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**PUBLIC STANDPOST WATER SUPPLY
DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
INDONESIA**

FINAL REPORT
(Short Version)

**PABWOTO
PROJECT OFFICER**

APRIL 1989

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MINISTRY
OF PUBLIC WORKS
INDONESIA



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P R E F A C E

This report is prepared as part of PGWS Demo Project activities, carried out as a joint effort between the Government of Indonesia and International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation, seeking an appropriate development approach and methodology in establishing community based water supply project through standposts which will be adopted in a nationwide strategy.

The experience gained from this Demo Project have been largely incorporated in many national development programmes of Indonesia.

However, to implement the approach and methodology effectively as the national strategy for water supply programme, some improvements are still needed.

Nonetheless, the support from IRC have been invaluable contribution to our national development strategy and we hope in the long run such cooperation could be continued.

Ritonga,

Director of
Institute of Human Settlements

ENDORSEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIPTA KARYA

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Jakarta, June 13, 1987

project manager psws
international reference centre
for community water supply and sanitation
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Let me first of all convey my words of thanks to the fruitful cooperation between directorate general of human settlements (Cipta Karya) and the international reference centre on the multi-country psws project, funded by the netherlands government.

provision of clean water in urban and rural areas has been put in to high priority in the development programmes launched by the Indonesian government. more attention will be given to the improvement of water service management, and also attention would be given to the promotion of people's self help activities.

those criteria as stated in our national guidelines development plan (gpn) well in line with our action research during the implementation of the psws project since 1983.

from this four years cooperation some results of this project can be considered for the further development and improvement of water supply in Indonesia :

- a workable, community-based approach to rural piped water supplies has been developed and effectively demonstrated in several location in west java
- a most important point is that this approach has been developed within existing frameworks of local-government and community leadership with full consultation at all levels is thus a key feature of the approach
- the project has been developed by the institute of human settlement and close links have been maintained with and inputs made by the implementing agencies of directorate general of human settlements, ministry of health and ministry of interior
- findings obtained are being built into training materials and policies, which will be more widely applied.

at last i would like to put forward that the government of Indonesia (Cipta Karya) highly appreciates the results obtained through the implementation of this project, and sincerely hopes to continue further cooperation between irc and the government of Indonesia in the similar field.

sincerely your

ir. sunarjono danoedjo

director general of human settlements.

June 13, 1987
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CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1. Water Supply in Indonesian Development Context.

As described both in the Basic State Policy of 1978 which become the directives of the third Five Year International Development Plan (1979 - 1983) as well as the Basic State Policy of 1983 which become the current foundation of the Fourth Five Year National Development Plan (1983 - 1988), Water Supply and Sanitation is an integrated part in the overall development of Health and Housing of the people.

The formal institutions responsible for water supply in Indonesia is presently the Ministry of Health (MOH) with regards especially to rural water supply, and the Ministry of Public Works (MOPW) which do mainly the urban water supply. Since the start of the current Five Year National Development Plan, this Ministry is also concerned with rural water supply when its distribution system is using piping system.

A third body which is also much involved in the management of water supply both in urban and rural areas, is the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) through its delegated local administration system to local authorities.

These three government bodies, are the main actors in the implementation of national projects on water supply and sanitation.

The triparty connection is clearly reflected in the National Board for Water Decade, as well as in the executing levels of water supply projects, nationally, provincially down to the village levels.

Complementary to these three Ministries there are also other Ministries which give great attention to the success of water supply and sanitation projects.

Table 1, shows the complete list.

Table 1, Ministries Involved in Water Supply and Sanitation

No.:	Ministry	Responsibilities
1.	Health	Development of quality control of safe water supply and sanitation
2.	Public Works	Technical development of safe water supply and sanitation Technical guidance
3.	Internal Affairs	General guidance mobilization of community participation
4.	Education and Culture	Guidance on education and training motivation
5.	Industry	Equipment and parts, industries related to sanitation
6.	Finance	Financial funding assistance

In practice several of these Ministries may form an agreement to plan and implement a project with one of the Ministries playing the leading role.

As stated before [in the Development project], water supply can be seen as an integrated part in the development of housing and health (sanitation). Table 2 shows achievements accomplished in the three "Repelitas" (Five Year Development Plan).

Table 2. Physical Achievements

No.	Programme	Repelita I 1969-1974	Repelita II 1974-1979	Repelita III 1979-1984
1.	Housing			
1.1.	Housing by the National Housing & Urban Development Corporation (Perumnas)	Pilot projects only	50,670 units	103,654 units
1.2.	Housing by others		*	70,572 units
1.3.	Kampung Improvement		7,000 Ha (2 cities)	11,700 Ha (227 cities)
1.4.	Rural Housing		1,000 villages	4,923 villages
1.5.	Urban Renewal			1,8 Ha (1 city)
2.	Water Supply			
2.1.	Production Capacity	6,222 lps	5,090 lps	16,071 lps
2.2.	Urban Coverage	*	*	39%
2.3.	Rural Coverage	*	*	32%
3.	Environmental Sanitation			
3.1.	Solid Waste Disposal		4 cities	15 cities
3.2.	Drainage	rehabili- tation	2 cities	25 cities
3.3.	Sewerage			4 cities

In the current Five Year National Development Plan, the programme in housing and urban services in which water

supply and sanitation is no less important, is to provide decent housing in a healthy environment to as many people as possible; keeping in view mainly the low-income groups.

In fact, it must be pursued that in the current Repelita (IV), achievement should be the double of what have been accomplished during the last Repelita (III). In figures, the target set up for Repelita IV is listed in table 3, and with the following guidelines.

1. Priorities will be given to on-going and quickly yielding projects which support industrial development, tourism centres, harbours and other strategic sectors;
2. Projects will be implemented stagewise to ensure a certain measure of functioning at an early stage;
3. Proper usage and maintenance of urban facilities will be given appropriate attention;
4. Supervision and control of development project including development of human resources will be intensified;
5. Administrative handling of foreign aid/loans will be given more priority;
6. Housing and urban services programmes will be designed to be affordable by the low-income groups and to serve as many people as possible in urban and rural areas;
7. Water supply schemes will be extended to cover more district capitals (IKK) and to support industrial development. Provision of raw water in bulk will be implemented to ensure adequate supply of water.

Table 3. Housing; Water Supply and Sanitation Development Programme for Repelita (IV) (1984 - 1988).

No	Programme	Target
1. Housing		
1.1.	Perumnas	140,000 units
1.2.	Non Perumnas	160,000 units
1.3.	Kampung Improvement	400 cities, 15,000 Ha
1.4.	Rural Housing	10,000 villages
1.5.	Others	25,000 units
1.6.	New Town	6,000 Ha
1.7.	Urban Renewal	50 Ha
2. Water Supply		
2.1.	Urban Coverage	70% (bna)
2.2.	Rural Coverage	55%
2.3.	IKK (District Capital)	2,000 small towns
3. Environmental Sanitation		
3.1.	Solid Waste Disposal	200 cities through
3.2.	Drainage	200 cities labour
		intensive
3.3.	Sewerage	10 cities

1.2. Water Supply Development and Strategy.

The supply of clean water for all people is to reach the objectives to meet the basic needs of human being, to improve the health, prosperity and quality of life. In most developing countries there is a gap between the supply and demand for water which is mostly caused by limited availability of development fund. The backlog of required clean water is due to the high growth of population and the increasing trend of urbanisation in the developing countries.

On the other hand water resources become scarce commodities which are needed by other sectors other than for human consumption. In order to fulfill the need for water, we have to adopt certain approach, strategy and methodology which include among others design criteria, level of service, appropriate technology and intensive participation of the community in the water supply development.

The water supply development in Indonesia has been carried out in stages since the commencement of the first Five Year Development Plan 1969 - 1974 (Repelita I) in which the initial efforts were to rehabilitate the existing system to put back in their original capacities. Further development was realized through implementation of REPELITAs in which the water production and distribution were expanded covering more cities, towns and rural areas.

The Government of Indonesia as every government in the world supports the launching of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade 1981 - 1990, which coincide with the implementation of REPELITA III (1979 - 1984) and REPELITA IV (1984 - 1989).

The target of supply coverage is 75% of the urban population and 60% of the rural population by 1990.

The important policy in water supply development is mainly to fulfill the basic needs which is fixed at 60 litres/capita/day average, by supplying through house connections (HC) and public standpost (PS).

The ratio of population served through HC and PS is 1 to 1. This ratio can be made flexible by considering the local conditions. This policy is introduced for the purpose of supplying clean water especially for the low-income groups and at the same time make it possible to apply cross-subsidy amongst consumers through water-tariff structures (progressive charge).

The role of public standpost are still important in Indonesia even in a big city like Surabaya (population 2.5 million) in which approx 3,500 standposts still serve water to more than half a million people. This situation is especially valid when the production capacity and distribution networks are still limited in comparison to the demands.

In the rural areas the use of handpumps are promoted wherever the shallow aquifer are in existence, however, if spring water sources are available simple piped water systems should be used if the community wishes so. The appropriate system of distribution in this simple system is the public standposts due to the following considerations : limited capacity of supply, ability to pay-for-water and level of service applicable to rural areas and operation and maintenance aspects.

The application of public standpost in water distribution system will need full participation of the community, otherwise the system will be deteriorating or abandoned after some time. This participation ideally generated from the formulation of the project until the utilization stage upon completion of a water supply project.

1.3. The Need for New Approach.

Through the experiences gained in the small towns or capitals of district water supply projects particularly with regard to the public standpost, the community participation is observed as the determinant variable to the successful operation and maintenance of the completed facilities conducive to multisectoral developments.

Besides, the trend of the government policies in relation to physical development in general is to shift its role from mainly as a provider to more as a facilitator. This means to encourage community participation in all stages of development projects.

Considering this situation an action research on participatory project planning to stimulate community participation is carried out by the Ministry of Public Works in collaboration with the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC), and establish a "demonstration project" which could be replicated later on.

For that purpose, in March, 26th 1982 an agreement between the Government of Indonesia (GOI) represented by the Director General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works, and the International Reference Centre for Community Water Supply and Sanitation (IRC) was signed but the agreement only effective since April, 28th 1983 due to lengthy administrative procedure faced by both parties.

this cooperation then was implemented in "Demonstration Project" (Demo Project) namely Public Standpost Water Supply (PSWS) Demo which backed up by some special subject studies.

The special subject studies (SSS) include :

1. Workshop on evaluation work done and activating the result of that for use in the project.
2. Study on appropriate design criteria, including investigation of the optimal number of users per standpost, the merits of connections shared by few families, the type of standpost, the type of tap, drainage and the type of reservoir.
3. Study on financial management (options)
4. Study on operation and maintenance (options)
5. Study on local manufacturing of parts (such as taps).

The items 3 - 5 above are optional and depend on the findings in the early stages of the project, to be decided upon by the PMC. The workplan will be implemented in three phases : a preparatory phase (9 months), an implementation phase (9 months) and a demonstration phase (6 months).

CHAPTER 2

PSWS DEMO PROJECT IN INDONESIA

2.1. Project Document.

As formulated in the agreement signed by Mr. Radinal Mochtar that the Director General of Human Settlements and by Mr. E.L.P. Hessing on behalf of IRC, the objectives of the cooperation project reads as follows :

" To develop appropriate strategies, methods and techniques for the planning, implementation and management of community water supply systems that include a considerable number of public standposts. The methodology of the programme allows for active participation by the population in all stages of the local projects and is directed to repetitive application of the generated knowledge.

The project aims at serving the poorer sections of the population in Indonesia.

The immediate objectives are :

1. To set up and to develop a number of demonstration projects in the application of public standposts in community water supply.
2. To conduct a series of studies and to prepare guidelines on particular organizational, economic, technological and sociocultural aspects of public standposts water supply systems.
3. To record and evaluate the progress of the demonstration projects in order to further the strategy on the implementation of rationalized water supply system.

4. To disseminate the knowhow on participation planning design, operation, managements and maintenance in the form of recommendations and manuals.
5. To promote the application on a large scale of the strategies, methods and techniques developed and to allocate funds for this, as a follow-up of the project.
6. To contribute to the international exchange of information on various aspects of public standpost water supply systems.

Major Subjects.

In developing the demonstration projects, special attention will be given to :

- a. Operation and Maintenance
- b. Administration and Financial Mangement
- c. Institutional and Organizational Aspects
- d. Community Education and Participation
- e. Design and Construction
- f. Local Manufacture of Parts and Equipment
- g. Manpower Planning and Training of local Staff.

In relation to the further development of these items, reference is made to the IRC programme proposal (19800703) and to the publications : 'Public Standpost Water Supplies' (IRC/Technical Paper 13), and 'Public Standpost Water Supplies, a Design Manual' (IRC/Technical Paper 14).

Special attention will be given to the interrelationships between these subjects.

Workplan.

The project consist of two components :

- A. Local demonstration schemes (LDS; 3 or more), and
- B. Special subject studies (SSS).

In general terms the workplan covers four major items :

1. Preparatory activites, including :

- The step of the special subject studies (see below)
- The preparation of the local demonstration projects, including materials for public information (penyuluhan) and basic sanitation education to the local population (posters, leaflets and audiovisual aids such as tapes, slides, film, etc).

2. Implementation of the demonstration projects, including :

- Experimentation with the number of users per tap, the type of tap and other technical items (drainage).
- Experimentation with organizational and financial options.

3. Monitoring and evaluating the demonstration projects and the results of the special subject studies. The results will be made available for use in national and international information exchange.

4. Preparation of manuals and guidelines for use in large scale implementation projects such as IKK.

The selection of the demonstration sites will be decided upon by the Project Management Committee (PMC), in

close consultation with IRC Local Authorities in order to safeguard that the respective projects fit in the overall programme. Besides, the immediate objectives, the specific objectives of Indonesian demonstration project is to seek a proper development strategy to establish and manage community water supply through standpost with intensive popular/community participation as a catalyst to generate broader development activities.

Since the fund provided by the Netherlands Government through IRC to support this demonstration project is only covering the software sides of the project, then for the hardware sides it is financed through various existing development project such as District Capital Water Supply Projects, Inpres (Presidential Instruction Project) for water supply, other project within the Directorate of Water Supply - Ministry of Public Works, and community self-reliance projects, etc.

Among others, the main objectives of this demonstration projects, are :

- a. To develop a model of standard procedure for establishing participatory project which provides room for bottom up planning.
- b. To develop an integrated planning of community water supply standpost covering all vertical stages of the project from the initial stage to operation and maintenance stange, and related horrizontal aspects of water supply such as health education, and sanitation.

In short, the demonstration project is attempting to provide answer for questions of how to established and manage a public standpost water supply project with intensive participations of targeted community.

2.2. Preparatory Work and Activities of the Public Stand Post Water Supply Project (PSWS Project)

- a. Keeping in view the proposed joint-project, the Directorate General of Cipta Karya (Human Settlements) called an inter-ministrial meeting with the purpose of :
 - (a) establishing an interministrial platform for integration.
 - (b) forming a technical or working team for project implementation.
 - (c) to recommend the technical team to conduct 'fact-finding survey' on 'PSWS' in the current national development project to which IRC proposed joint project can be linked.
 - (d) to present the report of the fact-finding mission in a national workshop on PSWS.
- b. Following above mentioned special meeting, a Project Management Committe (PMC) was set up on the Directorate General level, headed by the Directorate General of Human Settlements in officio and with members of relevant Directors from the Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Home Affairs. The Executive Secretary of the PMC is the Project Coordinator. A technical team was also formed consisting of members who are staffs and officials from concerned Ministries.

c. Four survey teams consisting of members of the technical team and invited experts from Universities and professional organizations are assigned to conduct a survey in 6 locations through out the country. The 6 locations were selected from incoming reports of already existing PSWS successfull projects or those which have certain problems. The report of the team became one of the leading paper presented in a national workshop on PSWS.

d. As planned, one of the first national wide activities in implementing the joint-project was to organize a national workshop on public standpost water supplies, held in Jakarta in March 22nd - 24th, 1983. The workshop was also attended by representatives of IRC, WHO, UNICEF and CARE. (Note : from actual signing of the agreement in March 1982 to actual implementation of its Plan of Operation, it took a whole year to accomplish the administrative procedures. It covered tehcnical discussions in details by representatives from IRC visiting Indonesia as well as acquiring funds through the national budget by the Indonesian side).

The Workshop concluded with 8 points of recommendation listed as follows :

- The meeting acknowledged its appraisal to the cooperation established between above mentioned agencies on the demonstration project on public standpost water supply, and suggest that this opportunity be used to good advantage.

- Participation of above mentioned inter-ministrial agencies assigned to join the demonstration project may also benefit opportunities to widen their professional knowledge offered by IRC in its cooperation project with Indonesia, as it will support further development of the demonstration project.
- To realized this cooperation firmly, the agencies represented in this Seminar have expressed their willingness to participate, each within the limit of its respective function and ability.
- The agencies recommended for participation in the development and demonstration project are :
 - * Ministry of Home Affairs :
 - 1) Local Government
 - 2) Directorate of Local Government and Regional Authority
 - 3) Directorate of Rural Development.
 - * Ministry of Health :
 - 1) Directorate of Sanitation and Hygiene
 - 2) Directorate of Public Health Education
 - 3) Research and Development Centre.
 - * Ministry of Public Works :
 - 1) Research and Development Centre, of the Ministry of Public Works
 - 2) Directorate General of Cipta Karya (Directorate General of Human Settlements).

3) Directorate of Sanitary Engineering

4) Directorate of Housing

5) Directorate of building Research.

* National Institute for Sciences :

Research Centre for Physics

* University :

1) Bandung Institute of Technology, Bandung

2) University of Indonesia, Jakarta.

* Association :

PERPAMSI (Association of Indonesian Water Supply Utilities).

- Division of the respective task will be arranged after based on further consensus and will be formalized through the existing administrative procedure.
- It is proposed that in determining the location of the pilot project be considered in the bases of work efficiency and effectivity and adjusted to the available fund.

For conveniency of research and observation in the field, it is suggested that the locations has to be in the Province of West Java with the following possibility :

One (1) fisherman village and one (1) coast town.

One (1) village in the mountains and one (1) mountain-side town.

This is to ensure that the 2 types of water supply system as launched respectively by the Ministry of Health and by the ministry of Public Works will be covered for investigation and further development.

- The target of the development and demonstration work concerns the management aspects (operation and maintenance, payment for the use of water), aspects of community education and participation as well as socio-cultural impact, and training of local staff.

If deemed necessary other aspects which are relevant to the research on side pilot project will also be on target.

- The area that will be incorporated in the joint activity are :

- . Education, development / training of community utilizing potable water.
- . Training/courses to local staff and caretakers for public taps concerned.

Organization of the education and courses above, is jointly done in cooperation with experienced parties and will be based on the manual and plan of education/courses jointly prepared.

- Preparation of manual of which the contents are prepared together and furnished to the public taps local caretakers and administrative officers concerned.

Besides the National Workshop held in March 1983, in March, 6th - 10th, 1984 a Regional Seminar on PSWS as infrastructure in Housing for low Income Communities was also held in Cirebon (Linggarjati) with the main objectives were exchange views and experience among institutions and person involved in public standpost water supply project as inputs for the establishment of PSWS Demo Project in indonesia.

The Seminar was attended by representatives from Korea, malaysia, Papua New Guniea, Philippines, Srilanka, Thailand, Indonesia, and worldwide organization such as IRC, UNESCO and IWACO.

The UNESCO also participated in sponsoring the Seminar mainly in sponsoring foreign participants.

e. Action taken in the implementation of PSWS project.

- Preliminary studies by the Project Team based on the recomandations of the national Workshop in March 1983. The Project Working Team came together in Bandung in a series of workshops to discuss various aspects of the project and to formulate general guidelines for implementing the project covering four major areas :

- . Technical aspect of piped supply and standpost, design, construction, and maintenance.
- . Community development aspect
- . Institutional aspect
- . Financial aspect

(see appendix 1).

The main outcome of a series of workshop were the development of approaches and methodologies to carry out community based development project which will be furthered developed on the field with the community involved in a framework of participatory action research.

In line with the approaches and methodologies developed, a series of training guidelines were also developed for training different level of various government extension servies and the development cadres in the village.

- Selection of Demonstration Project Areas.

The selection of Demonstration Project (Demo Project) areas was based on several prerequisites derived from the recommendation of the National Workshop as follows :

- . The approaches and methodologies developed through the Demo Project have to be easily replicated in different locations of the country.
- . The Demo Project should be easily managed from the office of PCI in Bandung, West Java.
- . The possibility to get counterpart fund to cover the hardware side of the project which was not covered by the fund provided by IRC.

Based on those prerequisites and incorporating the recommendation of the National Seminar in March 1983,

the criteria for selection of project areas were formulated as follows :

- . Geographical criteria, covering mountainous areas as well as coastal areas.

- . Socio economic criteria.

Covering different types of communities, such as urban, semi urban and rural community which also represent different kinds of economic based, such as fishing, agriculture, and urban employment.

- . Water supply management system.

In practice the water supply management system could be distinguished in two folds; public sector based management and community based management preferably the Demo Project covering these two types of managements.

Through a series of consultation with PMC and Provincial Government it was decided that all these criteria would be best met in the North - Eastern part of West Java, which are :

- . Municipality of Cirebon, representing urban/semi urban community and urban employment as the main source of livelihood.

- . Regency of Cirebon, representing coastal area, semi urban community and fishing as the main source of livelihood.

. Regency of Majalaya, representing mountainous area, rural community and agriculture as the main source of livelihood.

- Preparation of Local Staffs.

To ensure that the experiences gained through the Demo Project will benefit the local staffs and in order to strengthen the ability of the Local Staff to establish community based development project a series of orientations and consultations were held at various levels of Local Government, from provincial level, municipal/regency level, to district and sub district level.

The main objective of this activity was to facilitate the Local Government to deal with the local problems of water supply and community involvement in decision making process with regard to water and environmental development.

- Social preparation for the community involvement.

The social preparation was mainly aimed at generating awareness of the community about the problems they faced and the potential resources they have to be directed to solve the problems.

2.3. Project Management.

As mentioned easilier to ensure the integration of approaches among different Ministries involved and to provide general guidelines for the implementation of the project, a Project Management Committee has been established at the national level, consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The project Management committee was headed by the Director General of Human Settlements who acted on behalf of the Minister for Public Works.

The actual project holder was Direktorat Jenderal Cipta Karya (Directorate General of Human Settlements) under the Ministry of Public Works in charge for the development of Human Settlements in Indonesia.

Since the project is a research project the actual implementation of the project has to be carried out by the Institute of Human Settlements as part of the research agency of the Ministry of Public Work.

For that the Insitute of Human Settlements (IHS) was appointed as Project Coordinating Institution and the Director of IHS acted as Project Coordinator to coordinate several Project Participating Institutions from the three Ministries involved and to suprevise all project activities. To coordinate and manage daily activities of the project a senior staff member of IHS was appointed as Project Manager.

In the execution of project activities he was assisted by a Project Officer and three working teams consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Public Works (Directorate of Water Supply and Institute of Human Settlement) Ministry of Health (Directorate of Water Hygiene and Public Health Education).

The existence of the Ministry of Home Affairs was represented by the representatives from the Provincial Government of West Java. (The Division of Public Works and of Hygiene and health Education).

In total the core project team was 12 persons (see appendix 2). The idea of having a big team engaged in the actual work of the project was to provide opportunities for the representatives of various institutions to have direct experiences from the project.

This would help to apply project findings in each participant's own institution, and facilitate in convincing the various policy makers from the different institution on the merits of the approaches developed.

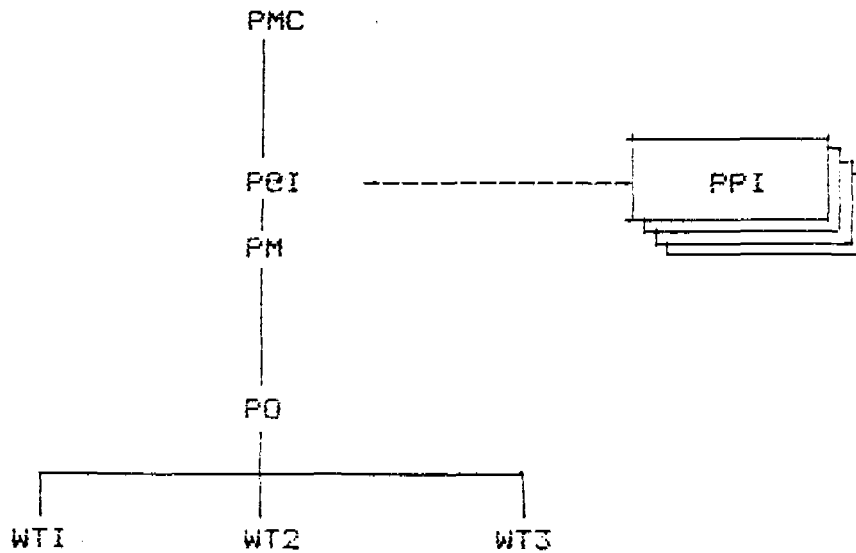
The organization setting where the project holder was the executive agency such as Directorate General of Human Settlements and the actual implementation was done by the research agency within the same Ministry proved to be very effective, since the findings could be directly adopted by the executive agency to be applied in a broader scale.

On an average the Project Management Committee (PMC) assembles one per year to evaluate the project and discuss the problems faced on the field and the formulate the coming steps of the project. The daily management of the project was conducted by the Project Manager who acted on behalf of the Project Coordinator.

The actual implementation of the project was done through the Project Officers and the three working teams which intensively working under the supervision of the Project Manager who acted also as liaison officer with other Ministries.

Besides, the succesful working together of the PPIs' representatives as Working Team in the project was made possible because of the project fund controlled by FCI was made available for financing project activities by PCI members as well as PPIs members.

Organizational Structure of the Project.



- PMC : Project Management Committee, consisting of representatives of MOPW, MOH, MOHA
- PCI : Project Coordinating Institution
- PPI : Project Participating Institutions
- PM : Project Manager
- PO : Project Officer
- WT : Working Team.

————— = command line
----- = coordination line

CHAPTER 3

THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

3.1. Selection of Villages.

Through several consultation between the Project Team and the Local Authorities of Subsequently the Province, the Municipality of Cirebon, the Regencies of Cirebon and Majalengka, the Districts and Villages for the PSWS Demo Project were selected as follows :

a. Within the Municipality of Cirebon :

- District Cirebon Utara.

Kampung Kesenden.

- . Coastal area
- . Peri-urban community
- . Urban employment
- . Water supply through the Public Local Water Enterprise (PDAM).

- District Cirebon Selatan.

Kampung Karya Mulya.

- . Flat area
- . Peri-urban community
- . Urban employment
- . Water supply through the Public Local Water Enterprise (PDAM).

b. Within the Regencies of Cirebon.

- District Babakan

Village Playangan.

- . Coastal area
- . Semi urban community
- . Fishing and agriculture
- . Water supply through community self reliance (with the help from several projects).

- District Astanagapura.

Village Gumulung Tonggoh.

- . Hilly area
- . Peasant/rural community
- . Agriculture
- . Water supply through community self reliance (With the help from several projects).

c. Within the Regency of Majalengka.

- District Cikijing

Village Cikijing.

- . Hilly area
- . Rural community
- . Agriculture
- . Water supply through District Capital Water Supply Project (PAB IKK).

- District Cikijing.

Village Jagasari (Babakan Sukamulya).

- . Hilly area
- . Rural community
- . Agriculture
- . Water supply through community self reliance.

The villages Kasenden and Cikijing later were excluded from the project.

For Kasenden, the reason was that during the process of the Demo Project, it got water supply through another project, house connection, and communal tap as well and for Cikijing it was difficult the Demo Project activities with the activities of District Capital Water Supply Project as counterpart project in that village.

On February 1984 the Governor of West Java Province called an introductory meeting, where the representatives from all institutions concerned were present, including the village headman.

During this meeting the final choice of the villages was established and the Project Team introduced the aims and the objectives of the PSWS Demo Project, and ensured official cooperation for its implementation.

3.2. The Approach.

The word of top down planning and bottom up planning very often are used to denote a planning which is centrally decided or a planning which is prepared and decided by the government and a planning which is prepared and decided by the community, respectively.

In practice, the experiences demonstrate that what are planned by the government are not always accepted by the targeted community and vice versa.

In the case where the top down planning is imposed then what is likely to happen is that the result of the completed project is not properly utilized and maintained by the community as a result of lack of sense of belonging. On the other hand where the bottom up planning is practiced very often is rejected by the authority.

The main reasons which have led to that situation among others are, when the decision is purely in the hands of the authority the project very often does not conform to the needs and priorities of the community, but when the decision is purely in the hand of the community, it is very often the project is lacking in nation wide perspectives and technically inferior.

Taking into account this situation the relationship between the top down and the bottom up planning need to be established in order to fill the gap between the two. On that basis a participatory project planning which acomodate the aspirations of the government and the community was proposed as the main approach of the Demo Project.

Nonetheless, the degree of involvement of the community in taking decision, in implementing decision and assuming responsibility varies from one to the others according to local condition (physical, social, economic).

Level	Process	Defining problems	Setting priorities	Planning prog.	Design	Cons	O+M+R
1. Taking decision		+	+	+	+	+	+
2. Impl decision		+	+	+	+	+	+
3. Assuming respons		+	+	+	+	+	+

Chart 1 : Relationship between process of development and level of involvement.

This chart demonstrates that in order to get a good community participation, the community has to be involved in three levels, taking decision, implementing decision and assuming responsibility, although the degree of involvement is not necessary the same each level.

After all community participation has to put the community as the "subject" rather as the "object" in the development process.

3.3. The Legal Basis.

The legal basis upon which the model participatory project planning is developed are :

- a. National Basis Guideline 1983, which emphasizes the roles of the Government as "facilitator" in housing and settlement development.
- b. Ministerial Decree No. 4/1981 (Inmendagri No. 4/81) which encourages bottom up planning takes place in the villages
- c. Presidential Decree No. 28/1980, the establishment of LKMD (Community Resiliency) as a means for community participation.
- d. Law No. 5/1974 Deconcentration and decentralization of authorities.

3.4. The Phylosophy.

A community which is invited to take part in the development process of the environment particularly in the implementation stage or operation, maintenance and repair stage as commonly practiced to day is usually claimed as "community participation", although without any chance for the community to express what they want and what they dont want.

In this situation the concept of commonly participation has been misused and even narrowed down as merely a tool to mobilize the community to do for others.

In this paper "community participation" is conceptualized as "ideology of development". Therefore, its basic element is awareness of the community to assess the situation and having right of say concerning their situation.

So, community participation has to deal more with decision rather than just with implementation and utilization.

It involves the community in the whole process of development right in the beginning, in defining the problems and setting the priorities until the operation, maintenance and repair stage in three levels as follow :

- a. involves in taking the decision.
- b. involves implementing the decision, and
- c. involves in assuming responsibility of the development.

Among the three involvement, the emphasis is the involvement in taking decision. 1).

3.5. The Methodology.

a. The actors.

As indicated before, that the important point in establishing a development project is the issue of "who decide" which is strongly associated as being part of the work.

-
1. Taking decision does not necessarily mean actual involvement in the decision making process but also includes appreciation of decision which has been decided by the group

In this paper, therefore, the actors involved are classified in three fold :

- The main actor : The actor who conveys the message
- The participant : The actor who receives the message
- The facilitator : The actor who facilitates the development progress to take place.

The concept of main actor, participant and facilitator, however, is an abstract concept to make the distinction of the actors in relation to their function in particular step of development, which in turn will ensure the transfer of responsibilities as each actor subsequently will be the main actor as well (see the steps).

Finally, the community will reform as the main actor who carries out the actual work/development and facilitated by the authorities.

b. The step for Participatory Project Planning.

The step which are demonstrated in the following pages basically can be grouped in four stages as follow :

First Stage :

Mainly aiming at involving the local authorities in order to get general supports in handling the project and training the trainers and cadets to carry out and follow the project.

The first stage includes :

At Province Level.

Step One - Consultation with Provincial Authorities.

Objective : To draw general supports and establish coordination.

Main actor : The programme holder

Participant : Pembina LKMD/PKK at Province level

Step Two - Cross sectoral and programme meeting.

Objective : To draw general support integration of programme

Main actor : Bappeda DT. I

Participant : Related sector and programme holder

Facilitator : The programme holder

At Municipality/Regency Level

Step Three - Consultation with Authorities of the Municipality/Regency

Objective : To draw general supports and establish coordination.

Main actor : Bappeda DT. I

Participant : Pembina LKMD/PKK at Municipal/Regency level.

Facilitator : The programme holder.

Step Four - Cross sectoral and programme meeting
Objective : Integration, synchronization and consensus
of handling the project.
Main actor : Bappeda DT. I
Participant : Related sectors and programme holders
Facilitator : The programme holder.

Step Five - Establishment of Trainers
Objective : To select and assign the trainers
Main actor : The Mayor/the regent
Participant : Related sectors
Facilitator : The programme holder.

Step Six - Training the Trainers.
Objective : To form a group of trainers trained in
participatory project planning.
Main actor : Dinas Kesra
Participant : Selected representative of related sectors
Facilitator : The programme holder.
Related sectors.

At District Level

Step Seven - Consultation with District Authorities
Objective : To draw general supports and consensus of
the plan of action
Main actor : Bappeda DT. I
Participant : Pembina LKMD/PKK at District level
Facilitator : The programme holder.
The trainers.

Step Eight - Cross sectoral and programme meeting

Objective : Synchronization of plan of action among programmes/projects at District level.

Main actor : Bappeda DT. I

Participant : Pembina LKMD/PKK at Municipal/Regency level.

Facilitator : The programme holder.

Step Elevent - Training the Cadets

Objective : To form a group of community development cadets who will act as mediator/motivator for the community inthe development process.

Main actor : Camat and the Trainers

Participant : Representatives of the community

Facilitator : The programme holder and related sectors

At Sub District-Level.

Step Nine - Concultant with sub District Authorities

Objective : Consensus of detail plan of action and exact location.

Main actor : Camat

Participant : LKMD, PKK, LMD

Facilitator : The Trainers.

Step Ten - Establish of Development Cadres

Objective : To select the development cadres nominated by the community.

Main actor : Lurah

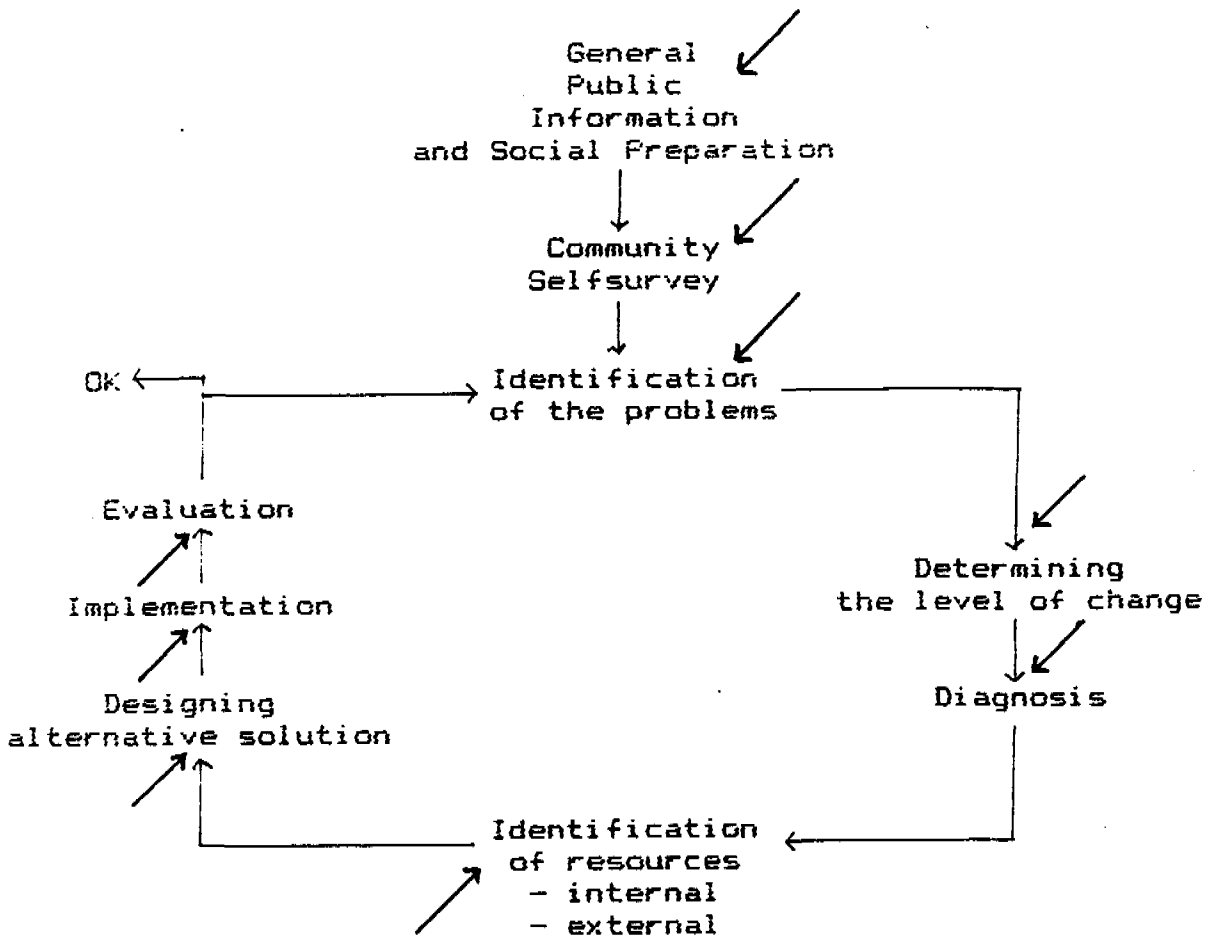
Participant : LKMD, PKK, RW, RT outstanding persons in the community

Second Stage :

Mainly aiming at conditioning the community and carrying out the participatory planning.

This stage includes :

At Community Level



Guided Process for Participatory Planning

Professional inputs

Step Twelfth - General Public Information and Social
Preparation

Objective : To stimulate the felt need
Main actor : The Cadets
Participant : The village inhabitants
Facilitator : The Trainers and the programme holder.

Step Thirteen - Community Self Survey.

Objective : To identify the problems, obstacles and
potential of the community.
Main actor : The cadets
Participant : The households of targeted community
Facilitator : The Trainers.

Step Fourteen - Community Gathering 1

Identification of the problems

Objective : To consensus of the problem formulation
Main actor : The cadets
Participant : The households
Facilitator : The Trainers, related sectors
The programme holder.

Step Fiveteen - Community Gathering 2

Determination of the level of change

Objective : To get consensus of the direction of the
development and level of services required
Main actor : The cadets
Participant : The households
Facilitator : The Trainers, related sectors
The programme holder.

Step Sixteen - Community Gathering 3

Diagnosis

Objective : To find the obstacles which prevent the level of change to occur before.

Main actor : The cadets

Participant : The households

Facilitator : The Trainers, related sectors
The programme holder.

Step Seventeen - Community Gathering 4

Identification of resources

Objective : To get consensus of the contribution of each member of the community and possible resources.

Main actor : The cadets

Participant : The households

Facilitator : The Trainers, related sectors
The programme holder.

Step Eighteen - Community Gathering 5

Design alternative solution

Objective : To get consensus of the physical target of development.

Setting the development committee to carry out the construction on the field, and the operation, maintenance and repair of the product.

Main actor : The cadets
Participant : The households
Facilitator : The Trainers, related sectors
The programme holder.

Third Stage :

Mainly aiming at the implementation of the alternative solution agreed in the step 18.

This stage includes :

Step Nineteen - Community Gathering &
Construction

Objective : To discuss the management of the construction of the services as agreed and planned in the step 18.

Main actor : The development committee
Participant : The households
Facilitator : The Trainers, related sectors
The programme holder.

Fourth Stage :

Mainly aiming at the evaluation of the project by immediate actors involved.

This stage includes :

At Sub-District Level

Step Twenty - Village Gathering 1
Evaluation

Objective : To have internal evaluation by immediate actors involved in order to increase their confidence which inturn will sustain teh community self reliance.

Main actor : The Lurah

Participant : The cadets, LKMD, PKK, LMD

Facilitator : The Camat

The trainers, related sectors

The programme holder.

Note :

The document of the alternative solution defined in the step 18 should include :

- a. The design of the facility/services
- b. The description of the work and technical specification
- c. The budget planning and resource allocation.
- d. Planning for operation, maintenance and repair after construction, including the organization.

This document could be sent to Camat or even higher as a "project proposal"

Pembina LKMD : Steering Committee of Community Resiliency

BAPPEDA DT. I : Planning Unit at Province Level

BAPPEDA DT. II : Planning Unit at Municipality or Regency Level.

Dinas Kesra : Social Welfare Division

Camat : The Head of a District

Lurah	: The Head of the Sub District
LKMD	: Community Resiliency
LMD	: Village Development Council
PKK	: Women Organization
RW	: Residents Association
RT	: Neighbours Association

3.6. The Trainers.

The follow up of the preparation of the Local Staff is the training of selected local staffs which supposed to be officially in charge for managing similar project or officially concern with public standpost water supply through community based project.

In the PSWS Demo Project the trainers were identified in the Municipal/Regency level and district level consisting of local staff from various agencies as follows :

Municipal / Regency level :

- Local Planning Board (Bappeda)
- Public Works Services (Dinas PU)
- Extension Office of Rural Development (Kantor Bangdes)
- Social Welfare Service (Bagian Kesra)
- Health Service (Dinas Kesehatan)
- Local Water Enterprises (BPAM / PDAM).



Group discussion during the training for the trainer in Plumbon, Cirebon, West Java, 22nd to 26th May 1984



Group presentation in the same training for the trainer in Plumbon.

District Level.

- Physical Development Unit of District Office (Urusan Pembangunan kecamatan)
- District Health Centre (Puskesmas).

The main task of these trainers was to spread out experience gained through the Demo Project, to train and form the cadres in the villages, and supervise the activities of the cadres as "development agent" in the villages.

Three groups of trainers, from Municipality of Cirebon, Regency of Cirebon and Regency Majalengka were trained together by the Project Team.

The training itself was organized in May 15th 1984 by one of the participating local Government, that is the Regency of Cirebon (Kabupaten Cirebon).

3.7. The Cadres.

The cadres are selected by the community in consultation with Village Headman from the active persons in the village. They are working in this project as Cadres, or development agent voluntarily.

The Village Headman was responsible in the formation of the Cadre Group.

The experience showed that cadre group consist of two types of persons as follows :

- Type of person who is the outstanding person in the village who is recognized as informal leader by the villages. Usually his/her opinions are accepted by most of the villages and not young anymore.

- Type of person who is young, active, well motivated and ready to motivate others.

This second type of persons who usually become the implementator who do the field work.

However these two types of cadres received a training from the trainers.

The training focused on :

- Relationship between water and health
- The organization of the project
- The financial aspect of the project
- The roles of trainers, cadres and community
- Participatory planning.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEMO PROJECT IN FOUR SELECTED VILLAGES

4.1. The Case of Gumulung Tonggoh.

a. The Setting.

Gumulung Tonggoh villages is located about 26 Km to the East of Cirebon or about 146 km from Bandung, the capital of West Java Province.

When the project was started the village of Gumulung Tonggoh was inhabited by 4528 people.

The main source of income in the village is agriculture on self owned land, supplemented with gardening, poultry and fish from many fish ponds. A large part of the population works seasonally in Jakarta or other terms.

The Demo Project was implemented in Block Kaliwan, inhabited by 486 people or 85 households.

The only water supply system operating in this village is spring water where people come in a quene to pick up the water using plastic bucket or clay container. The better off families have been able to tap the water directly from the source using the plastic pipe.

Before the Demo Project the inhabitants have been able to improve thie water situation by building a temporary spring capping of the main spring. In this block there are two springs, namely Ciloa and Pancuran Jangkung.

The spring capping of Ciloa spring has been built with the help of CARE whereas the Pancuran Jangkung spring capping was constructed through mutual aid efforts.

During the survey the Pancuran Jangkung was in a bad condition. The spring capping was leaking the public bath and washing facility was not properly designed so clean water was easily polluted by the waste water which also polluted the environment.

b. Planning Process.

After a survey was done and the result was available a series of village gathering (rambug desa) was held by the Village Headman, assisted by LKMD members and some active inhabitants. As the procedure for establishing a group of cadres and training could take a long time, and the community had sufficient experience in participation procedure, the Authorities and the Project Team decided to start immediately with the actual work as soon as the project proposal was formulated by the community.

The project proposal consists of :

- Type of improvement of water supply system
- Financial arrangement to finance the project
- Institutional building to carry out the project.
- Operation and maintenance arrangement.

The experiences gained from Gumulung Tonggoh then were incorporated to improve the guideline to used in the other villages.



Water supply condition
prior to Demo Project in
Gumlung Tonggoh



Natural spring before improvement, in Gumlung Tonggoh
The small building near the spring is the Mosque



NOV 84

The spring capping and the Mosque after reconstruction in Gumulung Tonggoh



Seperated bath and washing faacility constructed through selfhelp in Gumulung Tonggoh.

c. Institutional Set Up.

To carry out the work the community led by the village headman formed a Development Committee (DC) with the following tasks :

- To conduct community self survey to identify the problems, and support in relation to water supply.
- To conduct participatory planning
- To organize the construction
- To supervise the operation and maintenance

(see appendix).

d. Input of Project Team.

The planning decision was taken through "musyawarah" (village gathering) where Project Team participating the musyawarah as resource person to question, suggest and clarify the consequence of each decision taken in the meeting but not to replace the decision makers.

e. The Construction Process.

Through musyawarah the DC (Development Committee) suggest that the construction will be done on selfhelp basis which was agreed by the community. The field work started in August 31st 1984.

Involving about 102 people and working from 8.00 am up to 22.00 pm in the first week. And in the other three weeks the DC was able to mobilize everyday about 15 to 30 people within one month 4 stand posts, seperated bath and washing facilities for men and women, and spring capping were built. In October, 4th 1984 the standpost and bathing/washing facilites was inaugurated by the Bupati.

f. The Financial Management.

All 85 households of Kaliwan use the standposts and adjoining facilities. Each of the household pays a flat rate of Rp. 100,- per month.

To manage the fund collected a cooperative was established in 1985. The cooperation acts as a bank, and lending the money collected to the villages against an interest of 10% per month for short period (2 - 3 months). Money which is not needed for repairing the water supply system will be eventually be used to finance some other business activities.

4.2. The Case of Playangan.

a. The Setting.

Playangan is located about 27 Km to the East of Cirebon, in a coastal area. Physically the village is crossed by highway Cirebon - Semarang and a very polluted river.

The village is divided in blocks. The Demo Project covered 3 blocks/RW, where no adequate water supply was available.

The main source of income is fishing in the sea and as seasonal agricultural labourers, since the majority of them have no land at all. There are some rich land owners employ the villages as labourers on their land.

Most of the houses in the village are bamboo built and in bad condition, with many people sharing one house.

Prior to the project, the villagers took their drinking water from a few pumps and wells in the village.

Most of the pumps have been broken and repaired. The water in the wells often tastes salty.

Because of many people, the pumps and wells are far away and often crowded, they often took their washing water from the very dirty river crossing the village.

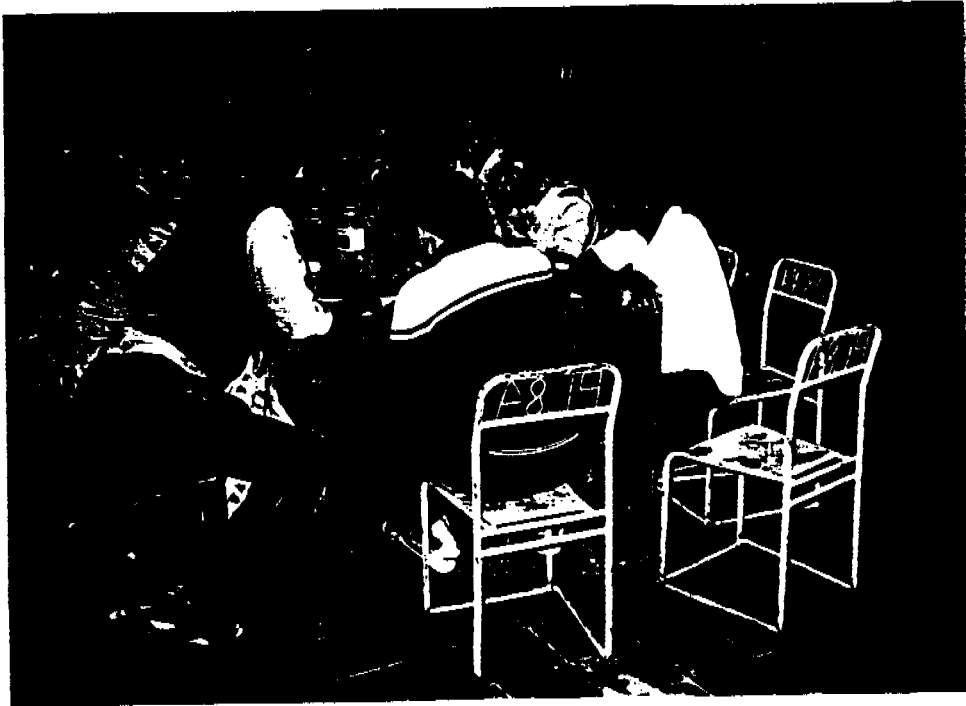
b. Planning Process.

After the formation of a cadre group by the community and the cadres have been trained, a community self survey was done, then a series of village gathering was held by the Village Headman to discuss the problem of water supply and to plan the improvement of the condition.

A major problems in this area is the shortage of a good water sources and its distribution to the inhabitants. Some of them have to cross the highway and risking their life in order to get the water.

In the discussion it was decided to pumps up the water from a deep well, with the help of windmill, into a reservoir from which the standpost would be supplied.

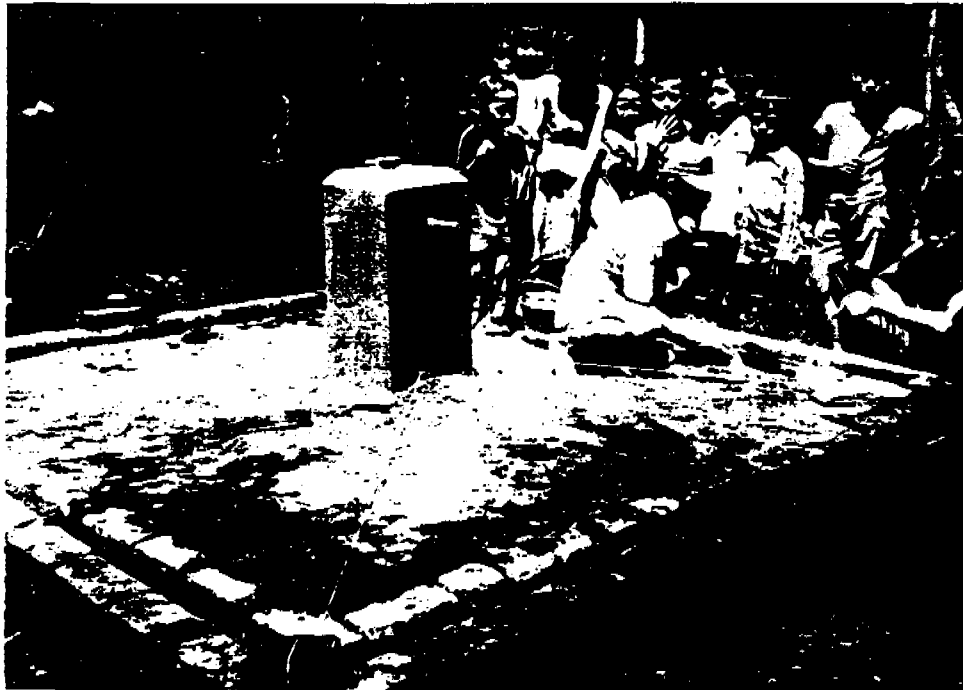
The location of the stanposts were also discussed and agreed, to be scatered equally in order to cater the inhabitants who live in the other side of the highway along the sea side which have no water provision at all.



The cadres of Playangan in work



Water supply condition in Playangan prior to the Demo Project



One of the standpost in Playangan underconstruction



The windmill in
Playangan



Finally, inhabitants in
Playangan also enjoy
piped water supply

c. Institutional Set Up.

To carry out the project the Village Headman without consultation with the community formed a Development Committee which mostly consisting of the active members of the community which also the more affluent one.

The problems occurred because of the gap between the community and the Development Committee which was chaired by a cadre who is not living in these three Blocks.

Besides, the chairman of the DC also hardly difficult to get along with the Village Headman.

d. Input of Project Team.

Since there is a gap between the DC and the community it was difficult to channel the input from the Project Team through musyawarah which intailed into more top down character. This is perhaps which worsen the situation and underminde the bottom up approach.

e. The Construction Process.

The construction started in December 1985. Every household contribute to dig about 3 m for laying the pipes to the standpost.

The standpost itself were buildt by some of the skillfull of the villagers. Each standpost has 4 taps and in total 4 standpost were built in about one week.

In the following month the reservoir was built by some skilled workers of the community and the windmill was installed by the Bandung Institute of Technology as an experimental project.

In March 1986, the whole system started to work. Despite the intensive efforts from the community, cadres, Bandung Institute of Technology and IHS staffs, the system was not satisfactorily function, partly because the approach and methodology developed for this project were not fully followed, partly because of the technological option was not properly selected.

f. The Financial Management.

As the system was not satisfactorily function and very often the windmill was broken nobody want to pay for water, although in the early agreement during plan period each household is willing to pay minimum Rp. 10,- per day

4.3. The Case of Sukamulia (Jagasari).

a. The Setting.

Kampung Sukamulia is one of the 7 kampungs of village Jagasari. This village is situated in a hilly area.

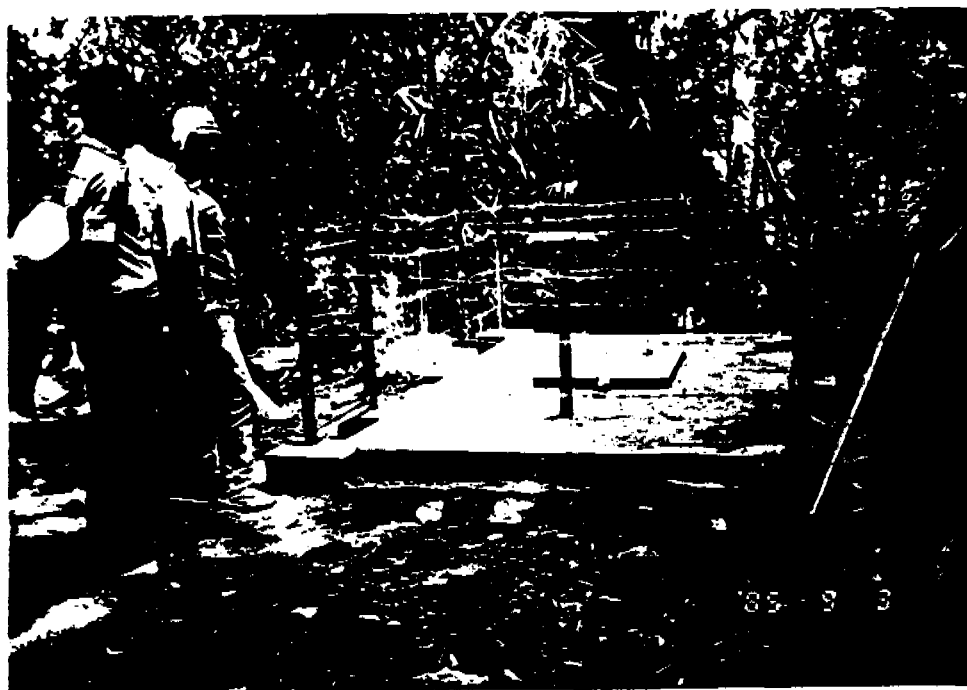
Kampung Sukamulia located in a slope of a mountain and about 3 Km from the village centre of Jagasari, quite isolated which have to through traffic.

The environment is mountanious with large dry agricultural land.

Previous to the project the only source of clean water is a natural spring up hill about 1 Km outside the kampung. From this spring the water was led through bamboo pipe to the fringe of the kampung which is far enough and difficult to reach especially during the rainy season.



PVC pipes contributed by the Public Works' Water Supply Project for kampung Sukamulia



The cadres of Sukamulia in front of spring capping just constructed through selfhelp.

Very often the bamboo pipe was broken and in the rainy season the water very often muddy. The standpost were also not enough, people have to joint a quence.

b. Planning.

After a group of cadres was identified and trained as cadres group of village Jagasari, they started to do community self survey. During the survey it was realized by the cadres that compared to the others kampung, kampung Sukamulia suffered the most from shortage of adequate water supply.

Since the location of kampung Sukamulia is far enough and difficult to reach by public transport, the cadres in consultation with the Village Headman decided to form cadre group for Sukamulia.

So, the Sukamulia cadres were formed and trained by the cadres of Jagasari with the help of trainers in the District Level. After the Sukamulia cadres were formed and trained the approach and methodology of the Demo Project was fully applied in the planning process with the result the community eager to improve its water supply and actively involved in planning, construction and operation/ maintenance.

c. Institutional Set Up.

To carry out the work the community led by the Kepala Dusun (Kampung Headman) established a Development Committee following the guideline proposed by the Project Team.

d. Input of Project Team.

As in the other location the inputs from the Project Team were limited to question, suggest and clarifying the consequences of each decision taken in the village gathering and to provide information needed for improving water supply.

e. The Construction Process.

The DC organized the construction on selfhelp basis. The construction started in August 1984.

It took about one month to build the spring capping, the pipelines and, the 4 standpost, each with two taps.

Besides the labour input the community also provide materials, such as stone, sand, wood and bricks.

f. The Financial Management.

All households in Sukamulya use water from the standposts and pay Rp. 100,- per month to the DC. Owners of fishpond have to pay extra Rp. 5.000,- to Rp. 8.000,- per year for the benefit they got.

Up to now, no serious repaired is needed so the money is still kept by the treasurer of the committee.

4.4. The Case of Karya Mulya.

a. The Setting.

Kelurahan (Sub District) Karya Mulya is situated about 8 Km from the city centre of Cirebon.

Karya Mulya was inhabited by 6759 people or 1398 households in 1985.



The cadres of Jagasari in front of the village office



One of the standpost in Karya Mulya

The project area covered 3 blocks (RW), Kalikebat, Sicaling and Karyamulya. The main source of income of the inhabitants basically is the urban sector employments such as employees, construction workers, drivers, trader, etc. The main waters supply systems operating in this Kelurahan prior to the project were shallow wells, deep wells using hand pump. Only few of the household, who live along the main street have the opportunity to enjoy piped supply.

b. Planning Process.

After formation of cadres conducted by the Village Headman, 21 cadres were trained accordingly and followed by a series of village gathering for participatory planning following the guideline prepared by the Project Team.

c. Institutional Set Up.

To carry out the work the community led by the Village Headman established a Development Committee consisting of the outstanding people and the cadres.

d. Inputs of Project Team.

Also in this location the Project Team function as resource person to question, suggest and clarifying the consequences of each decision taken in the village gathering and to provide information needed for improving water supply.

e. Construction Process.

The community through village gathering decided to carry out the construction through self help mechanism and the women will help in preparing the food for the workers.

The construction process started in December 22nd 1985 to construct 7 standpost which are chaneled to the main distribution pipe of Local Water Enterprises.

In February 8th 1986, the standpost were inaugurated by the Mayor of Cirebon Municipality.

f. The Financial Management

The community according to the agreement with the Local Water Enterprise has to pay Rp. 150,-/mcu.

Based on that and to cover the operation and maintenance cost the community decided to charge Rp. 10,- per bucket.

CHAPTER 5

BROADER APPLICATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1. Experience Learned From Demo Project.

Participatory approach which links macro planning and micro planning is able to generate community participation and create community based development activities leading to sustainable development.

Integrated planning as usually perceived as plan in at once all related items, is difficult to be applied in micro scale especially in community based project.

The Demo Project proves that planning through process or as it proceed will easily ensure the integration.

The Demo Project has facilitated the emergence economic activities such as establishment of fish ponds (Sukamulia), growing cash crops (Sukamulia) establishment of small scale money lending cooperative and retail trades (Gumulung Tonggoh), employment (Karya Mulia).

The Demo Project also proves that :

- Participatory project is not necessarily prolong the project period.
- The community is capable to make proper decision if supplied with proper informations.

5.2. Broader Application of the PSWS Approach.

- a. Although the Demo Project is quite convincing but since it was applied limited in West Java the result however has to be further tested outside Java.

For that purpose in the fiscal year of 1987 / 1988 and 1988 / 1989 the Institute of Human Settlements has been able to test the approach and methodology in South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi with limited input from the Project Team.

From the report made by Local Authority concerned it seem that the approach and methodology developed during the PSWS Demo Project is still applicable for outside Java with little modification.

- b. This PSWS approach has been able to draw attention from Directorate of Housing besides Directorate of Water Supply, to implement this approach in a broader scale and broader scope, not necessary limited to water supply.

For that purpose in fiscal year of 1986 / 1987, 9 location for Demo Project were established, 3 in West Kalimantan, 3 in South Sulawesi, 3 in Yogyakarta region.

The project than was named as IPP stand for Intensification of Housing Information. At the moment, the IPP project has been applied through out Indonesia, 27 Provinces. In the first year of Repelita V (Five Year Development plan 1989 - 1994) Kampung Improvement Programme (KIP) is applying the IPP approach in three KIP

Demo Projects, Magelang (Central Java), Blitar (East Java) and Mataram (Lombok Island).

In these three KIP Demo Projects, KIP will come out with block grant instead of specified grant as usually planned. And the intended community is expected to plan and programme the improvement of their kampung with the help of IPP mechanism.

The result will be a project proposal specifying which part will be done through self reliance which part needs financial support from the government.

At the moment guideline for IPP and New KIP is still revised and developed. Outside inputs are still needed particularly for the development of guideline and educational materials.

c. In order to draw attention from various executive Directorates within the Directorate General of Human Settlements and others at the end of the Demo Project, a National Seminar was held to introduce and discuss the experiences gained from the Demo Project.

The Seminar was held in Bandung, January 6th - 8th, 1987 and participated by representatives of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works, University, Consultants, Unesco and Unicef.

At the end of the seminar the Director General of Human Settlements indorsed the application of the approach and methodology of PSWS, by Directorates within Directorate General of Human Settlements.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

List of Publications

NAME OF BOOK

APPENDIX I

NO	INDONESIA	ENGLISH	DATE	AUTHOR
1	Buku petunjuk pelaksanaan studi kelayakan untuk penyediaan air bersih melalui kran umum pada proyek skala kecil.	Guide line for feasibility study public standpost for water supply.	January 1986	I. Team PSWS
2	Buku petunjuk perencanaan teknik kran umum	Guideline for designing public standpost water supply	1 st ed, 1984 2 nd ed, 1985 3 th 1986	I Team PSWS
3	Buku petunjuk teknik pelaksanaan kran umum.	Technical guideline for construction PSWS	- " -	- " -
4	Buku petunjuk umum pengelolaan kran	Guideline for operation and maintenance PSWS	- " -	- " -
5	Pedoman merencanakan dan melaksanakan survai kampung sendiri.	Guideline for community self survey.	- " -	II Team PSWS
6	Langkah - langkah menumbuhkan partisipasi daerah.	Guideline for generating local participation.	- " -	- " -
7	Buku petunjuk latihan pelatih dan kader	Guideline for training for the trainer and cadre.	- " -	- " -
8	Buku petunjuk pelatih/fasilitator kader pembangunan desa bidang air bersih.	Guideline for fasilitator/trainer.	- " -	- " -
9	Buku petunjuk kader pembangunan desa bidang air bersih.	Guideline for kader	- " -	- " -
10	Laporan temukarya evaluasi proyek demons - trasi kran umum.	Workshop report of evaluation demonstration PSWS Project	Jan 1986	III Team PSWS
11	Buku pedoman evaluasi proyek PSWS	Guideline for internal evaluation PSWS project	Jan 1986	III Team PSWS

No	Indonesia	English	Date	Author
12	Penyediaan air bersih melalui kran umum desa Playangan.	Water supply system at Playangan	January 1986	Water supply cadre at Playangan
13	Penyediaan air bersih melalui kran umum desa Gumulung Tonggoh.	water supply system at Gumulung Tonggoh	January 1986	Water supply cadre at Gumulung Tonggoh.
14	Penyediaan air bersih melalui kran umum desa Karyamulya	Water supply system at Karyamulya	January 1986	Water supply cadre at Karyamulya.
15	Penyediaan air bersih melalui kran umum desa Sukamulya	Water supply system at Sukamulya	January 1986	Water supply cadre at Sukamulya.
16		Proceedings seminar on potable water supply through public taps	March 1986	I H S
17	Summary of Public Standpost Water Supply Demonstration Project in Indonesia	-	August 1986	I H S
18		General guideline for demonstration project of PSWS - IRC Indonesia.	March 1984	PSWS IRC Team
19	Brief report of the joint project PSWS of IRC and the centre for R & D on Human Settlements.		June 1984	I H S
20	Steps in community education / participation and general outline of training programme for trainers and cadres of water supply.		March 1984	PSWS - IRC Team
21	Interim evaluation		September 1985	IRC
22	The IRC - Public standpost water supply cooperation project in Indonesia.		October 1984 Bangkok	Djauhari Sumintardja
23	General guideline for demonstration project for PSWS - IRC Indonesia.		October 1984 Bangkok	PSWS - IRC Team

No	Indonesia	English	Date	Author
24		Technical aspect in community based management project in Indonesia	December 1985 Papers for seminar at Srilanka	Buce Syahbudi
25		The public standpost water supplies project in Indonesia.	November 1985 Kuala Lumpur.	Darmawan Saleh

APPENDIX II

List of Project Team Members

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF PROJECT TEAM MEMBER

PROJECT COORDINATOR : Mr. Ritonga
Director of Institute of Human Settlements

PROJECT MANAGER : Mr. Djanhari Sumintardja *
Sub Director of Housing Environment and
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PROJECT OFFICER : Mr. Parwoto
Staff Member of Institute of Human Settlements

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Mr. Sri Widodo (Ministry of Health)
Mr. Omay (Provencial Officer of Health Service)
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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TEAM : Mr. Saleh R (Ministry of Public Works)
Ms. Yussiliana (Ministry of Public Works)
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Mr. Abdurachman (Ministry of Public Works)
Ms. Nurhasanah
Mr. Parwoto
Mr. Buce Syahbudi
Mr. Tibin

* Mr. Djanhari Sumintardja, since 1985 has been promoted to hold higher position since that the post has been held by the Project Coordinator