

Final Report

Emergency and Relief Assistance for Displaced Madurese in West Kalimantan

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the final report for the Catholic Relief Services Indonesia (CRS/ID) Emergency and Relief Assistance for Displaced Madurese in West Kalimantan program (ERADM). The report covers the life of program activities from the start of implementation in September 2002 through the two extension periods and program closure on March 31, 2004.

CRS/ID through the Emergency and Relief Assistance for Displaced Madurese in West Kalimantan program has been assisting the vulnerable Madurese IDP population and surrounding host communities, through integrated programmatic activities aimed at improving the livelihoods of these groups within the targeted areas.

Through support from the **United States Agency for International Development Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)** CRS was able to conduct: (1) Agriculture activities: agricultural technical assistance, distribution of seeds, agricultural tools and agricultural IEC materials; (2) Health activities: Community based health programming which focused on trainings at the community level on public health and hygiene, midwife training, posyandu cadre (village health worker) training, and revitalization of health services through the distribution of health IEC materials, posyandu (village health post) equipment and basic medical equipment to midwives and puskesmas (District level government health facilities) and (3) funding for the construction of community selected and implemented infrastructure improvement projects in the targeted communities.

Based on initial support from OFDA CRS was able to leverage additional support from other donors. CRS received support from the **World Food Programme (WFP)** Indonesia. Through this support, CRS has been able to distribute 1,184,472.06 Kg of WFP donated rice to approximately 2,000 households within the targeted communities thereby improving food availability and providing incentives for community led infrastructure improvement projects.

Through support from the **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)**, CRS has able to distribute organic fertilizer: 612, 650 kg of chicken manure and 392, 875 kg of lime to approximately 2,000 households to assist with the cultivation of farmland in the targeted communities.

In anticipation of the conclusion of the program by the end of March 2004, CRS began the implementation of its phase out strategy to facilitate the transition of the program from emergency response into sustainable development programming. Under this strategy CRS/ID will continue programming in the relocation areas even after the ERADM closes. CRS will operate in the following sectors: Agriculture - which will focus on improved market access for farmers, and Health - Community Based Health Program (CBHP) which continue to focus

on improved access to quality village level health services, Peacebuilding – which will focus on continuing activities to support integration efforts between the Madurese and local communities.

II. PROJECT PROFILE

Project title: Livelihood Assistance for the displaced Madurese in West Kalimantan

Type of disaster: Ethnic conflicts between Dayaks/Malays and the Madurese

Program Area: West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Direct participants: 1,624 Internally Displaced People (IDP) families
198 local families
Local government
Ethnic, religious and civil society leaders
Total: 1,822 families

Table 1. Target sites

Location	# IDP households	# Local households	Total
SP 1 Parit Madani Tebang Kacang	496	84	580
SP 2 Parit Bhakti Suci Tebang Kacang	279	12	291
SP 3 Parit Ekonomi Tebang Kacang	401	27	428
Parit Haji Ali	49	47	96
Bhakti Suci	349	21	370
Pulau Nyamuk	57	0	57
Total	1,624	198	1,822

Project time frame: 12 months (March 1, 2003 – March 31, 2004)

Funding: US\$ 832,350.00

III. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A. Background

In mid-March 1999, in the Sambas region of West Kalimantan, over 78,000 Madurese were expelled from their homes and villages by a combination of Dayak, Chinese and Malays. This resulted in catastrophic violence with mass killings (officially about 200 people) and property destruction. Due to this conflict, the Madurese fled to Pontianak, the main

city of West Kalimantan and the provincial capital, and camped in several sports facilities, government-built barracks warehouses and other public buildings. Living conditions in these places were poor, yet due to a lack of alternatives, many Madurese Internally Displaced People (IDPs) stayed for more than 2 years. Tensions engendered by the perceived negative effects of their presence (occupation of public spaces, increased crime, strain on public services) between the Madurese in the temporary camps, and the local people occasionally turned violent during that time.

In an effort to find a solution, the Government of Indonesia (GoI) built resettlement sites outside of Pontianak. Occupants of the temporary camps in Pontianak were offered two options – accept 2.5 million rupiah (*equal to US\$ 295.00*) and a house and land in the resettlement sites or 5 million rupiah (*equal to US\$588.00*) to find their own permanent accommodations. Through this assistance program, the temporary camps in Pontianak were cleared, helping to reduce the potential for conflict between the urban locals and the Madurese.

The Local Government was not consistent in providing the Madurese regular emergency needs like food and income generation programs that would allow them to sustain themselves in the underdeveloped resettlement sites. Because of limited livelihood alternatives in the camps, the Madurese had to seek employment and income outside of the camps in Pontianak, Ketapang and other areas. Unfortunately job openings are limited and there is an increasing potential for renewed conflict as many of the unemployed Madurese and local community laborers compete for employment.

As many of the displaced Madurese were previously farmers it was crucial to identify assistance possibilities that provided these families with the required basic needs in the relocation sites that will also allow for income generation and employment potential. Improved sustainable livelihood strategies would reduce the need for the Madurese to seek employment outside of the camps and would reduce the potential for renewed conflict.

To achieve this several immediate needs were identified:

- The means to cultivate and till their properties to ensure that crops will develop to full potential and provide cost recovery schemes.
- Improvement to infrastructure programs to provide better living conditions.
- Training for community based public health and hygiene programming.
- Activities that support peace and integration potentials between the Madurese and the local population.

These activities will help to provide the basic necessities for the IDPs to maintain a productive presence in these relocation sites and also provide new employment possibilities for both the IDP's and rural host population. This program will provide the displaced communities with a means of developing their communities through a participatory process which would help ensure that the specific activities and programs would be appropriate for the target population needs. In this program, CRS will also engage in a process of community building through promoting understanding of cultural and communication differences, and helping to address social and economic injustice. In this way, the development of livelihoods will be likely through greater self-reliance and greater integration into local communities.

B. Target areas and beneficiaries

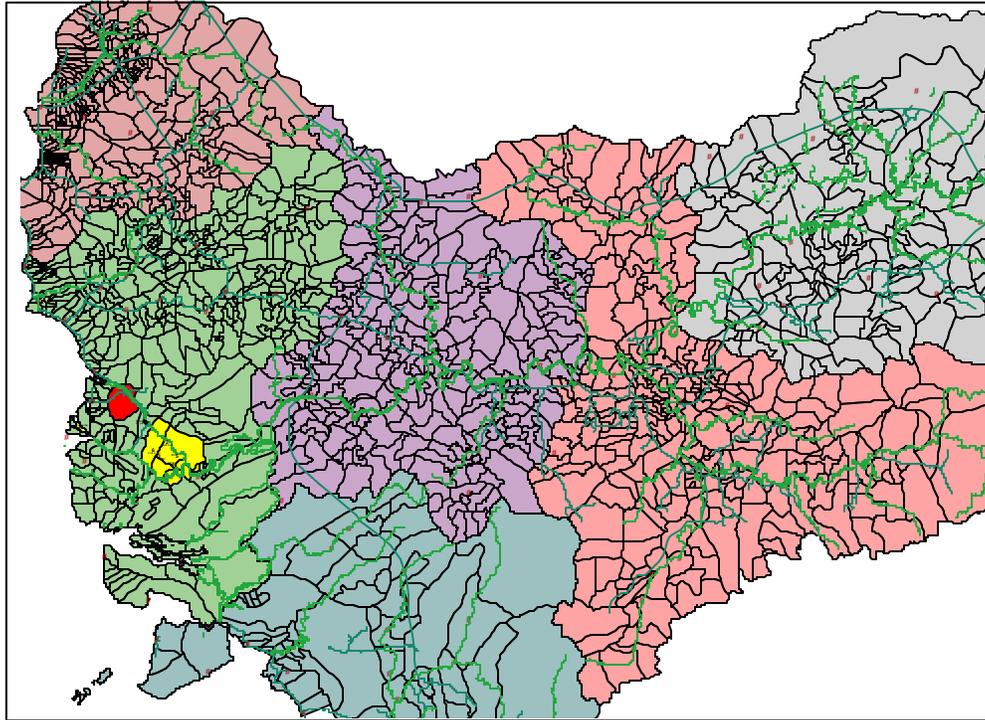
CRS and World Vision coordinated project activities to ensure coverage over the majority of the relocation sites. CRS focused on six relocation sites as follows:

Table 2. Project sites and beneficiaries*

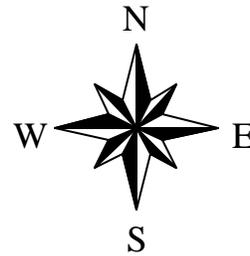
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SP 1 Parit Madani Tebang Kacang	496	84	580
SP 2 Parit Bhakti Suci Tebang Kacang	279	12	291
SP 3 Parit Ekonomi Tebang Kacang	401	27	428
Parit Haji Ali	49	47	96
Bhakti Suci	349	21	370
Pulau Nyamuk	57	0	57
Total	1,624	198	1,822

*Beneficiary numbers fluctuated over the course of the project due to population movement and some beneficiaries were disallowed from participation because they did not reside full-time at the site, a prerequisite for project participation. Number stabilized at 1,822 from September 2003 onwards.

West Kalimantan

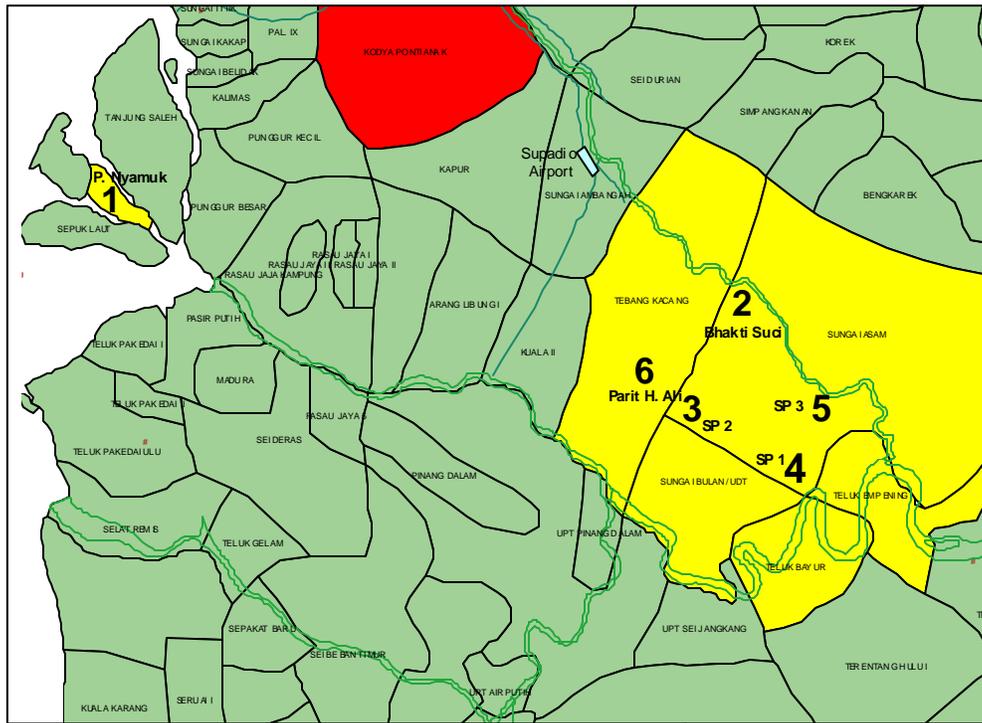


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-  Kota kecamatan.shp
-  Jalan.shp
- Administrasi.shp
-  KAPUAS HULU
-  KETAPANG
-  KODYA PONTIANAK
-  PONTIANAK
-  SAMBAS
-  SANGGAU
-  SINTANG
-  Kalbar.shp
-  Relocation site / CRS Project site



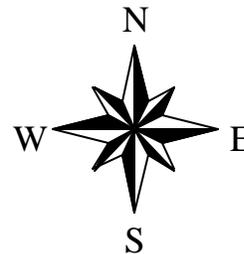
GIS - Geographic Information System
Catholic Relief Services
Indonesia

CRS PROJECT SITE



Number of Households

- 1. P. NYamuk = 57 ldp hh
- 2. Bhakti Suci = 349 ldp hh, 21 Local hh
- 3. SP 2 = 279 ldp hh, 12 Local hh
- 4. SP 1 = 496 ldp hh, 84 Local hh
- 5. SP 3 = 401 ldp hh, 84 Local hh
- 6. Parit H. ALi = 49 ldp hh, 47 Local hh



Geographic Information System - GIS
Catholic Relief Services
Indonesia

C. Organizational profiles

Catholic Relief Services is an international relief and development organization founded in 1943, serving the poor in over 90 countries worldwide. CRS provides direct aid to the poor, involves people in their own development and works to remove the causes of poverty and promote social justice. CRS has been working in Indonesia since 1957 and currently focuses on the geographic areas of Central and East Java, West Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara Timur and Nusa Tenggara Barat. CRS conducts activities in solidarity with partners in the sectors of peacebuilding, capacity-building, sustainable agriculture, health, microfinance and emergency assistance.

Gemawan – Divisi Kemanusiaan was selected as CRS' implementing partner for this project. Gemawan, Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Swadaya dan Mandiri (Organization for the Development of an Independent and Self-supporting Community), is based in West Kalimantan and was founded in 1999. Its mission is to strengthen civil society through political awareness, community organization, advocacy, humanitarian assistance and promotion of social justice and economic independence. Gemawan has projects in humanitarian assistance, anti-corruption, gender empowerment, and education located in various sites in West Kalimantan. Gemawan is also involved in CRS' capacity-building and emergency mitigation programs.

Konservasi Borneo was contracted to implement a limited scale trial of coastal sediments as an alternative to ash as a soil amendment. Konservasi Borneo was established in 2000 with the mission of protecting natural resources while improving community socio-economic conditions. The NGO implemented a similar trial in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) at Sumber Bahagia, another relocation site also served by World Vision.

IV. PROJECT DESIGN

A. Goal

Help communities affected by the ethnic conflicts to recover from the disaster and reduce their vulnerability to future disasters.

B. Overall objective

Restore, on a more sustainable basis, the livelihood of 1,500 IDP families and 500 households of local people of Dayak and Malay descent located in the relocation areas.

1. Specific Objective 1

To assist the Madurese in developing livelihood schemes that will help ensure that basic family needs are met.

As stated in proposal

Activities: Ongoing clearance of land surrounding the houses and cultivation of the land for home and cooperative gardening schemes, seeds and tools distributions, seeds plantation, and improved irrigation and farming systems.

Actual achievements

This objective was primarily addressed by activities in the agriculture sector, as the majority of IDPs have a background in agriculture and most of the relocation sites are considered agricultural sites. The agriculture program focused on providing the agricultural inputs necessary to cultivate the land, improving the infrastructure to support agriculture and on increasing farmers' knowledge of sustainable resource management for agriculture in the sites. Agricultural inputs were needed because the IDPs were starting with very few inputs and the particular type of land in the sites (mostly peat-land) requires high inputs in order to become productive. Infrastructure such as improved drainage, water control and bridges for access to fields and market was also necessary to support agriculture. Finally, the IDPs had little or no experience managing the peat soils that dominate in the sites; yet managing these soils effectively and sustainably requires high levels of skills and knowledge. The agriculture program focused on addressing these needs. In summary, the agriculture program focused on:

- Provision of agricultural inputs
- Agricultural extension and training
- Development of infrastructure

a) AGRICULTURAL INPUTS DISTRIBUTED

- Seeds
- Tools
- Lime
- Organic fertilizer (farmyard manure)
- Tree crops

Table 3. Land Total landholdings per household (IDP)

Location	home garden	farming land	Total
SP 1	0.25 ha	1.5 ha	1.75 ha
SP 2	600 m ²	.5 ha	.56 ha
SP 3	600 m ²	.5 ha	.56 ha
Parit Haji Ali	600 m ²	.5 ha	.56 ha
Bhakti Suci (non-agric site)	600 m ²		.06 ha
Pulau Nyamuk	.25 ha	1.5 ha	1.75 ha



Housing condition before CRS Intervention on agriculture program

The primary focus of this project was to promote vegetable production as a way to increase farmers' incomes. So households participating in this project set aside part of their land (as shown in the tables below) for vegetable production. Vegetable seeds were distributed as a package, along with lime and organic fertilizer, and the quantities distributed were calibrated based on the land areas listed below. Those who cultivated larger areas of land received more and those

who cultivated smaller areas of land received less. The size of land area set aside for vegetable production depended on the size of total landholdings (listed in the table above), constituting only a portion of the total. Farmers grew other crops on the other portion of their land, including rice, cassava, corn, taro, pineapple, banana and many other crops.

Table 4. Land area dedicated to vegetable production (IDPs)

Location	Land area
SP 1	1,000 m ²
SP 2	600 m ²
SP 3	1,000 m ²
Parit Haji Ali	600 m ²
Bhakti Suci (non-agriculture site)	200 m ²
Pulau Nyamuk	1,000 m ²

Table 5. Land area dedicated to vegetable production (local people)

Location	Land area
SP 1	200 m ²
SP 2	200 m ²
SP 3	200 m ²
Parit Haji Ali	200 m ²
Bhakti Suci (non-agriculture site)	200 m ²
Pulau Nyamuk	200 m ²

i. Vegetable seeds

CRS-Gemawan chose to promote a diversity of vegetable crops as the primary cash crops. Vegetables were chosen because of the profit potential, marketability, compatibility with soil conditions and quick growing time. Vegetable selections varied by location, according to agro-ecological conditions and requests from the people. Vegetable seeds were distributed in 2 phases, with 2/3 of the quantities shown below distributed in June 2003 and 1/3 distributed in December 2003. The distribution was conducted in 2 phases because the risks for the first plantings were high: land was still new, farmers had limited knowledge of how to cultivate on peat soils, incidence of pest and disease was high, and water management was potentially problematic (the former swamplands are prone to flooding). Distribution in 2 phases allowed farmers to begin planting and ensured that farmers would have a supply of seeds in the event of crop failure, while CRS-Gemawan worked to improve conditions at the sites and increase farmers' knowledge. All seeds are non-hybrid varieties.

Table 6. Seeds distributed per household – June and December 2003

Seed type	Relocation											
	SP 1		SP 3		SP 2		Bhakti Suci		Parit H. Ali		Pulau Nyamuk	
	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP
	HH		HH		HH		HH		HH		HH	
	496	84	400	27	280	12	349	21	61	47	56	0

Quantities distributed per household (grams)

Bittermelon 'Sakura'	835.5	252.5			504.0	252.5						
String bean 'Perkasa'			835.5	252.5	504.0	252.5						
Cowpea '777'	835.5	252.5									835.5	
Cucumber 'Panda'							160.2	252.5				
Amaranth 'Campaka'			261.0	79.2								
Tomato 'Ratna'	261.0	79.2			157.5	79.2			157.5	79.2	261.0	
Mustard greens 'Tosakan'			261.0	79.2			50.1	79.2	157.5	79.2		
Kangkung 'Bangkok'							160.2	336.6	157.5	194.7		
Small chili pepper 'Bara'											261.0	
Eggplant 'Dadali'			261.0	79.2							261.0	
Green onion 'Gracea'					105.0	52.8	33.4	52.8	105.0	52.8		
Mung bean 'Sriti'	1,174.5	355.1	1,174.5	355.1	710.1	355.1	225.0	355.1	710.1	355.1	1,174.5	
Ground nut 'Pelanduk'	1,174.5	355.1	1,174.5	355.1	710.1	355.1	225.0	355.1	710.1	355.1	1,174.5	
Soybean 'Willis'	1,174.5	355.1	1,174.5	355.1	710.1	355.1	225.0	355.1	710.1	355.1	1,174.5	

- Beneficiary numbers per location varied slightly between the first and second distributions – the greatest discrepancy is that 12 families from Parit Haji Ali were disallowed from receiving seeds during the second distribution because they no longer resided full-time at the site, a prerequisite to participation in the project. Also a few families received higher quantities of seeds due to unavailability of the correct package size.

Table 7. Total amount of seeds distributed in 2003*

Seed type	Grand Total (kg)	Locations
Bittermelon 'Sakura'	583.82	SP 1 & SP 2
String bean 'Perkasa'	488.14	SP 2 & SP 3
Cowpea '777'	483.79	SP 1 & Pulau Nyamuk
Cucumber 'Panda'	61.21	Bhakti Suci
Amaranth 'Campaka'	107.28	SP 3
Tomato 'Ratna'	210.57	SP 1, SP 2, Parit H. Ali & P. Nyamuk
Mustard greens 'Tosakan'	138.25	SP 3, Parit H. Ali & Bhakti Suci
Kangkung Bangkok	82	Bhakti Suci & Parit H. Ali
Small chili pepper 'Bara'	15.49	Pulau Nyamuk
Eggplant 'Dadali'	122.48	Pulau Nyamuk & SP 3
Green onion 'Gracea'	50.4	SP 2, Bhakti Suci & Parit H. Ali
Mung bean 'Sriti'	1,514.57	All relocations
Ground nut 'Pelanduk'	1,514.57	All relocations
Soybean 'Willis'	1,514.57	All relocations

*These totals include quantities of seeds set aside for cultivation of demonstration plots in each relocation site.

ii. Organic fertilizer

The peat soils found at most of the sites are poor in nutrients and would not support agriculture without additional inputs. Furthermore, most of the IDPs cannot afford to buy fertilizers (whether chemical or organic) and do not have immediate sources on site (e.g. livestock manure). The IDPs can, however, make compost out of organic materials available at the sites, though this requires some time to prepare. It was decided to distribute organic fertilizers for them to use while CRS-Gemawan conducted agricultural extension activities on the benefits and preparation methods for composts. The organic fertilizer was distributed along with the seeds in 2 phases and the total amount distributed per household is shown below:

Table 8. Organic fertilizer distribution

Location	Households (HH)		Total HH	Quantity/HH (kg)	Total Quantity (kg)
SP 1	IDP	496	580	225	111,600
	LP	84		100	8,400
SP 2	IDP	280	292	150	42,000
	LP	12		100	1,200
SP 3	IDP	400	427	225	90,000
	LP	27		100	2,700
Bhakti Suci	IDP	349	370	75	26,175
	LP	21		100	2,100
Parit H. Ali	IDP	61*	108	150*	8,550
	LP	47		100	4,700

Pulau Nyamuk	IDP	57	57	225	12,825
	LP	0			
Grand Total			1,834		310,250

* 12 families from Parit Haji Ali were disallowed from receiving the second distribution of 50 kg of organic fertilizer per household because they no longer resided full-time at the site, a prerequisite to participation in the project.



Home gardening. CRS intervention on Agricultural extension and training

iii. Lime

The peat soils found at most of the sites can be very acidic, making it very difficult to produce good yields and predisposing plants to nutrient deficiencies and attack by pests and diseases. With the soil pH at 4 or below in many of the sites, lime application at rates of up to 4 to 5 metric tons per hectare was recommended to bring the soil pH up to the minimum acceptable levels required by most plants. However, lime is prohibitively expensive to apply at high rates, particularly for smallholder farmers. Lime was distributed to farmers for application to a portion of their land, allowing them to cultivate immediately on a portion of their land. Farmers would use ash to raise the pH on their other land but only after CRS-Gemawan conducted training on environmentally safer alternatives to slash and burn to produce ash. Lime was distributed as follows:

Table 9. Lime distribution – June 2003

Location	Households (HH)		Total HH	Quantity/HH (kg)	Total Quantity (kg)	Total Quantity (kg)
SP 1	IDP	496	580	175	86,800	91,000
	LP	84		50	4,200	
SP 2	IDP	280	292	100	28,000	28,600
	LP	12		50	600	
SP 3	IDP	400	427	175	70,000	71,350
	LP	27		50	1,350	
Bhakti Suci	IDP	349	370	25	8,725	9,775

	LP	21		50	1,050	
Parit H. Ali	IDP	61	108	100	6,100	8,450
	LP	47		50	2,350	
Pulau Nyamuk*	IDP	57	57	0	0	0
	LP	0				
Grand Total			1,834			209,175

*Lime was not distributed to Pulau Nyamuk as the soil pH there is near neutral – the soil type is different from that found at other relocation sites.

iv. Agricultural tools



Agriculture set tools distribution preparation

Agricultural tools were distributed to the farmers to allow them to clear and more effectively cultivate the land. The tools distributed in 2003 are different in type, quality, and quantity with the tools distributed in 2002 in the previous 3-month project. The tools distributed in 2003 varied depending on conditions at each location. For instance, the soils at SP 1, SP 3 and Bhakti Suci are more

effectively cultivated with a hoe (tajak layang). The soils at SP 2 and Parit Haji Ali are more fibric (not as decomposed) and therefore require a rake for cultivation. Handsaws were provided to each group at Parit Haji Ali so that the farmers there could continue to clear their land. Watering cans and rakes were distributed per group rather than per family because of cost considerations and also to help build group solidarity and cooperation. The tools were distributed as follows:

Table 10. Tools distribution – July 2003

Location	Households (HH)		Farmer Groups	Name of Tools	Quantity (pc)	Remark
SP 1	IDP	496	19	Hoe	496	1 per HH
				Watering can 10 ltr	95	5 per group
	LP	84	4	Hoe	84	1 per HH
				Watering can 10 ltr	20	5 per group
SP 2	IDP	280	13	Rake	65	5 per group
				Watering can 10 ltr	65	5 per group

	LP	12	1	Rake	5	5 per group
				Watering can 10 ltr	5	5 per group
SP 3	IDP	400	16	Hoe	400	1 per HH
				Watering can 10 ltr	79	5 per group
	LP	27	2	Hoe	27	1 per HH
				Watering can 10 ltr	10	5 per group
Bhakti Suci	IDP	349	14	Hoe	370	1 per HH
	LP	21	1	Watering can 10 ltr	90	5 per group
Parit H. Ali	IDP	61	4	Handsaw	4	1 per group
				Rake	20	5 per group
				Watering can 10 ltr	20	5 per group
	LP	47	1	-	-	None*
Pulau Nyamuk	IDP + LP	57	3	Shovel	56	1 per HH
				Watering can 10 ltr	15	5 per group

*The local people near Parit Haji Ali did not want to receive agricultural tools because they said they did not have a need for them.

v. Tree crops

Tree crops were distributed to contribute to crop diversity at the sites and to provide alternative future sources of income for farmers. Two tree species were distributed to all sites, soursop and neem, which can be used in making natural pesticides. Soursop and the other trees distributed produce fruits that are marketable in raw or processed forms. The types of trees distributed in each site depended on the conditions at each site and requests of the people. The polybags were given as a starter supply to be used for planting of the neem and soursop seeds. The tree crops were distributed as follows:

Table 11. Tree crops distribution – March 2004*

Tree type	Relocation site											
	SP 1		SP 3		SP 2		Bhakti Suci		Parit H. Ali		Pulau Nyamuk	
	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP	IDPs	LP
	HH		HH		HH		HH		HH		HH	
	496	84	401	27	279	12	349	21	49	47	57	0
Quantities distributed per household												
Mango 'Arumanis'	1	1							1	1	1	
Melinjo 'Gentong'					1	1	1	1	1	1		
Rambutan 'Virba'			1	1	1	1						
Jackfruit 'Kunir'			1	1								
Durian 'Monthong'	1	1										
Sapodilla 'Manis'							1	1			1	
Neem seeds	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	
Soursop seeds	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	40 gr	
Polybags	10 pc	10 pc	10 pc	10 pc	10 pc	10 pc	10 pc	10 pc	10 pc	10 pc	10 pc	

*Except for neem and soursoap, which were distributed as seeds, the other types were distributed as growing trees, either grafted or budded, and 30-50 cm in height.

b) AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND TRAINING

i. Extension through Farmer groups

Because of the large number of beneficiaries in relation to CRS-Gemawan staffing levels, it was more efficient to work through groups rather than with individuals. Gemawan field workers mobilized the community to form farmer groups, each of which then selected farmer leaders (cadres). The cadres were the agents for the transfer of knowledge – they attended the workshops and formal trainings and were responsible for disseminating the information obtained to other members of their groups. The field staff supported and monitored the farmer group leaders in transferring information to others. In all the relocation sites, 82 farmer groups eventually organized (differs from total number of groups reported in tools distribution table because some groups were formed afterwards), consisting of approximately 15-25 members each. Depending on the population of the site, 1 or 2 field workers were assigned to each site to work with the farmer groups. Field workers visited the sites 3-4 days per week to monitor farming activities, assist farmers to resolve problems and mobilize the community for activities and trainings.

ii. Trainings

Capacity-building for staff

Training-of-trainers workshop – July 2003

A training-of-trainers workshop was conducted in July 2003 for CRS and implementing partner staff, in addition to staff from CRS' sustainable agriculture network of local NGOs in West Kalimantan. The focus of the workshop was instruction on the theory and practice of participatory agriculture extension. Participants learned about sustainable agriculture concepts and practices, participatory agricultural extension, participatory technology development (PTD), training design and adult learning principles.

Practicum for implementing partner field staff – June 2003

In order to build the skills and knowledge of the field workers regarding the management of peat soils, a 1-day on-farm training session was organized and facilitated by an experienced peat soil farmer. The field workers learned and practiced cultivation and planting methods for peat soils. This hands-on training helped prepare the field workers to better assist the farmers in the field.

Exchange visit to CARE Indonesia project sites in East Kalimantan – June 2003

In the previous 3-month project in 2002, staff from CARE Indonesia facilitated a workshop on the sustainable management of peat soils for CRS, World Vision, partner NGO staff and farmer leaders from the relocation sites. As CARE Indonesia has implemented projects in peat-land areas, staff members were able to share their knowledge, experiences and lessons learned. As a follow-up to the workshop in 2002, CRS coordinated with CARE to organize an exchange visit to their project sites in peat-land areas. The CRS Program Manager for Agriculture in addition to 2 agriculture technical staff from Gemawan spent 4 days visiting CARE sites in East Kalimantan. There they met with farmer groups and program staff to discuss CARE projects, methods and results in the field.

International workshop on Wise Use and Sustainable Peat-lands management Practices – Bogor – October 2003

The Program Manager for Agriculture from CRS and 2 agriculture technical staff from Gemawan attended this workshop in order to share experiences with other peat-land managers from across Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. CRS-Gemawan presented a paper on its work with IDPs on peat-lands in West Kalimantan. The workshop provided a platform for researchers and peat-lands managers to discuss best management practices for peat-lands. In addition, it was a forum for developing recommendations to policymakers in the ASEAN Peat-lands Management Initiative (APMI) regarding regulation of peat-lands use. The workshop was sponsored by Wetlands International – Indonesia in collaboration with Wildlife Habitat Canada and the Global Environmental Center.

Purchase of technical materials for partner NGO staff – August 2003

A total of 24 agriculture books were purchased and provided to the implementing partner NGO. The books were used by field workers as references for resolving technical problems encountered in the field. The books also helped field workers to increase their knowledge of agriculture.

Capacity-building for farmers

Training-of-trainers for farmer leaders – August 2003

In order to increase farmer leaders' effectiveness as agents for the transfer of knowledge, a training-of-trainers workshop was held. CRS and implementing partner NGO staff that had attended the ToT for staff facilitated a shorter and simplified version of the workshop for farmer leaders. The workshop touched on the same topics including concepts

and practices of sustainable agriculture, participatory agricultural extension and adult learning principles.

Land preparation – May 2003

As the farmers in the sites had little experience managing the peat soils found at most of the sites, a workshop was organized to share land preparation methods specific to peat-land soils. The workshop was facilitated by a soil specialist from the Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP, a government agricultural research agency) in Pontianak and an experienced peat-land farmer, Pak Subiyanto. The training was attended by the leaders from the farmer groups and covered water management (drainage), testing and correction of soil pH, preparation of planting beds and compost.

Pest management – July 2003



Workshop training on agro-ecosystem

The land at the relocation sites has only recently been cleared and the cultivated crops experience a high incidence of attack by pests and disease resulting from the disturbed and imbalanced ecosystem. If they can afford it, farmers prefer to rely on chemical control of pests and disease. However, most farmers cannot afford chemical pesticides and consequently suffer high crop losses due to pests and disease. The

workshop on pest management promoted more sustainable and affordable alternatives, particularly organic pesticides using readily available ingredients. The workshop also focused on developing farmers' understanding of the agro-ecosystem through observation and experimentation and how to use the knowledge to support agriculture. The workshop was facilitated by experienced trainers from another CRS' partner organization, Yayasan Dian Tama, based in Pontianak.

Exchange visit to Yayasan Dian Tama training center in Toho – August 2003

Yayasan Dian Tama, another one of CRS' partner organizations in West Kalimantan, operates a center for training and demonstration of sustainable agricultural techniques. CRS-Gemawan took 72 farmer leaders to visit the center. There they learned about topics such as the benefits of charcoal, which can be used as a medicine for livestock, planting media, and as a soil amendment. A by-product of the charcoal production process, 'wood vinegar' (cuka kayu) can be used as a natural

pesticide, fertilizer, and home remedy for wounds and supplementary food for livestock. The technology demonstrated at this training center originated in Japan.

Plant propagation – October 2003

In order to foster diversification of agriculture in the relocation sites, CRS-Gemawan organized a workshop on plant propagation methods for perennial crops. The workshop was facilitated by the owners and staff of a Pontianak plant nursery and covered various propagation methods including grafting, budding, air layering, and cuttings.

Marketing – October and December 2003

Marketing emerged as one of the more pressing and difficult obstacles to improving the livelihoods of IDPs through agriculture. Marketing was complicated by distance from the markets, difficulties accessing the sites, lack of transportation, farmers' low bargaining position caused by low levels of organization and cooperation, a relatively closed and controlled market system for vegetables in Pontianak, low farm-gate prices and few relationships with traders.

CRS-Gemawan implemented a workshop on marketing in October 2003, facilitated by government officials from BPTP and the Dinas Tanaman Pangan. During the workshop, the facilitators shared information with the farmer leaders on marketing opportunities and experiences and demonstrated how to conduct an analysis of costs and profits for specific agricultural commodities.

BPTP also organized a workshop in December 2003 to highlight marketable commodities that can be successfully grown on peat-lands. The workshop also aimed to develop relationships between key stakeholders, including government, businesses, NGOs and farmers, to strengthen the marketing system for agricultural products from peat soils. The workshop also included visits to a successful vegetable farm managed by Pak Subiyanto and an aloe vera production site, both on peat soils. Thirty-four farmer leaders representing the 6 relocation sites served by CRS-Gemawan attended the workshop, held in BPTP offices in Siantan, north of Pontianak.

Post-harvest processing – March 2004

CRS-Gemawan also implemented a post-harvest processing workshop, designed to increase marketing options for agricultural produce. Currently, much of the agricultural produce is marketed as is, unprocessed. However, families can obtain higher prices and increase marketing options if they can process their produce. Trainers from the provincial government agency for trade and industry (Dinas Perindustrian dan Perdagangan – Kalimantan Barat) instructed farmer leaders from

each site on how to prepare food items from principal crops available in each site. Participants from the various sites learned how to make preserves, sauces and snack foods, which can be marketed locally and can become the basis for home industry.

Informational campaign

CRS-Gemawan developed an informational campaign to support the trainings, assist the cadres in transferring information to others and extend the message to a broader audience. The principal messages from each of the formal trainings became the contents for the informational materials: 3 poster designs, 2 brochures and a calendar.

The themes for the 3 posters were drawn from the first 2 trainings, land preparation and pest management. The first poster illustrated the danger of fires on peat soils and the proper way to clear land for cultivation (as opposed to indiscriminate slashing and burning, a common practice in the relocation sites). The second poster illustrated how to prepare peat soils for cultivation and that peat soils can be productive if managed properly. The third poster warned of the dangers of excessive use of chemical pesticides.

The 2 brochures focused on topics covered in the land preparation workshop as well as the plant propagation workshop. The first brochure gives instructions on the preparation and benefits of compost. The second brochure covers various methods of plant propagation, including air layering, grafting, budding and cuttings.

The calendar consists of 12 recipes for natural pesticides that can be made using ingredients that are readily available at the sites. Some of the recipes demonstrate the use of neem and soursop (distributed to all beneficiaries through this project) in making organic pesticides. The neem tree is not commonly found in West Kalimantan and many of the beneficiaries are not aware of its use. The calendar is important not only in supporting the trainings, but also the tree crops distribution.

Table 12. The distribution was conducted as follows:

Theme	Media	Quantity	Distribution
Danger of fires on peat soils	Poster	200	March 2004
Preparation of peat soils	Poster	200	March 2004
Danger of chemical pesticides	Poster	200	March 2004
Plant propagation methods	Brochure	2000	March 2004
Compost production	Brochure	2000	March 2004
Calendar of recipes of natural pesticides	Calendar	2000	March-April 2004

The posters were distributed to farmer group leaders and were also placed in public locations, such as stores and village halls. The brochures and calendars will be distributed to all project beneficiaries.

Trial of coastal sediments as a soil amendment – January to March 2004

Peat soil is very acidic and the most commonly used material to correct soil acidity is ash. Lime is often recommended but it is prohibitively expensive for small farmers and ash is the only affordable alternative. However, the production of ash is not without negative environmental effects. Burning on peat soils can be risky, as they are flammable, particularly when dry. Once peat soils begin to burn, it can be difficult to extinguish or control the burning, as it can migrate deep underground. Production of ash can also necessitate the felling of trees and other vegetation, contributing to deforestation. It also produces smoke, contributing to air pollution, a serious economic, health and environmental problem at the regional, national and international levels. Data from the health program also shows that the incidence of respiratory problems (ISPA) among children under 5 years of age can reach 78% in some sites (from International Medical Corps based on sample of 18 children in Bhakti Suci).

Coastal sediments can be used as an alternative to ash in alkalinizing the peat soil. Coastal sediments also contain micronutrients and can alter the soil's physical properties, essentially mineralizing the soil and making it easier to cultivate. Sediments from rivers and streams can also be used and they are more accessible to farmers in the relocation sites. The sediments are mixed with water and applied to peat soil a few days before planting. The effects of one application are evident through several plantings so it is not necessary to repeatedly apply before each planting. The benefits of coastal sediments have been researched for several years at the University of Tanjungpura and similar trials have been conducted in other countries. Most recently Konservasi Borneo successfully piloted the use of coastal sediments with IDPs in Sumber Bahagia, a relocation site served by World Vision and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

CRS contracted Konservasi Borneo to implement the trial over a period of 3 months, from January to March 2004. Because of time and staff limitations, only 2 of the relocation sites were selected to participate in the trial. The 2 sites, Parit Haji Ali and SP 2, were chosen because of the deep and very acidic peat soils that dominate in these locations. Participants were recruited on a voluntary basis and 280 families (over 70% of the total residents) from both relocation sites elected to join in. Participants in the trial would receive a package of materials necessary for the trial – coastal sediments, seeds and organic fertilizers.

Socialization of the benefits of using coastal sediments as a soil amendment began with a farmer-to-farmer exchange visit by 39 representatives from SP 2 and Parit Haji to Sumber Bahagia, site of the pilot project conducted in 2003. There, farmers had an opportunity to speak directly with other farmers who had already experimented with coastal sediments on their land (also peat soil). After the exchange visit, farmers in the two relocation sites had a chance to consider the opportunity to participate. Subsequently, volunteers for the trial registered themselves.

The following package of materials was then distributed to registered participants:

Table 13. Materials package for coastal sediment distribution

Materials	Relocation site		
	SP 2		Parit Haji Ali
	IDPs	LP	IDPs
	HH		HH
	246	12	22
Quantities distributed per household			
Coastal sediments	75 kg	75 kg	75 kg
Chicken manure	60 kg	60 kg	60 kg
Organic fertilizer powder 'Dosdet'	500 g	500 g	500 g
Small chili pepper 'Cakra'	25 g	25 g	-
Small chili pepper 'Bara'	-	-	10 g
Green onion	10 g	10 g	10 g
Celery	25 g	25 g	25 g
Effective Microorganisms 4 (EM4)	1 liter	1 liter	1 liter
Trichoderma	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg

The coastal sediments were used to apply to the soil. Chicken manure and Dosdet served as organic fertilizers. The chicken manure became the principal ingredient for compost, with the addition of EM4 and trichoderma. The seeds distributed were planted in the experimental plots. The growth of the seeds planted in beds containing the coastal sediments will be compared to the growth of seeds planted in beds without the coastal sediments, treated with ash instead.

c. INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURE

The following structures were built through Food-for-Work activities, with rice provided by the World Food Programme.

Table 14. Infrastructure

Location		Structure	Quantity	Purpose
SP 1	IDPs	Bridge – 2 m x 6 m	1	Access from residential areas to agriculture lands
		Bridge – 2 m x 15 m	1	Access to main road
		Bridge – 2 m x 12 m	1	
	Local	Bridge – 2 m x 21 m	8	
SP 2	IDPs			
	Local	Bridge 2 m x 8 m	1	Connector to Rasau Jaya community – improve market access
		Bridge 2 m x 4 m	1	Support to main road PB
		Water channel 4 m x 1.8 m	2	Support to main road and PB
SP 3	IDPs	Bridge 2 m x 6 m	8	Access from residential areas to agriculture land
Parit Haji Ali	IDPs	Water channel 2.5 m x 8 m	2	Connector main road and Improve water management
		Water gate 3.6 m x 4 m	1	Connector main road and Improve water management
	Local	Bridge 2 m x 8 m	2	Improve access to agriculture land
Bhakti Suci	IDPs	Water gates 2.7 m	11	Improve regulation of water
		Water gate 3.6 m	1	Improve regulation of water
	Local	Water channel 1.8 m x 4 m	15	Improve water management
Pulau Nyamuk	IDPs	Bridge 2 m x 21 m	3	Community connector

2. Specific Objective 2

To assist with developing community support systems and mechanisms in an effort to strengthen community integration in the resettlement camps and with neighboring communities

As stated in proposal

Activities: Ongoing working group discussion and community development activities such as playing fields, community centers, markets, irrigation networks etc. - Organization of working committees to implement identified activities - Women empowerment activities - Active monitoring and evaluations.

Actual achievements

This objective was addressed by the peacebuilding (PB) sector, working in cooperation with agriculture, health and infrastructure sectors. The main agenda of PB is developing peace (harmonious communication) between the IDP and local communities. The basic agenda of PB for 2003 and 2004 is as follows:

- Analyze the community social structure through focus group discussions.
- Develop communication among the IDPs, local community and local government through community organizing, village meetings, and conflict discussions.
- Support economic strengthening in community through improvements to market access (Workshop on Market Access).
- Support community integration activities through advocacy to the local government for identity cards (KTP) and land titles.
- Developing community level institutions, such as RT and RW (community organization and leadership system) in SP I, SP II, SP III dan Bakti Suci.

The peacebuilding sector has been successful in building communication within the community and between the community and other stakeholders. The peacebuilding sector played an important role in mobilizing the community, ensuring high rates of participation in project activities. In addition, this sector has worked in cooperation with other sectors on advocacy and economic strengthening.

The peacebuilding program is based on the following:

- The needs assessment
- Adaptation to the local diversity and culture
- Actively involving the community in meetings and planning
- Relevance to the identified needs and conditions in the community

Peacebuilding Activities

The Peacebuilding activities conducted during the program implementation are described below.

Focus Group Discussions (preliminary community assessment)

The assessment was conducted to determine the existing structures and mechanisms within the community before the start of program activities. This assessment was done through focus group discussions in each relocation site. Community leaders were involved in the discussions and decision-making process, which was facilitated by CRS-Gemawan staff. The results of the assessment were then analyzed and used to shape the development of the overall peacebuilding strategy and interventions.

Community Organizer for FFW program

In this program the community was engaged to participate at all levels of activity in developing the infrastructure support projects at each relocation site through the Food For Work Program. The facilities were built both on the relocation sites and in host community areas. The target community was fully involved in project selection as well as the oversight of the

implementation schedule. Community leaders were engaged to ensure the smooth running of the activities including the security around project materials.

Increased Access to Markets (in coordination with the Agriculture sector)

In an effort to address the needs of farmers post harvesting concerns in the relocations site Peacebuilding staff in coordination with the agriculture staff conducted integrated research on the existing local market environment. The goal was to attempt to gauge the possibility of successful joint inter-ethnic (Madurese and other ethnic groups) marketing activities.

Creation of a Peacebuilding network with other INGOs

After analyzing the situation throughout the West Kalimantan Province especially on relocation sites issues, CRS realized the importance in having a network with other INGOs in West Kalimantan. The focus of networking activities consists of sharing information, ideas and critical inputs as well as support in lobbying activities with the Government for specific issues related to the relocation sites.

Re-assessment for the final three months of the program

Through the peacebuilding program, CRS conducted a re-assessment process in program target areas to align the needs and issues in the relocation sites for program prioritization in line with the time frame and budget.

Temu Warga / Kampong Meeting

Temu warga or community gathering is a traditional meeting forum among community members for many purposes. The meetings are usually led by community leaders and attended by most of the household leaders in a village. Through these meetings, CRS-Gemawan discussed and socialized the re-assessment results as part of the participatory approach of the program. CRS-Gemawan also used this forum to discuss sustainability issues with the community in anticipation of the end of the program. These meetings assisted the community in identifying the issues that may remain to be addressed with or without external assistance, and explored the community's coping mechanisms for developing solutions.

Conflict Discussion in community level

Land investigation

One of the most pressing issues in the relocation sites was land status. Some groups within the local host communities have made claims that parcels of land that were allocated to IDPs by the government in fact belonged to them. This situation has created disturbances that have

negatively impacted livelihoods in some relocation sites. As part of the Peacebuilding program CRS-Gemawan attempted to investigate the root problem of this particular issue. The investigation process entailed conducting visits and interviews with local community members that had made claims of land ownership, as well as relevant government officials at the village, Kecamatan (sub district), and Kabupaten (District) level. The resolution of the land status issue remains an on going process of discussion among related departments in the government. CRS as part of an alliance of INGOs in West Kalimantan facilitated meetings between IDPs, the affected local community members, and the government.

INGOs Network meeting for land advocacy

In an effort to coordinate program activities regular meetings were held among the INGOs programming in and around Pontianak. The CRS site office led the INGO alliance around the issue of land advocacy as part of its Peacebuilding program. Through alliance meetings, CRS shared the results of the land investigation and socialized with other INGOs that either worked in the relocation sites or were interested in relocation site issues especially around land. Realizing the importance of the issue, the INGOs agreed to collectively pursue the issue in the form of lobbying the government at the provincial level.

- CRS-Gemawan in partnership with Komnas HAM, YKKS, and Save the Children, met with the Secretary of the provincial Governor to discuss the land issue. The government has acknowledged the issue and promised to follow up with related agencies such as Badan Pertanahan Negara (Land Department) and the Transmigration Department. The government also promised to clarify this issue at community level

The effect of activities:

Government coordination: Program activities supported government initiatives to ensure the sustainability of IDP communities with a particular interest in helping target populations meet basic needs through the distribution of food commodities and agricultural inputs. The program was also able to facilitate communication between the IDPs, the local host community, and the Government. At the District level CRS was able to establish meaningful contact with relevant government officials and to act as an advocate for continued government support of the naturalization process of the IDP community.

Gender perspective: The inclusive nature of the discussion forums gave women an opportunity to explore and develop solutions to issues that they identified in their community, as well to take more active responsibility for their livelihood.

Strengthening Community Capacity: As part of the Peacebuilding strategy community groups were formed to facilitate the identification and discussion of community priorities. CRS provided support in the management and the monitoring of the community groups and the local partner. The following activities were conducted to identify the relevant issues.

- Ongoing assessment of the program, with special emphasis on the phasing out strategy
- Ongoing discussions on program implementation with the partner
- Coordination with the other program sectors - Health, Agriculture, Infrastructure to develop strategies to integrate the PB activities/issues
- Networking with other institutions to support Peacebuilding issues in West Kalimantan: the Peacebuilding network included (CRS, WVI, Save the Children, Pancur Kasih, YKKSS, YPPN, PRCFI, OXFAM, ICSN),
- Establishment of an Advocacy network on IDP Land Issues: the network included Komnas HAM, PRCFI, Konservasi Borneo, WVI, Gemawan, Pancur kasih, Save the Children, YKKSS, YPPN.

Lessons Learned:

Strengths: Participatory program planning allowed both the community and the local partner to have significant input in both the program design and implementation. This facilitated buy-in from the community and a commitment to program objectives, the local partner clearly understood the objectives and implementation strategies. This served to strengthen the coordination between CRS and the partner, and reduced delays in implementation due lack of clear program direction.

Constraints: The potential for conflict remains. The long-term sustainability of the IDP relocation sites is still in question due to several factors. The low level of household income is the largest issue. Based on discussions with community members, the problem of household income is inter-related with issues around agricultural output and land title. IDP farmers still require time to fully adapt to the cultivation of wetland soil. So far plantation has focused only on short-term vegetables and long-term trees crops.

Another factor is the lack of market access for agricultural products resulting in farmers being unable to obtain competitive prices for their goods. Barriers to market access include the physical distance from the relocation sites to the marketplace, lack of transportation systems, and an absence of farmer cooperatives that would allow farmers to collectively negotiate with wholesalers for better prices. Generally the income generated from agricultural output cannot support the household income

needs. These factors serve as a continuing disincentive for IDP families to remain in the relocation sites and pursue agriculture-based livelihoods. The alternative would be the eventual migration back to the urban center of Pontianak in search of employment. This scenario would place the IDPs in direct competition with local residents for scarce jobs with a high potential for conflict.

The ongoing problem of land ownership is multi-layered. At the heart of the problem is an apparent failure on the part of the local government to justly compensate local community members for private land that was designated by the government to be used as part of the relocation sites. This situation has caused and will continue to cause conflict between the IDPs and the local community. It also inhibits the progress of sustainable agriculture programs that are related to long-term plantation since people are reluctant to work on lands that are not fully owned by them. Resolution of this problem at the government level is being hindered by a lack of coordination between departments and uncertainty in authority/responsibility between the Province and District levels of government.

Formal residency status also continues to be a major issue. To date the government has failed to standardize the process that would allow IDPs to receive government issued ID cards (KTP). These ID cards are necessary to establish residency status as well as access government services such as subsidized health care.

Suggestion to follow up activities:

Based on the problems above, the CRS Peacebuilding program recommends the following issues for continued attention:

- Future programming should focus on; increasing household income through the continued support of increased agricultural output, the development of community infrastructure, and the development of market access strategies.
- Continued advocacy to the GoI for the resolution of land ownership issues between IDPs and members of the local host communities with outstanding claims.

Table 15. Infrastructure to support community integration and development

Location	Target	Structure	Quantity	Purpose
SP 3	IDPs	Soccer field	1	Provide an area for community recreation
		Volleyball court	1	Provide an area for community recreation
	Local	Road sign	1	Indicates name of road
Bhakti Suci	IDPs	Volleyball court	1	Provide an area for community recreation
		Badminton court	1	Provide an area for community recreation

3. Specific Objective 3

To develop knowledge and understanding towards improved health and living environments.

As stated in proposal:

Activities: Strengthening of community health centers, training, capacity development and dissemination of primary health, hygiene and living practices. Active monitoring and evaluations.

Actual achievements:

This objective was primarily addressed by the activities of the health program. The health program identified program foci, included:

- Health education through individual and group interventions
- Material support for community health centers (posyandu) and educational support for staff fostering independence and local initiative
- Promotion of PKMD (Village Health Program), POD (Pos Obat Desa or village medicine distribution post), and Dana Sehat, a type of health care fund for low-income people
- Addressing incidences of diarrhea through improved sanitation practices and the promotion of the use of oral re-hydration salts
- Development of an effective first-aid system in the communities through training and supporting designated community health workers (cadres), who can provide simple, basic treatment and referrals to other health services
- Addressing issues of malnourishment of children under 5 years of age with supplementary feedings, nutrition education for mothers and promotion of vitamin-rich and medicinal plants (in coordination with agriculture sector).
- Infrastructure development, including construction of posyandu facilities, clean water reservoirs, washing places, and latrines
- Coordination with local the government to improve health support systems (Pustu and polindes)

These priorities were determined through a consultative process with the communities. A community needs assessment was conducted at the project outset and 163 community leaders participated.

a. HEALTH MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

i. T-shirts for health cadres

In strengthening community health centers CRS-Gemawan recruited cadres from each relocation site to become health cadres that will function during Posyandu activities (help run the activities), and act as points of contact for health issues as a part of community education activities. T-shirts were distributed to health cadres to help them become more recognizable and identifiable in the community as health workers. CRS-Gemawan distributed 130 t-shirts to health cadres in all 6 locations in April 2003

ii. Mosquito nets

CRS-Gemawan in coordination with the government health agency (Dinas Kesehatan), and other INGOs working in the relocation sites distributed mosquito nets to help prevent spread of insect-borne diseases. The nets were distributed one per family and are large enough for up to 4 people to sleep under (LWH = 1.5 m x 2 m x 1.5 m).

Table 16. Mosquito net distribution – September 2003

Location	Households (HH)		Total HH	Quantity/HH	Total Quantity
SP 1	IDP	496	580	1	580
	LP	84			
SP 2	IDP	280	292	1	292
	LP	12			
SP 3	IDP	400	427	1	427
	LP	27			
Bhakti Suci	IDP	349	370	1	370
	LP	21			
Parit H. Ali	IDP	61	108	1	108
	LP	47			
Pulau Nyamuk	IDP	57	57	1	57
	LP	0			
Grand Total			1,834		1,834

iii. Posyandu supplies

As part of revitalizing the Posyandus (community health centers), CRS-Gemawan provided basic equipment to improve the level of services available to the community. Health cadres were trained on the proper use of the equipment to ensure standardized procedures. The equipment type focused on non-medical equipment to be used for pregnant women and children under 5 years old.

Table 17. Posyandu equipment distributed

Item	Quantity
Adult meter-scale (Stature-meter/Microtoise)	5
Adult weight-scale (Stand weight-scale)	5
Baby meter-scale (LILA meter-scale)	5
Baby weight-scale	5
Food Model education simulation tools	5
Linex (Stethoscope) manual - Germany	5
Stethoscope-Reister Germany/ Nova	5
Percussion hammer- Reister Germany	5
Sphygmomanometer-Germany	5
Disposable Needles –Terumo (1 unit = 100 pieces)	5
Pregnancy Test card-Blue Gross (1 unit = 20 pieces)	5
Sterile Surgical Gloves – Handscoon – small to large sizes	5

iv. Partus kit

Same with the equipment above, a partus kit (birthing kit) consisting of the materials listed below was distributed to the midwife operating in the SP 1 and SP 3 areas. Along with the partus kit, CRS-Gemawan also provided 200 KIA books (growth monitoring books for mothers and children).

Table 18. Partus kit – February 2004

Item	Quantity
Umbilical cord Clamp	1
Needle (unimmed)	1
Stitching needle	1
Umbilical cord scissors (aesclap 16 cm)	1
Scissors esiotomi aesclap 14,5 cm	1
Scissors esiotomi aesclap 14,5 cm	1
Thread silk B brown sachet	1 sack
Thread cat gut B brown sachet	1 sack
Mucus suction pump manual for Baby	1
Thermometer axilla	1
Thermometer for Children	1
Metal Instrument container size: medium (aesclap)	1
Cateter 1 set (varied size available)	1
Mortar (Lumpang talu) size: medium	1
Speculum size: S	1
Speculum size: M	1
Speculum size: L	1

Comburtest 10 parameter	1 bottle
HB sahli assistant	1 set
Needle Holder Hegar 18 cm	1
Com small size	1
Com big size	1
Pliers Spatel	1
Nier bekken (piala ginjal)	1
Tweezers chirugist 16 cm	1
Tweezers anatomis 16 cm	1

v. Bottles for solar disinfections system for water (SODIS)

Lack of access to clean water is a major problem found in the relocation sites contributing to poor health status. Normally the community uses rainwater for household needs such as drinking and cooking, while river water is used for showers and washing. While each household has already been given plastic tanks from other INGO's to serve as rain-catchments, the problem of access to water during the dry season persists. As an alternative for providing clean drinking water CRS introduced the Solar Disinfections (SODIS) water treatment methodology.

SODIS, Solar Water Disinfections is a simple method to improve the quality of drinking water by using sunlight to deactivate the pathogens that cause diarrhea. Contaminated water is filled into transparent plastic bottles and exposed to full sunlight for 6 hours. During the exposure, the sunlight destroys the pathogens through two ways: Radiation in the spectrum of UV-A (wavelength 320-400 nm) and increased the water temperature

CRS-Gemawan conducted trainings in each relocation sites on the Solar Disinfections (SODIS) treatment methodology. Five bottles per family were distributed because health standards indicate that each person needs to consume at least 1 liter of water per day and the average family size is 5 people.

Table 19. Bottles for SODIS – February 2004

Location	Households (HH)		Total	Quantity/HH	Total Quantity
			HH		
SP 1	IDP	496	580	5	2900
	LP	84			
SP 2	IDP	279	291	5	1455
	LP	12			
SP 3	IDP	401	428	5	2140
	LP	27			
Bhakti Suci	IDP	349	370	5	1850
	LP	21			
Parit H.	IDP	49	96	5	480

Ali	LP	47			
Pulau Nyamuk	IDP	57	57	5	285
	LP	0			
Grand Total			1,822		9110 (760 boxes of 12 bottles each)

vi. Training-of-Trainers for Solar Disinfection (SODIS) water treatment

To ensure the quality and the standard of this methodology, CRS contracted a local partner NGO, Yayasan Dian Desa, from Yogyakarta that specializes in SODIS training to facilitate this workshop. Trainees (32 total) included representatives from other local and international NGOs, and government and community health workers. Training materials were also distributed to participants to support them in training others.

The involvement of other stakeholders is intended to support the dissemination of this technology to other relocation sites or areas in West Kalimantan where there is a need. Support materials included:

Table 20. Health IEC materials

Media	Quantity
Technical manuals	50
Leaflets	1,000
Posters	100
Teaching aid posters	10
CDs with training films	50

vii. Cold chain box - refrigerator

In addition to the Posyandus at relocation sites, CRS-Gemawan also supported other related Health Centers such as the Puskesmas (district level health centers) and Puskesmas Pembantu (Sub-district level facilities) that are providing services to the relocation sites. In supporting the government health program on immunization CRS-Gemawan provided a cold storage facility that was needed for the Puskesmas Pembantu serving SP 1 and SP 3. The facility is necessary to store vaccines and medicines at the correct temperatures. For cost and maintenance considerations, it was determined that a small refrigerator would serve the purpose and would be more suitable for conditions at the site. The refrigerator was purchased and delivered in March 2004

b. HEALTH EXTENSION AND TRAINING

i. Training for Cadres



Health Cadres training at the site

CRS-Gemawan worked with 110 cadres representing the 6 relocation sites. The trainings covered such topics as: support for the community health center (posyandu), the role of the cadre in the community and in the health system, nutrition and diet and introduction to traditional herbal medicine and medicinal plants. The trainings also introduced participants to POD (Pos Obat Desa or village

medicine distribution post) and Dana Sehat, the health fund for low-income people.

ii. Training for traditional birth attendants (TBA)

In line with supporting Posyandu activities, CRS-Gemawan conducted a training for traditional birth attendants (TBA) and cadres in improved maternal health practices. The training was attended by 10 TBAs, and 6 health cadres. The training itself was designed in order to coordinate the activities of traditional midwives with the activities at the Posyandus that are run and monitored by cadres. The cadres that have been trained will work together with the midwives to ensure that proper and hygienic services are provided. The cadres will also assist the traditional midwives with activities such as growth monitoring, and conducting home visits to the mothers during ante-partum and post-partum periods.

iii. Exhibition of health education films

CRS-Gemawan coordinated with the local government health department to exhibit health education films in the sites. A car outfitted with movie projection equipment visited the sites twice weekly. The movies shown featured simple health educational topics such as: prevention and control of diarrhea, dangers of narcotics, HIV/AIDS prevention, and basic health and sanitation practices.

iv. Support community health centers (posyandu)

CRS-Gemawan health program staff regularly supervised and monitored the cadres and the Posyandu activities. The activities included:

- Gol mandated Five tables system for Posyandu management
- Vitamin A, iron tablets and immunization distributions (by midwives)
- Weight and height measurement
- Supplementary food distributions

- Antenatal and Postnatal care (ANC and PNC) – coordination with International Medical Corps, an international NGO providing health services in the sites.

c. INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT FOR HEALTH SECTOR

The following structures were built through Food-for-Work activities, with rice provided by the World Food Programme.

Table 21. Infrastructure to support improved health and living environments

Location		Structure	Quantity	Purpose
SP 1	IDPs	Pier/Levee	1	Multi-purpose: Frequently used as a washing place. Also can be used as a place to load/unload cargo on boats (supporting Objectives 1 and 2 also).
	Local	Water reservoir 2 m x 4 m x 2 m	3	For collection and storage of rain water
		Public latrine (building of 3 adjoining stalls)	1	To improve community sanitation and health
SP 2	Local	Household latrines	12	To improve community sanitation and health.
SP 3	IDPs	Well rehabilitation 2 m x 4 m x 2 m (at mosque)	1	Water supply maintenance
	Local	Water reservoir 2 m x 4 m x 2 m	1	For collection and storage of rain water
		Public latrine (building of 3 adjoining stalls)	1	To improve community sanitation and health
Bhakti Suci	IDPs	Pier/Levee	3	Multi-purpose: Frequently used as a washing place. Also can be used as a place to load/unload cargo on boats (supporting Objectives 1 and 2 also).
		Water reservoir 2 m x 4 m x 2 m	3	For collection and storage of rain water
	Local	Public latrine (Building of 3 adjoining stalls)	1	To improve community sanitation and health
Parit Haji Ali	Local	Public latrine (Building of 3 adjoining stalls)	1	To improve community sanitation and health

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) has accomplished its program objectives through support from the United States Agency for International Development Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). CRS and Gemawan, as a partner organization, has improved the community's capacity to manage a new environment and create livelihood possibilities.

Through an integrated programming strategy that included agriculture, health, and peacebuilding components CRS was able to support the community in laying the foundation for long-term sustainable improvement. By designing interventions with a high level of community involvement CRS was able to focus on community identified priorities and thereby leverage resources from within the community to achieve program objectives.

Due to the relatively short timeframe of the program many issues still remain to be addressed. Therefore even after the end of the ERADM program CRS will continue to provide support in the six relocation sites in the areas of Agriculture, Health and Peacebuilding. The agriculture program will focus on improving market access as well as the continuation of the basic agriculture program as implemented before. The health program will implement a Community Based Health Program (CBHP) approach that continues to focus on improved health services at the community level. CRS will also continue activities that support the peace and integration effort between the Madurese and local community with particular attention the last status issue.

APPENDIX

Location : SP 1, SP 2, SP 3, Bhakti Suci, Parit H. Ali & Pulau Nyamuk

No.	Month / Year	Beneficiary for rice (HH)	Rice Commodity (kg)	Agric. Tools				Agriculture Supply			Corn (gram)	Beans (gram)		
				Hoe + Handle (pc)	Rake + Handle (pc)	Long Knife (pc)	Axe (pc)	Watering Can (pc)	Handsaw (pc)	Digger + Handle (Pc)			Org.Fertilizer (Ch) (kg)	Dolomite Lime (kg)
1	Sep' 02	1,805	90,159.75											
2	Oct' 02	1,816	90,364.16	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900				4,000	475,000	475,000	
3	Nov' 02	1,904	95,352.32								285,600	179,700		
4	Jan' 03	-	-											
5	Feb' 03	-	-											
6	Mar' 03	-	-											
7	Apr' 03	763	38,092.01											
8	May' 03	993	49,574.53											
9	Jun' 03	1,816	90,800.00								209,175		321,601.00	
10	Jul' 03	-	-	1,007	90			399	4	56	219,150			
11	Aug' 03	1,833	91,650.00											
12	Sep' 03	1,821	91,206.61											
13	Oct' 03	1,452	72,585.48										162,193.10	
14	Nov' 03	1,822	109,884.96											
15	Dec' 03	1,822	91,302.24								91,100			
16	Jan' 04	-	-											
17	Feb' 04	1,822	182,200.00											
18	Mar' 04	1,826	91,300.00								16,800			
		21,495	1,184,472.06	2,907.00	1,990.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	399.00	4.00	56.00	612,650.00	392,875.00	475,000.00	958,794.10