

# **NUSA TENGGARA ASSOCIATION (NTA), INC**

## **Report on the Australian Monitoring Team's Visit to Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) in November-December 2013, and on the NTA's Sponsored Activities in NTT in January-June 2013**



*Silent Participant in a Household Discussion at Watublapi, Flores (Credit, John Lee)*

Colin Barlow and Ria Gondowarsito visited the eastern Indonesian province of Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) from Monday, 4<sup>th</sup> November to Saturday, 7<sup>th</sup> December 2013. They spent two weeks in Flores, and almost three weeks in West Timor. They were accompanied by Ir. Don Bosco, the NTA Project Manager, and Ibu Ruth Radja, Regional Director. Australian NTA members Bill Andrews and John Lee were with the team for 6 days in Flores. Bill studied relations between the NTA and local communities, while John, a professional photographer, captured community members in photos. Lola King started with us in Flores and proceeded to West Timor. She worked on the NTA 'manual' of guidance to Australian visitors, helped with our new map of target areas and took photos. Later she assisted Lesley Potter, who joined us in Kupang, with investigating seaweed cultivation on the islands of Semau and Roti, as well as at Tablong on the Timor mainland. Eva Davis-Boermans joined us for most of our time in Timor, and as a journalism student is writing an article about the trip. Stephen McMillan, the President of Rotary Burley Griffin, came with us to Semau island and checked Rotary-sponsored activities there. Anton Usmanij was also with us in Timor, making internal audits of the NTA Indonesian accounts. He colleague, Robert Nyamori from Melbourne, came with Anton and as a Kenyan Australian made useful comparisons with his country in Africa.

## 1) General

The NTA concentrates on rural districts of NTT, and works in five target areas with its counterparts NTA Kupang (Flores and West Timor), the YPMF (*Yayasan Pengembangan Masyarakat Flores*) (Flores) and the YPMPS (*Yayasan Pengembangan Masyarakat Pulau Semau*) (Semau island). The NTA currently employs 22 extension officers and 5 specialist advisers, mostly living in or near the villages for which they are responsible. Ir. Don Bosco is the Project Manager of the NTA. He is assisted by Pak Gersom Rebo, the Financial Controller, and Ibu Ruth Radja, the Regional Director.

This report deals with the Monitoring Team's visits to sponsored activities in **Education**, **Small Infrastructures**, and **Income-generation**, and especially with progress in the six months July-December 2013. Activities were undertaken by 58 schools and 192 household cooperatives or *kelompok*, with each of the latter involving 10-15 families. The five target areas of the NTA comprise the *kabupaten* (shire) of Sikka in Flores, the two *kecamatan*s (counties) of North and South Semau on Semau island, and the three *kecamatan*s of West Kupang, East Kupang and Amanuban Selatan on the West Timor mainland (see map on p.11).

The Team interacted closely with staff of the BPTP (*Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian*) (Research Institute for Agricultural Technologies) in Flores and West Timor, the BKP2 (*Badan Ketahanan Pangan dan Penyuluhan*) (the Body for Food Security and Extension) in Flores, and the *Dinas PPO* (Education Department) in Flores and West Timor. The NTA has MOUs with both the *Balai* and the *Badan*, and several officers from each of these organizations are seconded to us for extension work.

Most public facilities in NTT are poor by Indonesian standards, with schools and health facilities being generally inferior, and with roads and other communications being of low quality. Again, most agricultural and livestock production is primitive, getting low yields and qualities. Many people live in isolated communities, where they are focused on traditional ways of doing things and have little exposure to outside influences. They find it hard to learn about new technologies, and things are made more difficult by their natural caution over adopting new ideas. But progressive men and women exist in all communities, and the NTA believes efforts to promote development should be partly focused on them. Rural incomes in NTT are around one sixth of the Indonesian average, and the NTT is one of the poorest regions in the world.

The highlights of NTA-sponsored activity in July-December 2013 were continuation of successful library training in primary and high schools, the completion of a range of improvements to school facilities, the staging of a highly successful music and dancing festival, big further advances with household water supplies and toilets, impressive yield increases and widening participation in programs to improve cocoa and vegetable production, and womens' advances in weaving traditional cloths. Around 12,000 persons benefited from these activities. Indicators of the NTA's performance in calendar 2013 are tabled below, and include comments on outcomes from project participants. Reports on most sponsored activities are available in Indonesian, while reports on the Monitoring Team's final meetings with counterpart NGOs are available in Indonesian and English.

## 2) The *Kabupaten* (Shire) of Sikka, Flores

The NTA works with the YPMF in a target area stretching 60 kms from the town of Maumere, and involving 5 counties (see map on p.11). It cooperates in these places with 23 primary and secondary schools and 99 cooperatives. The area is mountainous and volcanic with rich soils, and has good potentials for cocoa at heights over 400 metres. At lower heights, cashew and coconut are grown. The sponsored activities in Sikka cover 18 villages, each with 800-1,200 people.

The following were the main NTA-sponsored activities and achievements in Sikka (see map on p.11) in July-December 2013, and the Team's observations on what it found:-

<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities and Achievements</b>	<b>The Team's Observations</b>
<b>Education</b>	<i>Individual library training</i> , focusing for several hours per school on each of 23 schools. Pak Alfonso and Ibu Wiske (the chief librarian at the High Seminary at Ledelero) worked with the two assigned library teachers in each school. Cataloguing and borrowing procedures were checked, along with student participation in libraries	Student participation in the libraries is growing, and now some 60 per cent of the students at sponsored schools are browsing through books and borrowing them to take home. This is a huge advance on 6 years ago when the libraries were first started and an NTA member began her account of the schools situation by writing 'Imagine a school without books'.
	<i>Improvement of school infrastructures</i> , concentrating on the less well-endowed and remote schools largely missed out in government programs. The 11 'packages' of infrastructure improvement in Flores ranged from new libraries to library shelves to classroom furniture to water piping to new floors and roofs.	This program is highly popular, and makes huge differences to students' and teachers' conditions and education quality in these grossly under-resourced schools. It usefully involves parents, who provide labour and management in the sponsored activities and become more engaged in school affairs.
	<i>A One-day School Music and Dancing Festival</i> at Habi village was jointly sponsored by the NTA and the Habi village administration. It involved competition between 16 schools, with judging by 3 adjudicators. It attracted huge attention, with local politicians and some 2,000 people in the audience. The village administration and local primary school made a splendid job in organizing this exciting event.	This event was of major significance in the schools' teaching year and attracted keen participation, especially by more academically advanced students. This bears out the conclusions of a recent World Bank report on such artistic endeavors. This report concludes that the positive effect on academic activity reaches far beyond the immediate artistic significance of the event.
<b>Small Infrastructures</b> outside schools	<i>Establishment of 60 15,000 litre tanks and 41 household toilets</i> reflected strong progress, and was a record for the NTA over a 6-month period. Most members of the 99 NTA/YPMF <i>kelompok</i> in Flores now have a tank and toilet, which satisfy basic needs. These people are moving to 'income-earning activities', including cocoa, other tree crops, vegetables and small livestock.	The 15,000 litre tanks are basic facilities. They fill up during rains, and outside the rainy season can be replenished from water tankers or government water pipes. They (& household toilets) boost health, while tanks save time in collecting water and can be used for vegetables.
<b>Income-generating Activities</b>	<i>Improvements to cocoa and other tree crops</i> proceeded well, with 120 selected cultivators from farms surrounding the fifteen NTA/YPMF demonstration plots adopting new techniques with training and credit from extension officers. The project was assisted by the <i>tim kompas</i> , a group of 15 volunteer farmers conducting budgrafting & other activities on the farms of less experienced colleagues. Participants	The seedling nurseries established this year need upgrading to a higher standard and Ir. Taher, a cocoa specialist at the local research station, has taken over overall supervision of what next year will be 15 separate nurseries largely managed by participants. These nurseries are keys to improvement, and the NTA will provide a water tank beside each one to

<b>Income-generating Activities (cont'd)</b>	were advised and trained regularly by both NTA/YPMF extension officers and BPTP specialists	ensure seedlings are adequately watered. Progress in planting remains slow, however, and farmers are reluctant to take the major step of cutting down old trees.
	<i>Cocoa Field Days on 8/9 Nov</i> at Kewapante near Maumere were attended by some 220 farmers. The event was divided between initial presentations by specialists and field demonstrations of key techniques. Several hours were also spent viewing experiments demonstrated by research staff at the nearby BPTP research station. Two senior politicians from Jakarta along with local officials including two <i>camats</i> also took part.	The event featured keen participation by almost all present, and the presence of Ir. Henkie Luntungan, a visiting tree crop specialist from Bogor, was especially appreciated. There was good interaction between those attending, and the event seemed likely to encourage many more participants in cocoa improvement. The politicians present said they were impressed with this Australian non-government effort.
	<i>Irrigation of 11 small vegetable gardens</i> owned by selected womens' <i>kelompok</i> , using water from tanks. The plantings began in June, and continued until August/October.	These gardens have nearly all produced well, although water has sometimes run out after August. They save household expenditures and earn cash, permitting more water to be bought for further vegetable production.
	<i>Making tenun ikat</i> in 3 womens' <i>kelompok</i> was encouraged through NTA credit, and secured substantial additional income. The team noted the generally high standard of these products.	Assistance with natural dyes and access to Jakarta and European markets is being given by Ibu Alfonsa from Nita. She takes the cloths, sells them at higher prices, and after a long break passes back the returns.

### 3) The two Kecamatan(s) (Counties) on Semau Island

The NTA works with the YPMPS throughout Semau island (see map on p.11), cooperating with 19 mainly primary schools and 87 *kelompok* in 15 villages. The area is level to undulating and moderately fertile, with good potentials for seaweed, vegetables and cattle.

The activities, achievements and observations in July-December 2013 were as follows:-

<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities and Achievements</b>	<b>The Team's Observations</b>
<b>Education</b>	<i>Teacher training</i> in the new 2013 syllabus and accreditation system was conducted by Bapak Pdt. Mes D. Beeh, an educational specialist, for 2 days in Kupang in mid-December. This concentrated on <i>guru honor</i> , the virtually untrained village-sourced teachers constituting 40 per cent of the teacher workforce.	85 Semau and West Kupang teachers were trained. The training appeared widely appreciated, and was the only opportunity these teachers had of coming to understand the new syllabus. The provision of textbooks by the NTA is also crucial to allowing this syllabus to be utilized.
	<i>Library training</i> of responsible librarians in individual schools was continued by Drs Frans Wayan, Chief Librarian of the Universitas Katolik, and Ibu Ruth. This training focused on cataloguing and lending systems, and on encouraging schools to set aside special library rooms furnished with	Teacher-Librarians commented that this library training was a big stimulus to them, and helped in following up more general training at regional centres earlier in the year. Many Semau and West Kupang libraries are now quite good, with effective cataloguing and

<b>Education (cont'd)</b>	chairs and tables.	lending systems. But 4 new 'remote schools do not yet have proper libraries, and the NTA will be concentrating on these.
	<i>Book distribution</i> was undertaken in December, with most books being texts for the new 2013 syllabus handed down from Jakarta late last year. Some 1400 books were distributed on Semau	These books, selected by Drs Frans Wayan, are turning out to be crucial in developing teaching along the lines of the new 2013 syllabus. Even though each class only has 2-3 textbooks, these are sufficient to underpin the new approach to teaching.
	<i>Improvement of school infrastructures</i> , again concentrating on items missed out of government programs. The 20 packages of school infrastructure improvements in July-December on Semau include provision of furniture, water tanks and school fences, and help with accommodation for teachers from Kupang who have to live at the school during the week.	There are many <i>sekolah jauh</i> (distance schools) being established, and these particularly need better infrastructures. Often such schools, which are much favored by parents concerned by their children having to walking 10-20 kms each day, comprise primitive leaf huts constructed by local communities. They badly need assistance to work more effectively.
	<i>Award of scholarships</i> , with 10 scholarships per school and a total of 190 scholarships given to poor students chosen by teachers. The scholarships are worth Rp120.000 per student.	This program continues to be unexpectedly effective and popular. The teachers comment that students purchase shoes, books & utensils, with motivations at school being much improved
<b>Small Infrastructures</b> outside schools	<i>Establishment of 5 tanks, 2 wells, 6 household toilets and 7 peripheral fences</i> , reflecting continued progress in these activities. The tanks are again concentrated in areas with water tables at 30 metres or more, and notably in Uiboa, Bokunusan and Letbauan (see on p.11) and the wells are concentrated in Uitefu Besar. Fences are being established around cropping areas in many places.	Tanks, wells and toilets are all of good quality, reflecting several years of building experience by the Semau community. The fences around crops continue to be crucial in keeping out wandering animals, and areas inside the fences are increasingly focuses of agricultural improvement, especially through the vegetable <i>demplots</i> described below.
<b>Income-generating Activities</b>	<i>Seaweed production</i> has been boosted following introduction in early 2013 of a new variety resistant to 'ice' fungus. The previous main variety was decimated by ice, and farmers' incomes were drastically lowered. This new variety has been planted by thousands of seaweed farmers on the island, with most growing 3-4 crops in 45-day gestation periods. The NTA supports seaweed production through rotating credit, which is supplied at the beginning of each season. This rotating credit program is going much better than before, with most credit being returned at the end of the season	The Team is happy that Lesley Potter, Lola King, NTA/YPMF extension officer Pak Meki, and a seaweed grower, Pak Mus spent several days in November-December checking seaweed situations on Semau and Roti and in Tablolong. The Team sees this as a useful initiative assisting future attempts to improve seaweed production. Lesley has also checked the wider seaweed situation in Sulawesi. The Team also had discussions with the Credit Union at Penfui, Kupang, and the NTA is encouraging farmers to shift from seaweed rotating credit to term loans from the CU. .

	<p><i>Irrigation of vegetables including garlic by kelompok of farmers surrounding two NTA vegetable demplots. Both demplots are close to sources of water established through the NTA, and during the dry season farmers are producing chillies, green vegetables, and garlic using new seeds provided by the BPTP and receiving advice on their cultivation systems. Areas of maize are also being grown in the wet season using the new 'composite' variety Lamoru also supplied by the BPTP. Lamoru far outyields the traditional variety of maize, producing over 2 tonnes per hectare.</i></p>	<p>These <i>demplots</i> on Semau are keenly welcomed by some 70 farmers, who have participated fully in sponsored activities. The Team hopes these farmers can perform a role similar to the cocoa <i>demplots</i> in Flores, becoming centres of extension from which improvement spreads to surrounding cultivators. One difficulty is these locations are progressive increases in the salt level of ground water, making it hard in most cases to continue vegetable cultivation after September.</p>
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#### 4) The *Kecamatan* of West Kupang, West Timor Mainland

This is a hilly area 30-40 kms west of Kupang city, nevertheless having flat lands by the sea (see map on p.11). It is largely populated by Rotinese migrants, who arrived in the 1950s. The higher lands are suitable for cattle, but there is scope on lower lands for vegetable cultivation, given access to water. NTA Kupang does not have a counterpart NGO in this area, working directly with participants and cooperating with 5 primary schools, one high school and 11 *kelompok* in 4 villages. The people are most receptive to improvement, and there are good prospects of advance.

The activities, achievements and observations in July-December 2013 were as follows:-

Program	Activities and Achievements	The Team's Observations
<b>Education</b>	<i>Teacher Training.</i> 12 teachers were included with those from Semau at Pak Mes' 2-day training in Kupang in mid-December.	The comments for Semau apply.
	<i>Individual library training.</i> Pak Frans and Ibu Ruth visited each of the six schools for half a day, working with the librarians and concentrating on cataloguing and lending systems.	The 2 remote schools do not yet have proper libraries, but have received their first consignments of NTA textbooks.
	<i>Book Distribution.</i> This was undertaken in December, with some 400 mainly textbooks being delivered.	The comments for Semau apply.
	<i>Improvement of school infrastructures.</i> 3 'packages' of infrastructures, with contents similar to those on Semau.	The comments for Semau apply.
	<i>Scholarships.</i> 10 scholarships per school to 5 primary schools.	The comments for Semau apply.
<b>Small Infrastructures</b> outside schools	<i>Establishment of 2 x 15,000 litre tanks, 1 x well, and 3 x household toilets.</i>	The 15,000 litre tanks are being mainly used as holding tanks for irrigation schemes, and are linked to the vegetable projects.
<b>Income-generating Activities</b>	<i>The vegetable demplot at Batulesa is going well, and in July-December produced chillies, green vegetables and dry season</i>	The hand tractor provided two years ago by the NTA has facilitated cultivation of the 10 hectare area near the sea, and

<b>Income-generating Activities (cont'd)</b>	maize for the local market. The seeds were provided by the NTA, and sourced from the BPTP. Two household cooperatives, each with 12 families and each of which has worked with the NTA for several years, actively participate in this development.	the 2 NTA pumps provided early in the year have satisfactorily replaced the government pump at the government bore. This official pump is permanently broken. The bore does not have the problem of rising saltiness noted for Semau.
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## 5) The *Kecamatan* of East Kupang, West Timor Mainland

The NTA works in Manusak and Naibonat villages, adjacent to the main West Timor experiment station of the BPTP. This is a new settlement area, involving migrants from other parts of NTT and Timor L'Este. The area is flat with a high water table and relatively fertile soils, being suitable for rainfed *padi*, corn and vegetable production. There is a large nearby market at Oesau, the capital of the shire. NTA Kupang again does not have a counterpart NGO in this area, working directly with participants and cooperating with 2 long-standing and 1 new *kelompok* in 2 villages. The migrants mainly arrived after 1980, and like most new *pendatang* are hard to work with. But improvement prospects are excellent, given that people cooperate with the NTA.

The activities, achievements and observations in July-December 2013 were as follows:-

<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities and Achievements</b>	<b>The Team's Observations</b>
<b>Income-generating Activities</b>	<i>The vegetable demplot</i> is proceeding well, with several vegetables along with dry-season maize having been produced in July-December. The hand tractor provided by the NTA two years ago again turned out to be excellent in facilitating cultivation, when compared to the old method of digging sticks. The proximity of the <i>demplot</i> to the experiment station facilitates interaction.	Prices of vegetables were far lower than expected during this semester, which cut into profitability. It also became apparent that substantial portions of the area are controlled by <i>tuan tanah</i> or landowners, who work with their cultivators on a share system. This might be thought to facilitate cooperation with the NTA, but it also cuts into the freedom of individual responses.

## 6) The *Kecamatan* of Amanuban Selatan, West Timor Mainland

The NTA in Amanuban Selatan operates in the villages of Mio and Eno Neten. The location of these villages is traditionally known as Besi Pa'e, and was the site of the Australian Livestock Project in the 1980s. The NTA works here with 5 primary schools, one high school and 20 *kelompok*. The area is remote, mountainous and dry with limited good soils, and people are extremely poor. They are very slow indeed to adopt new innovations and methods, but can benefit greatly from them.

The activities, achievements and observations in July-December 2013 were as follows:-

<b>Program</b>	<b>Activities and Achievements</b>	<b>The Team's Observations</b>
<b>Education</b>	<i>Individual library training</i> by Drs Frans and Ibu Ruth for about half a day at each of the 5 primary schools. These schools are difficult to access due to atrocious roads,	The Team following discussions with senior NTA staff feels we should engage local kindergarten teachers in helping to build up these libraries at their schools.

<b>Education (cont'd)</b>	which makes the training even more time-consuming. While the Mio library is quite good and the Kobekaka library is reasonable, most others are still very poorly managed, and those responsible badly need guidance.	These teachers are paid by the NTA, and are apparently willing to assist in this effort. Drs Frans and Ibu Ruth will also need to spend more time with these difficult libraries. These measures will be supported by the NTA in January-June, 2013
	<i>Sponsorship of kindergartens.</i> The NTA continues to support the four kindergartens at Mio Eno, Oiboi, Oenoni and Kobekaka, paying teachers' salaries and providing help with facilities. A Jakarta NGO, the <i>Yayasan Balita Sehak</i> , is assisting with teacher training, and organized a 5-day training course for all 8 kindergarten teachers at Niki Niki, Central Timor, in mid-December 2013. The kindergartens usually operate 2 hours per day, 6 days a week.	These kindergartens are going well, with attendances of 25-30 children per kindergarten and children being in place for 2 years. The kindergartens have very crude basic facilities, including tables, chairs, a cupboard, and usually an old shed or semi-abandoned classroom. The teachers are all go-ahead local women, and produce excellent results under these primitive conditions.
	<i>Improvement of school infrastructures.</i> The 7 'packages' of infrastructure improvement, include provision of toilets, furniture, peripheral fences, and an improved floor for a library building.	All infrastructure improvements are proceeding slowly, needing careful attention and encouragement from local extension officers. Parents are now taking part more positively than before.
	<i>Book Distribution.</i> This was undertaken in December, with 460 text and reference books being delivered.	The books are highly suitable, but it's important in all except the well-organized Mio library to see they are properly utilized. The library teachers need special encouragement, and this is the role of extra training outlined above.
<b>Small Infrastructures</b> outside schools	<i>Establishment of experimental water tank resistant to shifting soils.</i> This tank was completed in September by the <i>Dian Desa</i> tank specialist Pak Pong, along with members of the NTA-sponsored <i>kelompok</i> Nekmese at Kobenu. It is dug into the ground, is built on a raft amenable to soil movements, and has special metal strengthening. A pump was also provided by the NTA to pump water up from a nearby spring. Water is now being collected directly from the tank, which is 600 metres away from the nearby housing, but later the NTA will supply piping to lead water to a 'public tank' located beside the housing.	The performance of the new tank will be closely observed, but there is every sign that it is working well. About 30 families are benefiting from the new source of water, which is predominantly used for drinking. The maintenance of the pump will be undertaken by the head of <i>kelompok</i> Nekmese, who is levying a <i>juran</i> . (monthly contribution) to pay for fuel and any repairs. If the new tank works well it can be widely replicated elsewhere in this huge region of shifting soils.
	<i>Establishment of 1 x 15,000 litre tank, 1 fiberglass tank, 1 x well, and 3 x household toilets.</i> The 15,000 litre tank is again resistant to soil movement, and was established by a local builder after study of Pak Pong's tank (above).	The 15,000 litre tank also seems to be functioning well. The well and household toilets are still being constructed, but should be finished soon.
<b>Income-generating Activities</b>	<i>Provision of one water pump and support of activities on two vegetable demplots.</i> The water pump is being used to irrigate vegetables beside the river at Mio, and is being moved between sites. The vegetable demplots were established in June., and	The two demplots at Mio have attracted wide interest, and local farmers are now interested in opening up a 75 ha area beside the nearby River Noelmina (one of the major rivers of the world). They have approached the NTA along with

<b>Income-generating Activities (cont'd)</b>	involved 2-3 crops of tomatoes and green vegetables. Seed was provided to the NTA from th BPTP and a BPTP research officer, Ir. Leki, visited the plots on 2 occasions along with NTA staff.	the <i>Kepala Desa</i> (village head), and are asking for a pump to help in diverting water on to this area. The NTA is getting an irrigation specialist to check the proposal in detail.
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## 7) Final Remarks

The Monitoring Team is pleased with its broad findings during the November/December visit to NTT. There were problems in certain activities, as noted above, but most had been overcome successfully and big further advances had been made. The relations of the NTA and its counterparts with participating communities continued to improve, facilitating useful insights into the situations and needs of those targeted. Relations also improved with government agencies, and this too assisted in making the NTA's efforts more effective. The latter was particularly through the nine government staff seconded to the NTA as extension and advisory personnel. The Team again judges that we should keep a balance between helping progressive groups quickly securing good results, and other more cautious and poverty-stricken family cooperatives requiring far more encouragement and guidance. The NTA looks forward to a further year of progress in 2014, hoping there can be increasing Australian participation in the efforts being made.

## Indicators of Achievement by NTA Australia in cooperation with NTA Kupang, the YPMF, & YPMPS, West Timor & Flores, Indonesia, 2013<sup>1</sup>

<b>Education</b>	<b>Jan-June, 2013</b>	<b>July-Dec., 2013</b>	<b>Total for 2013</b>
Schools (mostly primary) with sponsored activities	58	58	58
School students connected to sponsored activities	6,380	6,380	6,380
Kindergartens with sponsored activities	17	16	17
Kindergarten children in sponsored activities	493	495	495
School library books distributed	0	1,950	1,950
Teachers trained in the KTSP curriculum & related matters	85	58	143
Teachers trained in library management (general training)	87	78	165
Scholarships provided to poor children	240	0	240
Letters exchanged between Flores/West Timor and Eurobodalla (NSW) schools	185	190	375
School and kindergarten buildings improved or erected, & school facilities provided (packages comprising new roofs, walls; floors; new furniture; libraries; water tanks; volley ball courts; other equipment; fences; toilets & wells)	49 packages	43 packages	92 packages

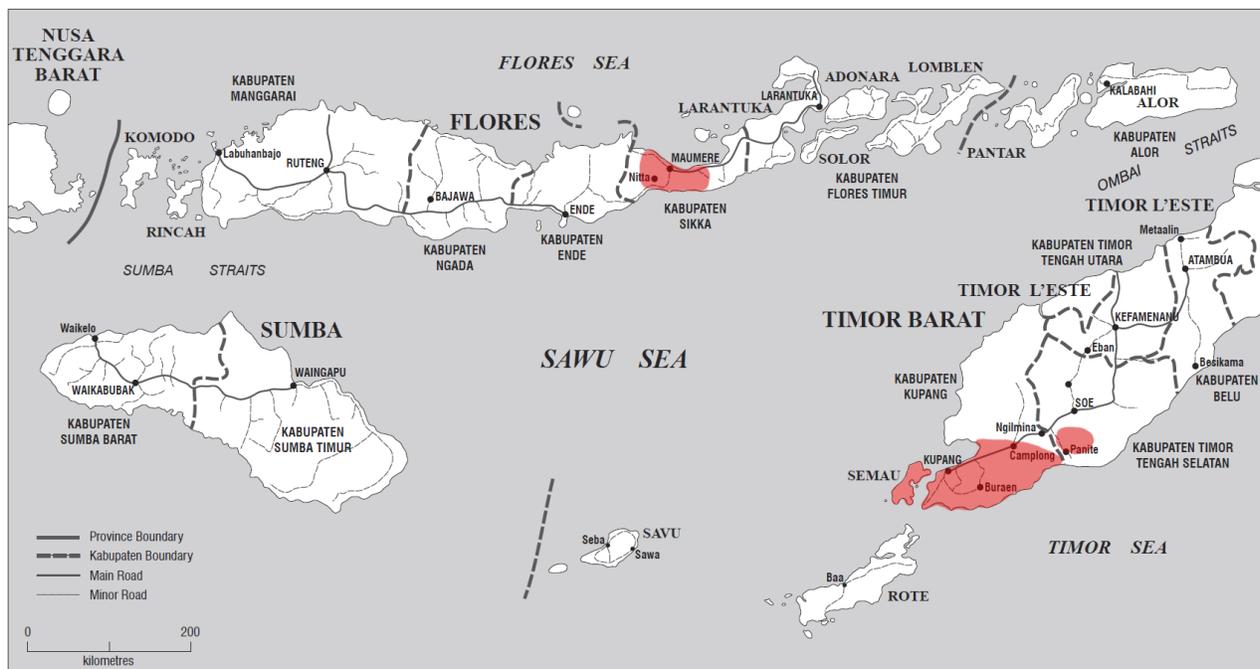
<b>Program Participants' Comments</b>			
Government Supervisor of Schools for Southern Semau island: 'The NTA program has been really imaginative in the way it has identified shortfalls in government assistance and concentrated on those. At the start in around 2000 I thought that the small initiatives didn't amount to much, but over the time that's passed since I've realized how well they've contributed to to the effectiveness of our institutions'.			
Student at Uiboa Primary School, Semau island: 'I love going into the library and using books contributed by the NTA. I only wish there were more books, but at least we make good use of what we have.'			
Principal of a remote school in West Kupang: Most furniture in our classrooms comes from the NTA. We started this school with two small huts erected through the efforts of the parents, and the NTA tables and chairs have made a huge difference to student comfort and ability to learn.			
Father of one of the school kids at Kobekaka, West Timor: 'I and other parents have been all too happy to help in erecting the new toilet block contributed by the NTA. This made a big difference to our childrens' hygiene, especially as we also had a water tank to collect water for flushing'			
Scholarship recipient: 'The money has changed things a lot. I have a new pair of shoes, pencils, and two new books. I no longer feel embarrassed when I'm with other students'.			
<b>Small Infrastructures &amp; Income-generation</b>	<b>Jan-June, 2013</b>	<b>July-Dec., 2013</b>	<b>Total for 2013</b>
<i>Kelompok/small cooperatives</i> with sponsored activities <sup>2</sup>	192	199	199
<i>Kelompok</i> members involved with sponsored activities	2,880	2,786	2,880
Ferro-cement 15,000 litre water tanks	50	81	131
Household toilets	37	59	96
Seaweed farmers helped with equipment <sup>3</sup>	204	161	204
Lady weavers assisted with credit, equipment and training <sup>3</sup>	20	80	80
Vegetable farmers supported with seeds, other inputs, training and equipment <sup>4</sup>	180	192	192
Cocoa demonstration farms, & cocoa farmers receiving monthly training, modern inputs and tools	15 farms 304 farmers	15 farms 351 farmers	15 farms 351 farmers
Number of <i>musyawarah</i> (including cocoa field day and school festival), and total persons attending	2 with 236 participants	3 with 2,366 participants	5 with 2,602 participants
<b>Program Participants' Comments</b>			
Male household member: ' Having a modern flush toilet and accompanying small water tank has really boosted our family. This last year we haven't had diarrhoea at all, and our women in particular appreciate the privacy of the new arrangement.			
Cocoa farmer: ' Last year after attending the NTA/YPMF training I cut down over 400 old trees. Now we're terracing, and in December will plant seedlings from the new nursery. Of course we've had a short-term cut in income, but I know that after a few more years our revenue will be much improved. Now I can be confident that I'll have enough funds to support my kids at the SMA (advanced high school).			
Vegetable farmer: ' At first we used the 15,000 litre tank from the NTA for drinking water only. But this year I've established a small vegetable plot beside it, and my husband and kids are living a lot better. I've also been selling part of the produce to neighbours.			

*Musyawah* participant (December 16, 2013): 'Now that we're getting to know you NTA/YPMPS people better, we feel more confident in expressing our criticisms, views, and requirements. We've always been unhappy about the diversion of official library funding on books, but this time we feel we can say what we think.'

Cocoa Field Day participant (November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013): 'Having Pak Henkie (a Bogor tree crop specialist) around has been terrific for us. One of our top people has taken the trouble to come and explain things to us in our remote location. I hope he returns for next year's Field Day.'

<b>Financial Summary<sup>5</sup></b>			
Total improvement funds disbursed	\$99,635	\$81,573	\$181,208
Estimated value of counterpart services from communities	70,741	57,917	128,658
Estimated value of voluntary services by Australian monitoring team <sup>6</sup>	117,569	128,471	246,040
Total estimated value of all services	287,945	267,961	555,906

1. Where the same persons/institutions took part in both 6-month periods, they are only included once in the annual total.
2. Each *kelompok* member had a family of 4-5 persons. Training is not included in these activities.
3. Rotating credit, repayable into an NTA special account after 6-12 months.
4. Mainly through the *demplots*, along with water pumps, piping and hand tractors.
5. The exchange rate \$1.00 = Rp10.000 is used.
6. These are charged at 30 per cent of Australian commercial consultancy rates for Colin Barlow, Ria Gondowarsito and Anton Usmanij. Other Australian members of the team are not included.



MAP 2. Nusa Tenggara, Timur Province, INDONESIA

Canberra, Wednesday, 18<sup>th</sup> December, 2013.