Watershed Management

Case Study

Capacity Building for FORPELDAS
August 2006 to February 2009

By

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In Collaboration with
Agriculture Office of Nagekeo district
Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri (YMTM)
Forestry Office of Ngada district
World Neighbor Indonesia
VSO Indonesia

Aemau Sub-Watershed (Sub-DAS Aemau)

Introduction

Watershed management was given priority by the local government of Ngada to support social-cultural aspect, economy and ecology in the sub-region of Aesesa watershed.The below poverty level, environment degradation have been critical in Aemau sub-watershed. To manage the watershed the local government spearhead in collaboration with different stakeholders from different government agencies, local and international NGOs to involve the community living in Aemau sub-watershed in watershed management. In 2004, the forum Peduli Lingkungan DAS a community based organization watershed management was formed as communication media among stakeholders in watershed management. In its first 2 years, FORPELDAS needs more improvement in terms of capacity building as an organization in watershed management.

In January 2008, Ngada district turnover the responsibility for capacity building and support services of FORPELDAS to the new district of Nagekeo through Dinas Pertanian (Agriculture Office). Ngada was divided into 2 districts. Aemau sub-watershed was located and now part of the new district of Nagekeo.

The topography is from hilly to mountainous, the highest mountain is Mt. Inerie : 2,245 meters and followed by Mr. Ebulubo: 2,149 meters.

0 – 2% with a width	:	30,436.98 has. (8.83%)
2 – 15% with a width	:	45,655.47 has. (13.26%)
15 – 40% with a width	:	60,873.95 has. (17.68%)
> 40% with a width	:	207,390.60 has (60.23%)

HYDROLOGY:
Hydrology System by using RIVER WATER,
Having estuary to south coast 14 rivers and to north 5 rivers.
Aesesa river is the biggest and main river (consisted of 99 watercourses) with debit +3 to 7 m^3/second. Rainfal varies between 157 mm to 1750 mm/year.

CLIMATE:
Climate temperature ranging from cold and medium with 5 month of wet seasons that started from October up to February and 7 months of long dry season from March to September. (Note: in 2007 rain started from Janaury up to June.

SOIL TYPE:

Litosol	:	60,500 Has.
Mediteran	:	196,863 Has.
Latosol	:	69,750 Has.
Alluvial	:	17,250 Has.

NUMBER OF RESIDENTS:
237,011 population (RESIDENT PROFILE KABUPATEN NGADA THE YEAR 2003)

- 115,521 male
- 121,490 female

AVERAGE DENSITY: 72 population/km^2

NATURAL RESOURCES:

1. Most of the vegetation area are covered of bush and eroded land. Forested areas are near the vicinity and top of the mountain.
2. Large critical land area in sub-province of Ngada is 99,133 Has with 18,822 hectares forested areas and 80,311 hectares outside forested areas.

3. Natural resources management especially forest, land and water were given high priority for rehabilitation of critical lands either in the forested area and non-forested area.
4. Until now rehabilitation effort by the government has not given optimal result. The role of the community is limted to at activity of project and after the government exit there is no effect by the community to continue the project. Efforts by the Government and NGOs also still have not having synergistic in precise of giving optimal result.

VISION:
Creation of prosperous community in Aemau sub-watershed area (upland area – lowland area) through management of watershed in harmony with the ecosystem and in collaboration with stakeholders.

MISSION:
1. Spearhead all development approach and processes in Aemau sub-watershed from planning to monitoring and evaluation.
2. Build communication linkages and cooperations among multi-parties commencing from the village level up to the sub-province level.
3. Increase the local institution for human resources capacity in sub-DAS Aemau (Aemau sub-watershed)

BUILDING COOPERATION OF MULTI-PARTIES IN NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.
1. The government looks into natural resources management as management of multi-parties that are interrelated with the same goals.
2. Local government piloted small group of community forest program with limited available resources, an example are as follows:
    a. Government human resources
    b. Supporting facilities for infrastructure
    c. Funding
3. In the year 2004, the local government spearhead the building of multi-parties cooperaton for natural resources management on larger scale that is watershed.
4. This activity started with support from SPARK-VSO sending 3 people from Ngada (each coming from the local government, NGO and representative from the community) to learn Community Based Integrated Watershed Management at IIRR, Silang, Cavite, Philippines.
5. Prioity was to start on a small portion of the Aesesa watershed. Under this scheme it would be more efficient and effective in building coordination starting on small portion of the watershed. Selection of Aemau sub-watershed was considered because poverty level and environment condition were critical in the area.

OVERVIEW
1. **Location and Area**
    - Aemau sub-watershed land area: 28,614 hectares
    - The watershed area covers 17 villages in 1 district
2. **Arable land**
    - More than 70% area is vegetation of grassland
    - Forested areas are found along the slopes of the mountains and along the rivers.
    - Rice fields (6,400 hectares) found mainly in lowland area. Irrigation water source comes from the watershed area.
    - General condition of the soil are critical thin top soil with mostly growth of grasses.
    - Soil conditions are getting critical as result of bush fire, erosion, and soil compaction due to overgrazing
3. **Climate**
    Having type climate E in classification Schmidt-Ferguson with rainfall average of only 3 months of in one year.

4. **Water Supply**
   Source of water for basic necessities is insufficient in certain area. People have to walk more than 500 meters just to fetch water. Water sources are mainly found in lower portion from the human settlement that gravity water flow pipeline is not feasible.

A. Inhabitants

- Number of residents 5,789 people consisted of 3,564 women and 2135 men. Number of family heads 734 households.
- Main occupation of the residents is farming (Farmer) with predominant practice of slash and burn agriculture in the upland area. Others are farming in rice field in the lowland area.
- Human settlements in this area are distributed in different hamlets.
- Bush burning is practice for land preparation technique for farming as well as to rejuvenate grasses as livestock fodder.
- Livestock raising are extensive method by open grazing.
- People go to the forest to extract its products like root crops, cutting down trees for building shelters and hunting for game animals.
- The largest tribe is Rendu dwelling in 5 villages inside Aemau sub-watershed.
- Tribal bonding is very strong, has ceremonial custom related to ownership and distribution of farm land. Farm in this region is divided among different tribes and all tribesmen are entitled to till the land with obligations based in their tribal custom and ceremony.
- Most of the resident's educational level are below high school.

B. Institutions

The institutes in this area consisted of:

1. Government agency, Villages, Hamlets, RT
2. The institute of Religion: Church, Group of Bases Believers
3. Institution of Farmers/Community
   - FOE is working team between the nearby garden people.
   - Farmers Group organized and assisted by NGOs.
   - Livestock Raisers associations.
   - Group of Inpres Left Behind in the Village (IDT)
   - Farmer Forum
   - Business groups with savings and loan schemes
   - Existing Farmers/Community Organizations have by-laws, legal capital and activity whereas the newly ones have limited formation.
   - The Church and Traditional Custom are influential institutions aside from the government and NGOs in the area.

C. Stakeholders

Stakeholders involved in the management of this sub-watershed are:

- Community
- The Government
- NGOs
- Entrepreneurs and
- Religion institutions

SOME REASONS SURROUNDING THE INVOLVEMENT OF SEVERAL PARTIES are as follows:

I. Aesesa river in the source of water for irrigation of rice field in Mbay. This rice land is food basket for Ngada and Nagekeo district in the island of Flores.
II. Water source in river Aesesa tends to decline every year.
III. The increasing development in Mbay area will also increase water requirement can possibly arise water conflict if the inventory of water supply tends to declines.
IV. Community living in Aemau sub-watershed especially in the upland and middle areas have low income level.
V. The economic condition of the watershed will play an effective role in water management.

D. RESEARCH STUDY

As initial steps to built cooperation among multi-parties in this sub-watershed management done a study on participative approach using PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal)

Team involving in this study consisted of:

1. Field study team compose of 18 personnel from the Local Government, NGOs and community.
2. Policy study team consisted from local government and NGOs.

Implementation of this field study and also policy study is cooperation among:

1. Local government
2. NGOs
3. Local communities

Support fro NGOs:

1. Facilitators
2. Funds

ACTIVITY OUTPUT

1. **PREPARATION:**
   a. Workshop Intern: Gathering ideas in developing watershed from participating stakeholders, newly formed committees.
   b. Management Team meetings: Identified institute as part of collaborative team .
   c. Lobby: Existence of good willingness and positive comments from party which will involve, either participation and also financial support.
   d. Communication Facilitators: Existence of facilitators ready to train and facilitate of study team.
   e. Identifying Candidate for Study Team: Existence of readiness candidate of study team comes from various parties.
2. **SURVEY:**
   a. Knows the administrative coverage area in the Aemau Sub-Watershed.
   b. Knows the biophysical, community socio-economic and culture condition in Aemau sub-watershed.
3. **METHODOLOGY PLANNING**
   a. Existence results of study in methodology planning.
4. **TEAM TRAINING**
   a. Team facilitators ready for study process and facilitate with the community.
   b. Skilled of Team about PRA techniques increased.
5. **FIELD STUDY**
   a. Identified potentials and problems in field.
   b. Existence of community awareness of potentials and problems encountered and how to overcome it.
   c. Existence of community involvement active in the process of field study.
6. **DIRECTOR TEAM MEETINGS**
   Director team made observation of biophysical situation, study community socio-cultural in villages.
7. **DIRECTOR TEAM MEETINGS**
   a. Leveling of perception about watershed management.
   b. Agreement of similar vision about watershed management.
8. **PLENARY AREA**
   a. Existence of clarification and input to problems and potentials mustered by study team.
   b. Existence of the same understanding to the problem in target study area.
   c. Identifying different problems in villages, between villages and multi-parties.

9. **MEETING at VILLAGE LEVEL**
    a. Existence of village level plan
    b. The forming of lobby team team in village level
10. **INTER-VILLAGE MEETING**
    a. Existence of inter-village activity plan
    b. The forming of lobby team at inter-village level
    c. The forming of forum of inter-villages
11. **POLICY STUDY**
    Identification of policies that is supporting and unable to support watershed management.
12. **WORKSHOP AT SUB-PROVINCE LEVEL**
    a. Existence of activity plan by multi-parties
    b. Formation of lobby team at sub-provincial level
    c. Existence of similar viewpoints about water management
    d. Existence of agreement about management policy of watershed
    e. Existence of different roles among various parties.
    f. The forming of watershed management to forum.

MAJOR PROBLEMS

LOW INCOME

1. Low yield of farm and livestock production
2. Unstable of price of commodities
3. There is attrition of livestock population every year

HIGH INCIDENCE OF DISEASES

1. Insufficient potable water
2. Lack of health service in the area

WATER SOURCES DECLINE

1. Often bus fire happened every year
2. Degeneration of forest vegetation

CHILDREN INTERMITTENT ATTENDANCE TO SCHOOL

1. Low attendance of children going to school
2. Expensive education for the low income families

Lessons Learned

- High community and local government departments participation using as indicator their involvement and presence during the stages of the field research, data analysis and interpretation and in the formulation of a village, inter villages and multi stakeholder action plans and strategic plan.
- Increased knowledge and skills in facilitating community-based integrated watershed management and the use of PRA as a research tool.
- Increased community volunteerism and sense of ownership to support processes on Collaborative Community-Based Watershed Management.
- Developed transparency and trust from both the government agencies or departments and Non-'Government Organizations in terms of funds and budget allocation and use.
- Improved relationship between communities, Local government and NGOs and an opportunity for wider partnership and collaboration.
- Increased Communities perception on NGOs and Government agencies/institutions partnership and collaboration.
- Decreased Ego sector, because of this collaboration and partnership between local government, NGOs and among local government departments.
- Establishing working relationships, and processes for communication, decision making and negotiations with the involvement of all actors is very critical

Weaknesses and Challenges

- Officers and members of the watershed People's Forum (Forum Peduli Lingkungan DASFORPELDAS) the capacity to manage the forum and influences other villages or wider communities of a sub watershed to participate with the program is in level 2.5 from the range of Organizational Level from 1 to 5.
- The implementation of the action plans and strategic plan still dependent on the facilitation of outside stakeholders (YMTM, local government, int'l NGOs), due to the limited funds of the villages to implement the plans independently.
- Absence of the local government policy to give attention for specific or focus critical areas like Sub Watershed Aemau.
- Limited women's role and participation in almost all activities relating to watershed management and rural development.

CAPACITY BUILDING

In 2004, VSO entered in partnership with Yayasan Mitra Tani Masndiri (YMTM) and send one volunteer to help in organizing a community based natural resource management for a pilot area of Aemau sub-watershed. Aemau is a part of the larger Aesesa watershed and the poorest among the 5 watersheds in Aesesa. PRA tools was introduced as a participative approach in data gathering for baseline survey. The concept of collaboration among stakeholders became an important key factor for success in watershed management. Lobbying became an integral part of the community networking and communication with the government and the NGOs. Key leaders from the government and NGO from Ngada district were send on study tour on watershed management in the Philippines.

In June 2006, VSO Indonesia entered in partnership with the Forestry Office of Ngada and signed a memorandum of understanding for the capacity building of FORPELDAS. VSO send one volunteer to assist FORPELDAS in capacity building in watershed management. The VSO volunteer and the local counterpart conducted a field evaluation of FORPELDAS 2004 village and inter-village plan in the 9 villages inside Aemau sub-watershed. The result of the evaluation shows they have drafted so many plans. There is nothing wrong with process but recommended to prioritize plans that are needed and realistic. It shows most villagers are aware of the needs for infrastructures like roads, bridges, spring box, support services for health, agricultural and education. It also shows that planting of trees are not a priority or need. Although people knew that trees are important source of lumber for making houses.

Campaigning for planting of trees as nature saving bank. People living in Aemau sub-watershed are mostly farmers. Short term crops like rice, corn, root crops and vegetables are priority commodities since it answers their basic needs – foods. The volunteer had to focus more on the economic needs of the community living in the watershed. Reforestation is sustainable if involved the community and this evolved in designing of packaging the planting of trees that will involve the community. Taking about reforestation, prevention of erosion, illegal logging would just past through the minds of the community and most likely they won't bite because they can't see a beneficial effect to their needs. Aemau has potential for agro-forestry because of so many available communal lands. Cost benefit analysis was introduced and FORPELDAS had undergone training on commodity analysis. They can invest 11,000 rupiah per tree and after 20 years the tree would value for a minimum of 1 million rupiah. This gain acceptance among the community for they can see it will give them financial security for their future and their children.

Campaigning for planting of trees as natural water pumps. The most unpopular thinking among upland communities in the early 2006 was the lowland dwellers gets more water, rice lands enjoy three croppings per year because of irrigation therein water source comes from the upstreams. The upland communities have insufficient water for drinking and irrigation. And they get the brunt of planting trees. For the upland dwellers, their perceptions about watershed management is just , it gives more benefits to the lowland dwellers .A package of explanations to the upland

dwellers had to be designed. The campaign begins by explaining water cycle through evaporation and evapotranspiration which result to rainfall. Then a follow-up explanation that trees was natural water pumps became a puzzling issue to the community. The community agrees that water source of rivers come from forested areas. There was no debate and disbelief on this issue. This concept (no forest no water) had gained acceptance for people in the upland have problem on water for their basic needs.

Drafting the By-laws of FORPELDAS. The by-laws defined the functions, structures of FORPELDAS. It defines its mission, vision and their goals. It was drafted by the Executive Committee of FORPELDAS and waits its final reading.

Periodic quarterly meeting of FORPELDAS as part of organizational functions for coordinating development activities with the communities and the government. This key functions helps in maximizing the use of resources from government and NGOs and priorities the needs of the communities in Aemau sub-watershed. Paradigm shift from long speeches less actions during meetings to more action and direct to the point discussion in the meetings. Guest speakers are only given 15 to 30 minutes time in their privilege speech.

Social, political and economic are three cultural aspects that influenced FORPELDAS organizational level. From the range of 1 to 5 organizational level. FORPELDAS is in the 3rd level. Based from the evaluation, the different communities in Aemau sub-watershed identified their weakest link is more on economics followed by politics and lastly social. However, the three aspects of culture are interrelated with one another in terms of community development. The approach in this watershed management was firstly focus on social-political organization and then followed by economic approach. However, as lesson learned it would be better in this cultural perspective approach should balance the three aspects in organizational development like the CBNRM. Networking and collaboration are the most efficient in the community development in terms of getting support like funding, acquiring skills and technologies.

People in the community can identify their problems and solutions which they will just pass it to the government and NGOs but we introduced one development approach – they learned to identify their potentials.

Save the Watershed

The river flowing downstream with abundant water and now it is decreasing. Fear that it may dry permanently in the future. The green mountain lush with forest and now it was decreasing in areas…and when it rains the topsoil goes downstream. Water was hard and people in the upland have to fetch water from distant spring water downhill. It source is decreasing and no one knows when it will dry. People were worried and life was getting hard. Their upland farm lands get eroded as it rains. They want to plant vegetable but water was not enough for their use and their livestock. But sometimes rain became unpredictable… it rains 6 months a year and now there is 4 months rain in this year. Life was getting hard that they can't send their children to school. Water is life but with no water what will happen then. Everything seems getting difficult and they asked, what next?

It was alarming as I read the thick book bound document in Bahasa Indonesia 'Pleno Kabupaten Ngada'. I was like a monk working in my cell translating the Bible from Aramaic to English. I was just a month in Bajawa and still learning about my placement. The previous volunteer who I replaced had left 4 months earlier. I was the lone VSO volunteer then and my local counterpart who will work with me is still on honeymoon. Two months later we meet. There is only one thing I know. I had to look back and review everything about my placement. It was not easy for I was struggling with my Bahasa Indonesia and who are the right person to get all information I needed. This is my story.

What is watershed?
Watershed is a region with basin-like geographical structure bounded by surrounding ridges. It has a network of stream tributaries that leads to a common mouth or drainage channel. Region

with identified forest vegetation that serves as soil and water conservation. Trees serve as natural water pump. Spring waters appear where there are forest areas. Region with flora, fauna and animal life. A combination of soil, water, terrain and vegetative cover and biodiversity life. This is the ecosystem balance.
How it functions?
Watershed brings up water from underground or water level and flows them downstream to the mouth of the river. It gives off evapotranspiration from its vegetative cover and enhanced rainfall.
What happens if watershed is denuded of its forest vegetation?
Spring waters dried up and its stream tributaries. The river dries up. There are weather changes since rainfall pattern will change. Since water will not be drawn to higher elevation it will just settle in its own level increasing the rise of sea level. Most will be affected are the humans depended with water as source of their livelihood and existence.

What is watershed management?
Most watershed areas are settled by people because of existence of water source. The increase of the population contributed to the increase of human needs from the natural resources. Human extracts products from the forests and allow nature to regenerate itself. But nature can no longer regenerate itself due to the increase demand of human needs. This is now the start of environment degradation that contribute to many factors like climate change, weather disturbance and eventually affect the daily economic activities of the people. But nature bites back bringing suffering to people directly involved and those not involved to environment degradation. Non-culprit to environment degradation are also affected when nature bites back. In general, the enemy of nature are humans and therefore we have to build up and develop human resources management – humans living in harmony with nature. This problem is rather cultural covering 3 aspects; social, political and economic.
On September 24, 2004 the local government of Ngada organized a Management Team to do research on watershed management in Aesesa. FORPELDAS (Forum Peduli Lingkungan Daerah Aliran Sungai) was born. It is a community based organization for watershed management in Aemau sub-watershed in Nagekeo district. VSO Indonesia was involved through SPARK Program in this crucial undertaking in saving and rehabilitating the watershed and improve the livelihood of the community in the watershed.

The Challenge of the Placement.
I was lucky that my placement is with the government and has the support of the Bupati (Governor) the head of the district. I have the *Surat Keputusan* (appointment) from the Bupati giving me the task to do capacity building for FORPELDAS. It was an honor that I had Surat Keputusan from the Bupati. But working with the government entails lot of bureaucracy and some apathy from the civil servants. My work would be slow and won't be easy and therefore I had to be patience like a saint. I had to learn fast the Bahasa Indonesia for I will deal with people from grassroot and higher level that doesn't speak and understand English. My placement had hired a local counterpart that speaks good English and will be my interpreter. He had knowledge on agroforestry.
The thing that is most challenging in this meaningful development is to find where to make a good start. For obvious reason, in development work the hardest part where to make a good start. I fear the Murphy.s Law. If anything goes right everything goes right and if anything goes wrong everything goes wrong. I must find a good and right start in my development approach.
Another challenge is I am working with different development partners from different stakeholders with different perspective and cultural background in development approach. Since this a war against environment degradation and poverty it's a fight against overwhelming odds. We had to win a war without battle. Some of the partner's perspectives are focus on social aspect, some focus on organization and other focus on economic aspect. I prefer the combination of the 3 aspects of culture – social, political and economy. But I am more as economist and my priority is economic development of the watershed management. FORPELDAS as an organization was on the nursery level. From 1 to 5 in organizational level FORPELDAS is in the first level. To move them on the next level would be a struggle on my part. This is my task as capacity builder to push them to the next level.

The Campaign for Environment Awareness

"I did admire people who could sell the Eifel Tower and London Bridge. We know that this historical landmarks are beyond the commerce of men yet some people can sell it. They never coerce or force their buyer. Only thing they have is patience and good persuasion to convince their buyer. I am not interested in their swindling activities but rather their patience and their selling skills."

I know now where I will start. Together with my counterpart we evaluated the village and inter-village plan in Aemau Sub-Watershed that was plan in 2004. Basically, most of their plans (infrastructures, health services, education services, agricultural services, institutional development) were being implemented depending on the funds available. The weakest link is the planting of trees. The community may plant the trees because it was funded but after that what next - it is a question whether they will care for it or sustain planting of trees at community level. In business, you must have a good strategy in promoting your products to attract buyers. This is also the same in promoting planting of trees. I notice the Forestry office promote planting of trees for reforestation, water conservation, prevention of erosion and giving incentives. However, the community failed to appreciate the concern of the Forestry office. One thing I observed in seminars people love to talk very long in speeches and they use language that are too technical and very academic for grass roots level participants. I observed that the participants are so polite that they sit and listen. The next thing I would do is to motivate the community to plant their own trees for a sustainable reforestation.

Nature Savings Bank. I first start promoting planting trees by using an attractive scheme like investing 11,000 rupiah per tree and after 20 years the money they invested per tree will now value at 1,000,000 rupiah. This was criticized by the forestry and NGO personnel because I was promoting money. The natural law is people are motivated to do an activity which they see it will give them direct benefit. This is true for the marginalized people whose basic needs (food, clothing and shelter) are their priority. Talking to the marginalized people about ideas on environment, climate change, soil erosion, water conservation won't sell well to people who struggling with their basic economic needs. Never I talk to them like a scientist or a MBAer. I talk to them in a simple language they understand well. I want them to see that they can have a financial security in the future. Later the Forestry Office through Gerakan Rehabilitasi Hutan Nasional GERHAN adopted these promoting scheme in their *hutan rakyat.* Other stakeholders adopted this scheme. This scheme prevents the destruction of forest conserve areas.

Nature Water Pump. The next scheme is promoting forest conservation for water source. This different from *hutan rakyat* which is more on the economic aspect. This campaign is more on social aspect although it has relation to political and economic aspect. Water is a need in the community. The purpose of these planting trees are not for lumber but rather to harvest water. I explain the natural law that water will go down and seek its own level. Water may go up using water pump powered by engine or electric motor. By natural law water goes up because of the presence of trees. I usually give them an example easy for them to understand like mountain with forest and mountain without forest. Then I asked them which of the two mountains that gives water. They agreed that to have water they will plant trees. This term in Bahasa Indonesia is *penghijuan.* Part of the village plan is *penghijuan* on the water source and planting of fruit trees and timber trees around the earthen rain water catchment called *embung*. All of the villages in the watershed have requested additional *embung* from the local governmentoffices like the *Dinas Pertanian* (Agriculture Office).

Where are we now in watershed management?

With other stakeholders we agreed that our approach in watershed management must be holistic approach. Planting of the trees is just part of our holistic approach. We touch on the social aspect, political aspect and economic aspect. Watershed management is more on human resources management which is followed by natural resources management. FORPELDAS is our CBNRM. It is still on growing stage. FORPELDAS is undergoing reorganization and restructuring its organization chart in line with its mission, vision and goals. Constitution and by-laws had been drafted. The voice of the community must be heard. The planting of trees are integrated in the agroforestry, for identified conservation area for water source and tree farming. Included in the commodities are kimiri and cashew. Each village have several groups of community base

organization and been organized into a federation G. these two commodities are grown in the area and for conservation too. Request for farm to market road, health services, educational services, infrastructures have been integral part of the watershed.
My placement Dinas Pertanian – Nagekeo is very supportive to FORPELDAS and to the volunteer. Dinas Pertanian (Agriculture Office) have been allocating for FORPELDAS for watershed management. ANTARA, World Neighbors, YMTM are our team the helping capacity building for FORPELDAS.

Annex A.

Name of Partner organization	**Dinas Pertanian**	**Name of VSO volunteer**	**Jesus O. Amarilla**
Supervisor of the volunteer	**Yohana Kune**	**Job Ttile**	**Capacity Builder**
End of this report:	**December 30, 2008`**	**Report Submitted to:**	**Russ Cullinane**

For instructions on how VSO would like you to fill out this form, please refer to the Guidance Notes 9insert hyperlink)

1. Revisions to specific Placement Objectives/Monitoring Plan for the Placement:
   If there have been any changes made to the specific placement objectives and/or monitoring plan for the placement in the past three months, please outline these changes here. If not please progress to question 2.
2. Progress towards specific placement objectives:
   a. *List all the activities that the volunteer has been involved in during this reporting period in relation to the placement objective*
   b. *Describe any change that has resulted from these activities. If no change is yet visible, leave this next column blank for now and update in the next report.*
   c. *Provide evidence that demonstrates this change.*
   d. *Link to the appropriate specific placement objective*

a. Activities of the volunteer	**b. Result or Change Has there been progress? New skills? New procedures? Better service delivery?**	**c. Evidence How do you know this change has happened? Is it measurable or demonstrated?**	**d. Placement Objective Which objective(s) does this change corresponding to?**
FORPELDAS MEETING December 4, 2008 Preparation and coordinating the meeting of FORPELDAS and its stakeholders	Paradigm shift from stakeholders initiated meeting to FORPELDAS initiated meeting. It was the first that FORPELDAS invitation letters prepared and signed by its secretary. Previously it's the head of the Forestry Office and later the Agriculture Office signed invitation letters for the FORPELDAS meeting. This time the meeting was organized by FORPELDAS in coordination with Dinas Pertanian and YMTM for logistic support. Restructuring of the members and representative of FORPELDAS	Invitation letters for the FORPELDAS meeting was prepared and signed by its secretary. The recent FORPELDAS meeting was organized by FORPELDAS in collaboration with its stakeholders from the government and NGOs. The chairman of GAPOKTAN from each villages are now members and representative to FORPELDAS	
Coordinating with the Executive Committee of FORPELDAS, YMTM, *Dinas Pertanian*	A collaborating working team now working for the 9 villages in Aemau watershed.	Formation of collaborating team to assist FORPELDAS in Aemau watershed management.	
Level of the Organization	Level 1 – Pre-starter Accomplished Level 2 – Starter Accomplished Level 3 - Growing		

	Accomplished Level 4 - Autonomy Not Yet Level 5 – Self-Sustaining Not Yet		

e. Progress on Mainstreaming Disability:
All volunteers in Indonesia are asked to look for opportunities in their work and community to raise awareness about the rights of people with disabilities. Please describe any planned activities or results achieved for this objective.
Negotiating with volunteer for disability to make schedule for workshop on disability with FORPELDAS and the volunteer placement Dinas Pertanian.

f. Share Successes and challenges:
Please describe any successes and challenges that have affected the implementation of your work during this reporting period.

Successes	Challenges
People are aware the importance of FORPELDAS in linking the community to the local government. Local government supports FORPELDAS through giving priority for their village plan according to the availability of funds. High level of awareness on environment conservation by the community in Aemau sub-watershed. Evidence of 1000 hectares reforestation through GERHAN (National Reforestation) and the reduction of forest fires in the savannah by 80%. People in the watershed are aware of the importance of the trees for conservation of water, increasing rainfall pattern, prevent erosion and financial saving for their future. FORPELDAS is fully supported by Agriculture Office, local government of Nagekeo with backing up from other NGO stakeholders. The Agriculture Office is proactive and has vision for FORPELDAS which was a success. The *Pengurus* Forum (Officers and representatives) is active. Now it joined the collaborating team in evaluating the village plans in the 9 villages in Aemau sub-watershed and in the future can run FORPELDAS independently with the government and NGOs as its supporting team. Agriculture Office, BAPELDALDA (Planning Development Office) are two government institution in environment conservation. FORPELDAS is in the level 3 of the organizational development. It planned 1450 hectares for reforestation in different sites inside the sub-watershed. They lobbied with the Agriculture Office to support their reforestation program which includes tree farming and water conservation.	Development of Aemau sub-watershed would entail large amount of money considering the limited resources of the government. Some villages have appalling road which is difficult for transporting their farm produce to the market. Some villages need infrastructures for water supply. The difficulty of obtaining potable water source have been a milestone problem since the conception of FORPELDAS in 2004. FORPELDAS has strong support from the different stakeholders. We are now working for the changing the Pengurus Forum through election and hoping a new leader can lead FORPELDAS direction to its vision and mission. The proactive collaborating team have identified potential candidates who can lead FORPELDAS. The Kabupaten Nagekeo is still in transition period and funds are limited for infrastructure support services for the community in the watershed. Community in the watershed badly needed road repairs and construction for potable water supply. Increasing the income for the community is now a major challenges. Initial step to involve other government offices to make program for development for Aemau sub-watersed. Other income sourcing had to be improved like marketing linkage. Defining roles between men and women which will pave for giving opportunities for women in participation for the community development. Saving the watershed is the most challenging work since volunteer had to be savvy in politics, knowledge and experience in cross cultural relation and has a background as economist.

g. Recommendation or other comments for VSO:
VSO should support volunteers invited to international conference for case study presentation about CBNRM in their placement.
VSO should understand the concept of watershed management and support more watershed in Indonesia.

h. Please describe the process used in the completion of this report:

Meeting with the YMTM and Agriculture Office.

Signature	(Sgd)Yohanna Kune	(Sgd) Jesus O. Amarilla
	Line manager of VSO volunteer	VSO Volunteer