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Annex VII

**THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN
IN THE MANAGEMENT OF VILLAGE
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

Results from an action-research programme
carried out in the framework of the
West Java Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
Project (OTA-33) by Yayasan Melati

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1. INTRODUCTION

The initial idea to involve women in the management of Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) came from the *UN INSTRAW Seminar* (International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women) on Women and the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD) held in Cairo, Egypt 12 - 16 March 1984. The Seminar unanimously approved an overall conceptual framework and major recommendations on the role of women in water supply and sanitation in the areas of socio-economic development, health and sanitation and science and technology. Some of the recommendations included :

- When deciding on national development priorities, one of the primary criteria should be the extent to which a particular scheme benefits women and secures their participation;
- Water supply should be adequate, since this will relieve women of their impossible workload which involves carrying water from a distant source.
- It is necessary that women be encouraged, educated and assisted to take their rightful place in policy-making bodies at all levels, as the primary managers of water supply and human waste disposal facilities.

This Seminar has laid the groundwork for MELATI Foundation to initiate an action research project to involve women in the management of WSS in Indonesia, by submitting the basic concept to the Ministry of Health in 1984. It was only in 1987, that the attempt to involve women in the planning and decision making process of the provision of WSS has been accepted as one of the "Software" components of the West Java Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (OTA-33) assisted by the Netherlands Government.

The project on the "Involvement of Women in Management of Water Supply and Sanitation" started as a pilot study which implemented an "action research"; a combination of research and a special activity in the community.

A pilot study in this project means involving community participation, especially women. By this project it was the aim that a model of community participation was achieved which can be replicated in other provinces. The function of research here is to know all aspects available in the community which will support or constrain the water supply and sanitation programme, as well as women's participation in the programme concerned.

The characteristics of the involvement of women in the management of WSS has two dimensions :

- a) As an entry-point to increase community participation in the management of WSS.
- b) To enhance the managerial skill of village women, so that they can be involved in the decision making and management process of the provision of WSS.

The action research project was implemented in 2 (two) phases :

- I. *Phase One* began in August 1987 and continued until March 1989, with the duration of 16 (sixteen) months²⁾, where MELATI was a *Sub-contractor* of IWACO. During this phase a concept and operational strategy for women involvement was implemented and tested at pilot scale. In addition a training package on women management of WSS was designed and tested.
- II. *Phase Two* covered the period July 1989 - June 1990 (12 twelve months), where MELATI's staff were part of OTA-33 *Team of Consultants* with the special task to review and revise the package of training modules on "Women in Management of WSS" development in phase I. The Project was supervised by IWACO, and the project's components were implemented in collaboration with 2 other consulting agencies namely PT. WASECO and LP3ES.

2. BACKGROUND

Water is a felt need in most communities, one of the most critical issues facing the world today is the secure and adequate provision of clean water, the very basis for human survival.

Statistics show that in Indonesia about 40% of the urban population and 60% of the rural population, are without reasonable access to safe and adequate water supply. Even more human beings lack proper sanitation. Since 80% of the population live in rural areas, they are the most severely affected by the problems of inadequate water supply and sanitation facilities.

In areas which have been reached by water supply and sanitation programmes, the equipment is often broken down or has been left unused. This is the result of poor management, inadequate resources and infrastructure to operate and maintain the facilities and failure to understand the motivation and behaviour of the villagers.

Women are the primary users and the mediators between the water source and household demand for families' survival. They are responsible for collecting water, washing clothes, preparing food, setting personal and household standards of cleanliness and inculcating sanitary habits among their children. These are areas in which women's roles and responsibilities have traditionally been accepted. Despite of these facts, in most communities their roles are often overlooked and undervalued.

In community needs assessment, water for home consumption is rarely given priority as an urgent community need. The women themselves have never been consulted or involved in improving the existing supplies.

²⁾ There was an intermission of 5 months without activities due to uncertainty of OTA-33 project continuation.

Since women bear most of the burden in drawing, carrying, using and management of water, consequently they understand the urgent need for improved and more accessible water for domestic consumption and they will benefit most directly from the improvement of both water supply and sanitation. On the other hand, women have also traditionally been important health care providers and *health agents* of the family. At the same time, mother is the change agent; she plays a central role in socialization of the child, because one can motivate a change of attitudes, behaviour, new ideas and concept of life of the child and family, through mother. There appears to be sufficient evidence for assuming that the success of water and sanitation projects depends to a large extent on the role of women as participants in as well as beneficiaries of improved water and sanitation systems.

All this calls for a more active integration of women in the planning and implementation of all water related programmes. Their participation is one of the keys to the success of the Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

The World bank research of 1976 already indicated that understanding socio-cultural factors and including the participation of communities are especially important to achieve successful water supply systems. Therefore, the improvement of drinking water supply and sanitation must take into account the human being as the object and subject of the improvement effort itself, as agents and as beneficiaries of development. The *human values* must be given full attention in the construction of the drinking water supply and sanitation facilities.

A framework representing women's role in water supply and sanitation, has been designed into four roles as follows :

1. Women as *acceptors* of new technologies; factors in project planning.
2. Women as *users* of improved facilities; factors in project implementation.
3. Women as *managers* of water supply and sanitation programmes; including them in training.
4. Women as *agents* of behavioural change in the use of facilities; implications for project evaluation.

The above classification can be further adjusted to the socio-cultural conditions and practices, that lead to more successful attempts to introduce change.

Recognizing women's roles it is imperative to involve women in the management of WSS to ensure that women will not be excluded in the process of decision making on matters that relates to what they have been doing in reality. Building up their potential and capacity to organize themselves and train them undertake "new" responsibilities in the management will not only ensure the maximum benefit from improved facilities, but also do much to improve the status of women.

However, cultural values and traditions still constitute major constraints for women in carrying out these specific roles. There is a need to identify these socio-cultural constraints and to develop programmes to overcome them.

3. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

General Objective

The overall objective is to support and expand women's involvement in all activities related to the provision and management of improved water and sanitation facilities in the village; and by these means and through motivation and education to improve the health and welfare of their families and communities.

Specific Objectives

- 1) To develop and test *strategies and resources for training* in mobilizing women as village motivators and managers of improved Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities.
- 2) To increase community participation particularly of women (Water User Groups) in various capacities and at all stages of project planning, implementation and follow up.
- 3) To *increase awareness* among families (men & women) of the importance of clean water and sanitary practices for family and community health.
- 4) To provide project findings and results for study application on a wider scale.

Expected Results

To achieve the contribution of women towards successful WSS Programmes in the following roles :

- a) As contributors to the conservation of the existing water source;
- b) As initiators of developing mechanisms to enhance the role of women in WSS;
- c) As motivators to bring water supply projects in the community;
- d) As participants in :
 - * Community schemes for financing, maintenance and simple repair of facilities.
 - * The process of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project.
- e) As educators and change agents, concerning proper use of WSS to improve health.

4. SCOPE OF THE ACTIVITIESManagement of Clean Water and Sanitation

In this study, management of clean water is defined as water management by utilizing simple technology in which the community can participate. Sanitation in this context is meant to cover environmental sanitation including disposal of human waste, waste water and garbage.

Target Group

As this project is not in the first place dealing with in the construction of clean water and sanitation facilities, its main concern is the people who are already or going to be utilizing the water and sanitation facilities. The main target groups are those women organized in "Kelompok Pemakai Air" (KPA) or User Groups.

Project area

Selected rural areas in two Kabupaten : Karawang and Indramayu in West Java province were selected as project site.

Phase 1 :

- * Kabupaten Karawang covered 2 Kecamatan and 2 villages :
 - Kecamatan Pedes : Cibuya with 6 KPA's
 - Kecamatan Tegalsari : Pasir Talaga with 7 KPA's.
- * Kabupaten Indramayu covered one Kecamatan and 3 villages :
 - Kecamatan Cikedung :
 - Cikedung Lor - 4 KPA's
 - Mundak Jaya - 3 KPA's
 - Manggungan - 3 KPA's

A total of 23 KPA's/water points were established in 5 villages in phase 1. Criteria in selecting the project locations were :

- Easily accessible;
- Good quality of institutional support;
- A suitable community (not too poor);
- priority for water and/or sanitation.

In phase 2 of the project activities in Mundak Jaya and Manggungan (Indramayu) continued, while 2 desa were added in Karawang (Pasirukem and Sukatani in the kecamatan Cilamaya). In each of the two areas, a female Community Organizer was employed for process facilitation.

5. PROJECT APPROACH

The concept of community participation is an attempt to empower communities to be self-reliant by involving the community (in this case women) as an entry-point in a *participatory process* of problem identification, priority setting, decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the WSS system.

The approach in maximizing community participation in the management of WSS is carried out through enhancing the role of women as managers of WSS.

The development of organization and management systems that enable women to participate in the decision-making and management of the provision of rural WSS.

Recognition of women's role (as water users), build up their potential and capacity to organize themselves, train them for "new" responsibilities in the management of WSS and transfer their capability to the members of KPA through Information, Education and Communication activities in KPA group meetings.

Working through village based Community Organizers (CO's) was a key-element in the approach, especially in phase 2.

Generally speaking, CO's work as initiators, motivators, and process guides for the development of local water supply and sanitation projects in their assigned villages. Their specific tasks and responsibilities include the following :

- a) to inform the community of the OTA activities that are going to take place in the village and to motivate community members to participate on a voluntary basis in all stages of programme implementation;
- b) to assist in pre-implementation preparatory research work;
- c) to organize and facilitate meetings with the community as a whole, or with special groups of community members;
- d) to assist the community or community groups in the formulation of proposals for the construction of WS&S facilities as well as for their future operation and maintenance, and to channel such proposals to project management;
- e) to organize community members into small work groups for the physical construction of facilities, or for supervision of construction work that is being carried out by others;
- f) to organize community members into water user groups for the operation and maintenance of the new facilities, and to assist these groups in all possible and necessary ways;
- g) to select and train suitable community members as village cadre, taking over the CO's role in the future;
- h) to assist in the preparation, organization and implementation of local training and extension activities and, where possible, undertake such activities.

An illustration of the CO approach is summarized in the example of Cilamaya.

EXAMPLE : Cilamaya, Kabupaten Karawang

In desa Pasirukem and Sukatani, the (female) CO only moved in since last december. In both desa she found a very poor, backward, remote and difficult to access neighbourhood of around 200 families.

Water supply and sanitation conditions were very bad in those two areas.

After a baseline survey and various neighbourhood meetings, it became clear that the population was well aware of their situation. They recognized poor water supply as one of their daily burdens and were really motivated to do something about it. A credit scheme however was out of the question. Most people here were landless agricultural labourers and only earn a bare subsistence income.

The CO proposed group formation of maximum 20 families and mentioned the possibility of providing a subsidy in the form of suction pipes for a handpump. All the work, including drilling of the borehole but also additional investments in pump, washing floor and drainage would be the responsibility of the groups.

The offer was accepted, and work started with 6 groups in february. The project, through the Dinas Kesehatan, provided the pipes. The rest of the work was done by the local community with some supervision and guidance provided through the project and through the sanitarian. Now, in april all the six groups have more or less completed the construction work and use the water.

During this process the CO continuously involved a female village cadre. Through a concentration on the women in both neighbourhoods, the process and the decisionmaking went quite fast. Water was first of all the women's priority.

In the end a POKJA was established. The Kepala desa were cooperative, after they had seen what could be achieved. The cadres and local artisans had gained experience and know what is expected from them. Meanwhile new groups are proposing themselves for a similar support.....

6. SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES (1987 - 1990).

Melati worked mainly through the PKK, and more specifically their smallest desa units of approximately 10 households, the Dasa Wisma.

The sequence of project activities was as follows:

- 1) In 1987 a workshop at the kabupaten level was organized in which the project was explained to kecamatan and desa. Project villages were selected at the end of it;
- 2) consultations were held with the PKK in the selected desa, as a result of which 22 Dasa Wisma were selected for further work;
- 3) a survey was held in the 22 locations and problems with respect to WS&S were identified;
- 4) based on the survey
 - * part of the Dasa Wisma were supplied with handpumps and in some cases participated in a handpump rehabilitation and cadre training that was organized by OTA in 2 of the 3 kecamatan involved;
 - * group meetings were held about the type and design of the sanitation facilities that the groups preferred (which in all cases appeared to be a MCK) and the way in which community contributions could be organized;
- 5) preconstruction trainings were held for the PKK cadres and the leaders of the Dasa Wisma;
- 6) per village 2 MCK's were constructed with a partial community contribution of Rp 3 million (about 15 % of the total costs), 8 villages built additional toilets to the MCK's, and 2 villages even an additional whole MCK;
- 7) small funds were made available to facilitate weekly follow-up meetings with the groups until May 1989;
- 8) user groups organized the fund collection for maintenance purposes;
- 9) Melati reviewed the training modules that were used in (5) above and finally contributed one complete volume of training modules on "Women and Water" to the OTA training package (see Vol. III);
- 10) After May 1989, the pilot status of the project was abolished and Melati activities became an integral part of the 1989/90 programme. Two female CF's were employed by Melati to guide community processes in 4 villages.

7. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT COMPONENTSResearch Component

A combination of 4 data collection methods was applied :

- a). Structured Interviews, for gathering information on WSS KAP (Knowledge, Attitude, Practice) from women water users;
- b). In-depth interviews for opinion leaders in the village to know their response and attitude towards the project;
- c). Through observation, activities, cultural norms/values and community habits related to water and sanitation were recorded;
- d). Community Self Surveys (CSS), and village meetings facilitated by Melati staff, to assess the genuine popular demands of the community, especially in the field of clean water supply and sanitation.

Data were collected before and after project interventions. A summary of the evaluation study is attached as annex 1.

Formation of Water Users Groups (KPA)

Water User Groups (KPA) were formed during village meetings, and consist of 10-15 families/households receivers of WSS facilities in one water point. Subsequent to the availability of these facilities, KPA's are carrying out the following activities :

- Select 2 group leaders (care-takers) who be responsible for the management of the water supply facility (Pananggung Jawab-PJ);
- Manage the water distribution mechanism to each household;
- Supervise maintenance and cleaning of the water supply facility as a matter of routine;
- Collect contributions and funds;
- Perform small repairs;
- Know how to get help for bigger repair needed;
- Purchase of spare parts for water pumps when needed.

Development of the Organizational Structure

The organizational structure (working mechanism) that evolved during the project is as follows :

- a). The lowest level of organization is the *WATER USER GROUP/KELOMPOK PEMAKAI AIR (KPA)* at the neighbourhood level (RT). The KPA may comply with the *Dasa Wisma* concept, but this is not a "must". Two women of each KPA are selected as group care taker and manager of the facility (PJ's). PJ's are trained to learn organizational and management skills for 5 days, using the package of training modules developed by MELATI : "WOMEN and WATER" (see annex 2). After the training the PJ's will transfer the knowledge and skills to the members of the KPA in their regular group meetings.
- b). In phase 1 of the project it was tried to establish village water teams at RW or hamlet level, which should consist of the PJ's in that particular hamlet. This proved to be unfeasible. In the second phase each hamlet (or RW) with a significant number of user groups provided one or two coordinating PJ's to become a member of the POKJA Kesling, ressorting under section 7 of the LKMD. This POKJA also includes the relevant village cadres (Health, handpump and latrine cadres) as well as the PKK (Pokja IV).

This organization structure is shown in figure 1.

Training Component

a) General Objective

Enhance knowledge, attitude and skills of women water users, enabling them to manage clean water supply and living environment in the village and maintain the existing facilities.

b) Specific Objectives

After the training, participants are expected to be able to :

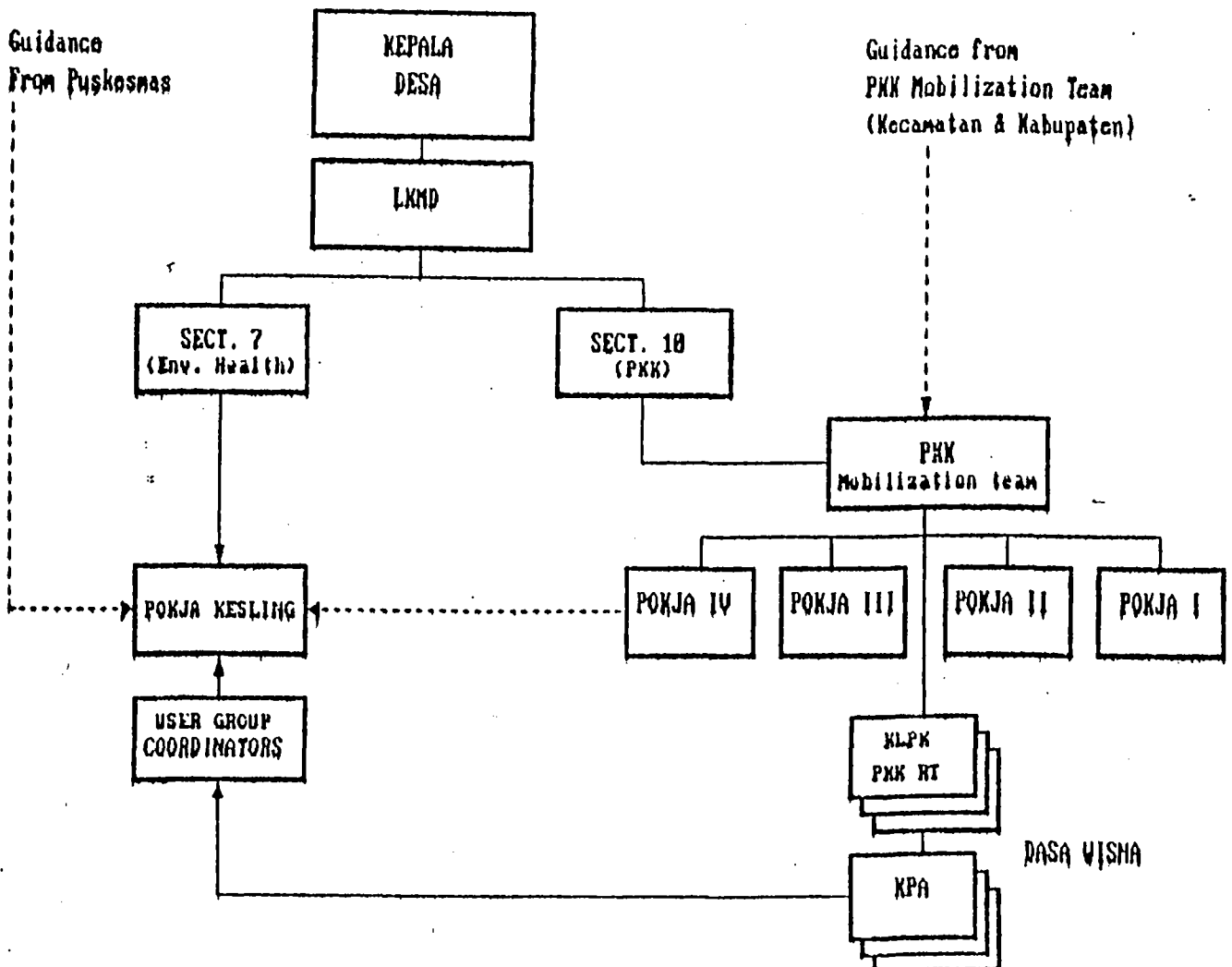
- Comprehend the role of women in the management of clean water supply and hygiene of the living environment.
- Comprehend ways of organizing and activating water user groups to achieve their goals.

- Explain the management of clean water and environmental hygiene from planning, organizing, using, maintaining, supervising and evaluation.
- Explain the use and maintenance of the facilities of clean water supply and environmental hygiene and sanitation in the village.
- Comprehend environmental hygiene and motivation activities.

c) Training Content

The training material has been composed for village women at grass roots level. Annex 2 shows the outline of the training package.

Figure 1 : Organization structure of village water supply and sanitation management, emphasizing the role of women.



IEC Activities (Information, Education, Communication)

IEC activities were introduced in the project to reinforce the impact of improved water supply and sanitation facilities. The activities aimed at increasing awareness, involvement and participation of KPA members to optimize their capacity to manage the WSS facilities.

The PJ's had to manage and lead the KPA group meetings where the relevant issues of "the Women & Water" training package are discussed with and transferred to the KPA members.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring took place through the field based Community Organizers, who also reported to the relevant village and kecamatan officials.

Melati also carried out an evaluation study which assessed the applied systems as well as the behavioural changes that took place in the communities with respect to clean water and sanitation.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The action-research project yielded some interesting conclusions.

Enhancement of the role

~~Mobilization~~ of women in all stages of the WSS project cycle appears to be a feasible approach, provided the proper channels are used (PKK) and provided active institutional support is available.

The inclusion of men and/or other family members in the decisionmaking process is of key-importance. Men are generally also member of the user groups and have their say, but remain in the background, since they consider health and hygiene primarily a "women affair".

Dealing with female user group members appeared to be a great advantage, because they are easier to organize and mobilize within the context of water supply and sanitation facilities. No wonder for many household activities they depend on these facilities, forming a high priority for women, in contrast to men.

enhancing the role

An important factor in organizing and ~~mobilizing~~ the women were the village cadres. Because they are members of the same community and because they are female, they hardly face any problems in becoming trustworthy persons for the user groups.

However, the female cadres are not experts, they only followed a short training and carry out their task on a voluntary basis. Sufficient guidance from higher levels is therefore a precondition for continuity. Cadres easily drop out, they get married, move to another village or have children. Therefore, arrangements for transfer, follow-up and training of new cadres remains necessary.

Water user groups, once well established and running appear to be rather independent and self-sustainable. If the members of the group consider the facility their own, they will definitely take care of it.

The organizational structure shown in figure 1 should be a flexible one. The PKK structure is matched with the Pokja Kesling structure promoted by Depkes. But if a Pokja Kesling is not available or the necessity is not felt the user group coordinators may also remain directly under PKK supervision and monitoring.

LIST OF TRAINING MODULES IN MELATI'S TRAINING PACKAGE "WANITA DAN AIR"¹⁾

Unit I ; Women's role in clean water supply and sanitation

Module 1 : Women and Water

Why women should be involved in the management of clean water and sanitation. The concern of women with clean water as necessary in household, personal and environmental hygiene and sanitation.

Module 2 : Water for all

Motivate women to understand and decide the goals to be achieved, i.e. water for all and participate in the efforts of achieving it.

Module 3 : Working together

How women can work together to get and maintain facilities for clean water supply and sanitation, creating a clean and healthy environment.

Module 4 : Self Awareness

Women learn how to know themselves, their attitude and daily habits regarding water and health.

Module 5 : Cultural myths on women

Identifying communities perceptions on women that hinder the role of women in enhancing the health of the family/community and men's image of health.

Unit II : Organizing the Community

Module 6 : Our Environment

Acknowledgement of environment and its problems on cleanliness of environment, existing sources of clean water, sanitation and waste disposal.

1) This constitutes volume 5 of OTA's comprehensive training system. Volume 1-4 deal with :

- general training
- handpump cadre training
- sanitation cadre training
- health cadre training

- Module 7** : **Water user groups**
- How women can get together and form a water user group after discussing the problems in module 6, so that the group can organize its members for the management of clean water and sanitation and activities on public health information.
- Module 8** : **Who is the leader?**
- Based on leadership requirements, water users can choose their leaders in the village connected with the issue of clean water supply.
- Module 9** : **Message for all**
- Women learn to listen and deliver a message, motivating other women and the community to be involved in solving environmental problems important to all. Abstract in these efforts and how to get rid of destructive rumours.
- Module 10** : **Our Commitment**
- How to arrive at a commitment without creating friction : through discussion and consultation in priority setting.
- Unit III** : **Management of clean water supply**
- Module 11** : **Management of clean water**
- What has to be undertaken by members of water user groups to reach their goal.
- Module 12** : **Planning of Clean Water**
- How to arrive at a decision through planning for the desired facility.
- Module 13** : **Task distribution**
- Distribution of task between members of water user groups, daily cleaning, maintenance etc.

- Module 14 : Use and maintenance
Stressing on the need for regulation and commitment of members on use and maintenance of existing facilities.
- Module 15 : Supervision and evaluation
Leader's and members participation in carrying out the agreed plan and regulation in maintaining facilities and development of the group.
- Module 16 : Note and progress
How to make notes on group meetings, decisions, progress, events, further plans.
- Unit IV : Demonstration, maintenance of facilities for water supply, latrines and drainage of waste water
Books used : "Penyediaan air bersih untuk pedesaan I dan II (ministry of Health) and OTA training packages II and III.
Field visits and demonstrations
- Unit V : Information on environmental health
Book : "Pegangan kader" (Ministry of Health)
Video cassette ; Prescription for health.
OTA training package IV.

The Involvement of Women in Management
of WSS

LESSONS LEARNED

The lessons below is based on MELATI experiences mostly in-Phase I project; where MELATI has the opportunity to develop the organization and management of Rural Water Supply and Sa-
nitiation (RWSS), development of training package for water - users groups : "WOMEN and WATER", and has increased community awareness - especially ^{awareness of} women's ^{roles} in the conservation of water-
resources and the ^{effective} use of latrines (human waste disposal). In Pha-
se II of the Project, MELATI has reviewed and revised the tra-
ining package, developed the training handbook for the facilit-
ators, and as resource persons in conducting Training of Tran-
sfer (TOT) for Kabupaten and Kecamatan Facilitators, and in test-
ing the training modules.

The sustainability of both Tripartite and village involvement

Issues and suggested actions :

A. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

1. The Management of RWSS :

The provision of village level WSS is decided at the Ka-
bupaten level, where as Master Plan on WSS for the whole
Kabupaten is designed and allocated the budget of RWSS
facilities. The implementation at Sub District (Kecamat-
an) level is the responsibility of "Puskesmas" (Health-
Centre) doctor and sanitarians. However, survey informat-
ion indicates that there is no organization and managem-
ent structure at the village level, as to who are respons-
ible for RWSS and linkages between sectoral department,
especially on the operation and maintenance of the inst-
alled facilities. According to the current procedure once
the facilities are allocated from Kabupaten to a village,
decision regarding location of a site, use to be made -
primarily by the Sanitarians and village officials, with-
out consultation with the users prior the installment of
facilities.

Suggested actions : There should be Operational Guidelin-
es that stated clearly the organization structure of the

RWSS, define responsibilities and linkages between sectors involved. This guidelines should allow the community - men and women (= users) to be involved in the management of provision of WSS (-procedures, mechanism, - planning, construction, operation, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation); a bottom-up process.

2. Social Preparation ;

The implementation of the "Hard-Ware" component (construction of WSS facilities) and "Soft-ware" component (social preparation and human resource development), should be properly coordinated according to sequence of work plan, to allow community involvement and participation.

Social preparation and training prior to the installation of facilities are very crucial components in the provision of WSS. It provides motivation, advocacy and education to the facilities and build up a sense of belonging and ownership. For example; the use of sanitary facility - which is still very poor and not appreciated by the people, will be very difficult to change (their behaviour), where alternative options are available. Simply providing the facilities and informing, telling them to use it, will not work, unless they are convinced that they will benefit & have advantage by using the "new"/improved facilities.

The social preparation and motivation is carried out by - "Kader Kesling" who lives in and belongs to the community.

The duration of the Phase I Project is too short, especially for the IEC (Information, Education, Communication) activities in the KPAs (the water users groups) ; Five - months period was not enough time to allow change in behaviour and performance in utilization and maintenance of improved water source.

To a certain extent this project has succeeded in bringing inputs and participation of the community in the form of-

the form of community funded drainage/waste water disposal system, additional latrines and payment for wash and laundry,

3. The Training Modules Women and water ;

Is specially designed for women water users to be able to participate in the decision making process and O & M of the water source. It is important that the training of KPAs Care Takers carried out prior to the construction of the facilities. Using participatory method during the course, the participants are brought up to deal with real issues in their daily life in relation with water and healthy environment, allow them to participate actively in group discussions, simulation, games as media, without neglecting the professional inputs and technical side of the WSS.

4. The Monitoring and Supervision ;

During the Phase I of the Project, the monitoring and supervision system used is a recording & reporting system of Care-takers (KPA level), Field Supervisors (Kecamatan level) and Area Coordinator (Kabupaten level).

In the implementation stage, the supervision and coordination system of the Project is not well functioning, so that the KPAs at the village level were left alone without guidance and supervision. Although all Department Sectors involved were present in the orientation at the beginning of the Project lead by the Bupati, it seems that there is lack of commitments and supports from the related sectors/institutions.

Based on the above experience, during Phase II of the -

Project, the system has been changed by placing full-time "Community Organizer" (CO) at Kecamatan level - and recruitment of "Kader Kesling" (Environmental - Health Cadre) at the village level.

Experience obtained from the Phase II Project has proofed the effectiveness of placing the CO and "Kader Kesling" - in the project system. As for the future programme, the - function of CO and Cadre should be built in the existing-system of the Government and institution (LKMD/PKK).

B. ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF WOMEN

Any change in the role of women is related closely to the so cio-cultural values existing in the community. With this acknowledgement, the efforts to ensure women's involvement in - the decision making process of provision of WSS should be carried out carefully and need external supports; i.e. : a conducive climate and environment supportive to the changing - role of women in the community.

The involvement of women in the management of WSS, is an - entry-point to reach the health of the family and at the - same time to equip women with managerial skill, instilling a belief that the village women can become a good manager, Although the period is relatively short, through this pro- ject the role of women in water is recognized and has and - has generated enthusiasm among women for having the opportu- nity to get together with other women to discuss their prob- lems.

With the formation of KPAs/Dasa Wisma, they have improved - their organizational skill and the community are better or - ganized. The formation of Dasa Wisma in the village occurred during the process of this project.

Jakarta, July 4, 1990

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(Management, Training & Research)

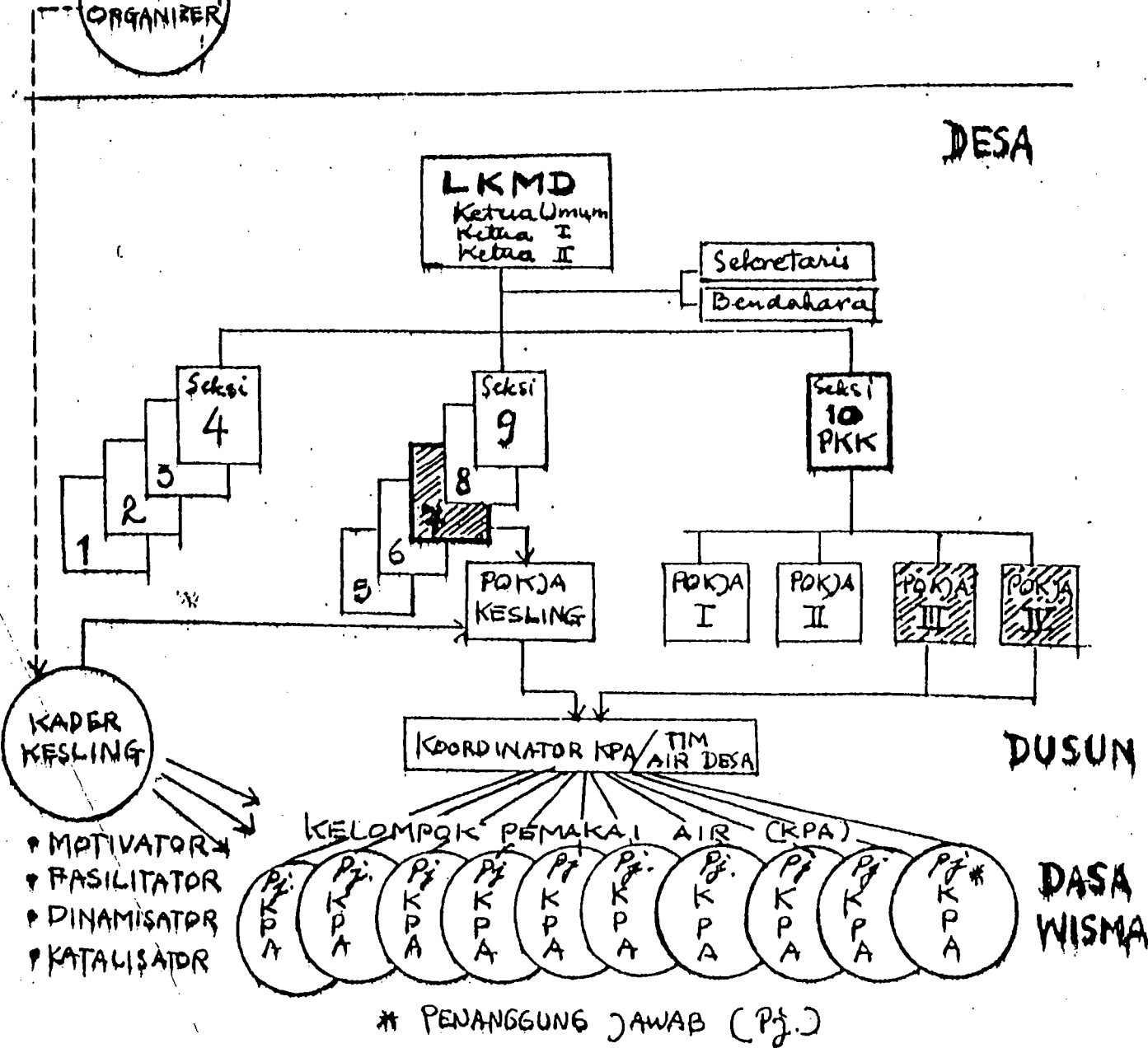
STRUKTUR ORGANISASI PENGELOLAAN AIR BERSIH & SANITASI PEDESAAN

KECAMATAN

DESA

DUSUN

DASA
WISMA



* PENANGGUNG JAWAB (Pj.)