

CHAPTER IX

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTICIPATORY ACTIVITIES

9.1 PROCESSES AND RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION

9.1.1 RW 09

9.1.2 RW 14

9.2 MONITORING

9.2.1 RW 09

9.2.2 RW 14

9.3 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN RW 09

List of problems developed in RW 09 are quite long. They are:

- In the beginning, as presented in the proposal, the community only plan to build two public water closets/toilets located close to each other. There is some members who refuse to donate a piece of land for this construction because they thought later on their land will be owned by the state (Public Works Sections). After one toilet is constructed, they change their minds and want a public toilet to be built close to their housing.
- Construction of public water closets fits to the size of land available. The construction uses a technique known to local people, because of time constraint.
- There is one addition of public water closet from four water closets that have been planned. If the budget allowed, the extra construction will go on.
- Planning for economic activities, duck farming and grocery store cannot be implemented because the members are afraid that they may be some social jealousy. This is because not all members will receive financial support.
- Lack of streetlight to help with construction when done at night.
- Target of time schedule cannot be fulfilled as more construction are being done. Also the transportation of materials require a long walk as the street is too narrow to accept automobiles.

To solve these problems, members in RW 09 take initiatives to change the first plan and go with a newer plan that receive agreement from the community. Proposed solutions are:

- Previously, each water closet will have two doors. It is changed to only one door in order to minimize conflict potentials between those who enjoy the facility and those who are not.
- Change in the building of water closet that reduce the size of land needed to locate the water closet
- Construction technique uses what is locally known in order for them to make decisions themselves of what is best for them.
- Participation from the public in form of in-kind is converted into a local currency, and the result is used for constructing an extra water closet. Thus the construction of the fifth water closet can be put into implementation.
- Duck farming and grocery store cannot be implemented.
- Streetlight at night are provided by using more kerosene lamps, in order to speed up the construction activities. Kerosene cost is born by the community.
- To solve the problem of transporting construction materials, the members use many available means including bikes, carts, and their own shoulders.
- Finally, there is a meeting done to explain to the community that the land donated for the location of water closet will not be claimed as the state owned. It remains belong to the community, because the public water closet also belongs to the community.

9.4 PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN RW 14

Problems aroused in RW 14 is that there are community member who provokes the other members about the real cost of the project. This member said that the budget is ten times higher than what is presented to the community. As a result, the other members thought that corruption has been committed by the organizer.

Also, execution of the project in RW 14 is done as a paid job. They invite three contractors to do the job. There is a little tension between the organizer and the contractors when the organizer is late in paying them.

The facilitator encourages the organizer to hold meetings to clear some issues especially from those who are not active in the project implementation. The provocateur is given explanation as to why his knowledge is not correct. Other effort is to combine local supervision from community members and from the contractors. Thus they both build a relationship, and each other knows the stage of the processes.

9.5 HANDING THE RESPONSIBILITY TO THE COMMUNITIES

As the project is officially finished by August 31, 2001, in September 3, 2001 the team visit the communities officially for the last time. The team handed down the results of the community projects to the communities. The team: the project manager, community development expert and facilitators and a representative from Puslitbangkim, comes to the community. In Rw 14, the team meets with the head of RW 14 and his wife and some other community members are also in attendance. The team talked about the impression they get from doing participatory decision making and implementing the community projects together. A small farewell speech are given by the team and the communities.

In RW 09, the handing down process is more festive. More community members are in attendance, and the meeting is held in one of the house belonged to the community. The community has prepared for this meeting. They communally provide a dinner and yellow rice cakes as a symbol of farewell. The speech is held in a local language (Sundanese).

In essence, the message of the team to the communities are that with the finish of the project does not mean the network that have been built are done too. The team, as a member or as an individual will sometimes visit the areas. Also the team expect that the community can broaden their horizons after they know more people who are responsible for flood mitigation in the areas.