Forest Service, which is also our counterpart institution, conducts daily hotspot monitoring also using the same sources. Information on hotspot coordinates are placed daily in their website.

#### The GIS and FIS Training for End-Users

The GIS/RS expert participated as instructor in some trainings, which place during Apel Siaga Dinas Kehutanan and Fire Manager Training. Introduction how to use GPS as well as to read maps and use a compass were presented. Participants were Forest Rangers from Dinas Kehutanan in province and district level and community representatives who previously received fire equipment and relevant training.

**Activity 4.3: Assist the regional environmental Impact Monitoring Agency to develop and upgrade a fire monitoring system.**

Prepare the organization structure of Environmental Impact Monitoring Agency (EIMA) at district level.

Together with Provincial EIMA of South Sumatra, a two days workshop was conducted to prepare and adjust the organization structure of EIMA at district level. The workshop took place in EIMA office in Palembang, on 6-7 December 2004 with participants from EIMA at district level, Provincial EIMA and related agencies at provincial level. Some inputs to improve the organization structure of EIMA at district level of South Sumatra have been discussed during the workshop and adjusted according to districts need.

Strengthening of the Environment Monitoring Agency

The EIMA has a major role to play in the monitoring of fires and fire impacts. This role is defined by the organization's purpose, main tasks and functions. In practice, however, this role is very much underdeveloped and presently partly being implemented by another institution, i.e. the Forest Service.

An institutional analysis was carried out on the EIMA, internally and in relation to the other relevant institutions. The analysis and the resulting recommendations, workshops and capacity building plan were supported with a short-term expert input of 2 months (Jan Wind). Changes in the organization's scope, structure, output/products, and job-descriptions were proposed and are presently in the process of being further discussed / adopted. The EIMA has to become much more, as it is supposed to be, the coordinating, monitoring and controlling organization with regard to the environment. With regard to the fire management issue, it hardly plays any part in this, until now.

Center for Forest and Land Fire Control (Pusdalkarhutla = Pusat Pengendalian Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan)

The assessment of the EIMA's role and responsibilities, as well as those of the other related government institutions, was focussed on the forest and land fire issue. In the context of finding a fire management organization, which would effectively and efficiently integrate the roles/responsibilities of the various related institutions, a study tour to Riau province was organized. The position and role of the EIMA there, in the integrated fire management organization, that they have developed, is much more profiled than in South Sumatra Province.

The Riau experience led to the conceptualization and formulation of a Center for Forest and Land Fire Control for South Sumatra Province, which is an integrated fire management organization. The proposed organizational and functional composition of the Center is presently being discussed by the stakeholders, and the final proposal will be submitted to the Governor of South Sumatra Province for approval.

The role of the EIMA, within the Center, lays in the fire risk monitoring, fire impact monitoring and the legal processing of illegal use of fire.

#### **Activity 4.4: Support the formation of a network of NGOs that monitors social and environmental impacts of land and natural resource use, including impacts of fire**

##### Establish a NGO's Consortium

An umbrella type of institution was formed for local NGOs working in sustainable natural resource management in order to fully participate and to provide a platform for effective capacity building measures.

The formation process and establishment of the NGO consortium was an initiative of some local NGOs (core team) with the facilitation by SSFFMP. The members of NGO consortium are consisting of local NGOs from priority districts and selected local NGOs from Palembang.

To follow-up the formation and establishment of the NGO consortium a two day workshop was conducted on 5-6 August 2004 in Palembang. Major aim was to create a common understanding between members. Participants came from local NGOs in the priority districts and from related agencies at provincial level.

Besides the common understanding three important topics have been discussed during the workshop:

- (1) improvement of consortium statute/work mechanism,
- (2) preparation of consortium program planning and
- (3) identification of funding agencies and financial sources.

As a result the NGO consortium progressed, a final statute is available, a company profile was produced, work facilities and a NGO consortium secretariat was set up and is operational.

##### Prepare a draft on the role, scope and needs of the NGO Network

Together with STE input and selected local NGOs intensive discussions took place about the role and scope and the needs of the NGO network. Among the major roles and needs indicated are:

- (1) to increase local NGO's participation in natural resources management and environmental conservation,
- (2) to strengthen and increase the capacity building of NGOs consortium members,
- (3) to identify funding agencies and to start fund raising in order to become self-sufficient NGOs. A report was produced and is available, recommendation are followed-up.

Improve capacity building and NGO network

SSFFMP facilitated for selected members to attend training, workshops and seminars. Capacity building measures focus on:

- (1) to increase the capacity and competence of members (skills and knowledge)
- (2) to extend the NGO consortium networking with national and international NGOs through close communication among the participants and NGOs,
- (3) to initiate and develop NGO consortium networking with international donor agencies.

A document and list of the NGO consortium network is available

4.4.5. Conduct a Gender analysis in selected villages to understand gender roles with regard to land and natural resources management.

A Gender Sensitive Participatory Field Study was conducting on 30 August till 7 September 2004. Planning and implementing gender-specific participatory surveys at 3 selected priority villages.

The aim of the study was to conduct a gender analysis in 3 selected villages analyzing and investigating the specific conditions and position of men and women at household level and community to understand gender roles with regard to land and natural resources management. This activity was conducted by a SSFFMP Gender Research Team which consists of 12 researches (2 men+10 women).

The above study can be regarded as a pilot activity in 3 selected villages out of the 15 project priority villages being located in the district of Banyuasin, and continued being studied on five remaining villages by parts of the research team in a second part (3 villages in OKI, 2 villages in Muba district). The second part was conducted in November till December 2004.

### **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.***

Co-Directors, project staff and counterparts attended a number of national workshops, made presentations and provided input for future policy formulation. For example it is now widely accepted that fire management is a complex issue not only dealing with suppression and the supply of equipment, but requiring a holistic approach and including monitoring and information systems, awareness creation and proper land-use planning, large and diversified prevention, suppression and rescue, rehabilitation and law enforcement. The new set up under discussion for South Sumatra would attend to these manifold issues.

To address policy and strategic issues, SSFFMP organized a Workshop on Review of Indonesian Policy on Land and Forest Fire in Indonesia “Identifikasi Permasalahan, Kekuatan, Kelemahan, Tantangan dan Kecenderungan ke Depan” in July 2004. The workshop was attended by all relevant stakeholders and donor projects.

### **2.2.6 Status on long-and short-term international training**

Beside the two measures implemented in the first half of 2004 no additional international training activities took place. For 2005 SSFFMP will work on a sandwich type training plan for decision makers and future management personnel assigned within the forthcoming new structure.

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

In June an agreement was reached to establish a NGO Secretariat and Dinas Kehutanan provided again additional office space for the future office of the NGO Consortium. SSFFMP assisted the NGOs and in the meantime the office is a busy meeting and coordination point for the Consortium. With this arrangement, there is an excellent platform for the integration of NGOs in all relevant implementation of activities.

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

- A second Hot Spot news letter was prepared and widely distributed
- A provincial live Television Show was attended by both Co-Directors to answer questions of the public on the fire and haze situation at the end of October
- MUBA Expo participation
- Website upgrading
- Distribution of planning and information calendars for 2005

### **2.3 ECIFP Programme activities**

SSFFMP continued to collect information and documentation of all other project under the ECIFP programme: FLB, the SCKPFP, Illegal Logging Resource Centre and the Leuser Project.

SSFFMP also participated in workshops for the future set up and design of the planned FLEGT programme. It has to be seen if a PMU or the new ETAT approach is more effective and efficient for implementation.

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all projects for their past information, assistance and experience provided, (Leuser, SCKPFP and FLB were finalized within the reporting period).

## 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 311.000 Euro during 1st July 2004 until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2004. 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 II.

#### 3.1.2 Procurement

The detailed AWP II procurement was finalized, except for some tenders, which needed derogation from Brussels, or need long delivery time for the products and items. However, all planned tenders under AWP II were initiated and are close to finalization. The tender for the financial audit of the project was successful and the contract signed for the five year period. First financial auditing is now planned for the year 2003 and 2004 starting in March 2005.

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

Table 1. Disbursement from the European Union

Date	Funds Received		Exchange rate
	(EUR)	equivalent to Rp	
07-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
Total	1,412,800.00	15,260,424,160.00	

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
09-Apr-03	35,000	332,325,000	9,495
23-May-03	35,000	338,275,000	9,665
15-Aug-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
09-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
08-Jul-04	15,000	165,075,000	11,005
26-Jul-04	3,800	41,686,000	10,970
12-Aug-04	20,000	226,100,000	11,305
07-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
03-Jan-05	80,000	1,006,000,000	12,575
<b>Total</b>	<b>911,800.00</b>	<b>9,874,976,000.00</b>	

up date : 11/01/05/Jan



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

The presented table includes the latest information available at the end of 2004. Budgets given for AWP III, VI, and V are estimates (in thousand Euro).

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				24
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	30	30	30	140
4. National budgets						
MoF Jakarta	5	5	6	6	5	27
BKSDA		30	30	30	30	120
5. Banyuasin District*		25	25	25	25	100
6. OKI District*		25	25	25	25	100
7. Musi Banyuasin District*		10	40	40	40	130
<b>Total</b>						<b>945</b>

Notes: \*planned and discussed each year with relevant Gol stakeholders (at the end of 2004 no final figures on actual expenditure were available yet)

- 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.

- 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. For this table an average exchange rate of 10.000Rupiah per Euro was applied.

### 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
<b>1</b>	<b>Services*</b>	<b>5063</b>						<b>EU / GTZ</b>
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 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	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
<b>2</b>	<b>Procurement</b>	<b>1760</b>		<b>352.0</b>				<b>EU / PMU</b>
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 (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	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
<b>4</b>	<b>Information</b>	<b>470</b>		<b>94.0</b>				<b>EU / PMU</b>
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	Roadshows, 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
<b>5</b>	<b>Operating costs</b>	<b>740</b>						<b>EU / PMU</b>
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 labor 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 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
<b>6</b>	<b>Contingencies**</b>	<b>467</b>						<b>EU</b>

\* 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2003 – December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2004 (in thousand Euro)

No	Description	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Total July 04-Dec 04
<b>1</b>	<b>Services Under PMU</b>	<b>9.76</b>	<b>35.44</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>16.78</b>	<b>15.20</b>	<b>95.84</b>
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Studies / stakeholders</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>0.59</b>	-	<b>0.59</b>
011000	Travel cost studies/stakeholders (daily, accom,ticket)					0.52		<b>0.52</b>
011100	Fee & charge (studies/stakeholder)							-
011900	Others (studies/stakeholder)					0.07		<b>0.07</b>
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Training, capacity building, NGO networking</b>	<b>9.76</b>	<b>35.44</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>10.14</b>	<b>16.19</b>	<b>15.20</b>	<b>95.25</b>
011000	Travel cost training,capacity building,NGO networking (daily,accom,ticket)	3.61	27.78	2.08	4.88	5.29	5.28	<b>48.92</b>
011100	Training fee/trainer fee/charge (training,capacity building,NGO networking)	0.93	2.02	0.54	1.63	3.68	5.21	<b>14.00</b>
011200	Training material (training, capacity building,NGO networking)	2.37	1.24	3.57	0.70	2.58	1.63	<b>12.07</b>
011300	Training fees(training, capacity building,NGO networking)	0.57	0.46	0.36	0.64	2.85	0.70	<b>5.58</b>
011400	Training consumables (training, capacity building,NGO networking)	2.19	3.60	1.63	2.29	1.24	2.30	<b>13.25</b>
011900	Others (training,capacity building,NGO networking)	0.09	0.35	0.34	0.00	0.56	0.09	<b>1.43</b>



No	Description	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Total July 04-Dec 04
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Monitoring, evaluation, auditing</b>							-
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)							
<b>2</b>	<b>Procurement</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>98.31</b>	<b>19.44</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>138.60</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>1.30</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1.30</b>
011000	Purchase procurement vehicles	1.30						<b>1.30</b>
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement vehicles							-
011900	Other procurement vehicles							-
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Water transport</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
011000	Purchase procurement water transport							-
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement water transport							-
011900	Other procurement water transport							-

No	Description	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Total July 04-Dec 04
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Office equipment</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>7.67</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>30.08</b>
011000	Purchase procurement office equipment	2.13	14.80	3.12	(1.48)	7.30	0.67	26.54
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement office equipment	0.06	0.05	0.21	1.70	0.37	0.87	3.24
011900	Other procurement office equipment			0.27	0.03			0.30
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Fire fighting equipment</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>83.46</b>	<b>15.84</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>105.87</b>
011000	Purchase procurement fire fighting equipment	0.68	83.61	8.60	0.41	0.90	3.47	97.67
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement fire fighting equipment	0.37	(0.25)	6.60	0.00	-	-	6.73
011900	Other procurement fire fighting equipment	0.71	0.10	0.63	0.04	-	-	1.47
<b>2.4-1</b>	<b>Fire detection equipment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
011000	Purchase procurement fire detection equipment							-
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement detection fighting equipment							-
011900	Other procurement fire detection equipment							-
<b>2.5</b>	<b>Satellite images</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.55</b>
011000	Purchase procurement satellite images							-
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement satellite images							-
011900	Other procurement satellite images	0.55						0.55

No	Description	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Total July 04-Dec 04
<b>2.6</b>	<b>Remote sensing equipment</b>	-	-	-	<b>0.79</b>	-	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.80</b>
011000	Purchase procurement remote sensing equipment				0.76	-	-	<b>0.76</b>
011100	Assessories/spareparts procurement remote sensing equipment				0.03	-	-	<b>0.03</b>
011900	Other procurement remote sensing equipment						0.01	<b>0.01</b>
								-
<b>2.7</b>	<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
011000	Purchase							-
011100	Assessories/spareparts							-
011900	Other procurement							-
<b>4</b>	<b>Information</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>21.39</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Fire awareness, education</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.26</b>	-	<b>3.34</b>	<b>13.05</b>
011000	Travel cost fire awareness, education (daily, accom,ticket)		(9.54)	0.00	0.00	-	-	<b>(9.54)</b>
011400	Fee & charge (fire awareness, education)		0.29	1.17	0.45	-	0.00	<b>1.91</b>
011500	Production & printing (fire awareness, education)	0.05	3.02	0.79	1.37	-	3.33	<b>8.56</b>
011600	Distribution (fire awareness, education)			0.09		-	-	<b>0.09</b>
011700	Meeting, workshops, seminars (fire awareness, education)		9.32	0.96	1.44	-	-	<b>11.71</b>

No	Description	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Total July 04-Dec 04
011900	Others (fire awareness, education)	0.01	0.30			-	-	0.31
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Technical reports</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>5.73</b>
011000	Travel cost technical report (daily, accom,ticket)							-
011400	Fee & charges (technical reports)							-
011500	Production & printing (technical reports)	0.33	0.32	0.22	0.80	0.44	0.54	2.33
011600	Distribution (technical reports)				0.02	0.05		0.07
011700	Meeting, workshops, seminars (technical reports)				0.11	0.00		0.11
011900	Others (technical reports)				2.79	-	0.09	2.88
<b>4.3</b>	<b>EC promotion</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.41</b>
011000	Travel cost EC promotion (daily, accom,ticket)							-
011400	Fee & charges (EC promotion)							-
011500	Production & printing (Ec promotion)						0.41	0.41
011600	Distribution (Ec promotion)							-
011700	Meeting, workshops, seminars (technical reports)							-
011900	Others (EC promotion)							-
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Other</b>	-	-	<b>0.07</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>2.20</b>
011900	Others			0.07	1.25	0.87	0.01	2.20

No	Description	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Total July 04-Dec 04
<b>5</b>	<b>Operating costs</b>	<b>8.49</b>	<b>9.64</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>13.17</b>	<b>55.14</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Local personnel</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>3.55</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>14.14</b>
011000	Salaries	1.86	1.86	1.73	1.74	1.86	1.66	10.71
011100	Overtime	0.27	0.24	0.01	0.06			0.58
011200	Lebaran Allowance					1.68		1.68
011300	Pesangon/Bonus							-
011900	Others	0.21	0.10	0.18	0.24	0.01	0.44	1.17
								-
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Other costs,</b>  <b>(OF) PMU office</b> <b>(VR) Vehicle running</b> <b>(LT) Local transport</b> <b>(COM) Communications</b> <b>(OS) Office supplies</b> <b>(LS) Per diem local staff</b> <b>(LA) Local audit</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>11.07</b>	<b>41.01</b>
011000	Consumarable for office	0.08	0.24	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.62
011100	Repair, maintanace,upgarding for PMU office	1.49	0.66	0.51	1.75	0.21	0.14	4.77

No	Description	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Total July 04-Dec 04
011200	Insurance taxes for PMU office				1.57			1.57
021300	Supplies for office	1.02	3.19	0.55	1.29	0.69	4.67	11.40
031900	Other for office	0.46	0.46	0.19	0.73	0.55	1.81	4.18
040110	Consumarable for vehicle	0.26	0.27	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.19	1.18
040111	Insurance taxes for vehicle				0.01			0.01
040112	Repair, maintanance,upgarding for vehicle	0.52	0.06	0.09	0.39	0.12	1.51	2.68
040119	Other for vehicle	0.01	0.20	1.28	0.02	0.06	0.48	2.05
051000	Charge for local transport	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.48	0.00	0.25	0.89
051900	Others for local transport	0.02	0.12	0.17		0.11	0.08	0.50
061000	Connection fee & charges for communication	0.71	0.80	1.27	0.99	0.75	0.68	5.19
061100	Repair & maintance for communication							-
061900	Others for communication	0.21	0.19		0.02	0.00	0.01	0.44
070110	Travel cost (daily, accom,tickets) for local staff	1.24	0.99	0.79	0.76	0.02	0.90	4.69
070119	Others (travel) per diem local staff	0.01	0.27		0.12	0.15	0.18	0.72
081000	Fees & charge local audit					0.02	0.09	0.11
081900	Others local audit				0.01			0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>24.43</b>						<b>310.98</b>

No	Description	Jul-04	Aug-04	Sep-04	Oct-04	Nov-04	Dec-04	Total July 04-Dec 04
			147.10	38.29	30.27	33.12	37.78	
91	Bank Interest		(0.35)	(0.30)	(0.17)	(0.14)	(0.20)	<b>(1.17)</b>

Up date : 12 January 2005

### 3.6 Staff plantilla and expenditure

No.	Name	Position	Allocated PM	Used until end Dec. 04	Remain PM
LSS1	<b>Evi Sunarsih</b>	Office Administrator	60	23,5	36,5
LSS2	<b>Ita Hartaty</b>	Accountant	59	23,0	36,0
LSS3	<b>Jenny Anastasia</b>	Secretary	58	21,0	37,0
LSS4	<b>Adis Herlis</b>	Office Assistant	59	23,5	35,5
	<b>Sulaiman</b>		59	23,5	35,5
LSS5	<b>Abdulah</b>	Driver 1	59	23,5	35,5
LSS6	<b>Syari Kholik</b>	Driver 2	59	23,5	35,5
LSS7	<b>Apendi</b>	Security 1 (Part-time)	59	23,5	35,5
LSS8	<b>Amril</b>	Security 2 (Part-time)	59	23,5	35,5
LSS9	<b>Toto Marsoni</b>	Fire Fighting Assistant	56	19,0	37
LSS10	<b>Edi Masri</b>	Driver 3	55	19,0	36
LSS11	<b>Riadi</b>	Driver 4	47	9,0	38
<b>Total Local Supporting Staff PM</b>			<b>630</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>398</b>



## **Section 4: Additional Information and Annexes**

### **4.1 Newspaper cuts (Speech by the Minister of Forestry on the occasion of CGI Meeting on January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2005)**

Assalamu'alaikum wr. Wb.

Excellencies, Distinguished participants of the CGI meeting, Ladies and gentlemen:

Thank you for the opportunity to brief you on recent developments in the forestry sector for Indonesia.

Forest resources have widely been known as a part of our life-support system. Besides its function as the lungs of the world, forests play a role in regulating the water system and preventing natural disasters. Forests are also habitats for wild species. Therefore, forests resources should be optimally and effectively managed based on sustainable principles to improve the people's wealth. Unfortunately however, the condition of forest resources in Indonesia has deteriorated significantly due to illegal logging, encroachment and overlapping use of forest lands. To date, more than 43 million hectares of Indonesian forests have been degraded, with an average annual deforestation rate of 2.83 million hectares from 1998 to 2002.

To rebuild our forests, the Ministry of Forestry within the context of the National Development Program of the Cabinet of Indonesia (Bersatu) has five priority programs for 2005-2009, namely: combating illegal logging inside the state forests and the illegal timber trade; revitalization of the forestry sector, especially the forest industry; rehabilitation and conservation of forest resources; economic empowerment of people living within and around the forest area; and stabilization of the forest land area and forest fire prevention.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

With regard to combating illegal logging and the illegal timber trade, the Government of Indonesia has made various efforts domestically as well as internationally. The domestic measures include conducting functional operations, establishing cooperation with the National Police Headquarter under the joint "Operasi Wanalaga" and "Operasi Hutan Lestari" programs, and with the National Navy Chief under the operation of "Operasi Wanabahari". These efforts have been supported by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono when he announced an instruction to combat illegal logging in Tanjung Puting National Park on 11 November 2004. In addition, the timber administration system has also been improved, by prohibiting inter-island timber shipments using foreign vessels. From these operations, dozens of vessels carrying hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of illegal timber have been confiscated, and the suspects, including foreigners, are being brought to justice.

In addition, bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation have been pursued, such as the signing of the "Tri-National Taskforce" among Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore in an effort to combat the trade and transshipment of Ramin (*Gonystylus* spp.); upgrading Ramin from the Appendix III to Appendix II of CITES; initiating bilateral

cooperation between Indonesia and Great Britain, Japan, China, European Union, and with regional forums such as FLEG/T and the Asia Forest Partnership. This kind of international cooperation is required, since illegal logging is highly related to the illegal timber trade. Therefore, the support from tropical timber-consuming countries is essential.

Tropical timber producer and consumer countries should share significant responsibility in combating illegal logging and its associated timber trade. Expecting one country to stop illegal logging, yet at the same time importing illegally harvested timber, would not support the effort to curb the forestry crime. Even allowing or importing illegal timber will only encourage illegal logging in the timber producing country. Therefore, once again I invite the CGI member countries to take concrete efforts in their home countries including, whenever deemed necessary, improving their regulations to prevent their market from illegal timber.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Illegal logging could not be stemmed significantly without any effort to restructure the forest industry. Restructuring the forest industry aims at creating a vigorous industry, resilient to any environmental change, and to structure an environmentally-friendly timber industry to produce high-quality forest products, which is globally competitive. This will in turn provide positive impact on providing employment and improving community income. Restructuring the forest industry should also be supported by other steps in restructuring the forestry sector as has been implemented by the former administration, to ensure the supply of raw material for timber industries.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Forest fire is among the main causes of forest deterioration, since this could destroy all living species in the forest in a relatively short period. To prevent against forest fires, the Ministry of Forestry has established the Forest Fire Prevention Brigade, "Manggala Agni". This brigade is responsible for disseminating information and improving the early warning system for forest fires as well as fighting forest fires directly in the field. The "Manggala Agni" brigade consists of 1,080 personnel, 80% of them coming from the community. They are sufficiently equipped with manual and mechanical fire extinguishing equipment. I am proud to mention that this brigade has been actively involved in rescuing and evacuating the victims of the earthquake and tsunami in Nangroe Aceh Darusallam.

By 2004, the Ministry of Forestry has established 5 units of "Manggal Agni" brigade, operating in the fire-prone provinces of North Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan. In 2005, three more units will be established in South Sumatra, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi. In addition to the establishment of this brigade, the Government also issued Regulation No. 45/2004 concerning forest protection, aimed at regulating forest fire control at the national, provincial, district/municipal levels, and at forest management units. To improve the capacity of human resources in forest fire prevention, the Government has established a Forest Fire Prevention Training Center in Riau Province, in cooperation with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). This center has been used to educate forest firefighters from the Government, companies, the community and NGOs. Additionally, forest fire centers have been established in East Kalimantan, with aid

provided by Government of Germany. The efforts to prevent forest fires have been able to significantly suppress the hotspot incidence, from 82.954 hotspots in 2002 down to 34.655 hotspots in 2003 and 61.481 hotspots in 2004.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In addition to the forest fire prevention and combating illegal logging efforts, the Government of Indonesia has initiated forest and land rehabilitation through a National Movement on Forest and Land Rehabilitation (GERHAN), and also encouraged the development of plantation forests. The GERHAN program is planned for a 5-year period, from 2003 to 2007, with a total target area of 3 million hectares and an annual target area of 800,000 - 1,000,000 hectares. The rehabilitated area has achieved 300,000 hectares in 2003 and 500,000 hectares in 2004. Local communities have been involved in this program in planning, implementation and monitoring. After the GERHAN program, it is hoped that communities themselves could voluntarily continue this program. Besides the GERHAN program, the effort to improve the condition of Indonesia's forests has also been carried out through the development of industrial plantation forest (HTI). For this, I invite the donor countries to encourage their private sectors to actively participate and invest in the HTI program.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In terms of natural resource conservation, the program is addressed to stabilize the conservation of biodiversity resources and supporting ecosystems through the improvement of the effectiveness of conservation area management such as National Parks, Nature Recreation Parks, Wildlife Reserves, Nature Reserves, Hunting Parks and Protection Forests. The Government of Indonesia has already established 50 National Park Management Units and 444 Nature/Wildlife Reserve Units, with a total area of 26.7 million hectares. The collaborative management of the conservation area has been formalized as an option, involving all stakeholders. This helps improve popular awareness, especially on the part of local government, about conservation efforts. Collaborative managed is based on multi-stakeholder participation for conserving natural resources and ecosystems. The Government is aware that the effort to conserve biodiversity will not be possible by the Government itself. Therefore, the Government has ratified and is actively involved in various international forum such as CBD, CITES, RAMSAR, World Heritage Convention, etc.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

With regard to natural resources utilization, the forestry sector has a role to play in reducing community poverty, especially for those living around forest resources. A community poverty alleviation program is being carried out by providing generous access to natural resources through social forestry, without giving property rights in terms of forest land ownership. Social forestry activities within non-conservation forests are implemented in various forms, including Community-Based Forest Management and Community Forestry. In addition, a capacity building program for communities is necessary to support income generation and to increase their appreciation to forest resources.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

With regard to Forest Land Stabilization, the Ministry of Forestry is going to review the existing forestry land-use in collaboration with BAPPENAS, facilitate acceleration of forest land usage, provide information on forest and land coverage, coordinate other institutions related to forest land-use, develop macro planning in areas that need to be rehabilitated, and facilitate detailed design of Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Produksi (KPHP), Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Lindung (KPHL), and Kesatuan Pengelolaan Hutan Konservasi (KPHK), or Production Forest, Protection Forest and Conservation Forest Management Units. Our forest land stabilization program includes efforts to finalize land use and to promote the completion of forest land status for the 30% of forest already gazetted.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Another important aspect in the forestry sector is the effort to rehabilitate mangrove forests. Mangroves have significant importance for human life. Indonesia's mangrove area consists of approximately 2.5-4.24 million hectares. Unfortunately however, much of these have already deteriorated with a rate of degradation of around 5.4-9.76% annually, with most of the degraded area located in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD). With respect to disaster recovery in NAD, the Ministry of Forestry plans to map out and analyze a forest and land rehabilitation program in the area subject to the natural disaster, evaluate and review existing forest land-use, objectively, proportionally, and rationally relocate forestry land for non-forestry development, and re-green coastal areas with mangrove species and other coastal forest species.

The development of this rehabilitation program within these post-tsunami areas will be coordinated and integrated with the team assigned to review land-use after the tsunami. The Ministry of Forestry has made budget available to rehabilitate the mangrove areas; however, the amount is not yet sufficient compared to the areas that need to be rehabilitated. The Ministry of Forestry has also been supporting the recovery program by providing material for temporary camp and permanent housing over the next five years.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have briefed you on the forestry development plan to date. I am fully aware that Indonesian forestry development will not just provide positive impact nationally, but also globally. Therefore, the role of donor countries in Indonesia's forestry development, especially in terms of rehabilitating mangrove forests in NAD after the disaster, are really expected. I hope that the support from donor countries for Indonesian forestry development could also be made available under the Debt for Nature Swap (DNS) mechanism. I also invite the donor countries to participate in our capacity building program for local communities. Finally, allow me thank you, the donor countries, as well as international institutions, who have been giving valuable support to Indonesian forestry development.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. Wb.

Jakarta, January 19, 2005

Minister of Forestry

H.M.S. Kaban, SE. MSi

## 4.2 Fire Occurrence Observation Report

### **Brief report on present fire, smoke and haze situation in and around Palembang**

The author had the opportunity to accompany government officials in a police helicopter to monitor and observe the situation around Palembang on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2004 Morning from 9.45 until 11.15. am

#### **The following could be observed:**

1. Directly in Palembang and suburbs smoke and haze could be seen partly originating from a large burning waste dump site and some factories burning sawdust.
2. In the direct vicinity of Palembang fires and smoke were to a very large degree caused by agricultural activities, to prepare land, to clean land. Mainly smaller areas burnt, but in larger numbers due to a relative high population density.
3. In the districts around Palembang and close to smaller cities and villages, again a large number of smaller fires could be detected from agricultural activities, to prepare land, to clean land and some to open new land. However, hardly forest areas where involved.
4. In less populated areas fires and smoke were caused by agricultural activities, to open up new areas in grass, bush and degraded forests. Controlled and uncontrolled burning could be observed. Areas ranged from less than one ha to above 10 ha. Many areas were burnt over the last few days.
5. In inaccessible und very low populated areas larger burnt areas could be observed, which were usually the result of uncontrolled burning. Affected were mainly grass, bush and substantially degraded forests.
6. No larger fires were observed within visible active Plantation areas.
7. No fire fighting crew or brigades could be observed in the field, the same is true for law enforcement with regard to land and forest fires. (Most of the Police patrols where at the airport to accompany high dignitaries to attend the National Sports Games or to accompany officials to functions outside Palembang).

#### **Some background information:**

The Governor of South Sumatra has arranged a meeting in August 2004 and asked all government institutions from the province and all heads of the districts, to make

sure to reduce and limit land and forest fires to guarantee smoke free National Sport Games (PON).

The police command has issued a letter to its force providing details to ban fires and enforce the law.

Stakeholders and SSFFMP have initiated an awareness campaign to plead for reducing fires by posters and radio announcements and TV messages. During all implementation of activities a focus is given to reduce fires and to strive for sustainable natural resource management.

Nevertheless at present fires, smoke and haze continue. On 29<sup>th</sup> August more as 500 hotspots were detected, on 30<sup>th</sup> August above 400 hotspots and 31<sup>st</sup> August still 240 hotspots were detected by using NOAA and MODIS Satellite data.