



Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta

**Bukit Batu Project
Annual Report 2009-2010**



16 August 2010

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1. Background

The Bukit Batu Project began in June 2009 with the intention of introducing a development approach and methodology that Yayasan Tambuhak Sinta (YTS) had been working with since 2004 in the upper Kahayan River district of Gunung Mas.

This approach is designed to improve the quality of governance in an area by enabling communities to interact more effectively with local government, thereby giving local people an active voice in key decision-making processes that are likely to affect their lives and livelihoods.

The approach facilitates all members of the community to take part in a community-based analysis and planning process that generates an annual village development plan. This plan is central to all other activities: the community can use it not only to provide a focus for their own development priorities and actions, but also to feed into the annual government planning process, which earmarks support to communities for the following year. The plan is also used to attract support from NGOs and private companies operating in the area.

An important element of this governance-strengthening mechanism is to foster and strengthen village institutions that will continue the planning and development process. Therefore YTS provides capacity-building support to a democratically-elected village management group that will continue to manage the development process and liaise with all external actors; and to economic livelihood groups in the form of a program of technical support for improving selected livelihood production activities.

In addition, YTS links the community directly to relevant programs and services for livelihood support that are available at the district level.

The overall result of these activities is to make communities much more aware of their rights for government support, and to provide them with the tools to access government support services more effectively. In the process, government becomes much more aware of actual conditions and needs in communities, thereby enabling them to design and deliver programs and services that are much more relevant and effective.

2. Current Situation

Bukit Batu Subdistrict

The situation in Bukit Batu is rather different from where we work in the Upper Kahayan River area, where conditions are fairly homogeneous and villagers are far from the provincial capital. Bukit Batu contains a much wider ethnic mix; and the local economy and livelihoods are much more diversified because of the proximity to Palangka Raya.

The total area of the subdistrict is 57,200 hectares, and it contains a population of 11,808 people in 3,180 households. Many of these communities are substantially larger than those found along the Kahayan River.

Bukit Batu has many natural resources, many of which are the main source of livelihood for most people. The subdistrict has lakes, swamps, hills, and various kinds of forest products and mineral resources. Other areas contain wide and fertile lands, which are used by local people for vegetable farms, fruit and rubber plantations, and as sources of clay and sand. There are also some recreational sites such as Tangkiling Hills, Batu Banama and Nyaru Menteng.

This level of complexity presented some challenges for YTS staff, and a lot of learning took place in adapting to working in this new environment.

Planning and Institutional Development

In the first seven months of the project, stretching from June to December 2009, YTS initiated the first step in the community-led analysis and planning process in all seven communities in Bukit Batu subdistrict. At the end of the year, each community had a preliminary community development plan and six of the seven had elected a village management group. Training of the management groups took place in late 2009 and early 2010, after which the groups carried out planning with each household in their community. These individual household plans were then consolidated into the final community development plan.

January saw the start of the annual government planning process, called Musrenbang, with each community meeting to decide on the priority items they wanted the district government to support. YTS helped facilitate this process, working together with the village management group.

In February at the subdistrict offices, each community made a presentation of their inputs for the 2011 government plan. These presentations were made in the presence of officials from all key government departments. Some politicians and officials from the district also attended.

A similar process took place at the district offices in March, although participation from the community was somewhat reduced. That ended the direct involvement of the community in this year's Musrenbang planning process. There will be some follow up points later in the year, in which we will involve the communities, before government finalises its plan and budget.

Livelihood Group Formation and Support

Once the planning process was finished, the communities focused on establishing economic livelihood groups, and YTS started looking for technical experts from the local area. Currently, the immediate focus is on getting support for fish and chicken rearing. Three of the communities have established eight fish groups and eight chicken groups.

The Department of Agriculture has offered to provide training to these livelihood groups, and will see to it that extension workers follow the field programs. The Department invited us to use their centrally-located Agriculture Training Centre, which currently is under-utilised. YTS will therefore use this facility for the technical training program.

Group members can also hatch and raise chickens and fish at this facility. The department offered to incubate any eggs provided by the community, and to raise the hatchlings for three weeks, feeding and vaccinating them before returning them to the community. Two commercial fish species that are suitable for local fishponds are presently bred in this facility.

This is a perfect example of how YTS hopes to bring more closely together the needs of the community and the capacity of government to support those needs.

Livelihood group formation is completed in six of the seven communities. Each community will receive two sets of training programs: all six elected to learn about raising fish in fishponds, and with the exception of one community, they also will receive training on raising chickens. One community will focus on developing its rubber plantations.

YTS provides a village development fund to each community, and the community uses this fund to contract in local experts to provide training and guidance on improving livelihoods. Through this mechanism a total of up to 100 people can be trained in each community each year.

Altogether there now are 61 groups – 16 fish groups, 42 chicken groups, and three rubber groups. The fish expert has begun training in May, and the chicken expert will begin training in June. No date has yet been set for the rubber training.

A full report on the technical support component is provided in Annex II.

3. Financial Review

Figure 1 provides a summary of expenditures in comparison with the budget allocation. Almost 54% of the total budget was utilised after one year.

Implementation of the technical support program was delayed, and expenditures did not really begin until after the end of the first year in June. A longer preparation time was needed to get organised, first in forming and preparing the economic livelihood groups in the communities, and then in finding suitable technical support people for the three topics. Therefore major expenditures only began in June.

One area that demanded significantly more of the budget than was originally planned was the participatory planning process. To meet the size and complexity of these communities, larger teams than originally planned had to be fielded – up to four teams of two people in each community. This increased staffing costs, but more significantly, field costs for transport, accommodation, meals, and fees for local support people rose considerably, from a budget of \$4200 to \$10,200.

Figure 1: 2009-2010 annual revenues and expenditures

Income	Date	USD (000s)	Total USD (000s)
SDI Blond Trust	June 2009	5.2	
SD Great Britain/KSG	June 2009	5.0	
Muhammad Subuh Foundation	June 2009	21.4	
GHFP	Nov 2009	9.9	41.5

Expenses	Total Expenses USD (000s)	Total Budget USD (000s)	% Budget Used
1. General Overhead	1.3	1.3	100%
2. Employment Costs	11.0	14.5	76%
3. Field Program Overhead	1.4	7.4	19%
4. Field Program Costs	11.6	21.1	55%
Planning and follow up	10.2	4.2	243%
Technical support	0.4	12.9	3%
Institutional support	1.0	4.0	25%
TOTAL	25.3	44.3	57%

Note: \$US Rate December 31, 2009 is Rp 9,400 (refer to Bank Indonesia)

4. Concluding Remarks

Despite the challenging logistics and complexity of working in Bukit Batu, so far the level of engagement with villagers and government staff has been very positive. This is the first time that these villagers have engaged directly in the government planning process, and the experience was appreciated both by government and local people.

It still is early in the three-year development process, so it's not possible to make a critical evaluation. Livelihood support activities started after May, and this will be another test of the development mechanism to see how well the management groups handle their responsibilities, and to see how well the economic livelihood groups respond to the technical support services. It is the first time we have had such close collaboration with government in providing backup for the technical support. So that will be another reality test.

Overall, however, it has been a very positive experience so far, with good levels of participation and cooperation from villagers, as well as from local government staff.

Despite the larger numbers and greater diversity, in some ways the work has proceeded more smoothly than our experience in the Kahayan River. There are several reasons for this. People in Bukit Batu are more sophisticated and market savvy. They are used to working in groups, and are more sedentary than people in the Kahayan. This makes it easier to deliver training and technical support, because people don't wander far afield, as they do up river, and they are keen to learn and improve their livelihood capability.

However, until we continue further with this work, we will not know how successful and sustainable these efforts ultimately will be. Towards the end of the second year, we should have a much fuller picture of what is working and what needs working on to improve.

An added piece of encouraging news is that in November we will receive a \$27,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to help members of the livelihood interest groups access financial services for small loans, insurance, or other financial products. The local credit union will provide training and financial advice on starting or enlarging a small business, and on improving the household economy. This activity will complement well the technical support we already are helping villagers to access.

Area Maps of Palangka Raya District and Bukit Batu Subdistrict

Figure 2: Location Map of Palangka Raya District

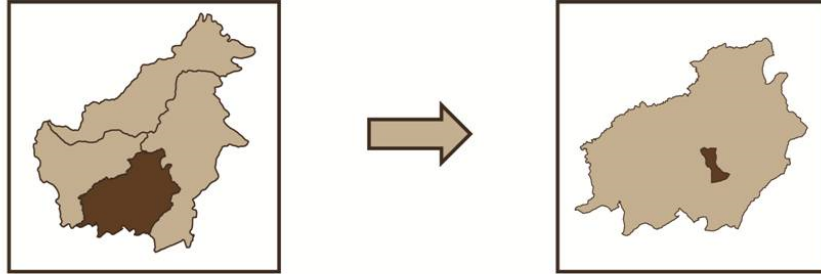
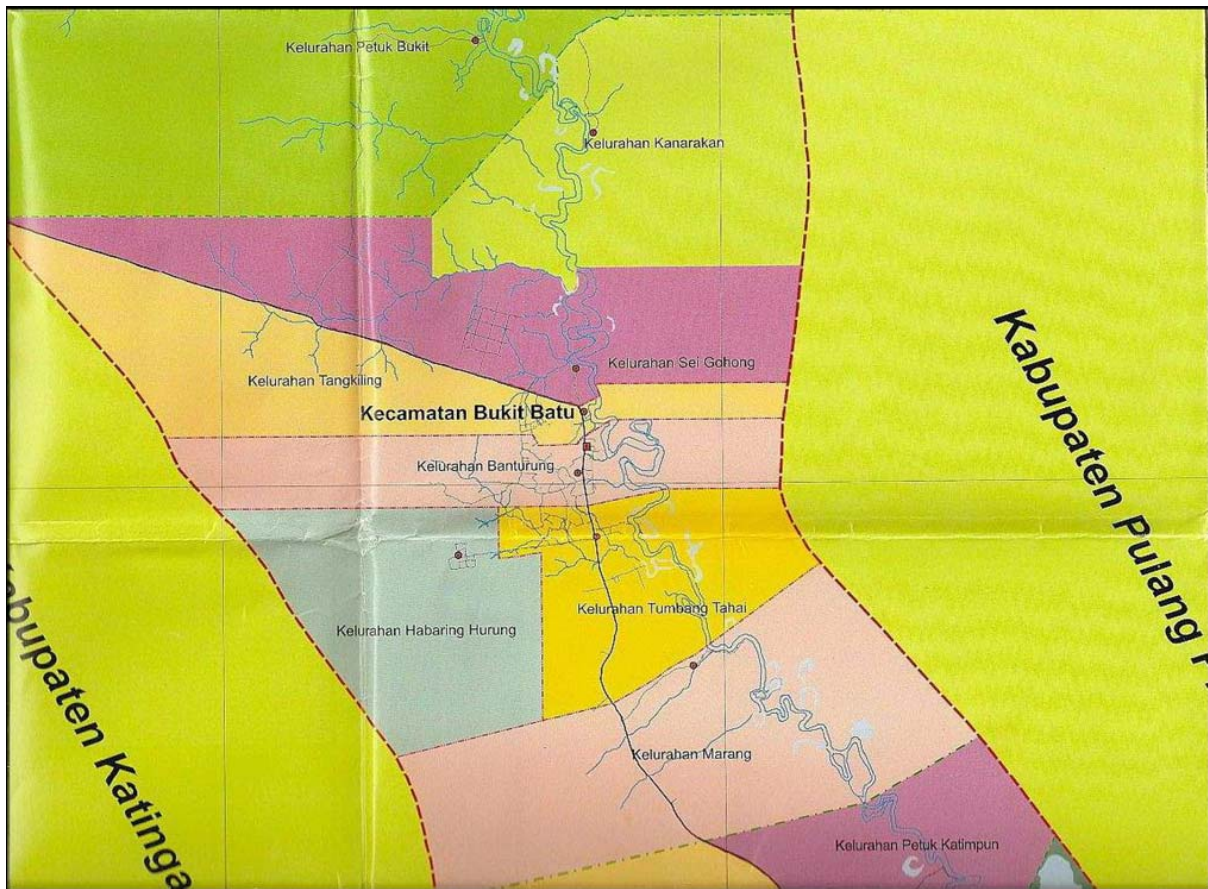


Figure 3: Bukit Batu Subdistrict (Kecamatan)



ANNEX II Financial Statement

Bukit Batu Project
Actual Income Vs Expenses
June 2009 - April 2010

Items	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total Expenditures Rp millions	Total Expenditures USD	Total Budget Rp millions	
INCOME:													390,8		439,0	
SDI Donation/ Blood Trust	48,5															
SD Great Britain/ KSG	47,4															
Mah. Subah Fouadation	201,6															
GHFP						93,3										
SD Netherland																
Last Months Saldo	0,0	277,6	268,1	248,5	235,2	199,9	263,2	228,6	217,2	201,5	185,5	171,4				
A. TOTAL MONTHLY SALDO	297,5	277,6	268,1	248,5	235,2	293,2	263,2	228,6	217,2	201,5	185,5	171,4				
Expenses																
I. General Overhead	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	12,0	1.300	12,0	
2. Employment Cost	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	9,8	103,3	11.000	136,6	
3. Program Overhead	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,2	1,5	1,8	2,7	4,3	12,9	1.000	69,2	
a. Field Officer	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,5	1,8	2,7	3,7	12,0	1.000	38,6	
b. Coordinator	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,6	64	8,4	
c. Management Visit	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	16	7,2	
d. Motorcycle	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	15,0	
4. Program Cost	10,4	0,0	9,2	2,6	25,8	20,5	24,8	1,7	4,7	4,7	1,9	1,7	108,0	9.900	221,2	
I. Planning & Follow Up	10,4	0,0	9,2	0,3	25,8	20,5	24,8	1,7	1,2	1,8	0,0	0,0	95,7	8.500	63,6	
<i>Annual Planning Process</i>																
a. Socialization Meetings	0,7		0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	232	4,6	
b. Key Informant Training	1,4	0,0	1,4	0,0	4,5	3,8	5,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,0	181	19,8	
c. Participatory Planning	8,3	0,0	7,5	0,0	20,9	16,4	18,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	71,7	7.600	15,9	
d. Musrenbang Kelurahan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	181	0,7	
e. Musrenbang Kecamatan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	127	4,5	
f. Musrenbang Kota	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8	191	5,3	
<i>Follow Up & Evaluation</i>																
a. Subdistric Meeting	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	5,6	
b. Presentation to Kota	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	7,2	
II. Technical Support	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9	1,7	3,6	420	120,6	
a. Identification	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	3,1	
b. 1st Technical Expert Visit	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	1,2	126	6,2	
c. 2nd Technical Expert Visit	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	6,3	
d. Village Development Fund	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,8	0,9	100	15,0	
Marang	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	16	15,0	
Sei Gohong	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,9	1,0	115	15,0	
Hubung Hujung	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	16	15,0	
Tumbang Tahai	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	16	15,0	
Tangkiling	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	16	15,0	
Banturung	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	16	15,0	
Kanarakan	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	16	15,0	
III. Institutional Support	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,5	2,9	0,0	0,0	8,7	930	37,0	
a. VMG Training -9P/ Village	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,5	2,9	0,0	0,0	8,7	930	10,5	
b. Village Review -3 Meeting/ Village	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	9,6	
c. Village Review - 2 Days	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	16,9	
B. TOTAL	19,9	9,5	19,6	13,3	35,3	30,0	34,6	11,4	15,7	16,0	14,1	16,8	236,2	23.200	439,0	
C. MONTHLY BALANCE (A-B)	277,6	268,1	248,5	235,2	199,9	263,2	228,6	217,2	201,5	185,5	171,4	154,6				

Note: \$US Rate December, 31st 2009 is Rp 9.400 (refer to Bank Indonesia)

ANNEX III

Technical Report on Bukit Batu Training Programs

A. Introduction

YTS works with communities through a Village Management Group mechanism. First we establish the group through a democratic process, and then we train the members to handle the Village Development Fund we provide. In 2010, the funds will be sufficient to cover the cost of conducting two training programs in each village. Almost all of the communities have chosen to focus on aquaculture and chicken-raising. This method ensures that the training fulfils a need in the village; one that has been identified by the community itself. Using local trainers, we focus on imparting knowledge, and on developing the requisite skills to successfully manage a specific livelihood activity, such as raising fish or poultry; or cultivating rubber or vegetables.

B. Status of Livelihood Interest Groups

By the end of May, between two and four livelihood interest groups had been formed in all sub-districts. On average, the group size is 16 members, comprising both men and women. In general, the number of members is a reflection of the relative size of the community. For example, the two fish interest groups in the village of Marang have a total of 24 members, whereas in Sei Gohong, four groups have a total of 63 members.

Although there are only seven sub-districts in Bukit Batu, we will in fact be conducting training in 11 locations this year. This is because of the wide geographic spread of some of these communities. Thus, in the larger sub-districts of Sei Gohong, Tumbang Tahai, Tangkiling and Banturung, we will be holding separate training events to accommodate members from different settlements.

C. The Aquaculture Training Program

Due to the early formation of interest groups in three sub-districts, YTS was able to commence this training in May. After initial visits by the trainer, Bapak Lim, we held the first training events for the fish program in four separate locations. These were two-day events, focusing on both theory and practice, which were held in the villages; and included individual assessments of member's fishponds. In all, 117 villagers participated in these events. These were the first of six training events to be held in 2010. The theory component focused on understanding aquaculture systems; and also on financial analysis of the profitability of the enterprise at a range of stocking levels.

This was followed by on-site assessments of established fishponds. Ponds were grouped, according to whether they had been dug in peaty, sandy or rocky substrates. The water sources, and acidity of the ponds were given special consideration, and the members were thus given only advice appropriate to their situation. The program starts by improving

members understanding of aquaculture systems, then elaborates methods for improving the existing ponds; making preparations for restocking; restocking with hatchery fingerlings; and lastly, raising fish and harvesting. The content is in accordance with the scale of production, and projected level of intensification, of the village production systems.

It is now evident that natural stocks of fish in rivers and lakes are rapidly disappearing, due to unsustainable fishing practices such as poisoning and electrocution. These methods also kill fish grown in river cages. As a result, it is becoming difficult even to find small fish for use in aquaculture. It is therefore becoming a matter of urgency for these communities to have productive fishponds. Unfortunately, all communities face the same general constraints:

- a. The price of hatchery-stock/ fingerlings is high for local people
- b. Commercial fish-food is unaffordable in the quantity required for regular feeding
- c. Communities lack basic equipment such as nets, tarpaulins and pumps
- d. There are water management problems in the dry season
- e. There is a general lack of knowledge of proper management techniques
- f. There can be a lack of buyers, and those that come can monopolize prices
- g. Thievery is rife

During the first training event, there was ample opportunity for individual members to seek answers to specific problems. For, in addition to imparting good management skills, the training aims to provide solutions to these kinds of problems. Some problems are purely financial by nature, whereas others may be technical, or sociological. For example, one of the major barriers to productivity is that when members maximize their inputs to get maximum productivity, the cost of feed inputs alone will be 70% of the income gained after harvest. The present inability of farmers to meet this high capital cost prevents them from achieving rapid growth and full productivity. Alternative feeds, or alternative species, are possible technical solutions; whereas micro-credit arrangements would provide a financial solution to this problem. This program is designed as an intensive training package with events held every month to provide the core knowledge requirements to enable members to run productive fish farms. It is also individualized to suit the needs of specific ponds. By nature, it is insightful, as highly experienced local trainers lead the discussions and analysis.

D. The Chicken Training Program

In May, the chicken trainer, Pak Budi Satata, made initial visits to the six communities where we will be conducting monthly training activities from June to October. Similar to the fish program, the chicken training program is to be intensive and will build practical skills to improve overall productivity. The program begins with a focus on how to raise chickens in coops, the importance of keeping good breeding stock, and of maintaining a healthy environment for the flock. Other modules concern feeding, healthcare, disease control and immunization. There will also be modules on production and marketing, including small-business analysis.

The major constraints to raising chickens were identified by these communities during the participatory planning process as:

- a. Dependence on the 'boss' system for credit
- b. Inability to control the spread of bird flu viruses
- c. Difficulty in getting new chicken stocks
- d. High capital costs for feed and other inputs
- e. Access to markets can be problematic

Raising chickens under intensive or semi-intensive conditions can nevertheless be a profitable activity. One of the keys to success is an appropriate business strategy. Thus, different business models will also be explored, comparing the profitability of raising chickens for meat, for eggs, or for sale as chicks. Furthermore, fast-breeding chickens (45 days to market) can bring a higher level of profitability if attention is paid to the growth-cycle. Which of these approaches is most lucrative depends on the practical capabilities of the farmers.

E. The Rubber Training Program

The only community that did not elect to have a chicken program run concurrently with the fish program, was the Dayak village of Kanarakan. They instead chose to have a rubber program, as this is one of the major livelihood activities of this upriver community. The rubber trainer, Pak Ali, made an initial visit to Kanarakan at the end of May. This will be followed by regular training events that will focus on nursery skills for raising seedlings, out-planting to the field, weeding and fertilizing the field, pest management, and efficient tapping techniques.

In Bukit Batu, as in the upper Kahayan where YTS has held rubber training for several years, rubber plantations are often neglected and badly managed. The major constraints are familiar, and common to many parts of Kalimantan:

- a. Existing tree stock is aging, and new stock is limited in extent
- b. High-yielding hybrid seed stock is unavailable
- c. There is a lack of knowledge about good cultivation and tapping practices
- d. Natural stocks of Jelutung rubber (*Dyera* spp.) are killed off by fires, now only distant
- e. Fire also destroys rubber plantations in the dry season
- f. Soils are often infertile, yet fertilizers are not often used for rubber plantations

Rubber is a long term crop that can be a stable source of income in times of adversity. However, it is also an internationally-traded commodity, and the price of rubber is linked to global supply and demand. In 2009, the price of rubber was too low for rubber-tappers to earn a living.

Fortunately, prices have recently recovered, and there has been a resurgence of interest in local 'jungle-rubber' plantations. Nevertheless, to become a more profitable activity, latex

yield must be improved. In addition, quality control and value-added processing are important issues to explore. For example, manufacture of ribbed-smoked-sheet can be done in the village using relatively simple technologies.

F. The Vegetable Training Program

It is likely that YTS will form interest groups for this activity during 2010. However, for the time being, we are restricting our training activities to the above three programs. Nonetheless, through cooperation with Yayasan Usaha Mulia, we do hope to be able to facilitate this additional training program this year. If so, YTS will provide the entry-point to the communities, and YUM will provide the training content.

There is a serious lack of self-sufficiency in Bukit Batu when it comes to vegetable production, especially among Dayak communities. Furthermore, most communities face many barriers to improving soil fertility and productivity:

- a. Difficult soil conditions, with high acidity and low nutrient status
- b. Farmland is often borrowed land, so there is little incentive to improve soils
- c. Sandy soils lack soil moisture, whereas peat soils are often boggy
- d. Flooding in the wet season and drought in the dry season
- e. Seed and fertilizer inputs are expensive and difficult to obtain
- f. There is price competition with cheap, good quality produce imported from Banjar
- g. There are problematic pest and pesticide management issues
- h. There is a lack of knowledge about vegetable cultivation in some communities

Home gardens can ensure food security and lower household expenses. From a nutritional point of view, they provide for a more varied diet that includes vitamins and minerals. YTS intends to promote sustainable agriculture and the introduction of organic farming methods at small-scale, as this will reduce the need for chemical inputs that are detrimental to community health.

G. Opportunities

In terms of enterprise development, YTS will seek to create an enabling environment that will lead farmers to end-market opportunities. The development of model business plans will be an important strategic approach that we hope to foster in 2011, after the necessary technical skills have been imparted. We also aim to improve both the horizontal linkages within the communities, as well as the vertical linkages that provide access to markets and financial and technical assistance. Lastly, we expect there will be further opportunities available to these communities through product and process upgrading, as these enterprises develop more fully.

ANNEX IV Village Institutions

Figure 4: Distribution of Livelihood Interest Groups

Village	Number and Types of Interest Groups		
	Fish	Chicken	Rubber
Marang	2	3	-
Habaring Hurung	2	2	-
Sei Gohong	5	11	-
Tumbang Tahai	3	7	-
Banturung	-	-	-
Kanarakan	1	-	3
Tangkiling	3	19	-
Total	16	42	3

Figure 5: Composition of Village Management Groups

Name	Position	Male	Female	Wealth Rank
<i>Habaring Hurung</i>				
1. Suroto	Head	√		
2. A'an Sudioko	Secretary	√		
3. Burhanudin	Treasurer	√		
4. Satori	Member	√		
<i>Sei Gohong</i>				
1. Hero	Head	√		
2. Panjung	Secretary	√		
3. Rusaline	Treasurer		√	
4. Junjung	Member	√		
5. Rifka	Member		√	
6. Awi	Member		√	
7. Yaminsah	Member	√		
8. Tinduh	Member		√	
<i>Tumbang Tahai</i>				
1. Boiman	Head	√		I
2. Trimurti	Secretary		√	
3. Trising	Treasurer		√	
4. Yohanes	Member	√		
5. Acoy Janas	Member	√		
6. Mely	Member		√	
7. Lewi	Member	√		
8. Sulastri	Member		√	
9. Bahrudin	Member	√		

<i>Marang</i>				
1. Badran	Head	√		
2. Arbaen	Secretary	√		
3. Yuliana	Treasurer		√	

<i>Banturung</i>				
1. Miring	Head	√		
2. Abenaya	Secretary	√		
3. Karlina	Treasurer		√	
4. Guris	Member	√		
5. Linggar	Member	√		
6. Budiman	Member	√		
7. Bangkat	Member	√		
8. Siswanto	Member	√		

<i>Kanarakan</i>				
1. Hardjo	Head	√		
2. Titin Sumarni	Secretary		√	
3. Desiani	Treasurer		√	
4. Sumardi	Member	√		

<i>Tangkiling</i>				
1. Barthel	Head	√		
2. Hendra	Secretary	√		
3. Inah	Treasurer		√	
4. Badul Belud	Member	√		
5. Deterina	Member		√	
6. Bagai	Member	√		
7. Suropto	Member	√		
8. Karno	Member	√		
9. Sriatun	Member		√	
