

**Summary**  
**Evaluation of the Project**  
**“Development of the People’s Economy in Nusa Penida**  
**(Indonesia)”**  
**(Bali Province, Indonesia)**

(Implemented by the Daya Pertiwi Foundation  
with Financial support from the EED Germany)

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. BACKGROUND AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

Daya Pertiwi Foundation (Yayasan Daya Pertiwi - YDP) during the last three years have some activities in improvement and development program for social and economy people in Nusa Penida Island, Bali Province. The activities have been completed in field mostly oriented to agriculture and livestock development.

This YDP effort accomplished positive results, for the reasons YDP in 2005 intended to apply a project proposal for expanding activities and to be obtained funds by EED Germany, an NGO institute of Germany. EED accepted positively the said proposal and in December 2005 approved to allocate fund aid to the Project amounting to 338,195.25 Euro with Project no. 20050346 G and Project name: "Development of the People's Economy & Environment in Nusa Penida (Indonesia)". The Project started in at January 2006.

An evaluation audit have been done by an independent party in consisting of 3 (three) domestic experts were I Wayan Supartha, Ketut Budi Susrusa and Wayan Sri Astiti in the end of Project. Project Recommendation Report stated that the project was an essential and need to be continued.

Project program documentations affirmed that at the end of the project period, the program will be re-evaluated. Project period will be from January 2006 to December 2008 no. 20050346 G.

Project evaluation has been implemented by 3 (three) domestic experts in close co-operation with project staff and population involved as the target groups and taking the terms of reference presented in **annex 1**. The field visits completed for three days; a mission calendar is presented in **annex 2**.

Based on Term of Reference, the evaluation objectives is to value the project development comparing to the objectives, target and environmental effect, to study possibilities and weaknesses, including identifying gender issue stated in project proposal. The evaluation also provides major strategy input to the next phase Project.

### 1.2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The final evaluation will be completed in 2 (two) stages. In the Stage I needs completion during 5 (five) days for finding data, including Field Data and Project Activity Report during project (Jan-2006 to Nov-2008). And in Stage II will be a formally Final Report during 10 (ten) days period.

On the first day, the Evaluation Team set an evaluation methodology based on project documents and focused year of evaluation reports, and a meeting with YDP Head Office Staffs.

Field visits have been completed during 3 (three) days, starting with a meeting with Project Staffs finding administration data and reports. Studying the rural village condition and distance inter villages to point a visiting and planning a field checking to take interview with people members of Self Help Group. Following step was to provide a meeting to the Chief Sub-District (*camat*) of Nusa Penida and also Chief of Local Animal Husbandry (*Kepala Sub Dinas Peternakan Nusa Penida*) to interview for collecting data.

In the afternoon was organized a meeting with all field staffs to analyze a current/temporary data and evaluating the results.

In visiting to the village – just visit 8 of 17 groups – which are considered as representing of beneficiaries group to meet with time needed was 3 (three) days period.

All the Group Leaders and minimum one of group members must attend the meeting. The meeting presented an interview in grouping or in individual of the Group Leaders collecting data for number of cows, goats, and “cubang” (water reservoir) built and also number of plants to be placed in their land and many things related to the project conditions, including the input contributions to the project.

The current language using in interview was Bahasa Indonesia and some was local language called Bahasa Bali.

In the end of visit, the team rearranged a meeting with all the field staffs to value and summarizes some results based on goal criteria evaluation (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact and sustainability). The collected data were discussed for finding same outcome and perception and will be Project Achievements.

Temporary field findings, then, were discussed with YDP Director for giving an input and take a solution in field problems.

In Stage II, the Head of Evaluation Team has a responsible to produce a draft report in Bahasa Indonesia and, if finalized, translated in English.

As mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the evaluation had largely an internal character. It tried to combine both the objective of enhancing the learning process at the level of YDP and the groups it is co-operating with, and assessing as objectively as possible the project performance. Both project staffs, group members and other parties involved co-operated openly with evaluators and were able to look critically at the project performance. The evaluation, therefore, think they succeeded in achieving both objectives in affair way and hope this evaluation will assist all parties concerned in further improving their performance.

## 2. ACHIEVEMENT OBJECTIVES

### 2.1. The Objectives on Target Group achievable

The Target Group Table that successfully achieved till November 2008 is shown below:

**Table 1**

Type of Activity	No of groups	No of members	Men/ women
Cattle breeding and fattening	17	284	M
Perennial Crops	12		M
Reservoir (Cubang)	16	235	M
Goat breeding	4	60	M
Small Enterprise Development	10	227	M/W
Starting Capital	2	23	W

The interesting point of the Cow Breeding and Fattening are an ending result of double opportunity. The double opportunity is the Perennial crop and water reservation. As we know that for applying the cow program, the group has to fulfill the requirements. Two of the requirements are to have the obliged plants like Grass (and Gamal, and the other are trees, such as fruit and industrial plants. Cubang – for cattle's drink water - then gives to a group that completes the said requirements. The Cubang is constructed in closely surrounding members of the group. It is able to consume for home drinkable water and other purposes accordingly. All members of family use this facility.

Women are shared to manage the breeding pig program, when they can easily control and also help their family in an additional income as the daily activity. In Balinese culture, there is no different between men and women, but still the men are acted to be a house holder and they authorize to get the family income. Please notify that in the mentioned breeding program is often taking care to husband, wife and children. There is, however, the Credit and Savings Program is mostly signed by women for a capital loan. Again, the women have an additional activity and income for the family then giving increasingly status in the family form. This is to answer an issue of gender in rural family campaign.

Currently, the number of Groups selected are located in 6 Rural Villages of 16 Rural Villages in Nusa Penida island. From the said 6 Rural Villages, there are 4 Rural Villages locating in Rural Limestone Highland Area, waterless in Dry Season in 7 months period a year. The other 2 Rural Villages are along Rural Watery Coastal Area.

Based on Sub-District statistic data, population in end of the Year 2006 are amount of 47,362 people with 9,102 Households. The Project program identifies statistically 11.12% of total population reflecting to aim at increasing the economic welfare. The increasing economic welfare also effects indirectly to the other community. It includes

in the Animal Vaccination, the Cubang and the Perennial Crops Program and other uncountable existing programs for Nusa Penida island people.

## 2.2. Project Objectives Leverage.

The Project Objectives Leverage can be summarized as follows:

- **Cow Breeding and Fattening**

In the end of November 2008, cows have been distributed to the program =284 with split into 5 bulls for the Fattening and 279 female cows for the Breeding. The cows in total is equal to the number of the group member existing and during the Pre-project, they are routinely vaccinated by monthly, including the vitamin supports, the technical guidelines in animal diseases, prevention, cure and knowledge of feeding system. The knowledge of feeding system is described in three system covering firstly with soft of home-grown foods and then hard one, but in the Dry season using the Hay that will meet these needs.

Small Farmers have been in well-understanding stage to manage their animals and zeroing result in this Project. They will directly contact to YDP Field Staff if found an animal disease, otherwise animal husbandry officer will visit to recover the treatment.

- **Water Reservoir Building (the Cubang)**

The Cubang has been successfully built as per end of August 2008 = 60 units. It is constructed with measurement in 3.5 x 3.5 x 3.5 m underground. The water supply at present must be consumed by buying water from external sources in price = IDR 55,000,- per 1000 liter. This cost must be expensed to fulfill for drinking a cow during 2 weeks period.

From this matter, the Cubang is a primary function in daily water consumed for both family of small farmers and cows.

Referring to the Cubang dimension size, they are able to store in rainy season for supplying enough to cover in dry season needs. As per our evaluation in November 2008 we found two conditions: cubang placed in the east region of Nusa Penida was empty due to long dry season and the farmers bought water from external source; while, the others in the west region, a half height of the Cubang volume, while the dry season has been running for 5 months period, eventually it uses for 3 or 5 small farmer families. In the east region precipitation is shorter than in the west region.

- **Perennial Crops**

Total distribution for Perennial Crop plants as at November 2008= 12,000 trees are shown for the following: Bunut = 6,000, Betenu = 3,000, Waru =3000. The mentioned trees are different in surviving: bunut has survived = 60%, betenu = 40%, and waru = 15% due to climate factor (long dry season). In the Project, most of farmers have had technical skill how to grow seedling up and transplanting the mentioned trees by themselves. These are the point how transfer knowledge process from YDP staff to farmers.

- **Goat Farming vs. Pig Pen**

Study on the Nusa Penida Socio-economy and environment recommended that goat breeding program should be reconsidered for the future, especially for Rural Highland Area when suitable for the Goat one comparing to the Pig one. Actually, farmers in Nusa Penida were not enthusiastic for rising goat. Two of six goat group formation which was planned by YDP Staff asked for changing goat to cattle. Finally, the YDP staff decided to change 30 goats to 5 cattle due to diseases attack and some goats died.

- **Small-Scale Enterprises Program Development**

Capital Loan Assistance is the basic tools for Small-Scale Enterprises Development Program. The Capital Loan Assistance (CLA) has been run by expediting and drawn to 23 groups and there are 2 groups that received totally 20,000,000.00 IDR. The CLA uses in Credit and Savings term to cover various businesses stating as Seaweed farming, Small Trading, Fishery, and Farmers. They enable to increase an economy welfare and benefit. In November 2009 we found 37.50% increasing capital formation for two years in one groups.

### **2.3. Project Objectives Performance and Targets in General**

Project Planning have been designed to meet in proper way, when there are an increasing income for rural community in Nusa Penida island with project existing. The Project itself could contribute in raising a socio-economy for Nusa Penida rural people.

When we were doing an evaluation, the group members looked enthusiast to support the Project. The Project efforts are being initiated to stimulate the growth in all level of people lives. It could be proven when Evaluator took an interview, then took happily admit by input data. There are, however, some activities of rural people into the program in Seaweeds, Cow Breeding and Fattening, Perennial Crops are significantly established. Currently cow price in market is slightly increased, because farmers can produce fat and healthy cows via Project program. According to Seaweed price that indicated to higher than previous, Farmers maintain the Seaweed in first class quality to sell.

Besides, the Nusa Penida island has been campaigned in an environmental program to the other community by running Perennial Crops Program. The Perennial Crops Program has changed Rainfall from 3 months period a year to currently 5 months period.

In Animal Husbandry side, farmers consider seriously to be concern with the prevention and cure to their animals. It impacts to an external group of farmers that copying formula for their cow, too. Also there are many program in which handled by other parties or communities using nearly the same program with YDP project program.

Program coordination between YDP project and local government (Sub Dinas Peternakan Kecamatan Nusa Penida) run well. For instance, some fodder tree varieties planted was recommended by local government; problems related to cattle diseases

handled by local government staff, chemical material come from YDP, and transportation cost contributed by farmer.

### **3. ASSESSMENT OF THE PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS**

The assessment of the project achievements which has been achieved by the Project provides in line to Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.

#### **3.1. Relevance**

The Relevancy in this case, means compatible and accomplished the project to help rural people to move toward and to develop in local and national scope. In general aspect, Relevancy of the project is recognized specifically in the Cow Breeding, the Perennial and the Reservoir Supply.

The Cow Breeding and Fattening is a premiere program for Nusa Penida in which the local people have relatively known in veterinary and cow farming become primary skills in rural highland area. As stating previously that Nusa Penida island is a center of Balinese cow veterinary. The mentioned program will be strategically an important point to give added value on people income.

The Cubang Water Reservoir also should potentially apply to water storage and resources for the rural people when water is a primary need of life and in the island when dry season will be hardly found waterless. The Cubang Program will provide enough water to supply any daily activities such as home, farming and veterinary purposes.

Perennial Crops program of planting forest trees is helping to the rural people referring topographical island that structured in limestone and dry. The Perennial could be proven in an additional rainfall and with efforts to look for additional and variety species will add to income for the farmer in future. Wooden trees would be maintained to plant in long range plan. They are enabling to meet fodder supply in dry season

Small-scale Enterprises Development Program has facilitated to have a particularly important role to play in the development of employment opportunities and economic progress. The mentioned program helps people of rural coastal area to run other business like fishery, and especially seaweeds cultivation. The Seaweeds development is a potential activity for rural coastal area to consider with seaweeds price and needs. Nusa Penida coastal area is not effect in water pollution, especially in the East coastal area that planted with Green Seaweeds in better quality and price comparing to the West coastal area with the red one. Along coastal side currently are planted with seaweeds.

Goats Program in rural highland area should be re-evaluated caused to farmer unenthusiastic to this activity. The farmers take more benefit for rising cattle than goat both in whole farming system practices and family income resource.

### 3.2. Effectiveness

The Effectiveness is meant that the project is able to achieve the objectives and targets in project planning.

- Actual Cow distribution= 261 compared with target of 270 and shortage of 9 expecting to distribute starting in January 2006. Delay distribution was caused of incomplete requirements in applying the cow program by farmer group. The mentioned group is unable to plant particular trees as per requirements, due to dry season.
- The Cubang construction have been actually completed 60 units of 60 budgeted.
- Field evaluation in project found that the farmer usually owns not enough space to meet with requirements for fruit tree, so that finding some trees plant improper way. Here, the farmer prefers plant some daily needs of vegetables, cassava, corn, beans etc. In project only fodder plant distributed, but some plants of related program were dying. Animal food plant have been distributed= 12,000 with live expectation leveling was 60% for bunut, 40% for betenu and 15% for waru.
- Goats were distributed in amount 60 in of 90 planned and the rest was changed to 5 cows. The Goat farming is not familiar activity yet for people in Nusa Penida. Based on information from Field Staff and the Project Coordinator the 60 goats completely distributed in second semester 2007. The budget was shifted to add number of cattle due to diseases attacked goats in which 14 goats were died.
- Seaweeds farming is surely achieved by 100% of small-businessmen who enable to increase the seaweeds product quality from 2<sup>nd</sup> class to 1<sup>st</sup> class.
- The Key-Actors of Local authority, especially Sub-District, Villages, Sub-Villages Officers and also Governmental Officers were mostly more changing. They are supporting Group like a vaccination from Animal Husbandry Department, and a Technical training of Fishery Department as well from Villages are giving any officially issues information.
- Technical and managerial abilities of entrepreneurs are shown up by a neat recording and keeping of a financial, administrative and other report books.
- YDP project staffs regularly monitor monthly in one to field of self-evaluation of the project, but the farmer group is often visit Site Office to ask any problem in field at least twice a week. This indicating that the businessmen intend to frequently contact with YDP, so that the YDP existing is needed.

### 3.3. Efficiency

The Efficiency here is defined that as a Project is capable to maximize local resources and optimize a positive impact, and controlling the project cost.

In general, this project has scoped in high level efficiency as stated for the followings:

- **Cattle Breeding and Fattening** uses local cow (locally name “Bali Cow”) in practically so efficient, because an origin cow could buy by local purchase not necessary to request from outside Nusa Penida island. In revolving system farmer group member are able possibility own cow with no spending money. Cow could help working in field and to breed in plant season. Monitoring by Group Leader and YDP Project Staff will quickly handle. Farmers are responsible to prevent and cure cow with always send their cows for vaccination period in which Evaluator team watched directly this condition when evaluating time.

Prevention and cure of the said cow program is a scheme of Project Operating organized by Government Officers, Farmers and YDP Site Staff in periodically to produce a good quality cattle.

- **Water Reservoir (the Cubang)**, before having the Cubang, rural group members must carry water in 5 km distance to get one big pot. The Cubang provides for daily family needs and their cattle as clean water without cash buying and heavy carry too far away.

It is constructed by community self-help and is expensed by cost reduction. Project via YDP should provide raw material as 3 trucks of sand, 30 packs of cement. Water over-consumed production is sold to other rural people needing and the income on it being managed by the rural group into Credit and Savings program.

The Cubang system for water supplying and reserved is a perfectly option and an efficient enough to introduce a rural technology to rural people in Nusa Penida island.

We found that the group in east region is not suitable for “1 cubang : 5 cows” proportion caused by shorter precipitation. The proportion should be increase to 1 cubang: 3 cows.

- **Goat in Breeding** is an inefficient to solve rural low socio-economical level to own goat caused lack of incentive.
- **Perennial Crops** includes in requirement for rural group member received Cow assistance.

Selected program in an efficiency project cost with producing a self-reforesting is the Perennial Crops. It gives firstly an animal foods then reprocessing soil. Also from wood production in long term is expected to be supplementary energy source in the trend of increasing world fuel price and decreasing fuel price subsidiary policy in Indonesia.

- **Capital Loan Assistance** for rural group members will avoid from local moneylender. It could develop and expand the said member in business, they operate and therefore in a much better position to guide its business operation. They are in charged by 1% per month cost of Developing. Repayment of loan installment has been organized properly and done in transparency, in which there is no list of non-collectible account problem accordingly.
- **Internal Project Organization on Site Office** is sufficient enough to control project operation. The Site Office is furnished by regular simply office building and equipment, but able to serve an administrative site staff to develop revolving group. It operates motor- cycle to mobilize the site staff in efficient point of project development.

### 3.4. Immediate and long-term impact

Immediate impact is defined as the immediate tangible and observable improvement or change in people's lives, which have been brought about as a direct result of the project activities.

Long-term impact concern the long-term and sustainable changes brought about by a development project, this impact can either be anticipated in relation to the project's objectives or unanticipated.

In general, the project has positively impact consideration.

The immediate impact covering people benefits are:

- Rural people are realized that, however, is true to follow a program in the vaccination, prevention and cure. It is proven with presence of group revolving farmer and other farmer are attending and consulting their cattle in proper time as per schedule of the vaccination.
- Increasing in Cow ownership, perennial crops, the Cubang  
Cow ownership is an illusion for mostly rural poor farmers before the project being existed, but at present the rural poor farmers have a chance to get a cow without possibility selling their other belongings.

In Perennial Crops the people in short term feel much greenly better environmental surrounding their village comparing with previously when they were living in dry rural area, and then more trees grow up more fodder resource. Finally, the farmer has possibility for raising more cattle, also to influence in rainy season much longer 3 months than before.

The Cubang aspect is encouraging people to live more easier than before when they were carrying water for 3 km away to get two jerry cans or were buying 1000 liter costing to 55,000,00 IDR.

- Capability in technical knowledge in cow prevention including techniques to provide animal feeding as well record keeping of administrative skill. Currently the farmers regularly understand about animal diseases in which by seeing its symptom they could quickly report it to YDP Site Staff or visit to an animal husbandry facilitator services. The farmer group leader responsible to entry a record keeping and a report book both for administrative and accounting.
- Government Program supports.  
The Government Program is like the Bali Cow Breeding centralized in Nusa Penida island area is supported by YDP project and inter-linking it by developed the program together. The Government facilitates technical services only.

Educational sector is the other Government Program funded by Central Bank built a school in the capital town of sub-district area and YDP assisting in facility. In this sector rural people in Nusa Penida is well-supporting, because of their increasing income, the young people grows well-educated.

Public Health of rural people in Nusa Penida is increasing well; it is an aspect of good enough to provide water in rural villages. Previously people probably did not wash the body once a day routinely but now at least one routinely washed their body.

- People realized in trees and Prevention and Cure of cattle are in proper order. With their realization people will maintain their plant, because their plant could be used as animal foods and in future their plant producing wooden potentially to supplement energy source. In Perennial Crops people look after their cows in properly caring and proven to increasing the weight accordingly.
- People characteristic have been changed to imitate the revolving group people characteristic. Common people that are followed the project program started copying positively the revolving group characteristic. Then arising new revolving group are self-managed. People generally realized to keep on continuing the clean water and Perennial Crops.

Long-term impact considers:

- An increasingly income of the revolving cattle farmers, the businessmen, and the farmers. In the future could be surely the revolving group increased, caused of the additional cows their owned and from wooden planted.
- An increasing level of welfare and socio-economy benefits to communities will be in order after near-year sometime.
- The changing process of empowering attitude and way-of-life to act to a positive and a productive manner in communities.
- In this Nusa Penida Development Project, rural farmers discovered that their positively attitudes to run program. The positive attitude is an effective to provide any live needs. It could be performed in productive manner. The fact, that the productive manner is an effective to other rural communities that truly see the

revolving group farmers of YDP program is improved in social and economic level. The other rural communities must do at the same way– positive and productive-to get better lives.

### 3.5. Sustainability

This means that the continuation is stating that the Project is potentially developed, maintained and created a positive long term phase.

In the period of evaluation the project activities can be summarized:

- Cattle Breeding and Fattening Program has been sustained in good order. Many factors support this statement that Nusa Penida island is a suitable location for the mentioned program and it is covered by continuing to technical and medicinal services from animal husbandry officer services. No one seems to worry about how and where to market the cows. They can sell cows anytime and anywhere. The only problem seems to be that the cows eventually would be sold to a local private-badly-broker or middleman (the Tengkulak) in low price. To avoid it, the government should be involved to facilitate the revolving farmers group to sell directly cows to buyer via an official trader who is assigned by local officers or the farmers group.

The Revolving Cattle program controlled by YDP is a useful continuation. A calf sent to middle man with price sell determined jointly both YDP staff and the farmer. The money then come to farmer = 55%, group = 5%, and YDP = 40%. YDP's portion then is mount up for buying calf for a new revolving farmer, and so the continuation of processing to cover all rural communities.

This scheme seems to be fine if there are a hand could be handle continuing revolving program. The problem is who organize the 40% portion of calf sold when the project stop at the end 2005. Many experience shows that the current groups have no capability to accomplish the responsibility. In average, the female cows could produce 6 calves for 9 years, so there is 5-6 calves need to revolve after the end of the project. Two alternative ways could be considered: First, the female cows should be took over ownership formally by YDP completing with an official statement and then YDP accomplish the revolving cattle program for the productive age of female cow; second, project is extended for 2 years to build up cattle groups cooperative for accomplish revolving program overtime.

- The Cubang System is a system for clean water supply with a low technology system in which the said system enable to be built by a rural low education people.

The weakness system can be described as follows:

- The Cubang is built and located in land of one member of the farmer group member and consumed and supplied for them. Recently there is no conflict in water consumption and belongings intra farmer, but in progress this case should be assured in ownership on the Cubang completing with an official statement

- The Cubang system is able to combine with a water-pump with pipelines in which the Cubang technology become more intense also more efficient.
- Ratio Cubang/cows =  $1/5$  is not appropriate in the east region of Nusa Penida, it should be increase to  $1/3$ .
- Continuation of the Perennial Crops program has an opportunity to be expanded. In view of that the crop wood demands raise from Bali, Lombok, Java island. Additional tree species that are suitable to be planted in Nusa Penida island should be enlarged. As a result, site staff should control selling of immature woods when in high demands and high market price. The selling of immature woods will affect the Perennial Crops Program.
- Goat program continuation for the rural highland area, at now, have negative proven to intensify, hence, there is a possibility not to continue on. The problem is caused of goat raising disincentive in a whole farming system
- The Revolving Farmer group continuation based on how to create various activities to join up. As a result, every member feels reliable to the group. To achieve this, Group leader should be obtained in supervisory skill training and could stimulate new idea for their member.
- The Development for Small-Scale Enterprises in Credit and Savings pattern has been confidently continued on. In the view point the pattern is improving for a rural credit and help them to create new small businesses in long term such as rural agro-technology, wooden handicraft, rural coastal and ocean-technology.

## **4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **4.1. CONCLUSIONS**

Project evaluation “Development of People’s Socio-economy and Environment of the Nusa Penida Island” has been done during November 2000 and in general could conclude to see the Project Task.

Project evaluation result in general is positive. The strength points of project can be described as follows:

- The project is useful and reliable enough to accomplish in its operation, that factually intensifying in cow ownership, goat, perennial crops, water reservoir, and developing knowledge for the rural farmers referring to prevention and cure for cows and goat in proper order as well attempting to keep up an added value for local product of Nusa Penida.
- Most of the groups will self-help to survive. In facts, they have enable to manage all aspect of their activities and non-dependable to other institutes.
- The success of this project is interesting to get attention from other institutes, therefore they are intending to join with YDP, such as the Central Bank. The Bank in operating for building on SD Batununggul (elementary school) asking YDP to facilitate their 7 class-rooms school building project completed in August 2004. Besides, they also plan to join operation with YDP in Nusa Penida island development by using the model of farmers’ community development as YDP operated.
- The aspect of the project benefits for the group members have reflected to other community, subsequently outsider of the group to duplicate the developing of the said revolving group. Besides, stimulates other program similar with YDP program for target community from government or other parties.
- This project has the beneficiary is supported by the key-actors such as government, public services, other third parties enable to work together to develop the socio-economy of Nusa Penida people.

### **4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **General recommendations**

- YDP involvement in Nusa Penida prospect still fully exists. YDP should continue to involve in development to socio-economy of community of Nusa Penida to the different reasons. This need to plan in the creating sustainable development patterns and concepts according to the high-level of poverty. Indeed, YDP should

use the knowledge of sustainable development of trust and benefits, therefore, the priority of both local community and government institution.

- By improving the knowledge and skill of site staff with an additional various topics of training frequently relating to project as a job training and an comparative study. Because site staff members are hired from local people.
- The SED program, in the next step needs to set up a comparative study for the target group in order to improve their vision and innovation to see a real market. It makes them having an attempt in local natural resources in Nusa Penida for covering global market.
- In the future YDP needs to provide an institute of marketing prospectively assisting the participant group to distribute their product in marketing process.

#### **Specific recommendations.**

- Cattle breeding and fattening should be certainly carried on, because many people need to join the program. Cow is a basic activity of Nusa Penida community, furthermore, the government decides that Nusa Penida is a center of Bali cow breeding and fattening. Beef demand in Indonesia is too high and still importing from other countries. The cattle need to be improved in Nusa Penida and be a culture in local community.
- Since breeding provide diversified benefit, the breeding is more accepted than the fattening. The soil in most Nusa Penida region consists of rough limestone lead to work for tillage hardly. Besides expecting cash money as of selling calf, farmers could employ female cow for drawing tillage device. For the next, the breeding program should be providing the farmer standard operating procedure to show when female cow prevent for work after inseminating, and for pregnant time, etc.
- Goat farming still not accepted in this region. The same case occurred in another region in Bali, for instance, in north-east Bali region which is the climate condition is similar. Goat farming has been promoted in the project sponsored by EED, but it was not successful. It seems, beside farmer attitude, promoting goat farming shows better result in the cold than the hot region, for instance at Bongan Cina Village the District of Busungbiu where approximately altitude is 600-800 m above sea level.
- Perennial Crops need to continue, when has been proven that by the Perennial Crops will affect to an additional rainfall and besides, it expectations to have enough fodder and wood physical stock in the future to raise the family earnings. It would rather better be concentrated to look for additional species that are appropriate to be planted and feasible properly price in market. "Waru" trees known have an added-value in out-looking for Nusa Penida. But we found that most of waru sapling being planted in project was died. It just 15 % survive after planting. For trees

mentioned above need technically guidance in planting and caring them to look for adapted varieties in this region.

- The current revolving scheme is more appreciated by both farmer and YDP. Farmer is more enthusiastic to care of the calf for six month. By approximately 300 female cows “capital” and the current scheme, revolving program could carry out overtime to cover more farmers. To achieved this potential possibility, two alternative ways could be considered: First, the female cows should be took over ownership formally by YDP completing with an official statement and then YDP continuing to accomplish the revolving cattle program; second, project is extended for 2 years to build up cattle groups cooperative for accomplish revolving program overtime.