

World Vision, Inc.

**West Kalimantan Rehabilitation Program
Income Generation**

Submitted to USAID/OTI

Final Report

Contacts Information:

James Tumbuan, Country Director
Asteria Rajino, DMD Team Leader

Birgitta Soraya, Program Officer

World Vision Indonesia

Jl. Wahid Hasyim No.33

Jakarta 10340

Indonesia

Tel: 62 21 327 467

Fax: 62 21 830 5708

Laura Grosso

World Vision, Inc.

34734 Weyerhaeuser Way

Federal Way, WA

(202) 572-6344

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I. Executive Summary

<p>Organization: World Vision, Inc.</p> <p>Mailing Address in Indonesia: Jl.Wahid Hasyim No.33 Jakarta 10340</p> <p>Mailing Address in USA: Laura Grosso World Vision, Inc. 34734 Weyerhaeuser Way Federal Way, WA</p>	<p>Contact Person: James Tumbuan, Country Director Asteria Rajino, DMD Team Leader Birgitta Soraya, Program Officer</p> <p>Telephone: 62 21 327 467 - Indonesia (202) 572-6344 - USA</p> <p>Fax: 62 21 230 8750</p> <p>Internet Address: James_Tumbuan@wvi.org Asteria_rajino@wvi.org Birgitta_Sumardiman@wvi.org lgrosso@worldvision.org</p>
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Program Title: West Kalimantan Rehabilitation Program

Grant No. DAIJ0719

Country/Region: Indonesia/ West Kalimantan

Disaster/Hazard: Ethnic Conflict in Central Kalimantan

Time period covered by this report: March 10 to September 10, 2003

The violent conflict between Dayak and Madurese started in 1983 when the Government of Indonesia – sponsored resettlement program moved many landless peasants from Java and the island of Madura (southeast of Java) to West Kalimantan. The program offered free land, housing and food aid to the migrants. Since that time, the fears that the migrants will take away land and jobs from the indigenous people has fueled the tensions between the Dayak, who make up 40 per cent of West Kalimantan's population, and the immigrant Madurese. Dayak communities have been dispossessed as outsiders in government-supported resettlements, urban development, and large-scale commercial enterprise schemes have overtaken their traditional forestlands.

Initially, Indonesian authorities tried to represent the violence in West Kalimantan as a conflict between two hotheaded ethnic groups -- Madurese men who popularly believed to be quick to take offence, and the Dayak, who make much of their former reputation as headhunters. Reports also played on religious differences between these communities. Settlers from Java and Madura are largely Muslim in contrast to the predominantly Christian animist Dayak. These simplistic explanations ignored the complex history of conflict in this area and deliberately downplayed the role of transmigration.

Violence between the Dayak and Madurese has occurred in West Kalimantan eight times in the last two decades. In the past two years, the ethnic conflict has resulted in the displacement of total of 68,874 IDPs (12,450 Madurese families) to host families and camps in Pontianak and Sambas Districts. Hatred, fear, suspicion, and unwelcoming attitudes prevented the IDPs from returning to their homes in Sambas district. The Government of Indonesia (GOI) over the past two years has tried to develop an IDP relocation strategy but has had very little success. However, lately there has been positive progress. The government put more effort in encouraging the IDPs to move to the relocation sites. They also provided compensation packages that have been received upon the IDP arrival at their new homes.

World Vision, Inc. (WV), through the West Kalimantan Rehabilitation Program (WKRP) continues to assist the vulnerable IDP population in the relocation sites, with not only rebuilding and rehabilitating key infrastructure, but also revitalizing agriculture production. Rebuilding and rehabilitating allows all part of community (resident and relocated IDPs) to work together to rehabilitate their community infrastructure, while revitalize agriculture production allows them to produce vegetables, fruits, and other food which useful to maintain their standard of health.

Integrated with OFDA-funded Food For Work and agriculture assistance, WKRP provided the community, particularly women, vocational training and supported commodity, so that community members participated in increasing household income. Additionally, the program also aimed to strengthen social and economic ties, and retain their pre-conflict standard of living. The type of training was determined by the March 2003 PLA, as well as commodity support.

The target populations of the WKRP-OTI Income Generation Project was 334 women (IDPs and local) located in 4 relocation sites of Sungai Rasau, Sumber Bahagia, Sido Mulya, and Parit Makmur. Accomplishments during the project period are as follows:

- ❖ Increase skills of 334 women on sewing, handy craft, and food processing. A total of 14 groups were formed for sewing, 4 groups for handicrafts, and 8 groups for food processing. Each group consist of 4 – 21 women.
- ❖ Distributed supported commodities for three groups of sewing and weaving, food processing, and handicrafts.

II. Program Overview

A. Program Goal and Objective

Goal: To increase food availability at the household level among vulnerable and displaced families in relocation areas of West Kalimantan

Objective 1: Increase the skill and knowledge of community members particularly women, through vocational training.

The period of vocational training was in June to September 2003. The beneficiary
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received not only the skills and knowledge on the subject (sewing and waving, handy craft, and food processing), but also the technical skills on machine reparation, financial management, book keeping, and marketing.

The allocation of group participants in each of relocation area are:

	Sewing & waving	Handy craft	Food processing
Sungai Rasau	10	4	5
Sumber Bahagia	1	0	3
Sido Mulya	1	0	0
Parit Makmur	2	0	0
Total	14	4	8

Objective 2: To provide additional input to support family income generation

The West Kalimantan Rehabilitation Program (WKRP) – income generation provided additional inputs for the training purpose, and beneficiary first investment/venture

Sewing & Weaving

Types of clothes (cotton, hard cloth)
 Threads
 Pattern
 Zipper
 Various size of needles
 Scissors
 Rulers
 Marker
 Button
 Sewing machine
 Hemming machine
 Iron
 Button hole
 Button plate
 Weave equipments

Food processing

Frying pan
 Knife
 Salt
 Oil
 Scale
 Stove
 Basin
 Cooking pot
 Sieve

Handicrafts

Threads
 String
 Nails
 Pattern book
 Scissors
 Pencil
 Small knives
 Coloring
 Gloves
 Bamboos

B. Profile of Targeted Population and Critical Needs

The target locations of target population for this program were (1) Sumber bahagia, (2) Sungai Rassau, (3) Sido Mulya, and (4) Parit Makmur). In delivering its assistance, WV ensured that equal and proportional aid were provided to Madurese IDPs and local poor community members (Dayak and Melayu).

Despite the government attempts to provide IDPs with assets to rebuild their lives, it is impossible for them to immediately recover and not require further assistance. West Kalimantan Rehabilitation Program (WKRK) assisted the vulnerable IDP population, with rebuilding, rehabilitating key infrastructure, and revitalizing agriculture production. Rebuilding and rehabilitating gave an opportunity to the community to rehabilitate their community infrastructure, while revitalize agriculture production allowed them to produce vegetables, fruits, and other food which useful to maintain their standard of health. The WKRK-income generation activity provided a possibility for the IDPs, particularly women, to increase the household income, and increase the food availability at the household level.

C. Geographic Locations



Location	HH	IDPs	Local
1.Sungai Rasau	1,219	849	370
2.Parit Makmur	297	110	187
3.Sumber Bahagia	253	188	65
4.Sido Mulyo	204	29	175
Total	1,973	1,176	797

III. Program Performance

Goal: To increase food availability at the household level among vulnerable and displaced families in relocation areas in West Kalimantan

Objective 1: Increase the skill and knowledge of community members particularly women, through vocational training

Activities:

- ❖ Conduct PLA Survey in targeted locations
- ❖ Hire and train community motivators
- ❖ Hire technical support, as needed
- ❖ Conduct vocational training
- ❖ Establish workshop as learning and production centre

Accomplishment:

Prior to the program start up, the team conducted the Participatory Learning Action (PLA) within the targeted community with first, socialized the goal and objective of the vocational training program.

Training time schedule

There was a concern from the team in regards to the community enthusiasm against the new program. The community has been very busy with various programs organized by WKRP or other NGOs operated in the area, it was a worry that an additional activity might burden the community further. In responding to this matter, and to make the program more effective, the team requested the community to list their activities within one day during the PLA. It was hoped by listing these activities, both, the team and community, may chose an appropriate time to held the vocational training. Based on the findings, the community agreed to have the training between 10 am to 3 pm. Below was the compilation of community daily activities:

Time	Activities
4.30 – 6.30 am	Morning prayer, cooking breakfast, and prepare the children to go to school
6.30 – 9.00 am	For mothers with under five or under two children → feeding, bathing, and taking care of the house For mothers without under five or under two children → participate in agriculture activities. For women youth → helping the mothers in taking care of the house, washing the dishes and clothes
9.00 – 10.00 am	Prepare lunch and dinner
10.00 – 3.00 pm	Break time
3.00 – 4.00 pm	Cultivate the land
4.00 – 5.00 pm	Prepare children for dinner, cleaning the backyard
5.00 – 9.00 pm	Watching TV, helping children with school work, cleaning house

 The agreed time for vocational training

Type of training

It was the aim of the WKRP-OTI Income Generation Project to increase the household income through the improvement of knowledge and skills of targeted beneficiaries. The list of vocational trainings preferred by community members is as follows:

- ❖ Sewing
- ❖ Plaited mat
- ❖ Plaited basket
- ❖ Plaited wool
- ❖ Furniture making
- ❖ Electronic reparation
- ❖ Fish net making
- ❖ Cookie baking
- ❖ Plaited bamboo
- ❖ Knitting
- ❖ Wood carving
- ❖ Flower handicrafts
- ❖ Food processing
- ❖ Woven cloth

 The chosen training

Through discussions, the World Vision team and community members agreed to group the preferences into three areas: (1) Sewing and weaving, (2) Food processing, and (3) handicrafts (plaited mat).

Training implementation

To make the training more focused, the team grouped the beneficiaries based on the relocation area and similar interests. The group size varied between 4 to 22 women, in which each group was responsible to choose one leader who would be responsible for member participation, and the storage of the machine and other equipments. Each group decided among themselves where was the best place to have the training and storage the machines and other equipment. As soon as the groups were formed, each group leader was chosen, and the venue for training and storage was agreed. Then, World Vision distributed the commodities and conducted the training. Training was conducted in June to end of August 2003.

To deliver the training material to the beneficiaries, World Vision coordinated with the GOI Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). The DTI provided experienced trainers and training modules for three (sewing and weaving, food processing and handicrafts).

To make the training run effectively, the team and targeted beneficiaries established group ground rules, including:

- ❖ Each group has to have group leader, book keeper, and marketer
- ❖ The training starts at 10 am and ends at 3 pm
- ❖ The training day for sewing and weaving: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for handicrafts: Tuesday and Thursday, while for food processing: Monday

- ❖ The participant who was absent of more than 3 times with unclear reason would be dropped from the program, and all the materials would be given back to the group
- ❖ The transport of commodities from the distribution site to the storage place is the responsibility of each group.
- ❖ All members are responsible to the maintenance and safety of all machines and other equipment. Any damages or losses will be the responsibility of the group members
- ❖ The participants are obliged to provide other small training supplies, such as scissors, pencils, paper, needles, knives, cassava (for food processing), cutting boards, small frying pans, and ingredients. World Vision will provide the larger equipment, such as sewing and hemming machines, stoves, and looms.
- ❖ The group members settle any disputes within the group. When needed, World Vision will act as mediator
- ❖ Every participant needs to produce one product by the end of the program. The product should meet project standards and will be graded by the trainers.
- ❖ It is important to continually practice skills learned even after the program ends. The team will regularly monitor project progress.

Objective 2: To provide additional input to support family income generation

Activities:

- ❖ Identify need on additional input through PLA survey
- ❖ Procurement of machinery / tools
- ❖ Conduct training on utilizing and maintaining machinery / tools
- ❖ Hand over machinery / tools to community

Accomplishment:

The implementation of vocational training was supported with the provision of additional inputs as agreed by the community. The details of the commodity provided could be seen in the attached commodity report. The distribution of supported commodities were conducted to individuals and groups. Large equipment such as sewing, hemming machine, irons, looms, and stoves were distributed in groups, while small inputs such as thread, patterns, sieves, frying spoons, buttons, and fabric were distributed to individuals. The distribution was conducted in June and September 2003. The commodities distributed in June was aimed for training purposes, while September distribution was intended for group first investment/venture in rolling out their businesses. The socialization of the group investment/venture distribution was conducted as soon as the training program was ended. It aimed to give the community clear understanding on the use of the additional commodity, and why the additional inputs distributed to group not individually.

Prior to the project end, the team continuously monitored the progress of each group ensuring the end product that need to be produced by each of participants at the end of the training. During the field staffs monitoring visit, a 2-hours technical training was conducted to each group. The training intended to teach participants on the reparation and maintenance of their machines. Additionally, the World Vision field staff also taught the participants book keeping, simple financial journals, market allocation, and management skills.

IV. Challenges

Beneficiaries, at first, regarded the WKRP-vocational training program with a cynical attitude. Beneficiaries were reluctant to participate in project activities and many of them asked to be paid for their participation. Only a small portion of potential beneficiaries were willing to participate voluntarily. As a result, there were only 4 groups formed and trained in the first two months of project activity. However, with time and group success, the more cynical members of the target population asked to join the project. With the increased interest in participation, groups have now not only the skills and knowledge, but also the product orders for group success [including orders for uniforms, prayer rugs, skirts, cassava crackers, chips, and traditional woven cloth]. Orders come from schools, religious groups, and cloth merchants.

The project was also challenged by an inadequate training facility and limited beneficiary schedules. As more NGOs came to the relocation area and delivered various assistance, it became more difficult for beneficiaries to allocate their limited time to attending the WKRP trainings. Moreover, mothers often bring their children to the training. Combining learning and child care made it very difficult for some mothers to concentrate, especially when the training venue was relatively small. In addition, some women were illiterate which delayed class and group progress.

V. Commodity report



"Compilation-commodity II.xls"

VI. Finance report

It will be submitted separately