

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION,
COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT
AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN
INTEGRATED KABUPATEN INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (IKIDP)
IN WEST JAVA AND D.I. ACEH**

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COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT
AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN
INTEGRATED KABUPATEN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
(IKIDP) IN WEST JAVA AND D.I. ACEH

Mayling Oey-Gardiner

THE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The purpose of this report is to review the viability of community participation and community based development in the IKIDP program which has been initiated since 1986 as an outgrowth of the OTA-33 and STS programs, similarly with GON assistance. The earlier phases of design, preparations, formulation, transition and integration into IKIDP took some time to finalize before it was formally implemented starting June of this year 1991 in West Java and DI Aceh. IKIDP includes a broadening and deepening of IUIDP in terms of the inclusion of rural desa and community participation and community based development as well as small-scale credit schemes. This review was called for in response to advisors reports who expressed concern regarding the viability of CBD projects within the IKIDP context.

The ToR requires this review to provide an analysis of CBD activities implemented under IKIDP to date, in which the following questions are to be addressed:

- a) Can the communities involved in the supported activities be considered poor, i.e. has the target group been reached?
- b) Have the projects adequately addressed the community's needs, would any improvements have been possible in this regard, and if so, how?

- c) What has been the role of women in the CBD activities? To what extent have they benefitted as compared to male members of the concerned community?
- d) Have project implementation delivery and funding approaches been cost-effective or should alternative delivery channels have been selected, and, if so, which ones and why?
- e) What are the lessons for further support to CBD activities and for IKIDP implementation, particularly in terms of organizational arrangements, funding channels and external technical and financial support?

The ToR further specifies that the review is to use all of the following approaches:

- a) review of existing documentation on such implementation and implementation of similar projects under different institutional/organizational arrangements, as well as in other provinces;
- b) interviews of IKIDP project officers at Tk.II, Tk.I and Central Government levels, IKIDP advisors and consultants, other experts, both in the public and the private (including NGO) sectors;
- c) on the basis of a representative sample of implemented CBD projects under IKIDP and related fore runner projects such as OTA-33 and STS conduct interviews with CBD male and female project participants and community leaders, the sample will be geographically balanced, as well have adequate representation of all kinds of CBD activities undertaken, including small-scale credit schemes.

IMPLEMENTATION OF IKIDP

Timing

As an outgrowth of earlier also GON funded OTA-33 and STS projects, IKIDP was initiated as early as 1986, but formally started only since June of this year 1991. While the focus of this review will be on IKIDP since its recent formalization, we will also take into account activities and results of previous phases of the program. It is noted that most projects, particularly those in West Java, had Dutch advisors and Indonesian consultants and advisors arrive during the second or third quarter of 1991. The team in Aceh, on the other hand, whose appointments into IKIDP are similarly dated, has in fact been in place somewhat longer even during the transition phase, preceding the current stage of the program. As such, the project staff are at different levels of adaptation to their posts, positions and environments, a factor which may explain some of the differences in implementation of IKIDP between the two areas.

Because of the relative recency of the formal IKIDP program, at this point in time, i.e. November-December of 1991, a review of the viability and cost effectiveness of community participation (CP), community based development (CBD) and the role of women in the formal IKIDP is in fact too early. CP and CBD and the role of women, which requires grass roots assessments and involvement, can not be expected to be a priority concern in the work of most of the IKIDP involved staff at this point in time, whether consultants, advisors, or the bureaucracy, when they are still overwhelmed by administrative requirements of their existence at Tk II. The prime reason should be attributed to the conceptual framework selected in designing IKIDP. My position is derived from the ToR document which treats CBD as if it were a separate component of an IKIDP to be addressed at a later date: "This review was called for in response to advisors reports who expressed concern regarding the

viability of CBD projects within the IKIDP context." From the analysis below it can be noted that rather than CBD, it is CP which should be made an integral part of IKIDP.

The Role of Project Advisors and Consultants

Most project advisors and consultants are still busy with identifying and defining their actual role and also identity within the context of implementing IKIDP, in their relations to the bureaucracy with which they have to deal with, and more importantly, with all the various personalities related to and involved with implementing IKIDP. The problems, or maybe better referred to as confusions faced by the advisors and consultants, may in part be attributed to having to deal with two or even three levels of government (Central Government, Tk I or provincial governments, and Tk II or kabupaten governments) and two different ministries (Public Works and Internal Affairs). These structural issues and problems have been widely discussed in the numerous reports to date.

Reporting

In addition, demands of the fiscal cycle places great pressure and strain on the existing personnel of both Indonesian and Dutch consultants and advisors as well as the Indonesian bureaucracy. The advisors and consultants are over burdened by paper work and especially the provision of advise and assistance in the preparation of numerous PJMs, which, at this stage, can only be preliminary PJMs since it is unlikely that they are based on micro-level data. In some areas it is felt that instructions come from different directions which may, at times, be in conflict with each other. Besides, some advisors are very busy with the numerous other reports which they feel have to be prepared.

Staffing

Most of the senior staff I met are physical planners for whom generally people are treated as individuals or members of households and usually appear in numerators and/or denominators. For example, the number of households within a certain area being served by piped water. If the program requires the inclusion of community participation and community based development, which demands a treatment of people and households in a more dynamic fashion in terms of relationships, then one would have expected that projects would have included a more senior or at least middle level social scientists. It is true that there are a number of social science graduates attached to most of the projects. Most of these are, however, still rather junior YIGs with limited analytical experience in identifying existing grass-roots social institutions which could be valuable vehicles in implementing community participation and community based development. But, I did not meet all the advisors and consultants, among whom, I was told, there are social scientists, who will hopefully provide an added important social perspective to overall planning of IKIDP projects.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT

At this juncture it may be necessary to distinguish between community participation and community based development.¹ In this report, the two concepts are not defined theoretically but rather practically, what it really means on the ground where it is being implemented. Even though the ToR emphasizes CBD, field investigations taught me that CP is an equally, if not more, important

¹This position is unlike the one taken by the Haskoning, et al., consultant's report, in which the author takes CBD as given, that it already exists.

concept to be understood within the bureaucracy and that the two concepts of CP and CBD imply basically different meanings.

Field investigation taught me that CP in basic infrastructure development refers to how members of a community² are prepared to participate in the construction and maintenance of such infrastructure.³ Such an interpretation implies that actual projects are usually planned, designed and implemented by higher levels than the particular communities concerned. In current development parlance it is referred to as top-down planning and implementation.

The above interpretation may be juxtaposed to CBD, where the community is involved from an earlier stage, i.e. the planning stage, and continues with construction and maintenance. In this case planning refers to a process which is started with an assessment of problems and needs, to be followed by priority setting on the basis of an ability or possibility to choose from among a variety of alternative types of infrastructure to be constructed, identification of an available location, and also the ability to determine a particular level of quality (i.e. in terms of materials being used as well as size, when appropriate⁴)

²The relevant communities are usually rather small, maybe a neighborhood. Administratively, however, the system can only handle the village as the smallest unit.

³This was interpreted to me as the willingness of community members to contribute to required additional resources. The required resources may be monetary, material, including land, or physical, i.e. labor. The purpose is to complete, improve the "quality" and/or reproduce the initial investments made by the government, which, due to the rather limited nature, act as stimulus only and can require substantial additional resources from the community through the well known swadaya approach. Thereafter there is, of course, the need for maintenance.

⁴I was shown a public bath-washing-toilet, MCK, facility in Cibadak, Sukabumi, which was hardly used. The people continue using their own facility closer to the water source. One reason being that the water source is lower than the facility, even though the contractor was already warned by the community. It appears to

associated with a particular level of cost and identification of the various resources to be discussed for modification when necessary.⁵ Once decisions have been made and actual construction is to be carried out then the community concerned should also be able to be involved in the selection of contractors, and when locally available also utilize local materials and labor resources.

An example of the importance of community participation in basic infrastructure development is through the following discussion. During a field visit to a community in East Aceh I was informed of the community's disappointments by female and male members of the community. This community had received infrastructure development investment funds for the second consecutive year. In the presence of the Ketua Bappeda, Kecamatan and village officials, one of the ladies complained about the contractors coming from the kecamatan level while in their own community there were contractors who were equally capable of doing the job. Moreover, with the high open unemployment in the community, some relief could have been provided if the contracts were locally awarded. Besides, if the community were involved in the planning, better use of public funds could have been made. One particular case was pointed out to me. A two lane path was built with dirt in the middle. The speaker said that if the community were involved, then they could well have been willing to make additional contributions to built an overall path (Fig. 1). Other complains were that some of the earlier constructions were already falling apart. Another example that was pointed out to me was a water tank (as part of the clean water program) out of which no water came out (Fig. 2). As far as Pak Lurah could remember, maybe water came out

me that the required size of the facility could not have been built on a site closer to the water source.

⁵A more detailed description on the CBD process can be found in the Haskoning consultant's report, which is also derived from the same source, i.e. Ir. Parwoto.

Fig. 1. If the community were
involved the whole path
could have been covered

Fig.2. A clean water project with no water
comming out and no one cared.

for two days only. The people did not know what had gone wrong and did not seem to care.

Community Participation (CP) within the Context of Bottom-up Planning

Within the government organization and administration, CP is said to be implemented within the framework of bottom-up planning as stipulated by the Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 9 of 1982. The two-way flow -top-down and bottom-up - planning is supposed to meet at the local government level, i.e. Tk II. The following describes the process and schedule as it was reported by a number of Bappeda staff.

March This month is devoted to the so-called "bulan bhakti LKMD", when the LKMD organizes meetings⁶. Representatives at this meeting consist of the village government (aparatus desa), LMD (equivalent to the village parliament), Tim Penggerak PKK which is headed by Ibu Lurah and wives of other village officials, karang taruna (the youth) and other village leaders. During this meeting (which is allocated Rp.200 thousand or so from the subsidi Bangdes funds), past projects should be evaluated and new projects should be planned for (not for the year immediately following but rather the year thereafter). Resources are also to be estimated, consisting of (1) desa resources (kekayaan desa or kas desa); (2) subsidi Bangdes (currently amounting to Rp. 3.5 million, of which around Rp.200 thousand is allocated for the LKMD temu-karya; between Rp.500 - Rp.1,250 thousand is allocated to PKK activities; and the remaining can be used for physical and non-physical village development); and (3) community resources (swadaya masyarakat).

Apr-May The development aspirations of the desa are then put forth at the UDKP-K (Unit Daerah Kerja Pembangunan-Kecamatan) meeting(s). Villages are represented by the

⁶Various names have been heard for this series of meetings. One is temu karya or another is musbangdes for musyawarah pembangunan desa, and again another is rembug desa.

Ketua LKMD and the Ketua Desa.⁷ During these meetings at the Kecamatan level all the proposals from all desa are tabled and priorities are determined. Usually a rule of thumb is applied, i.e. the overall budget can be expected to rise by around 15% per year, and past experiences are used to make selections for submission to the next higher level.

- Jun-Jul Rakorbang TK II is a similar meeting but at the Kabupaten level with inputs from all the kecamatan. At this level again selections are made to be forwarded to the next higher level, the Rakorbang Tk I meetings. It is also at this level that priorities identified at the Central Government level are weighted against new proposals coming from lower levels.
- Aug-Sep Rakorbang TK I is a meeting at the provincial level where coordination is supposed to occur at the provincial level.
- Oct Konreg (Konsultasi Regional), where Indonesia is divided into 5 regions: (1) Sumatra; (2) Java-Bali; (3) Kalimantan; (4) Sulawesi; and (5) Others, is a regional coordination meeting.
- Dec Konsultasi Nasional is a meeting in preparation for the Presidential Speech on January 6.
- Jan-Feb Preparations of DURP (Daftar Usulan Rencana Proyek) and holding of Rapat Teknis (Ratek), to later prepare all the DIP for implementation during the following fiscal year.

This so-called two-way flow of top-down and bottom-up planning demands a few comments:

1. This process is in fact more a budgeting rather than a planning exercise.

⁷These should be two different people but may not always be the case. If both positions are held by the same person then Ketua I of the LKMD is to also represent the village as a second voice. There continues to be pros and cons as to whether these two positions should be occupied by the same person or not. The arguments in favor of the same person holding the two positions is that such a situation will avoid opposition and instability. On the other hand, those opposed to the same person holding both positions favor avoidance of possible absolute power being held by one person only.

2. There are no clear and objective criteria for inclusion (or exclusion) of villages, kecamatan or of specific project proposals as they move up the ladder to the national level.
3. There appears a tendency for villages to send upward a list of requests and wait for what ever is approved. The process seems to favor the stronger top-down approach.
4. One wonders whether villagers can actually wait for more than one year before any action may be taken on the basis of their deliberations two years earlier considering the rather volatile economic experiences of the recent past. A more passive attitude among most villagers is likely more realistic.

The Relevant Community

The above described process has been criticized by Ir. Bep M. Fritschi in a paper entitled **Community Participation in IUIDP** (1989). The author suggests that the so-called bottom-up planning as laid down by the Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No.9 of 1982, suffers from two major weaknesses. First, the author notes that the lurah or kepala desa is a Government appointee and not a community representative. Second, the area of a kelurahan or desa is far too large when dealing with such issues as basic infrastructure. For these reasons, Fritschi suggests to rely on the RT, who is supposedly to be a truly community representative as he or she is the only elected person by the community. This claim is derived from Logsdon's work on Jakarta, Indonesia.

As an Indonesian and a resident of Jakarta, I have my reservations on placing too great an emphasis on the RT on the basis of a rationale that he or she is the only true community representative because he or she is elected by the community.

Never in my life have I ever experienced any participation in election of an RT. It is true that neither RT nor RW^a are government appointments. That means that they receive no civil service salary. But, RT and RW can be fairly important posts within a kelurahan or desa for they are often required to approve various identifications and permits (with possible financial implications). Within the current administrative context I fail to recognize any incentive for RT and RW to be even further burdened by data and information gathering on community problems and needs, demands and availability and capabilities in terms of resources.

Local Institutions

Because of the nature of garnering community participation in planning, implementation (or construction) and maintenance, field observations lead me to suggest a preference to rely on existing institutions, be they directly or indirectly government established and guided, or fully community led, including local NGOs. Where they are active, and this depends very much on the local leadership, the highly structured women's movement, Tim Penggerak Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (Family Welfare Education Mobilization Team) better known as PKK, following functional lines of their husbands, with the lowest level now being the dasa wisma or ten households, is a very valuable source to tap, especially in rural and semi-urban areas. Many agencies are becoming increasingly dependent on the PKK to become what is widely labeled as ujung tombak, spear head, of their programs. In some areas, for instance, the dinas kesehatan has recruited the PKK assistance to become the kader or penyuluh to carry out their environmental health campaigns. In other areas the PKK is also involved in problem identification and needs assessments in various communi-

^aThe government apparatus ends with the lurah as the last chain in the formal command structure. The kelurahan is further divided into RW, Rukun Warga, which is again further divided into smaller units called RT, Rukun Tetangga, neighborhoods.

ties.⁹ During a field visit we also observed reliance on PKK for an IKIDP technical skills training course (Fig. 3). In again other areas there may be other local institutions or organizations that may be more effective than the PKK. Various reports have identified such social groups as the kelompok pengajian, arisan groups, and one should not forget, youth groups, the karang taruna.

Regional and Cultural Variation

Field observations indicate that acceptance of IKIDP in Jawa Barat and in Aceh are very different. The selected kabupaten in Jawa Barat are still rather close to Jakarta. All kabupaten in Aceh, on the other hand, are very far from Jakarta. There appears to be an inverse relation between distance from Jakarta and commitment to IKIDP in the regional governments.

The meetings that were organized for me in Jawa Barat either did not materialize (in Sukabumi because the individuals concerned had better things to do), or were attended by government officials only (Cirebon) or also with rather quiet PKK members (Indramayu). During field visits I was accompanied by several Bappeda officials but had no opportunity to speak to the villagers themselves.

In Aceh, on the other hand, there was far greater interest and enthusiasm for the IKIDP program. Even though we were rather late (way after office hours, between 5-6 pm) the officials who agreed to see us were still waiting for us and also still prepared to speak to us (Banda Aceh). Meetings at the Bappeda office included better representation of PKK, who were fairly vocal (in both Lhokseumawe, Aceh Utara and Langsa, Aceh Timur), and also community

⁹Of course, particular programs may not always be able to use the data and information already collected by these PKK ladies for other users and organizations. For that reason, additional work on design and training is required if one were to also call on the assistance of the PKK ladies.

Fig.3. PKK in action.

representation was sought to attend a meeting with us (Langsa). Besides, in Langsa, field visits were also organized to kelurahan Blang Pase, an Acehese community which had received assistance from the Netherlands, and a Javanese community, Desa Karang Anyer, which had not received such assistance but has won several prizes as exemplary village. The women in these two communities are rather different. Acehese women were more willing to offer their opinions while proper social conduct among Javanese women allowed Ibu Lurah to speak up while others remained quiet.

The lesson to be learned from the diversity is that if decentralization, or giving greater autonomy to the regions, is seriously considered, then local variation should be recognized in preference over national and standardized sets of rules and regulations to achieve real community participation, the bottom-up approach. Instead of rules and regulations to control, they should be incentives to mobilize community participation. The question is, of course, how? This report can not yet answer that question. Further work is definitely required.

Measuring Success in Community Participation - Reproducibility

From what I was able to gather, the actual amounts of most individual and community basic infrastructure investments are rather small. I suspect that the same is true of IKIDP. As such, these public investments act more as stimulus and the community is expected to reproduce such initial investments.

For instance, in Lemah Abang, Cirebon, I was told that for private toilets the government assistance was limited to a squat toilet (jamban) a few bags of cement and some bricks and the recipient had to build the facility themselves (Fig 4). While I was not surprised to learn that the beneficiary had to be fairly well off, I was amazed that given the quality of their house (Fig. 5), the recipient had not earlier found it necessary to built such

Fig. 4.
a squat toilet, a few
bags of cement and
a few bricks can
become a covered out
house if

Fig. 5. The beneficiary is sufficiently well off.

a facility on their own within the confines of their house. In other words, a private toilet is likely not yet a felt need in this community, even among households living in fairly nice houses. In the case of housing improvement the amount was only some Rp. 130,000, which was to pay for installing doors, windows and room dividers (one purpose was to separate household members from their animals for obvious health reasons, Fig. 6). Thus for local governments, success is measured in completion and especially in terms of reproducibility, e.g. how many other households install private toilets without government support. Or, has there been any demonstration effect on other houses of earlier similar conditions to also install proper doors and windows and room dividers.

Community Based Development: Recounting an Experience¹⁰

As an approach, community based development was applied as a pilot project with the Air Bersih (clean water and sanitation) program of the Department of Public Works in 1984.¹¹ This strategy is, however, no longer followed in Air Bersih. Since 1986 this approach has more successfully been implemented in the Housing Directorate of Cipta Karya, which is less sectorally constrained, under the name of proyek Intensifikasi Penyuluhan Perumahan (IPP or Housing Extension Intensification). To day the approach is also applied to a UNDP funded low cost housing pilot project under the MENPERA, the Ministry of Public Housing. Below we will recount the experiences of the pilot projects.

¹⁰Based on interviews with Mr. Parwoto who was previously involved in the clean water supply program of the Department of Public Works, and is currently a UNDP project team leader for Community Based Low Cost Housing in Menpera. Mr. Parwoto was also the source for the Haskoning, et al., report on CBD.

¹¹Again the reader is also referred to the Haskoning, et al., report in which CBD is described into greater detail.

Fig.6. Housing improvement to provide light and ventilation. This quality can not be achieved by the poor with a stimulus public investment of Rp 130.000 only.

Leadership

It is suggested that the reason for discontinuity in Air Bersih is attributable to changes in leadership while in the current location of the project, which has also undergone changes in the decision makers, they have all been individuals who are equally converts to the CBD approach.

Areal Development

Besides, another advantage of implementing CBD under this ministry is that housing development or improvement is implemented as an areal services development approach rather than a sectoral structure characterizing most of Public Works activities. In areal development, choices can be made in terms of type as well as "quality" of infrastructure, thereby allowing a greater range of alternatives in decision making among community members.

The Sequential Nature of CBD

The experiences indicate the importance of observing a sequencing of activities in implementing a CBD approach in community development of basic infrastructure.

Step 1 - Initially has to be started with a community assessments of problems and needs (SKS/SDS or Survey Kampung/Desa Sendiri) leading towards an identification of a list of projects to be constructed. This assessment can be done by so-called kader, who may be PKK members, youth or Karang Taruna members or even other NGO. These kader are selected people who have been trained for that purpose by

extension workers.¹² The results of this assessment should then be presented at the rembug desa or village meeting, which is lead by the extension worker but the meeting is called by the Ketua LKMD, who, at times, may be the same as the Lurah. During this meeting problems are identified and priority solutions are then established.

- Step 2 - During the next phase the community has to arrive at an agreement on the level or quality of the service regarded as most desirable. Social marketing is, of course, a helpful approach to be applied during this phase, through, for instance, placing key informants and/or experts in strategic places during the meeting.
- Step 3 - During this phase, the village community will have to identify available resources and identify or decide on what project(s) to develop, when and where and at what level of quality. Thereafter, it is equally, if not more important for the village meeting to make decisions on the management of the maintenance of the chosen infrastructure.
- Step 4 - This phase requires deliberations on project management including operations, maintenance and networking to become part of the overall public system of services delivery and cost recover. For instance, with clean water or solid waste disposal. If a community decides

¹²In this case Mr. Parwoto warns that extension work should not be limited to the usual information giving but should instead consist of guidance and counseling. This means that a one time lecture by an extension worker is not enough. They should also make periodical visits. If that is a requirement, then a dependence on local community members for this purpose is certainly an advantage. And, who else would be more appropriate except for women in their own communities.

that temporarily wells are sufficient because that is what they can afford then it is important that their well water also be periodically tested by PDAM. Similarly, if neighborhoods collect solid waste to a temporary collection station, then they have to make sure that they are tied to the larger public system for further removal to a final disposal place.

Step 5 - At a later stage, it is important that a review be conducted with the extension workers to evaluate whether the community made the right decisions in terms of type of infrastructure as well as quality. The purpose of this evaluation is for the community to learn from past experience for future deliberations and planning.

*disfeen anitwe
ext. kipurth dan kelan.ass.*

Summary and Discussion

ja? A number of lessons can be learned from the above experiences. First is that CBD can work and that it can work at the village level, if it is supported by the bureaucracy which has the necessary authority. In other words, CBD can work when there is a commitment from the leadership. Second, a necessary ingredient of CBD is that it requires an integrated approach, in terms of the various types of infrastructure as well as the system of services delivery, if it is to be effective. Third, CBD is a process consisting of stages which have to be carried out sequentially. Fourth, communities' efforts have to be treated as part of the larger system of services provision, especially for operation and maintenance.

One recognized problem is that in both examples mentioned above, i.e. clean water provision and solid waste disposal and management, the public system finds it difficult to deal with communities or groups of households as the basis of their service

charges because both systems are only used to deal with individual households. If a community can not tie into the public system then such a community based unit can become inoperative. We saw in several places garbage temporary collection stations overflowing and garbage not being collected at all at individual residences. For this reason it is important to recognize that for CBD to be successful it has to be tied into the wider public system.

BETWEEN IDEALS AND REALITY: CP, CBD AND IKIDP

The above rather detailed discussion on the differences between CP and CBD begs the question as to the relevance to IKIDP. To my mind it is very relevant to be able to distinguish between the two concepts as they are applied in the field. CP is basically a top-down approach while CBD purports to be more a bottom-up approach. While a bottom-up approach is ideal, current practices will remain to favor a top-down approach.

If in the final analysis the success in CBD remains in its ability to be tied into the wider public system of services delivery for operations and maintenance, then the question arises as to the viability of CBD as an approach in IKIDP especially because CBD, by its very nature, is an initiative which should be started by the community outside the existing structure of authority. And, given the realities of life, authority is an important ingredient for acceptance, also within the wider context of public services provision for operation and maintenance. Since CBD requires that the initiatives come from the community and community initiatives are often difficult to be tied into the wider public system of operation and maintenance services, given the current realities of the administrative system a CBD approach in community development in terms of basic infrastructure is not a viable approach, neither for IKIDP.

Within the context of IKIDP, which is located within Public Works and more specifically within Cipta Karya, I suggest that for the time being a more realistic and expedient approach is CP rather than CBD. IKIDP, like other basic infrastructure programs of Cipta Karya, will likely remain sectoral¹³ even though there continues to be a debate on the need for integration.¹⁴ Besides, IKIDP is not a large-scale program, and should therefore not anticipate to introduce drastic and basic changes in the structure of the administration of delivery of basic infrastructure to the community. Moreover, the recipients or beneficiaries of these investments are still rather poor for whom time horizons remain fairly limited. A realistic time frame between village level decisions through CBD deliberations on types and quality of infrastructure projects and actual implementation or construction of such projects will have to be in the order of at least one and one-half years and possibly even longer. This is far too long for a community to know and allocate their own community resources through swadaya. Within the context of CP, the time horizon is shorter for communities take a more passive role of waiting what the government is going to allocate to them during a given fiscal year. When a community knows what they can expect then they can also identify the necessary additional resources to complement the allocated government investments.

Support for a CP approach in IKIDP delivery rather than CBD does not mean that one should accept the overall procedure, lock stock and barrel. Instead, within the existing system, it is necessary to identify ways and means as to how the beneficiaries can be better served.

¹³As reflected by the details in the budget.

¹⁴The debate on the need for integration can be expected to continue. But, realistically, integration demands that some will lose and others gain power. It is often offered as the solution but very difficult to implement, as we have learned so far.

For instance, villagers, through their LKMD representatives, should be informed of the rules that were applied to include or exclude their proposed projects. Even though there may be objective rules at higher levels, from Tk II down the rules are not known.

Considering that it is ultimately the women who should be most concerned with environmental sanitation within their homes, their neighborhoods and their communities, greater involvement of women should be sought in community participation for basic infrastructure development. Women play an increasingly important role in village government through the highly structured PKK, along functional lines of their husbands and the organization is already down to the *dasa wisma* level. While women are increasingly used as kader or extensions of field workers and information collectors by various agencies, their role in village decision making may often still be limited. In the LKMD, for instance, PKK is only one out of 10 sections. And, especially in many villages on Java where social stratification is a strong ingredient of social organization, most women still have to learn to speak up. Where women are not yet able to express themselves in male dominated environments, NGOs can provide valuable assistance.

IKIDP AND THE POOR

The preceding discussion on community involvement in the provision and maintenance of public investments into basic infrastructure suggest the following. First, if public investments into basic infrastructure is to have a life of its own, i.e. that it will be utilized and maintained, then community involvement is a must and should not only be considered. Second, if, in addition, it is also expected that these public investments into basic infrastructure require more than physical contribution and supplementation then, realistically, such projects should be aimed

at those households and communities who already realize a felt need for a particular type of infrastructure and who are already capable of and willing to supply the required additional resources above and beyond the labor requirements.

Ultimately, the amounts of any one individual project or even for any one community are very limited. These development investments require community participation. Recipient households or communities have to be capable of supplementing (ideally the ratio is one to three but even one to two is acceptable) these initial government investments which act as stimuli, not just with labor but also financial, thereby "reproducing" the initial stimuli. The "reproduction" is ultimately the measure (target) by which success is being measured. It is in such a realistic context that I do support that these government investments for residential basic infrastructure be provided to those who can already benefit from such investments, which do not come free and do demand a capability of completion and of maintenance. Moreover, as I have learned from field observations and also shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the particular recipient or beneficiary has to already realize a felt need for a particular type of basic infrastructure, e.g. private toilet, for that particular recipient to be willing to allocate the required supplementary resources.

The poor, on the other hand, because of their poverty and value system which attaches low priority to such facilities that others who are more sanitary conscious value, will be more inclined to use any such investments for other purposes. A case found in Sukabumi, for instance, where the recipient deposited the money lend to them to built a private toilet and bath. Or, it should be of no surprise if one were to find that a poor household given cement, bricks and a squat toilet to build their private facilities will instead sell the cement and bricks and may even use the toilet for a flower pot. This brings me to the issue of providing credits to the poor for private sanitary facilities.

CREDIT SCHEMES OF PRIVATE SANITARY FACILITIES

I believe that the establishment of a revolving credit scheme to provide private bathing and toilet facilities for the poorest in a particular community may not yet be feasible, especially if they do not yet value such a facility for which they are willing to commit the necessary resources.¹⁵ The main reason for my position is based on findings in the field which taught me that the desire to provide the poor with such facilities through a revolving credit scheme, should be preceded by fairly intense campaigns to change values, analogous to the family planning program. The family planning program can today demand payment for their products only after an extensive program of providing free supplies and services. Hence, if the IKIDP program demands that the poor should be provided with private sanitary services, then, at this stage, I suggest, it can not yet be achieved through a credit scheme. Since there is as yet no felt need why should they want to repay something that has, directly or indirectly, been forced on the recipients. The following description reflects my position.

The case of the so-called JMP (jamban mandi pribadi) project in Cibogo, Sukabumi, with credits¹⁶ from foreign sources, which are supposedly designed to be a revolving fund, is interesting to learn from. According to the BKPD (Bank Kredit Pembangunan Daerah) representative, he is not aware of how particular households were selected but he was given a list from the kecamatan to collect the required repayments. He finds it very difficult since he was not

¹⁵See selection criteria recommended by the Haskoning, et al. consultant.

¹⁶To date Central Government has not yet approved a credit scheme for human waste disposal, which is regarded as a private matter. There is no mechanism, i.e. there are no rules, on how money can be made available for constructing private toilet and bathing facilities. Households are expected to built these on their own.

at all involved in the selection of recipients of the credit. To date, the collection ratio was in the order of some 60% of the first batch. He thought that the first batch must have been considered successful and a second batch received credits through the APBD.¹⁷ While the beneficiaries of the first batch (some 40 households) lived behind the market and included a number of traders as well as poorer households, the second batch consisted more of officials among whom repayments have been even poorer.¹⁸ It seems questionable that the funds made available to date can become a revolving fund. If it is required that it is to be a revolving fund than the banker suggested that the loans should not initially be awarded to the poorest of the community but rather given to those who can be expected to be able and willing to repay the loans they have taken. Not only will the poorest find it difficult to repay but the borrower is also expected to have sufficient resources to supplement the loan. The poorest households should be given access to such loans at a later date.

On the other hand, if one could regard the financial side of the earlier scheme(as) as a lost cause, all is not really lost. To my mind, of importance to note is the demonstration effect the scheme has had on the community of having private toilets and septic tanks installed. It was pointed out to me that even children no longer used the drainage system as toilet facility. Those who had no private facility used the public facility which the community built on their own through swadaya masyarakat.

Thus, if the IKIDP program highly values the provision of private toilets and baths to the poor then it should be through the

¹⁷The Haskoning, et al., report is not explicit either as to the source of these funds except that it found kabupaten governments to have created their own fund, from which CBD activities can be financed.

¹⁸Annoyed borrowers even told the collectors to take away the toilet if they wanted to.

provision of grants rather than a loans.¹⁹ As such I have to agree with the current central government position which has not yet identified the necessary rules and regulations or mechanism whereby the poor can be provided with private toilet and bathing facilities through a credit scheme.

SELECTION OF COMMUNITIES FOR IKIDP ASSISTANCE

Now on the issue of the communities selected for Dutch support. These communities are not necessarily selected on the basis of overall socio-economic evaluations but rather on the basis of earlier familiarity with the selected areas. The general areas have had earlier Dutch financial support for infrastructure development.

On the question of whether the communities involved in the IKIDP supported activities can be considered poor, i.e. whether the target group been reached, the answer requires some clarification. The concept of communities requires some clarification. At this point one can only make judgements on the location of the project offices at the level of the kabupaten. If one were to evaluate whether the selected kabupaten within the two provinces of West Java and D.I. Aceh are the poorest, the answer has to be an unequivocal no. If, on the other hand, the question to be answered is whether the selected kabupaten are poor, by standards of the Jakarta elite or the Dutch people in Holland, then the answer is yes.

¹⁹This position is basically in direct contradiction to that proposed by the Haskoning et al. consultant. Hence, if a credit scheme is a mandatory component of the IKIDP program, then one is referred to that report for details of implementing such a scheme within the context of CBD.

Moreover, kabupaten are still rather large areas and in each kabupaten there are smaller better off communities, i.e. kecamatan, and maybe more relevant in this context, desa, than others. And, in the final analysis, the benefits of the types of infrastructure to be constructed under IKIDP are mostly at the individual household or neighborhood level for the components consist of: (1) clean water; (2) toilets and baths, private as well as public; (3) solid waste; (4) human waste; (5) drainage; (6) roads or footpaths; (7) KIP and (8) MIIP. Within the current bureaucracy and administrative context, however, the village or desa is the more relevant unit.

||
near or at level of
household level

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN IKIDP

Since the ultimate objective of IKIDP is provision of basic infrastructure at the community level, the role of women in IKIDP is two-fold -as subjects as well as objects- of the program.

Women as Subjects

As has been referred to above, the women's movement through PKK is becoming an increasingly stronger source of mobilizing people, especially in semi urban and rural areas. Even though PKK is only one section of the LKMD,²⁰ at the village level, the extent of their influence and activities can be judged from the space they occupy in the kelurahan office. Where the PKK is very active, they may occupy a substantial proportion of the available space in the kelurahan office for administration, meetings and a cooperative shop, to the extent of possibly exceeding the space available for other village administration and activities.

²⁰Which is composed of 10 sections: (1) religion, (2) P4, (3) security and stability, (4) education and information, (5) environment, (6) development, economy and cooperatives, (7) health and family planning, (9) social welfare, and (10) PKK.

In a way, through the PKK, women can be over utilized even though on paper, roster duties are rotational and particular persons are supposedly to be on duty only once a month (as mentioned by Bappeda men attending the meeting with me in Indramayu). When asked in private, however, we learned that they have to go out almost every day. This was also heard in Aceh among the active PKK ladies. The PKK is highly organized along functional lines of their husband's position in the bureaucracy. At the lowest level, women are organized into PKK at the level of the dasa wisma or ten houses.

The reason for such busy schedules is that various government agencies rely increasingly on the PKK to carry out their programs. The health program through the posyandu, for instance, is the full responsibility of the PKK. They have to make sure that the doctors and nurses come to their station. They are also responsible for providing supplementary food as part of the program. It is true that these activities are to be financed by the PKK allowances from the Bangdes, varying between Rp.500,000 to Rp.1,250,000, but often these funds are not sufficient for all the PKK activities throughout the year.

The environmental sanitation program and campaign has also become the responsibility of the PKK. As part of this program women are to record data on housing conditions in their assigned communities. What better vehicle is there but to also depend on the PKK for IKIDP, for initial problems identification and needs assessment. But, of course, data collected under one program may not be the required data for another program. But, rather than adding enormous burdens to the already overloaded PKK responsibilities, prior to embarking on completely new instruments, it is desirable that a study be done identifying what already exists. Here again one should recognize that there will be great variations between regions.

Of course, women should not only be held responsible for data and information collection but they should be equally involved in decision making at the village level, which, in many cases, is still dominated by men. In those circumstances women still have to learn to voice their opinions. For that purpose a study on the possibilities of requesting the assistance of the PKK should also include training on very simple data analysis for prioritizing what projects should, and can be carried out at what level of quality when and where. Such an ability will strengthen the bargaining position of women in the community.

Again, during maintenance, the assistance of the PKK is necessary since women are responsible for their homes and wider environment. They, in turn, can mobilize them selves, their children and also their husbands. Involvement of the community is a must if public facilities are to be maintained. As noted earlier and widely experienced in Public Works projects, mobilization of the community can not be expected to occur only during the maintenance stage of public basic facilities. Such concerns are more likely achieved if the people are involved during earlier stages as well.

Women as Objects

This leads me to the following perspective on the role of women in IKIDP as objects of development. Noticeably, the preceding discussions and analyses emphasized the community rather than singling out women only. I do not see the relevance of juxtaposing women against men as beneficiaries of public investments into basic infrastructure. I am a firm believer that, especially among the people at whom IKIDP is directed, the importance of the role of women has to be considered within the context of the household. It has been found that with regard to basic infrastructure, women have different priorities from men. When asked, men are more likely to prefer roads (the budgets too reflect this) while women prefer

water first. But, even if roads are given greater priority, where roads open up isolation and give access to urban centers where men can hope to gain access to cash incomes to be sent home as remittances, women too are better off. Thus, the important units are not individuals but rather households. It is the household that should be the focus of the role of women in IKIDP, whereby the value of IKIDP will be in improving the welfare of households and of communities.

FUNDING APPROACHES

The discussion on funding approaches will be limited to two issues. First is the location of the project management unit and second is the mode of funding allocation. The purpose is not to introduce novel ideas but rather to reinforce earlier suggestions.

Location of Project Management Units

The framework taken in this report is very much a bottom up approach, starting at the community. We have identified that for all practical purposes, within the context of the current bureaucracy, the relevant community is the kelurahan or desa, the village. It is at the village level where the physical implementation aspect of basic infrastructure project will be carried out through community participation, with all the implications thereof.

A logical consequence of our strategy is of course that ideally funding sources for specific projects should be located as close as possible to the villages which have any possibility of benefitting from IKIDP. Besides, keeping in mind that the concept of IKIDP assumes responsibility at the selected Tk II, kabupaten level, it follows that the most appropriate location for the PMU is at this level of government.

Even though a range of advantages can be identified in favor of bringing the PMU closer to actual implementation of IKIDP projects, the most important is in the possibility of increasing commitment to the project at the local government level, a concern often expressed by consultants and advisors in West Java. Another advantage of reducing the distance between project managers and potential beneficiaries is the possibility for better communications between decision makers and community planners, thereby possibly shortening the period between planning and implementation.

Mode of Funding Allocation

Again as a consequence of the strategy taken in this report, i.e. to garner true community participation in planning, implementation and maintenance, in IKIDP, as well as other publicly funded basic infrastructure projects, there is a need for flexibility in funding allocation. Flexibility is needed to enable communities to select for priority setting from a range of types as well as quality of infrastructure. If such could feasibly be an objective, then the most flexible venue is of course the block grant, like the Inpres Desa. But, it is recognized that Inpres Desa is funded through the Ministry of Internal Affairs while IKIDP is a Public Works program. Besides, the implications of block grants as opposed to the current sectoral approach are equally widespread, including the problem of accountability.

that follows was

Further Study

This report does not go into the details of how precisely the PMUs can be brought to the local level or how flexibility in funding, including an option for providing block grants, can be incorporated into IKIDP funding mechanisms. These issues require further study.

I like to warn, however, that such a study should not be overwhelmingly biased toward the West Java situation, where IKIDP is larger than in Aceh and therefore more reports have been written on West Java. In the mean time, IKIDP acceptance differs in principle between these two provinces. One very good indicator is the location of the DHV consultants' offices. In Aceh they are located in the BAPPEDA office while in West Java they all have had to established separate offices. Besides, as mentioned earlier in the report, the staff in Aceh has had longer experiences of adapting to their social environment within the government bureaucracy. Besides, personalities may be an equally important factor in relations between the projects and the bureaucracy. Since, this is too individualistic, however, little can be said for overall program design.

The suggested further study on detailed alternative funding approaches, with all the possible administrative as well as financial implications should be conducted by an objective and independent party, not involved in any of the current projects.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering that IKIDP did not formally start until June of 1991 rather than IN 1989-1990, the review presented in this report is not limited to the results of the formal program.

Within the current context of Indonesia's development administration and the context of IKIDP, CP rather than CBD is the more realistic principle to be applied in IKIDP, as well as in similar other basic infrastructure development programs and projects to be provided to less well off households and communities. The reason being the a CP approach is within the structure of government administration, in line with recognized need for

bottom-up planning as decreed by the Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 9 of 1982.

The question is not whether community participation (CP) is viable within the context of IKIDP. Instead, CP should be made an integral requirement of IKIDP if the investments made through IKIDP (or any other physical investments at the community level from direct government sources or indirectly from foreign grants or loans) are to be effective. The reason being that only if communities are involved in various stages of a project can initial investments, acting more as stimulus, be expected to be expanded, reproduced and maintained. In other words, it is suggested that public works investments at the community level will be better utilized, can be expected to be reproduced, and maintained, when the community is involved in the decision making and implementation process.

Besides, integration of CP into IKIDP does not mean that it can be treated as an "add on" component to be dealt with at a later date, as it is being expressed to date, including in the ToR for this review. CP as an integral part of IKIDP requires that CP should be reflected at all stages of basic infrastructure development planning, including, in fact, the PJM currently being prepared.

In order for CP to be accepted as an integral part of physical infrastructure development at the community level, it is necessary that all decision makers and implementors at various levels of the government bureaucracy recognize the value of and are motivated to carry out such an approach. It is the commitment of key individuals which will make CP an integral part of community physical development.

CP in physical infrastructure development is preferably implemented on the basis of an area development principle rather

than a sectoral approach. Area development in housing infrastructure investments allows for greater variety in choices, alternatives. The availability of alternatives is an important component on instilling motivation for people to participate in the development of their own environments. True CP demands that people can select and plan for prioritizing the types of services and also of quality.

Within the context of IKIDP one should avoid an attempt to introduce new institutions to implement community participation in development. Instead, greater reliance should be placed on existing institutions with the necessary authority. Such institutions should be utilized and strengthened within the current strategy of the so-called bottom up planning.

It is not recommended that IKIDP relies on institutions which have no authority within the existing government bureaucracy or that IKIDP attempts to create new institutions to implement a CP approach. One reason for this suggestion is that in the final analysis IKIDP is, in fact, like another component of public works delivered at the community level. As such it is suggested that IKIDP follows the existing structural lines, but, with an additional outreach to the community.

While general policy guidelines are necessary for true CP to be incorporated into community physical infrastructure development, actual implementation can not be generalized to national standards, rules and regulations. Instead, the guidelines should incorporate incentives for CP to be implemented. The reason being that for CP to occur requires the involvement of local institutions, be they government supported like the LKMD, LSD, PKK, Karang Taruna, or active religious and/or traditional social institutions.

It is important to recognize that there are regional and cultural variations and that therefore one should not be over-

whelmed by desires to standardize rules on community participation nationally. No generalizations should be made for both West Java and Aceh for the cultures are very different. Acehnese are far more open than the people in West Java. The Acehnese will speak up their minds while the people in West Java are either too polite or they are likely not to care.

Even though the village or desa is in a way too large for real CP to be effective, however, acceptance of true CP at higher levels requires authority within the government bureaucracy. And, as the lowest level in the upward chain of command, the lurah, together with the LKMD, where women are represented through the PKK, can be effective in implementing a CP approach in community infrastructure development and maintenance. Besides the institutions, success of CP is greatly determined by personalities.

Unless the intention under IKIDP is to fully support all the construction of the necessary basic physical infrastructure in the selected communities and to continuously provide operation and maintenance services for those facilities and my arguments in favor of CP rather than CBD are acceptable, then IKIDP, like other public works projects of the Indonesian Government, should be directed at those who can already benefit from and already value such support. The reason being that the support constitutes a stimulus and requires additional financial and/or materials resources over and above physical, i.e. labor resources.

The Indonesian Government does not have rules and regulations nor a mechanism to provide credits for private toilets and bathing facilities because of the private nature. Field investigations support this position because such facilities are not yet a priority in the scheme of survival strategies of many households. It is not yet valued by those households to actually take up loans which have to be repaid. If IKIDP insists on providing credits for this purpose then it should not expect the scheme to be a revolving

scheme, as the experience has shown where repayment performance is rather poor.

If it is deemed necessary that under the IKIDP program such private facilities should be made available to poor households, then I would suggest to start with a campaign which has as the goal to change values in favor owning private toilet and bathing facilities over a nicer looking house or owning a TV for instance. Beyond that, further study is required to identify alternative funding arrangements which will motivate the poor to have in their priority scheme private toilet and bathing facilities.

On the role of women in IKIDP or similar programs and projects, women should be regarded as subjects as well as objects of development. As subjects women can play a very active role through the PKK. The PKK is already highly organized and structured along functional lines of their husband's position in the bureaucracy. Besides, the PKK is reaching the grassroots since the dasa wisma or ten households is the lowest level of organizing their activities.

Following other examples, the PKK can be an extremely valuable source in problem and needs assessments. This activity should, however, be followed by analysis for priority setting and later involvement in project financial management as well as maintenance. Reliance on women for community participation in basic infrastructure development is logical since women are responsible for their homes and their immediate surroundings.

As beneficiaries women should not be juxtaposed against men. The important unit in welfare improvement is not the individual, e.g. individual woman, but rather the household. Hence, rather than focussing on women as individuals, the objects of development should be women in the households.

With regard to funding approaches, the logical outcome of our frame work which focusses on the village as the community, is that PMUs should be physically brought closer to the village, from the provincial to the local or kabupaten government.

Besides, the need to introduce flexibility in funding allocation is another logical consequence of our analytical approach. Specifically, flexibility implies awarding of block grants to allow greater options for the community.

On both counts, i.e. the possibility of relocating the relevant PMUs and introducing flexibility in funding allocation requires further study by an independent party.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS AND VISITS

Jakarta

Mr. Schellaars	First Secretary Section Development Cooperation Royal Netherlands Embassy Kuningan, Jakarta
Ir. P. Sidabutar with Mr. Schellaars	Director Bina Program DG Cipta Karya, Public Works Raden Patah I/1, Kebayoran
Mr. C. Summers	Consultant Bina Program, Cipta Karya Public Works
Mr. W. Stolte	Consultant Cipta Karya, Public Works
Mr. Andria Suhandjaja	KaSubDit Perencanaan Umum Direktorat Bina Program, DGCK Public Works Raden Patah I/1
Mr. Ton Decker and Mr. Frank Sutmuller	DHV consultants DHV office in Kebayoran, Jakarta
Ir. Parwoto	Project Team Leader Community Based Low Cost Housing Jl. Kebon Sirih 31, Jakarta
Pak Purwono	KaSubDit Pengaturan Penyuluhan Dir. Perumahan PU
Dr. Budhi Tjahyati Sugiyoko	BAPPENAS Jakarta

Sukabumi

Mr. Ton Dekker	IKIDP team leader in Sukabumi
Mrs. Nunun Kania	YIG
Mrs. Ginung Pratidina	YIG
Mr. Terry Derks	BAD

Followed by field visits accompanied by Mrs. Nunun Kania, Mrs. Ginung Pratidina and Mr. Therry Derks.

No one available	PEMDA Sukabumi
Pak Djuhroni	Bank Kredit Pembangunan Daerah (BKPD)
Various infrastructure projects in	Kecamatan Cibadak and Kecamatan Karang Tengah
 Aceh	
Mr. Frank Sutmuller	Team leader for the Aceh IKIDP located in Lhokseumawe, who arranged my program and accompanied me throughout most of my visit in Aceh.
Pak Iskandar	Kasubdin Cipta Karya Banda Aceh
Ir.T.Suryansyah	PMU, Pimpro Dinas PU Prop DI Aceh Banda Aceh
Bp. Nazarudin	Asisten I Sekwilda, who arranged a large and formal meeting at the kantor Bupati in Lhokseumawe with representatives from related agencies such as: Bangdes, Dinas Tanaman Pangan from Pertanian, KNPI to represent the youth and PKK to represent the women.
Mr. F. Sutmuller	Meeting at IKIDP office in
Mr. Dang Uro Wiradinata	Lhokseumawe
Mr. Luc Vrolijk	BAD
Ms. Lilis Indriansyah	YIG
Bp. Hadi Arifin SE	Lecturer at Universitas Malaekul Saleh, Lhokseumawe with a lot of field experience.
Mr. Jack Pendjoll	AIDA - Aceh Utara Integrated Drainage and Agriculture Development Project.
Bp. H. Hasballah Umry	Ketua BAPPEDA Aceh Timur who arranged a large meeting with related agencies such as Bangdes, PU cabang, Cipta Karya, Kesehatan, Sosial, PKK
Bp. T.M. Ilyas S.	Kepala Desa Blang Pase Kecamatan Langsa, arranged a large scale meeting with the kelurahan community (both men and women but far more women) at the kantor kelu-

rahan Blang Pase (an Acehnese community), already recipient of 2 consecutive years of IKIDP funds. Because we arrived late, however, several community members had already left.

Bp. Bupati

Residence of the Bupati in the evening. Accompanied by the ketua BAPPEDA we visited desa Karang Anyer, a Javanese village of several generations who were moved to Aceh to work on estates. This village has won several village contests at both the kabupaten as well as the province level with very little government support -only the entrance road into the village.

Cirebon

Mr. Peter Nicolassen

IKIDP Team leader in Cirebon for Cirebon, Indramayu, Majalengka and Kuningan

Mr. Ronald van de Kuilen BAD

Accompanied by:

Bp. Ruspono

Ms. Elia Iriani

Advisor for Kabupaten Cirebon

YIG at the Cirebon IKIDP office

Visit to Bappeda TK II Kabupaten Cirebon office with representatives from related agencies such as Bangdes, PKK, dinas Kesehatan, etc. After an hours discussion we were accompanied by several Bappeda Tk II staff to see the results of a variety of infrastructure projects such as private toilet, MCK, housing improvement, footpaths, etc. in desa Lemah Abang

Accompanied by:

Bp. Satoto

Ms. Elia Iriani

Advisor for Kabupaten Indramayu

YIG at the Cirebon IKIDP office

Visit to Bappeda Tk II kabupaten Indramayu office with representatives from related agencies as in Cirebon. After some discussions we were again accompanied by Bappeda Tk II staff for a visit to desa Jatibarang.

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