

**THE ROLES OF ACTORS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS
CASE OF RURAL WATER PROVISION IN MALANG REGENCY**

T H E S I S

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
The Master Degree from the Institute Technology Bandung and
The Master Degree from the University of Groningen

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**DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT – ITB
ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING – RUG**



**DOUBLE DEGREE MASTER PROGRAM
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Lampiran 1 ABSTRACT

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Abstract

The infrastructure of water provision in rural areas have characteristics that tend to rely on natural resources. However, in Indonesia the social carrying capacity appears to be one resource that can be used to overcome the limitations of existing resources. The role of human element in the infrastructure planning process more clearly visible when the element of deliberation to reach a consensus to be part in the planning process. The research use qualitative approach, collecting information through interview to the key person in Government of Malang Regency and the key actors in three villages (Kalisongo, Ketindan and Karangsono)

Significance the role of actors in the planning process in this study is the focus of discussion. The role of actors include their role in recognizing the problems and potentials (input), make an effort to address the problem and its possible offer alternative solutions (process) and produces a solution (output).

In the three case studies, it can be concluded that, to achieve compliance with water rural areas, consensus is an important part, but it is clear that it is not absolute. So the consensus is part of the communicative planning may not need to be done, because a condition is more likely as the technocratic planning in the

implementation and overcome existing problems. In addition, the role of actors in a very limited resource sites will rely on certain people who have the necessary resources. Dominance of resource ownership tends to make the planning process rests on the owners of these resources, although the decision will not necessarily depend on them, because of the regulations / social culture and values that exist, namely the role of community leaders and village chiefs are still dominant.

Keywords: planning process, consensus, roles of actors, resources,

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For my beloved Mother, Sisters, family and friends

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I hope this thesis will be useful for anyone interested in rural water provision, especially the actors and stakeholder of the rural water provision in Indonesia.

In this opportunity, I would like to thank Mr. Dr. Tom van Der Meulen as my first supervisor from RUG, for discussing and reviewing my writing, for guidance, support and advice for improving my thesis, and also Mr. Delik Hudalah, MT, MSc, PhD as my second supervisors from ITB.

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ROY SURYA RAHARDIAN

Groningen, 17 August 2012.

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ABREVIATION AND SYMBOLS

ABREVIATION

Name

| | |
|--------|--|
| Hippam | <i>Himpunan Penduduk Pengguna Air Minum</i> (Water User Community Organization) |
|--------|--|

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the study background, research problem, research objectives, scope of study (locus and topic of study), methodology, frame work design, and outline of the report. This chapter presents the general factual discourse about infrastructure provision, planning process and roles of the actors in the planning process in Indonesia, and more specific discuss about rural water provision infrastructure that base on community.

I.1 BACKGROUND

Provision of basic needs such as infrastructures to the world population becomes crucial nowadays because of the increasing number of people around the world. For years, most of the people that have been less served are living in rural areas. According to US Census Bureau (2006) and UN population division (2009), population in the world today is more than 6.5billion. Furthermore, both sources also confirm that more than 3.4 billion of the world population lives in rural area. Similar to the world pattern, based on population census (*Biro Pusat Statistik, 2010*), Indonesian population in 2010 has reached 237,641,326 million and 57.86% of them live in rural area. The problem in rural area is also exacerbated due to the impact of migration and backwash effect growth of urban development that cause a decline of rural community (Finsterbusch, 1980; Pike et.al, 2006). Human capital in rural and hinterland area migrate to center of economic activity in cities for economic reason and a search for adequate infrastructures.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is one of the efforts initiated by the United Nations to fulfill the basic needs of the world population. The aims include eradication of hunger and poverty, promoting education for all, children health, maternal health, equality in gender, fighting HIV/ AIDS (UN, 2011). To achieve these goals, all countries should work together in global partnership. However, besides increasing number of world population, limited budget for developing countries is one of the main hurdles to implement MDGs. Limited

budget combined with economic crises has prevented developing countries such as Indonesia to provide infrastructures for people in rural area. As it has been justified, infrastructure development is aimed to accelerate economic growth which in turn will alleviate poverty in rural area (Parkin and Sharma, 1999).

Limited budget to fund infrastructure development is usually faced for infrastructure provision in rural areas. Therefore, not only government is involved but many parties also have been taking part in rural infrastructure provision such as NGO's and private sectors (Brikké in WHO, 2000; Garnaya, 2008; Robinson in World Bank report, 2005). Although Public Private Partnership (PPP) is regarded not feasible for rural infrastructure provision, it is also a model that can be considered to overcome funding problem. A policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks are essential to make infrastructure framework effectively in implementation (Bintarto, 2011).

According to the World Bank, 2010, and United Nation of Development Program (UNDP) Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2010, governments in less developed countries (including Indonesia) are struggling very hard to fit their responsibility in infrastructure provision, especially for rural and remote areas. For instance, until 2009, average of clean water provision that has been appropriately served in entire Indonesia is only 47%, and more than 70% of the figure is for urban areas (BPPSPAM, 2011). Considering the big task that must be accomplished, Ministry of Public Work (2011) in their strategic plan called Team Water Investment Roadmap Assistance (WIRA) have planned to provide piping of clean water provision 41% and non-piping 28%; thus it will reduce area without clean water provision to remain only 31%. In implementing the plan, amount of budget has been provided 45.41 Trillion rupiahs for urban areas and 9,06 Trillion for rural areas. The significant amount of fund is also realized since local governments have limited resources to share the budget plan.

In addition to the problem of limited budget described above, developing countries such as Indonesia are also facing the problem of low quality of planning and its implementation. Quality of planning is meant by the process and institutions and this has been much influenced by the many factors such as human

resources, law and regulations, culture and institutional frameworks. In general, this condition is also related to the implementation of good governance in developing countries. However, it is realized that Indonesia is in the transition process from a centralized country to a more democratic one. There are many changes including the planning process both in government and societies.

For National planning, based on Act Number 25/ 2004, planning process in Indonesia follows a hierarchical process that starts from village level, sub-district, municipality/ district, provincial, and finally at the national level. In principal, the planning process called *musrenbang* (*musyawarah perencanaan pembangunan*) emphasizes the notion of consensus. And basically, the idea is the manifestation forth point in Pancasila, a national philosophy which states that the democracy is guided by the inner wisdom of deliberations amongst representatives. Therefore, democracy and planning in Indonesia does not recognize the voting process that makes certain group as winner and the other is loser. Consensus process here means that each actor can interact and participate in planning process for the wealth of the nation or society. It implies the consensus rationality which avoids the absolute decision of government based on economic or technical considerations (Woltjer, 2000).

The adoption of consensus process in Indonesia is not only characterized by the culture that favors the deliberative process but also it is perceived to be a peaceful and effective process. Involvement of all participants in the process is expected to bear the shared goals, values and responsibilities. This is also regarded as an effective process, since limited resources to implement the plan will generate participation of all parties. Therefore, the provision of rural clean water in a condition of limited resources can also be effective. Involving all actors in processing operating and maintaining rural clean water supply and sanitation systems can be approached from their participation “*at various levels, highlighting their roles in operation, maintenance and management, their interests, the main constraints each actor is facing, and their degree of involvement*” (Brikké in WHO, 2000:109).

The implementation of consensus in rural context is likely to be easier because it poses some supporting characteristics. For example, rural communities are more homogenous in education, culture, livelihood, religion, ethnicity and also language used. According to Woltjer (2000), these characteristics tend to create the shared experiences, perceptions, values, interests that make decision less conflicting among actors. Moreover, he also implies the importance discussion of network planning, transparent process, shared process (input - output). It also will gain support from whole society member not only the key actors but also 'ordinary' person/ group. In general, consensus is regarded to be more effective and stable because the process is supported by all actors that share the same advantages.

However, implementation of consensus is not as easy as it has been explained previously. Consensus tends to require enormous efforts such as time, money and sometimes severe debates will create the dead-lock of the planning process. This condition can be contra-productive in certain situations. Therefore, failure to submit the plan will also influence the delay of funding process. Moreover, there are also problems that need quick responses and time-consuming process of the consensus will not fit to solve the problems. Another factor adding the problems in consensus is self-interests or agendas owned by actors participating in the process. The emerging of NYMBY (not in my back yard) phenomena can also hamper the network of the actors (Woltjer, 2000). Most too often, actors are not willing to give their properties freely for the common goals of the society. In addition, inequalities between actors will generate the unbalanced communication in the process. For example the presence of strong influence from local leaders, religious leaders, land lords, educated persons, government worker/ civil servant usually will drive the development to certain direction (Adiyoso, 2009).

The gap between ideal consensus and real world practice is the prevalent planning condition of rural clean water provision in Indonesia, including in Malang Regency. Rural clean water provision in Malang Regency still depends on government and certain local leaders or local politic actors to decide the location and method of clean water provision. Whereas, with limited participation

of actors, the planning process will only gain less appreciation from certain group, not the whole society (Woltjer, 2000). It also makes the consensus hard to be implemented. As suggested by John Forester planning should identify interests, propose alternatives, make rule of game to make equal power for all of actors (Healey, 2006).

The study on relation between actor and institution, related to effective use of valuable resources to achieve the goal has been much explored in strategic management literatures. Previous studies on stakeholder management has addressed the identification of stakeholders (Freeman, 1984 in Alexander 2010), stakeholder interaction (Jara et al. 2006, Kolk & Pinkse 2006, Vázquez & Polo 2007 in Alexander 2010), stakeholders and corporate social responsibility (Harrison & Freeman 1999 in Alexander 2010), stakeholder management and business performance (Harrison & Freeman 1999 in Alexander 2010), and managing competing stakeholder interests (Parent & Deephouse 2007, Rawlins 2006, Reynolds et al 2006 in Alexander 2010). Those studies discuss the importance of managing different stakeholder interests and balancing variable stakeholder demands as the most critical issue for the managers to deal with (Freeman 1984 in Alexander 2010).

There are various ways to define stakeholders (Mitchell et al. 1997 in Alexander 2010), and one of them which has been widely used, was given by Freeman (1984, 46 in Alexander 2010): “A stakeholder in an organization any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization’s objectives.” This definition is especially important to emphasize the relationship between the company and its stakeholders. Since literature uses sometimes synonymous words for stakeholder, in this study the words “stakeholders” and actors are used interchangeably.

The relation between stakeholder and organization has become important topic in many management studies to explain how they relate one to another. The notion of “paying attention to key stakeholder relationships” (Freeman, 1999: 235 in Alexander 2010) is and has been a major theme in the strategic management literature. In the real practice, it can be seen that dominant stakeholder satisfaction

is critical for successful organization in an increasing competitive environment (D'Aveni, 1994 in Alexander 2010). Many empirical studies have started to investigate factors that determine the success or failure of relationships between stakeholders involving in then work process. Characteristic of the organization, identification of actors and how the relationship has been explored to understand the dynamic process (Parsons, 2001 in Alexander 2010). A general assumption then is created that developing and maintaining relationship is of priority for both the stakeholders and organization (Wilson, 1995 in Alexander, 2010 and in Koson, 2008). However, when relationships are important has not been much discussed in most of those studies.

In the context of infrastructure planning the roles of actors or stakeholders are crucial in problem diagnosis and it is the most difficult work in planning. It has been stated by Parkin and Sharma that, "Often the most useful source of problem definitions is the people who had to work in and administer the region being considered" (Parkin and Sharma, 1999: p 31). They emphasized that latent clash of interest and roles have been a key for formulating the planning. Actor network makes organization function in a coherent manner to produce something for which it was created (p.221). Consequently, this study is interested in the explanation of roles of actors because actors are regarded as the most important element in the planning. Other resources can be made available or not, it depends on the quality of the actors involved in the planning process.

Moreover, the reason to study the roles of actors in rural clean water provision in Malang becomes relevant because in most rural context, actor is the central element in determining the success of planning. Consensus is important, but in the process of fulfillment of clean water in rural areas, consensus is not the only important element in the implementation of the fulfillment of clean water. The most important element is the focus remains the actors in the process of planning and development. Actors will determine the opening of opportunity, using opportunities, design innovation to solve the problems based on resources. Opportunity in this context is close to the entrepreneurship. The limited resources and technology, improving the roles of actor is a key driver of the process. It is

also important from the perspective of sustainability. Sustainability and the improvement of the planning, operating and maintenance of the infrastructure such as clean water infrastructure will depend on how the key actors or stakeholders involved in the process.

I.2 RESEARCH PROBLEM

Based on the background discussed in the previous session, the difficulties in organizing resources in the planning project/ process is one of the major problems in rural clean water provision in Indonesia. This research will attempt to contribute in understanding such a problem with the cases in the Malang regency. In order to do that, the research will focus to two main questions as follow:

What are the roles of the actors, and how the roles are determined in the process of planning?

- a. Who are involved in the process of planning?
- b. What roles played by the key actors, and How do actors intertwine their resources to come to planning?

I.3 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the research is to identify the roles of actors in planning process and to determine of the process of rural water provision. Therefore, the finding of the research is expected to enrich literature about the planning process specifically about the roles of actors that has been widely practiced especially in Indonesia both formally in governments and informally among societies.

The second objective of the research is more specific that it will be used to improve the planning of rural clean water provision in Malang regency. However, the improved is also expected to be able applied in other regions by scaling up the improved process.

I.4 SIGNIFICANCE

Significance of doing this research is twofold; the first is that the research can reveal some new findings about the roles of actors in planning process. Therefore, the research can be contributed to enhancement of literatures in planning practice. The second is that, this research is also aimed to improve the planning approach practiced by local governments, especially the regency of Malang. Therefore it is also expected that this research will find practical side to improve planning practices in the community.

According to Neuman (2006), this research is included Post-Positivism Paradigm following stages such observable, measureable, testable, and predictable. Furthermore, theoretical framework is created from the case; than it is tested by do a field survey, analysis the data, and makes conclusions from certain location. In this research, three villages (Kalisongo, Ketindan and Karangsono) in Malang Regency are chosen as study cases (Figure I.1). Three villages in the case study success to fulfill the rural water provision. Their success story is very important to be explored, and then be justified the essential element of the roles of actors in the planning process.

To keep objectivity, triangulations will be taken using primary data and qualitative approach to rechecking the data consistence. That collecting data hopefully can get the clear picture of the research problems. Moreover, Verification from other researcher to make sure about the objectivity of the research findings also is needed.

Neuman (2006) and Trochim (2006) also said that deductive research (derived from conceptual level of roles of the actors in planning process to empirical level in rural clean water provision in certain place (Malang villages), 'Deductive reasoning works from the more general to the more specific. Sometimes this is called a "top-down" approach'. It is begun with research on conceptual (theories) about rural clean water provision, consensus process, actors in the clean water provision and the planning process. Then it is narrowed into '...more specific hypotheses that can be tested...before narrowed down to even further observations to reveal the hypotheses'. This process will lead the research

to be able to test the hypotheses with specific kind of data to confirm our original theories.

Researching case study of planning process is long run process (Yin, 2002).. Therefore, even though this thesis focus in certain time, the process also do deep research to understand the background as well as the process of planning and the consensus building in the locus of my research. By doing so, Hopefully, the thesis can reveal of the roles of the actors in planning process of rural water provision from the very beginning until today and the trends

I.5 FRAMEWORK DESIGN

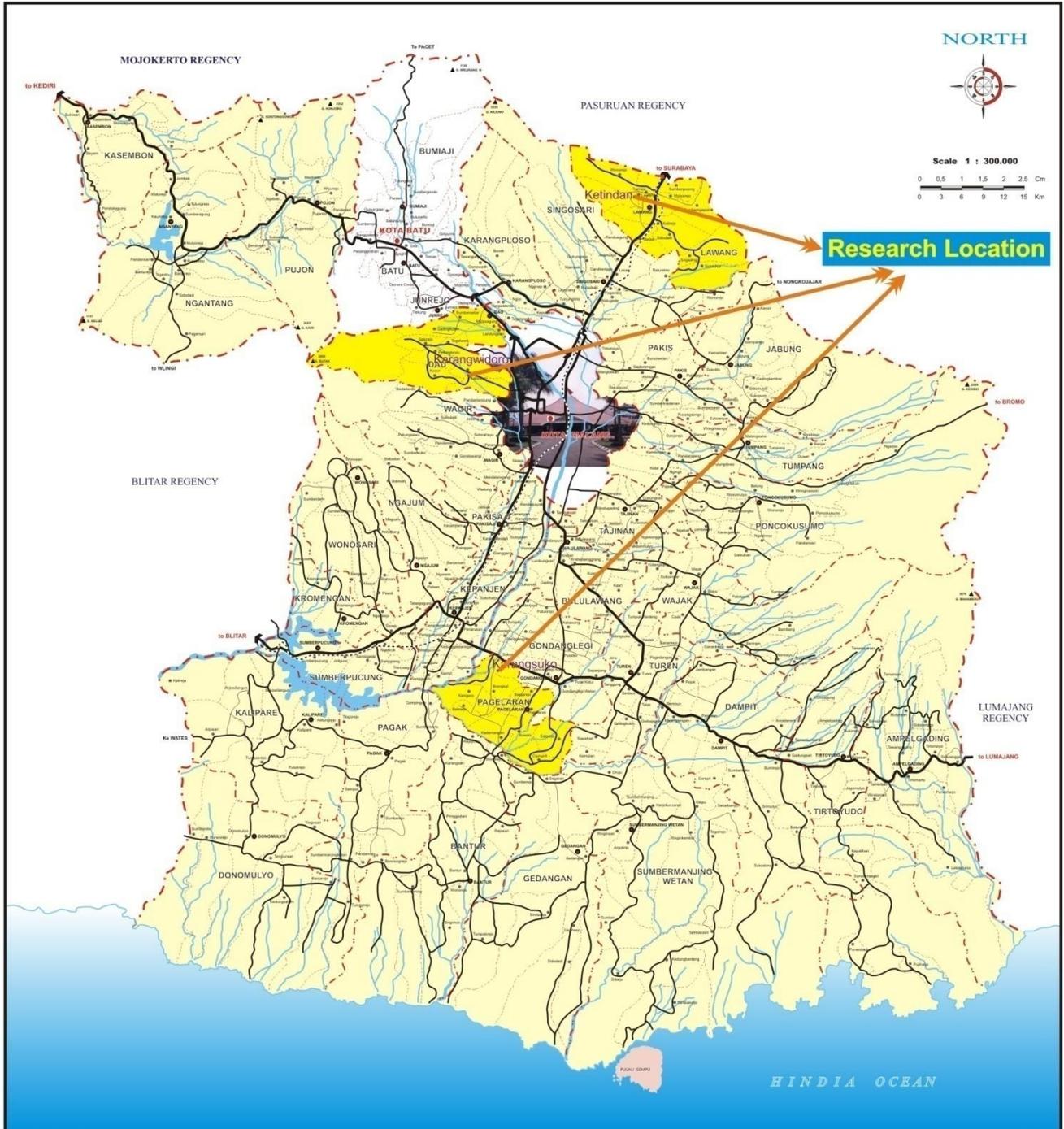
Giving research question: “What are the roles of the actors, and how the roles are determined in the process of planning? How do actors intertwine their resources to come to planning?” For answering the question, the research consists of some stages including collect literature review, field survey, and analysis with the focus on the four of carrying capacities supporting the goals of the planning.

Literature review are literatures about rural infrastructure (case of clean water provision), planning and implementing process (democracy – consensus – advocacy), social context (social capital – civil society – civility), actors of planning process, and roles of the actors in planning process (infrastructure provision process start from background [needed] – pre-construction process – construction process – post construction process.

On the other hand, field survey interviewed key persons from Malang Regency Human settlement and Spatial Planning (Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang) office and the community of villages those are mentioned in data needed and collection. Exploring planning process in rural development (clean water provision) in certain location which is included background condition. Then, the research is exploring the actors who involved in the planning process. The last is exploring and describing the role of each actor in the planning process. In the last part, the intertwine actors relation and networking also be described.



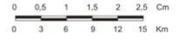
MALANG REGENCY ADMINISTRATIVE MAP



NORTH



Scale 1 : 300.000



Research Location

- LEGEND :**
- BATAS KABUPATEN/KOTA (DISTRICT/ REGENCY/ CITY BOUNDARY)
 - BATAS KECAMATAN (SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARY)
 - BATAS DESA (VILLAGE BOUNDARY)
 - KANTOR KECAMATAN (COUNTY OFFICE)
 - KANTOR DESA (VILLAGE OFFICE)
 - == JALAN REGIONAL (REGIONAL HIGHWAY)
 - == JALAN KECAMATAN (COUNTY ROAD)
 - == JALAN DESA (VILLAGE ROAD)
 - == REL KERETA API (TRAIN LINES)
 - ~ SUNGAI (RIVER)
 - WADUK/BENDUNGAN (DAM)



I.6 DATA AND COLLECTING TECHNIQUE

According to Sugiarto (2001) and Neuman (2006) data can be collected as primary data that come from direct source such as from questionnaire, interview. Collecting primary data through interview which is collected by face to face interview with data source/ key person, in this study interview with the officer in institutions and local leader in Malang Regency (three villages, namely Kalisongo – Dau, Ketindan – Lawang and Karangsono – Pagelaran) village. Moreover, the interview also be done to key person in rural water provision purposively.

In detail, data information is from interviewing key person and several experts purposively (judgemental). Here, the key person consists of *kepala desa* (head of village), *tokoh masyarakat* (neighbourhood/ community leader), officer of *Dinas Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang* (Human Settlement and Spatial Planning) of Malang Regency who responsible in infrastructures provision – especially clean water provision. Since, the collecting data use purposive sampling (Neuman, 2006), the research is be extent information resources to certain person using information from the former key person.

In the interview process, the community key person is started from Mr. Lardi and the government key person is started from Mr. Sidharta. The detail key persons are:

- Mr. Lardi (Kalisongo village – Dau sub-district): as a community leader/ wise man (informal leader), from Mr. Lardi, the others key person are Mr Renung and HIPPAM in Ketindan village.
- Mr. Darto (Ketindan village – Lawang sub-district): as a head of village (formal leader), from Mr. Darto, the others ke person are the secretary (Mr. Basuki Suryanto) and clerk (Mr. Sadi) of the Ketindan HIPPAM
- Mr. Basuki Suryanto (Ketindan village – Lawang sub-district): as a ordinary village and secretary of the HIPPAM (volunteer that have ability to make innovation according the future vision)
- Mr. Sidharta (Government officer of Malang Regency) (skilled officer). He said that Mr. Renung have a complete information about Malang Regency

HIPPAM, Ms. Ita have the HIPPAM report, Mr. Ketut know about the field condition.

- Mr Renung are twice times mentioned, first one by Mr Lardi and the last by Mr. Sidharta. Mr. Renung (Government officer of Malang Regency) (formal leader). From Mr. Renung, Mr Koderi and Mr Sayid are mentioned.
- Mr. Koderi (Government officer of Malang Regency) (formal leader), he now of the common rural condition and the reason of community for participating.
- Mr. Sadi (Ketindan village – Lawang sub-district): as a ordinary village and cashier of the Hippam (volunteer)
- Mr. Rohawi (Karangsuko village – Pagelaran sub-district): as a head of village (formal leader)
- Mr. Sayid (Karangsuko village – Pagelaran sub-district): as a Hippam leader (volunteer)
- Mr. Ketut (Government officer of Malang Regency) (skilled officer)
- Ms. Ita (Government officer of Malang Regency) (formal leader)

Following Yin (2002), the data are collected and processed following four process, firstly: identify the core topic/ theme, secondly: give codes to the themes, thirdly: distribute responses following the themes, lastly. Make inter-connection between response and the themes. The data from interview and field observation are tabulated and distributed according the characteristic/ theme. The characteristic are: kind of actors and their roles. The tabulation is:

1. Malang regency officer actors
 - a. Field actors,
 - b. Administrative actors,
 - c. Decision maker.
2. Villages actors
 - a. Head of village (*kepala desa*) - formal leader
 - b. Community leader (*tokoh masyarakat*) - informal leader
 - c. Voluntary people
 - d. Project team/ Ad-hoc committee
3. Decision maker

4. The operator
5. The networking/ facilitator/ mediator

Table 1.1 Data

| OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH | DATA REQUIRED | SOURCE OF DATA | DATA COLLECTION | DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION |
|---|---|---|---------------------|---|
| Justification consensus process as community characteristic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning process in rural water provision - planning resources - role of actors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang (Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Office) - Kalisongo, Ketindan and Karangsono village | Primary (interview) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the planning process • Identify the planning resources - resources from the actors • Justify roles of the actors • Significance of the consensus • Relation among actors and their intertwine |

I.7 OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

The next chapter of the thesis are:

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains literatures about rural infrastructure (case of clean water provision), planning and implementing process (democracy – consensus – advocacy), social context (social capital – civil society – civility), actors of planning process, and roles of the actors in planning process (infrastructure provision process start from background [needed] – pre-construction process – construction process – post construction process). The last is formulating research conceptual.

CHAPTER III GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LOCATION

This chapter describes the general information about Malang Regency/ District such as the location, population, land use and the water provision in whole of the regency. Moreover, this chapter explains about the study case location (Kalisongo, Ketindan and Karangsono).

CHAPTER IV ROLES OF THE ACTORS

This chapter describes two analyzes, first planning process in the cases study. The second intertwining resources and roles of the actors to manage their resources in the planning process

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis results above, this chapter provides conclusions and recommendations.

This chapter contains literatures about rural infrastructure (case of clean water provision), planning and implementing process (democracy – consensus – advocacy), social context (social capital – civil society – civility), actors of planning process, and roles of the actors in planning process (infrastructure provision process start from background [needed] – pre-construction process – construction process – post construction process). The last is formulating research conceptual.

Based on Government Regulation (*Peraturan Pemerintah*) number 16 year 2005, government has responsibility to guarantee condition of raw water for clean water of domestic that can be derived from water sources surface, ground water basin and / or rainwater meet certain quality standards as raw water for clean water. To distribute clean water supply system (*Sistem Penyediaan Air Bersih-SPAM*), there need a unit of a physical system (engineering) and non-physical of clean water infrastructure. The system consist of the development of activities aimed at build, expand and / or improve the system physical (engineering) and non-physical (institutional, management, finance, the role of society, and law) in unity a whole to implement the provision of clean water to the community toward a better state. Implementation of development contain some activities such as: planning, implementing construction, managing, maintaining, rehabilitating, monitoring, and evaluating the physical system (engineering) and the non-physical clean water provision. Organizers of SPAM can be owned state/regionally owned enterprises, cooperatives, business entities private, or groups of people who do implementation of the development of clean water supply system.

II.1 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE –WATER PROVISION IN RURAL AREA

Rural infrastructures are depending on nature, clean water provision follow topography helped by gravitation as the nature of clean water that running from high level to the lower places (Garnayak, 2008). According to UN, 2011

rural infrastructure especially clean water provision is fulfilled traditionally and sometimes just copied from generation to generation and just as small scale of service. Moreover, there is unstable in service both in quality and quantity. United Nation and the World Bank propose better clean water quality and quantity by propose some programs in less developed countries - The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) is a multi-donor partnership created in 1978 and administered by the World Bank. (Mathieu, 2008; Umar, 2009; Parkin and Sharma,1999; and Mitchell, Setiawan, and Rahmi, 2000;etc).

Water provision in rural areas grow as piping distribution that need water resources, water reservoir, piping, and water meter. Moreover, these facilities need a land for placement. What are mentioned in former need finance. In some cases, rural communities can fulfill by themselves, but in some other cases, they need government, NGO's or the donor to make it.

II.2 PLANNING PROCESS

Alkadri, Muchdie, Suhandoyo (1999) and Pike et all (2006) gave explanation about development process need several essentials resources such as human capital, natural capital, and technology. Because of limited those of resources, efficiency to allocate the resources that give the biggest benefit is important. In this case, technology that is included the way of thinking in community can improve efficiency and fitting with local wisdom (Shen, 1997)

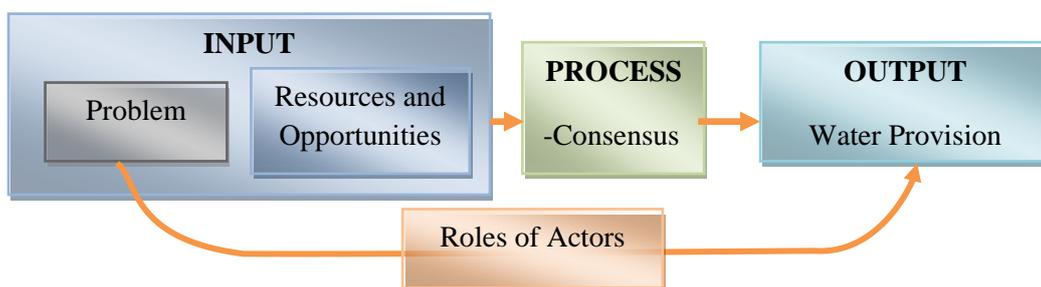
'Democracy is the element of planning' (Hasni (2008, p 106-122). In the democracy, social capital can be built to the optimum size. Friedman (1987) in Hasni (2008) argued about how rationality (scientific and technical knowledge) has been the bridge for activity in public domain. Besides that, planning was classified by 4 (four) : as social reform (top-down), as policy analysis (decentralized), as social learning (bottom up), and as social transformation (communitarian collectivism).Combination of top down and bottom up approach (participative process or collaborative planning process), probably can answer all of problems that is faced in making a planning.

Then as Pattenman (1970) has claimed that participative democracy, where there is direct participation of people in the regulation of key institutions of society and experimentation with political forms fosters human development, enhances a sense of political efficiency, reduce a sense of estrangement from power centres, nurtures a concern for collective problems and contributes to a formation of a knowledge-able citizenry capable of taking a more active interest in government (Held, 1987 in Allmendinger, 2002, p 258-9; Adiyoso., 2009).

According to De Roo (2003), there is an administrative (rule/ law/ consensus) as the environment of our orientation for maintain material world (problem/ live/ activity/ etc). So, overall of development must follow the guidance from national, regional, and local regulation (regulatory mechanism). *Peraturan Presiden* (Presiden Regulation) number 13 year 2010 about partnerships in fulfilling infrastructure is guarantee the private, community and government to reach each interest fairly transparently and measureable.

As said before, in the planning process the consensus process is included. So, each stages of planning will be explored to understand what kind of consensus in location, and how to achieve the consensus. Roles of the actors in the rural water provision is identifying the problem, then use resources and opportunities to fulfill the water provision through consensus process (Figure II.1).

FIGURE II.1 Planning Process via Consensus



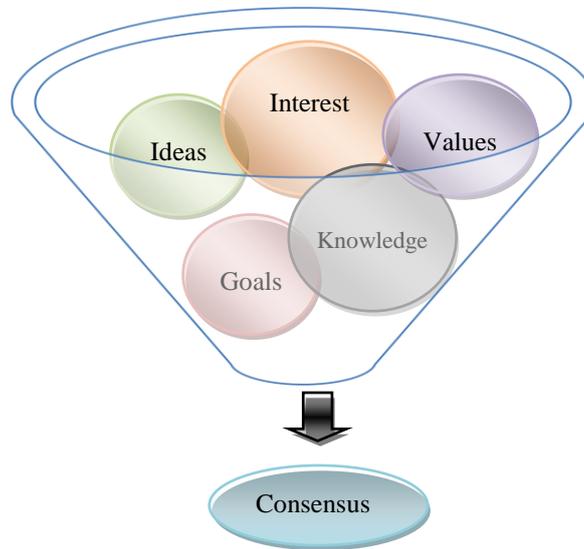
II.2.1 COMMUNICATIVE PLANNING

Communicative planning is a part of answer of the bounded rationality planning. However the communicative planning is not so easy, Mannberg (2006) said that communication planning should be placed both theoretically and practically, in other words, more realistic and modern, are determined and transferred to the preparation of local spatial and release of certain assumptions in light of the official rules and limits of government official. Falcon (1994) in Mannberg (2006) says "*We cannot planning problem in two ways: through accounts or communication ...*". This conflict between the demands of society and individuals to change lies at the bottom of the communications planning role in this relationship is often portrayed as an actor, a binary structure (Allmendinger, 2002 and Giddens, 1984 in Mannberg 2006), or references to community networks, and net itself (Castells, 1998 in Mannberg, 2006) designed, in turn, communication in the planning for the formation of actors and structures, demolition of the structure, hierarchy, and transformation of society to the network. Thus, change communication involves the decentralization organizations that is important for a small elite plan for a wider character and more in the trading process, raised as a democratic ideal of government, as the investigation of a democratic government (SOU 2000:1 in Mannberg 2006) as a process of consultation or discussion with the community as part of proposals being developed.

Moreover, Planning is characterized by the light of the communication plan as a long term process and it is to focus not only on the subject of planning, but also the process itself. This process includes, and is based on the different stakeholders and affected interests, and scope to participate in the communicative process. Allmendinger (2002) separates the communications planning entities in two parts, communicative action and rational communication. Communication link corporate planning processes itself as a learning process, and even strengthen the engagement, to focus on achieving mutual understanding and consensus. "*If we think of the network together as a system of membership and diversity is a source of raw material because it combines the ideas, values and interests and*

knowledge in the new network "(Innes and Booher 2002): 226 in Mannberg (2006) (Figure II.2).

FIGURE II.2 Intertwining resources



II.2.2 PLANNING RESOURCES

Rural water provision needs some resources. The fundamental resource of course is the nature resources. Since, the water provision need water itself as the resource, and the land where the water come from. The other nature resources are topographic and geographic. Another resource is human resource.

The organization of human resource is critical in the planning process. In human resource is included knowledge-information, technology, innovation, human network, physical capital (building, machinery, goods),labor, skills (technical skill such as plumber, architect, etc; managerial skills such as leadership and people management), culture and values (Cooper and John, 2011; Parkin and Sharma, 1999; Alkadri, Muchdie, Suhandoyo (1999) and Pike et all (2006)). Moreover, according the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (2008:63), managerial skills are included how to deliver the planning idea/ programs; make decision that fit with time and context; share information with horizontal or vertical members; role model - accordance with culture and social

values; have ideas and able to generate, share and support the innovation and creativity that sometime its above the common/ conventional; able to recognize and capture future opportunities and problem; stand for identifying, making, maintaining networking and partnership. In conclusion, human capital can manage the human capital itself and their relation as the social capital and the nature resources for planning and development purpose (Parkin and Sharma, 1999; Alkadri, Muchdie, Suhandoyo (1999) and Pike et all (2006)).

II.2.3 SOCIAL CAPITAL

Environment of the planning process give the specific context to planning. Lucian W. Pye (in Rotberg, 2001) observed socio culture of Indonesia “Civility, Social Capital, and Civil Society: Three Powerful Concepts for Explaining Asia”. Pye concerned about several countries in East and Southeast Asia including Indonesia. Demographic and social cultures in each country have a characteristic in civility (cultural rules) such as Javanese distinguish between polite and impolite, hierarchical relationship such as leader and follower, that show power and authority. Low civility needs repressive approach to control community. In this case, the leader is more absolute and can be as authoritarian.

Then Pye gave justification about social capital (linkage and work together in trusty ship) in which sense of civility still influence in daily condition. Even though, Indonesia has *musyawarah* (consensus) as one of social capital process, hierarchical power and authority usually take over the decision by more wisdom or more powerful person.

The last Pye stated civil society (tug of war of interest between individual, community and government). Civil society can exist because there is relation of society, and again civility influenced the civil society. The relation can as mutualism or parasitism. Pye underlined about high social capital in Asia showing weak civil societies and democracy. It means the characteristics of social capital as based on certain person as the strong leadership and absolute. This happened because the leader has been trusted, then he/she can put decision for his/her society without ask the society again because of trusty ship.

More specific in certain culture of Javanese, Putnam (1993) noted about institutional that is built from traditional approach such as ‘*arisan*’ in Javanese culture as represent of investment in social capital because there is linking, trusting, mutual aid, mechanism to strengthening community. In this case, consensus process can be proposed in informal condition, and then naturally can grow from small group consensus to the bigger group consensus and also changing from informal to the formal process.

Consensus process in formal case can be started by clarifying and framing the issue in community (Schutt, 2001 and Biaggi, 1978). Its mean all of participant/ actors understand and know about the topic and basic understanding about the issue. Moreover they must aware about the extent and impacts. Then agreement is to make orientation and the goals. It is also agreement in shared information and sources. Then, collecting information is appropriate information to make the issue more concrete and clearer to arrange possible scenarios and consequences. The next is evaluating each scenario and choose solution that acceptable for all actors, and try to avoid voting. Several guidance is feasibilities, resources availabilities or requirements, society support, and/or impact on a member of society. So, everyone can deal with a certain scenario. Finally, consensus can be implemented and monitored – evaluated.

Involving all actors in processing operating and maintaining rural clean water supply and sanitation systems can be approached from their participation “*at various levels, highlighting their roles in operation, maintenance and management, their interests, the main constraints each actor is facing, and their degree of involvement*” (Brikké in WHO, 2000:109).

II.2.4 ACTORS IN PLANNING PROCESS

Based on De Roo, 2003; Roca, 2000; Brikké, 2000; Forester, 1989; Cohen and Uphoff, 1977, there are actors in development, planning and consensus process. First approach is position of the actors, actors from rural such as planning and consensus committee, formal society leader, informal society leader (priest/ *kyai*), society/ community, individual are as subjects and objects of the project. Learn from the experience of Division of Water Resources – Utah Government,

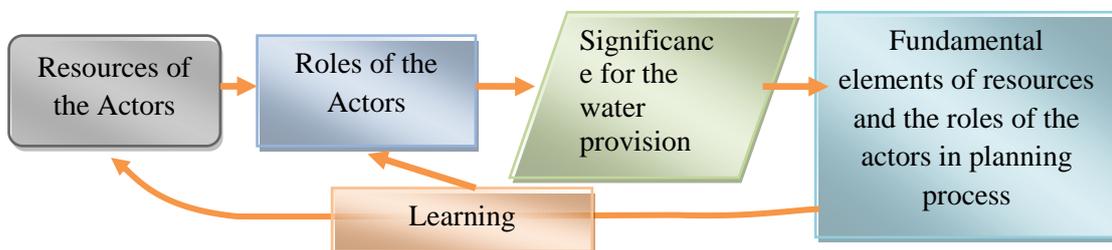
2001 page 63 Local community sometimes shorten in the 'financial...', 'technical...', and 'knowledge...'; rural water provision need the roles of government and or NGO and others external actors. Moreover, actors from outside of the rural such as government, surrounding village, firm/ private or NGO as facilitator or and subject of the object.

The third approach is opportunity approach. The notion of "opportunity" is how to utilize the chance to meet the desires or needs in the community by utilizing a combination of existing resources in order to fulfill rural water (Schumpeter, 1934; Kirzner, 1973; Casson, 1982 in Ardichvili, Cardozo, Ray, 2000). Opportunities may arise in the form of innovative technologies, new ideas, understanding the problems and needs in the future. Furthermore, opportunities can be found through a dynamic process includes entrepreneurial Alertness; information asymmetry and prior knowledge; discovery versus purposeful search; social networks; personality traits, Including risk-taking, optimism and self-efficacy, and creativity (Ardichvili, Cardozo, Ray, 2000). Firstly, 'entrepreneurial Alertness' is " a propensity to notice and be sensitive to information about objects, incidents, and patterns of behavior in the environment, with special sensitivity to maker and user problems, unmet needs and interests, and novel combinations of resources" Kirzner (1973) and Ray and Cardozo (1996) in (Ardichvili, Cardozo, Ray, 2000, page 113). Secondly, Shane (1999) Knowledge of spark detection value of the new information, so discover the opportunities can be based on prior knowledge entrepreneur. Learn from Friedrich August von Hayek, 'entrepreneurship Because of information asymmetry exists between different actors' (Ardichvili, Cardozo, Ray, 2000, page 114). In the discovery versus purposeful search, here are both related to the knowledge, discovery sometimes look like accidental finding, but actually its come from / based on the entrepreneur's awareness and based on prior knowledge. On the other hand, search is more purposeful to active activity. The search is using the knowledge to make an opportunity. Thirdly, 'social networks' is clear that how the actors relations with another people, the networks as more people, more chance to receive or make-an opportunity (Ardichvili, Cardozo, Ray, 2000, page 114). The last is 'personality traits, Including risk-taking, optimism and self-efficacy, and

creativity'. Hills et al (Ardichvili, Cardozo, Ray, 2000, page 116) make conclusion that actors who have less creativity than networking need not have networking opportunity to sources.

The second approach about share of the resources that related to the power and capital, decision making, windows opportunities, innovation. The second approach actually discussed about human resource including knowledge-information, technology, innovation, human network, physical capital (building, machinery, and goods), labor, skills (technical skill such as plumber, architect, etc; managerial skills such as leadership and people management), culture and values (Cooper and John, 2011; Parkin and Sharma, 1999). From the resources that they have; actors acted and made their roles in planning process. In this process, there are relation among actors, intertwining their resources, agendas and roles.

FIGURE II.3 Roles of the actors learning from The Planning Process



Knowing the actors resources is the basic foundation to explore their roles in the planning process. Then, from the identification and exploration of the roles, the significance the roles for water provision can be justified and then can be formulated the Fundamental elements of resources and the roles of the actors in planning process. The formula can be used as the learning to prepare and fulfill the resources and manage the roles of the actors (Figure II.3).

In this process, roles of the actor will be filtered and in this part, representative actors are built to bring the idea or interest from their group/ society (Tabel II.1).

TABEL II.1 Formulation Of The Resources of The Actors

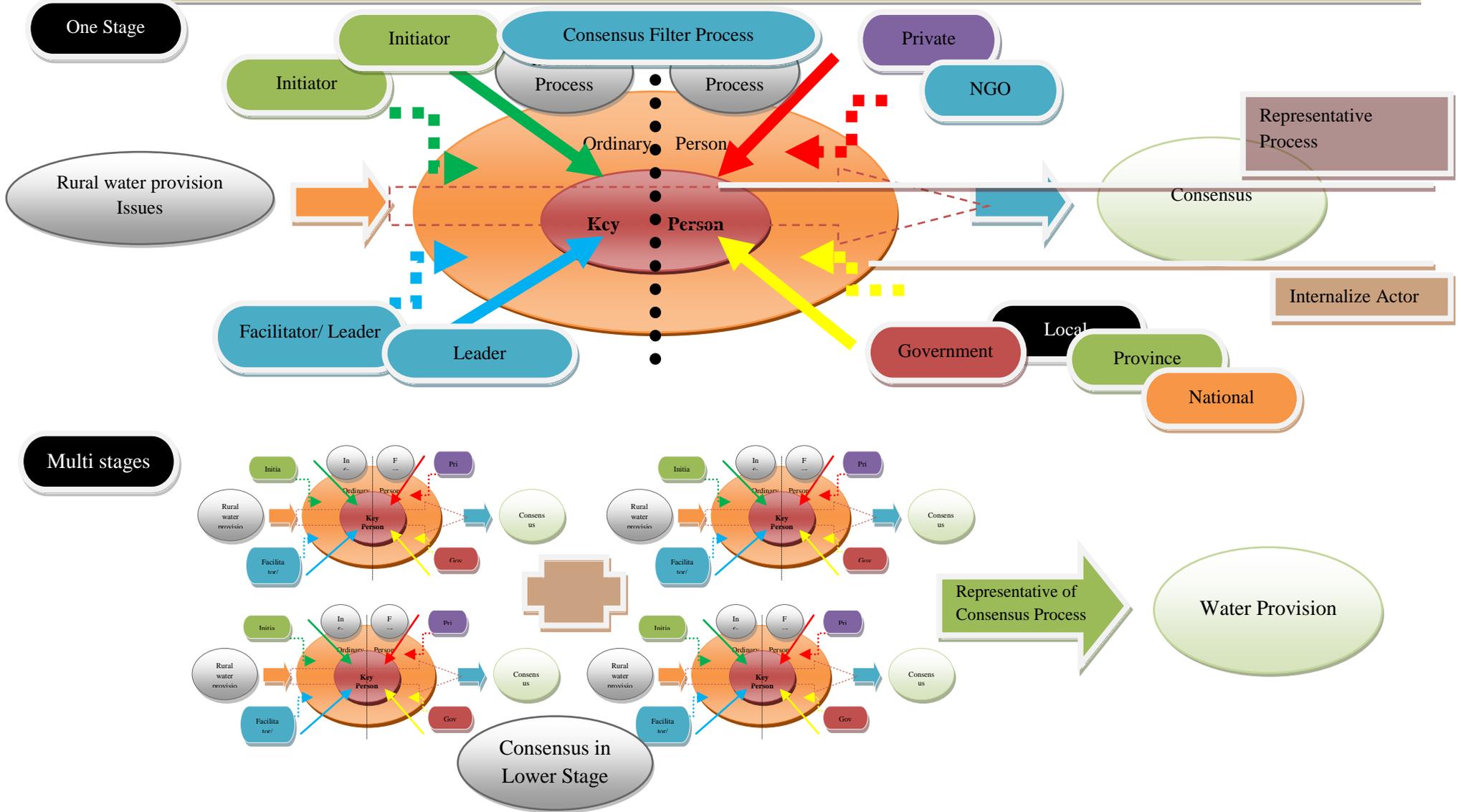
| Resources/ Capital/ Capabilities/ Capacities |
|--|
| generate the idea/ innovation |
| share/ deliver the idea/ innovation/ programs/ information |
| support the idea/ innovation |
| ability to recognize/ identify future opportunities and or problem |
| ability to identify, build and maintain networking and partnership |
| role model - accordance with local culture and high social values - trust |
| knowledge-information, |
| Technology/ machine/ tools |
| skill/ expertise (technical skill such as plumber, architect, etc) |
| labor (executor/ operator) |
| finance/ money |
| land |

TABLE II.2 Actors In Planning Process

| POSITION | DEVELOPMENT STAKE HOLDER | RESOURCES | VOLUNTARINESS |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|
| Internal actor | Community/ Society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local wisdom and experience • Land • Money • Local network • Trust • Innovation • Labour • Idea • Machine/ Tools/ Technology | Voluntary and Involuntary (forced by condition) |
| External actor | Government : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, • Province • Central | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical/ Expert advice (knowledge) • Financial assistance • Governing capacity | Involuntary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive responsibility • Forced by condition |
| | Private | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical/ Expert advice (knowledge) • Financial assistance • Technology | Involuntary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profit taker |
| | Non Governmental Organization (NGOs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical/ Expert advice (knowledge) • Technology • Financial assistance | Voluntary and Involuntary (Profit taker) |

Figure II.4 Involving Actors in Planning Process

*Actor in planning process will be more flexible following the rule in society and the needed.
Common shared goal and value in community will be easier to build consensus and the network will be also more solid and stable.*



This chapter describes the general information about Malang Regency/ District such as the location, population, land use and the water provision in whole of the regency. Moreover, this chapter explains about the study case location (Kalisongo, Ketindan and Karangsono).

III.1 MALANG REGENCY IN GLANCE

Malang Regency is located in East Java Province. From several sources such as Malang Regency RTRW 2010 and Malang Regency website, Malang Regency located between 112⁰17'10, 90" - 112⁰57 '00, 00" Longitude East, 7⁰44'55,11 " - 8⁰26'35, 45" south latitude. In the North is bordered by Jombang Regency and Pasuruan Regency; in the East Probolinggo Regency and Lumajang Regency; in the South Indonesian Ocean; and in the West Blitar Regency and Kediri Regency. Administratively, its area is around 347,051.09 hectares and consists of 33 sub-districts (*kecamatan*). The population is 2,446,218 people in 2010 (BPS, 2011). The regency has multi functions of land use, namely housing 79,610.35 Ha (22.52%), industries 559.04 Ha (0.16%), agricultural around 153,000.00 Ha (40 %), forest around 100,000.00 Ha (30%), and the rest as savanna, mine areas, dams and ponds, etc (10%) (Government of Malang Regency, 2010).

One of technical development program of Malang regency is continuing rural development infrastructure via community partnership (Government of Malang Regency, 2012 page III-13-14). This approach is taken to make development of village roads, water supply and irrigation, community poverty alleviation, and power/ electricity distribution. The target will fulfill rural water provision to reach 46 % of the total rural areas in Malang regency (Government of Malang Regency, 2012 page IV-04)

III.2 CASE STUDY LOCATIONS

Consensus is part of the planning process; the context of this research is the process of planning to fulfill clean water in rural areas. The role of actors in the planning process needs to be more into focus, while the consensus process will be discussed as a complement because the consensus process is one process that is crucial in determining the form of rural clean water, does it involve the public, or only a few people involved. The most important element is still focusing to the roles of actors in the planning process. Actors are determined as who open and make the opportunity, use the opportunities, and design innovation in addressing the problem based on available resources. In the planning process, firstly is knowing anyone who are involved in the planning process, and what are they doing. All of three villages in the case study are success to fulfill the rural water provision. The process were different one another.

III.1.A CASE IN KALISONGO (DAU)

Kalisongo village is part of Dau Sub-district. Dau sub-district is located between Malang municipality and Batu Municipality (Figure III.1). It is easily to get access to public service in Malang and also Batu. This strategic location make Dau very fast to develop. A lot of housing development and economic activities invest in Dau Sub-district, included in Kalisongo. In 2010, Dau population is 62930 with the area 41.96 Km² (Government of Malang Regency, 2011). Kalisongo population in 2010 is 7263 with area 4.8 km² (Government of Malang Regency, 2011). Kalisongo land use is still dominated with agricultural area, but the developments of housing reduce the agricultural area.

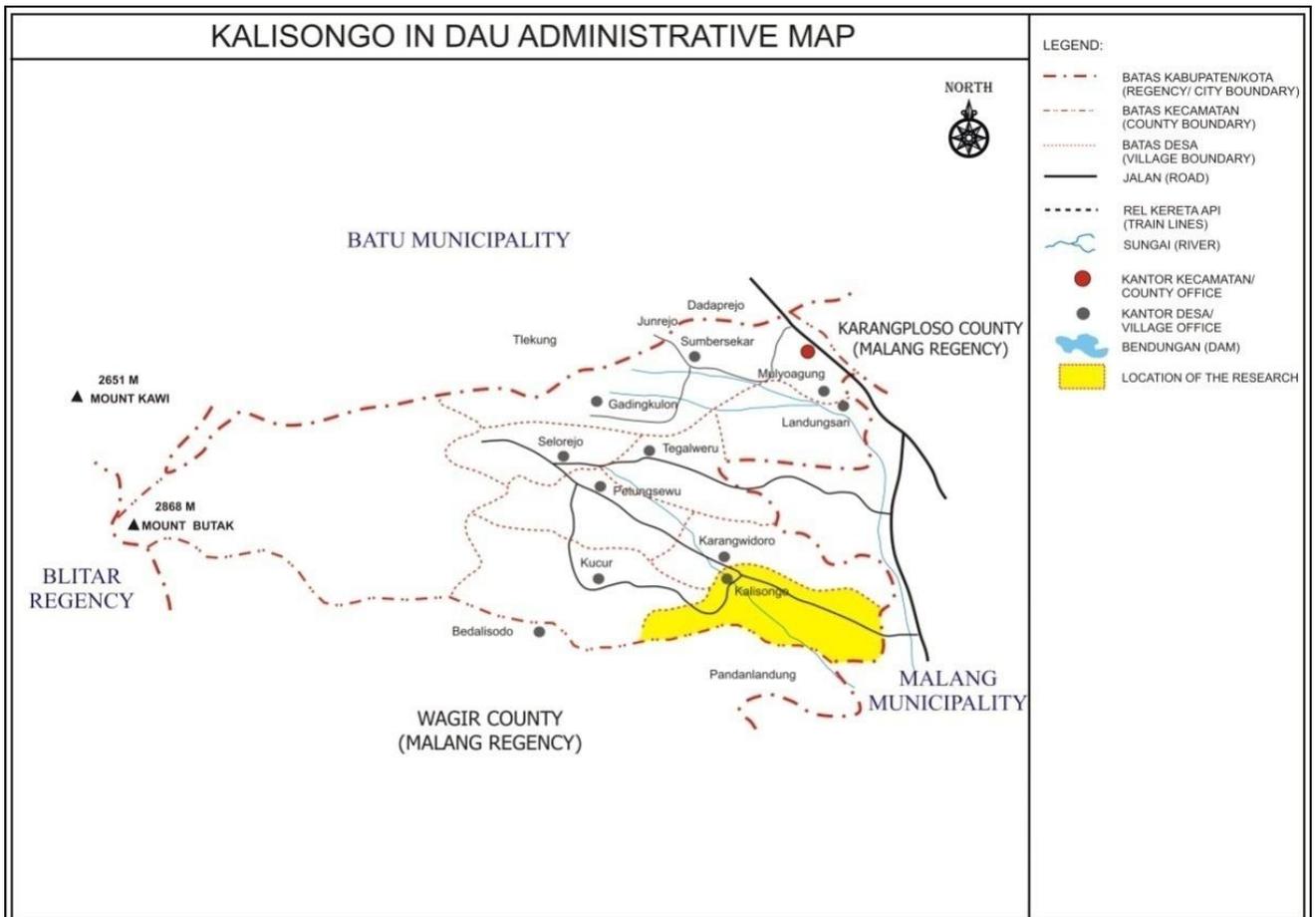
Background / flashback

Water shortages experienced by Kalisongo communities, forced them to carry out demonstrations and put up banners on the street. Complaints were done because their dug wells were no longer out of water to fulfill their lives. These problems had a solution when one person of the community who worked at a district office (not deign to remain anonymous) got an offer from a friend in his office. His friend in the office has a friend (donor) who offered assistance and

contribution (also not to be named) to the village Kalisongo. Donor asked, whether the Kalisongo village pleased to receive this assistance or not.

After heard the offer of the friend, in the evening, he soon meet Mr. Lardi (one a public figure in the Village Kalisongo). At the meeting, Mr. Lardi said that the offer of assistance is very meaningful and very possible to be accepted. Mr. Lardi would have presented the results of the meeting to the Village Chief (*Kepala Desa Kalisongo*). Short story; the chief agreed and gave the decision. He pointed Mr. Lardi as the person in charge of activities. In this context, Mr Lardi was authorized to form committees in the implementation as well as the construction supervisor. The chief also recommended the placement of wells drilled and water reservoir on land owned by the village (on a field).

Figure III.1 Map of Kalisongo



Resources : Dinas Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang Kabupaten Malang (Human Settlement and Spatial Planning - Government of Malang Regency), 2010

This news be followed by a donor with the technical planning and construction of wells, water reservoir and primer piping network for the village Kalisongo. All of the planning and expenses were handled directly by the team

from the donor, Mr. Lardi was just as the mediator and the supervisor of the village committee.

III.1.B Case in Ketindan (Lawang)

Ketindan village is located in Lawang Sub-district (Figure III.2). The location is very close with Wonosari Tea cultivating and Sentong high class cemetery. So, it is easily to get access to public service in Malang and also Batu. In 2010, Dau population is 93.563 with the area 68 Km² (Government of Malang Regency, 2011). Ketindan population in 2010 is around 4580 with area 558.01 Ha (Government of Malang Regency, 2011). Ketindan land use is still dominated with agricultural area.

Background / flashback

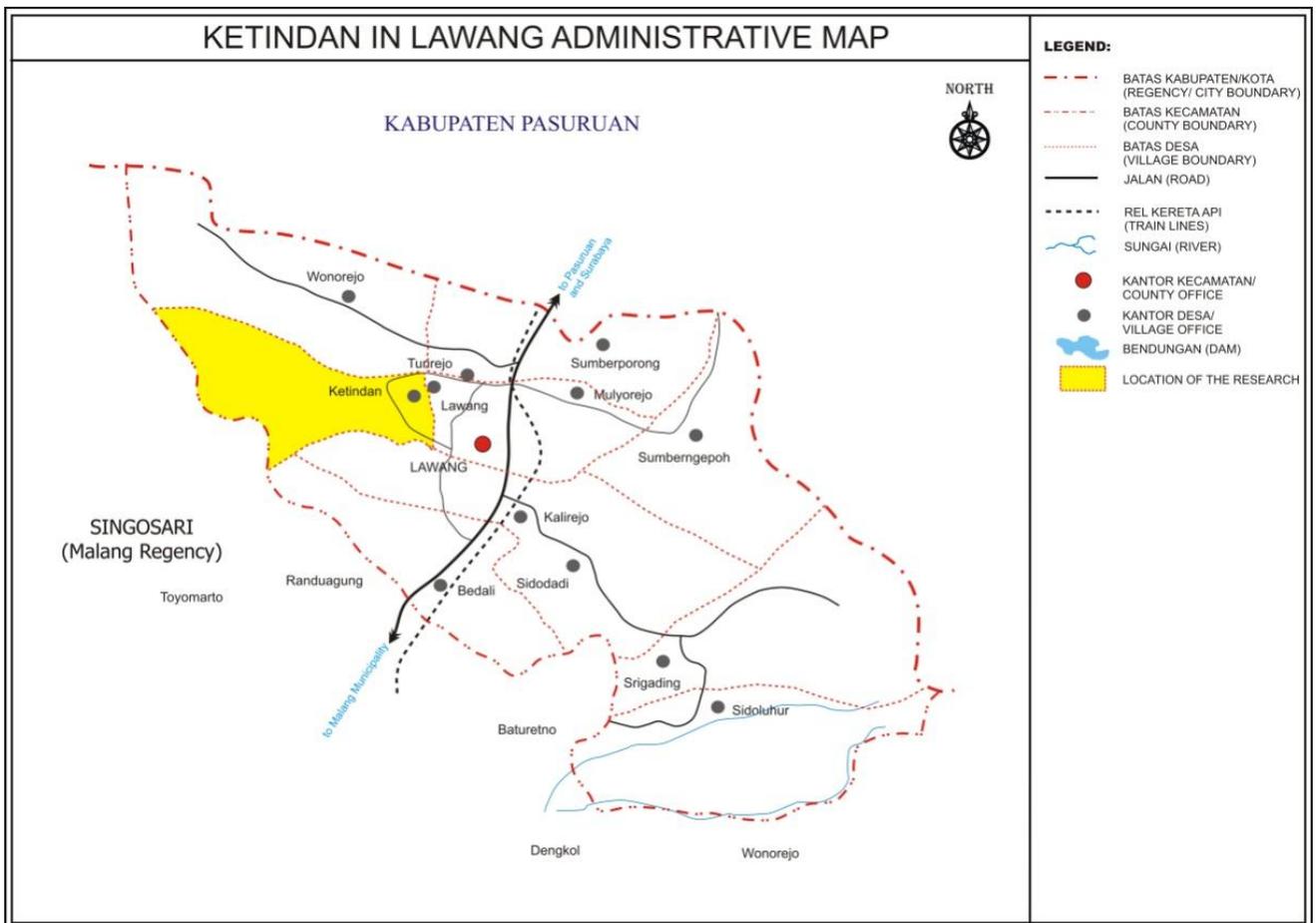
Clean water in Ketindan initially relied on water dug wells, rivers and public taps Dutch heritage. Clean water issues in Ketindan raised when public taps cannot meet the needs community when dug wells and rivers dried. Citizens fight for water faucets, and even lead to fights between groups of citizens. Seeing this, the village chief of Ketindan had an idea. He collected citizens and proposed to build a clean water system piping to address water issues in their village. People agreed, but the plan is just a plan because they did not have the financial resources to finance the purchase of land water resources, machinery, piping and other clean water network needs.

Shipwreck of a plan to address the problem of clean water did not necessarily make things stop. Three residents of the community with a strong determination and based on limited knowledge and expertise, they mortgaged a motorcycle, a certificate of their land to earn money for starting the construction of water networks. What was done by three people is not common; they are actually as the ad-hoc committee who are pointed by community. They are not wealth people or people who are experts in the water building and clean water. Their capital was the determination to address the need for clean water in their village with private capital begins with a potluck. They said: "We do this solely as a capital hereafter".

These three actions in building facilities and water sources network has met the needs of residents with clean water daily. Community just has to pay some money in the installation without the involvement of the citizenry in the planning process. Water source which was originally only in the village's water source, in the future they can buy land that has potential as a source of water.

However, there is economic reason and forecasting skill from three of the people. They are able to read business opportunities of the water supply. They learn from the big cities look like Jakarta that the water price is the same with gasoline price. Meanwhile, everybody needs water for their life; so, they knew that water supply is promising business for the future.

Figure III.2 Map of Ketindan



Resources : Dinas Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang Kabupaten Malang (Human Settlement and Spatial Planning of Government of Malang Regency), 2010

III.1.C. Case in Karangsono (Pagelaran)

Karangsono village is located in Pagelaran Sub-district (Figure III.3). The location is very close with Kepanjen, the capital of Malang Regency. It is very close to the public service in Kepanjen. In 2010, Pagelaran population is 81,329 with the area 49,35 Km² (Government of Malang Regency, 2011). Karangsono population in 2010 is around 5,788 with area 3.99 Km² (Government of Malang Regency, 2011). Karangsono land use is still dominated with agricultural area.

Background / flashback

Idea of water supply in the Village Karangsono was began when a government program through the Public Health Service of Malang Regency. The government offered assistance sanitation infrastructure. Construction only be provided when the village able to prepare village money that 30% from the total budgeting as an initial capital. This fund is a form of intention and the willingness of community to build the infrastructure.

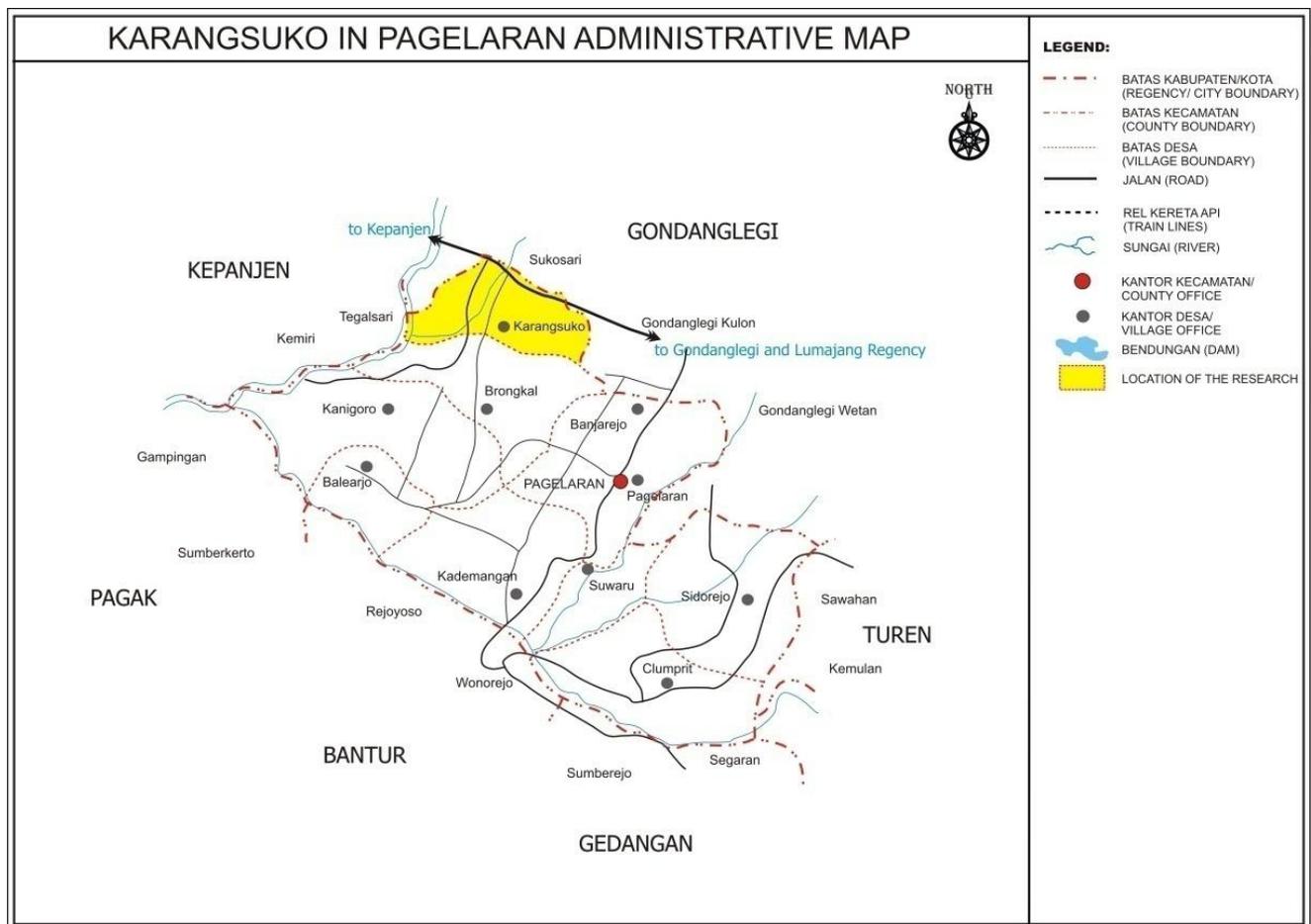
The offer was in the follow-up by the head of the village (local leader) via the village board meeting. Here the role of Mr. Rohawi as one community leader and a former head of the village (when interviewed, he was serving as head of the village again). Mr. Rohawi provide motivation to the meeting, a short story, it was accepted by the village meeting.

The agreement was followed providing assistance and guidance by Malang Regency government. It was begun with the establishment of water management board, chaired by Mr. Sayid. Mr Sayid was appointed in the forum meeting because he was considered capable to run in cooperation with local government and able to work for the community. The first step Mr Sayid doing is to visit religious and community leaders to ask for permission and support morally and spiritually. Community leaders were very supportive, because they know if the Karangsono village required clean water, although one of the them actually have a clean water source and distribution system (*donkey* system), but he knew that water infrastructure is not able to reach all citizens. According to the direction of Malang Regency government, consultation meetings held by village to provide education / information dissemination and to gain community aspiration. In the

course of time, the community wishes to appoint a community representative, amounting to 17 people as their representatives. This was because of the process being more mature and requiring more strategic thinking.

The formation of this representation is the precursor form of the governing body of clean water which has the legal foundation. The Foundation was formed to protect the board from the intervention of village powers that is to ensure transparency in the management of water-based surveillance system and household of association.

Figure III.3 Map of Karangsuko



Resources : Dinas Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang Kabupaten Malang (Human Settlement and Spatial Planning - Government of Malang Regency), 2010

Information dissemination goes on and carried by the Mr.Sayid (ad-hoc committee) accompanied by community leaders. Here, trying to explain and embrace all citizens to participate. In reality, there were still groups of people who were not willing to participate. Since, they already got water from the existing water supply system.

The policy building of water services in Karangsono be more focus, which prioritizes the services to residents who were involved in the planning and development process, and they were put as a member of the water board that has the right to vote in the board selection process.

This chapter describes two analyzes, first planning process in the cases study. The second intertwining resources and roles of the actors to manage their resources in the planning process.

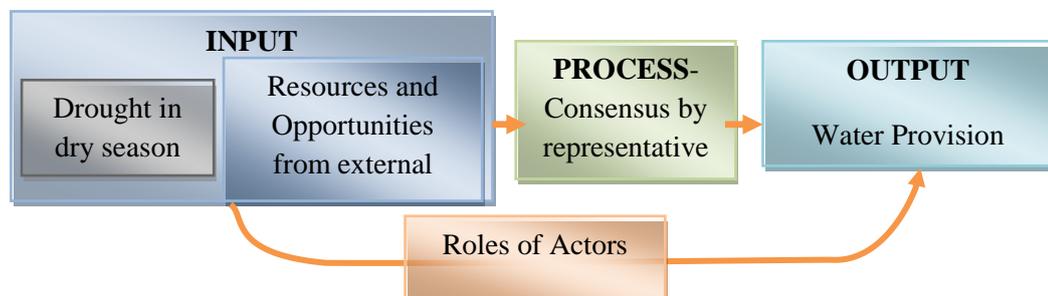
IV. 1 PLANNING PROCESS

Based on Woltjer (2000), the importance discussion of network planning, transparent process, shared process (input - output). Roles of actors in water provision process had been started in the input stages of planning process. Their involvement was according their resources. In the beginning, generating idea of purpose to solve certain problem is the essential element. In this context, generating idea to solve water provision is the foundation of the whole project. Then in the processing idea, collecting information about the resources that consist of interest, knowledge, money, technologies were done. The next step, analyzing the resources is essential to make the fittest solution alternative. Finally the output, the chosen solution is agreed to be implemented.

IV.1.A. Planning Process in Kalisongo Village

Mr. Lardi said that the water provision in Kalisongo village was in instant way. They got opportunity to solve the water supply problem. Start from the donor offer until water supplied is only 2 months (Figure IV.1).

Figure IV.1 The Planning Process In Kalisongo



In input stages, the idea of water provision was came from donor and informed to a community member who was working in government office. The

idea from donor was shared to community leader in Kalisongo village. Then community leader supported the idea and convinced the head of village. The community leader convinced that Kalisongo village need the water provision and the idea from donor is relevant with the condition. Moreover, the opportunity from the donor must not be missed, because it is very good to solve water provision problem in Kalisongo.

According the report from community leader, head of village agreed to accept the opportunity. In these process, the head of village invited representative of the community and the donor. In the meeting, all audience agreed and the community leader was pointed as the leader of ad-hoc committee. The reason of the pointing the community leader was the community leader knowing the donor and having trust from community and donor.

Following the result of the meeting (the village consensus through their representative), the next steps was followed in more technical approach. The donor who has finance, technology, expertise and labour generated a technical plan for the water provision. Then, the plan was reported to ad-hoc committee through community leader. Since, the water needs a land for artesian well and water tower, community leader asked village in the village meeting (also village representative). Short story, the meeting gave the village land as the location and to the water facilities. The agreement was executed by donor through water provision implementation. The process was monitored by ad-hoc committee.

Detail Planning Process (Figure IV.2)

In this case, it was started from availability of the window opportunities that donors offer his/ her friend whom working in government office. Following the offer, government officers inform the offer to the community leader (informal leader), then community leader report their communication to head of the village (the formal leader).

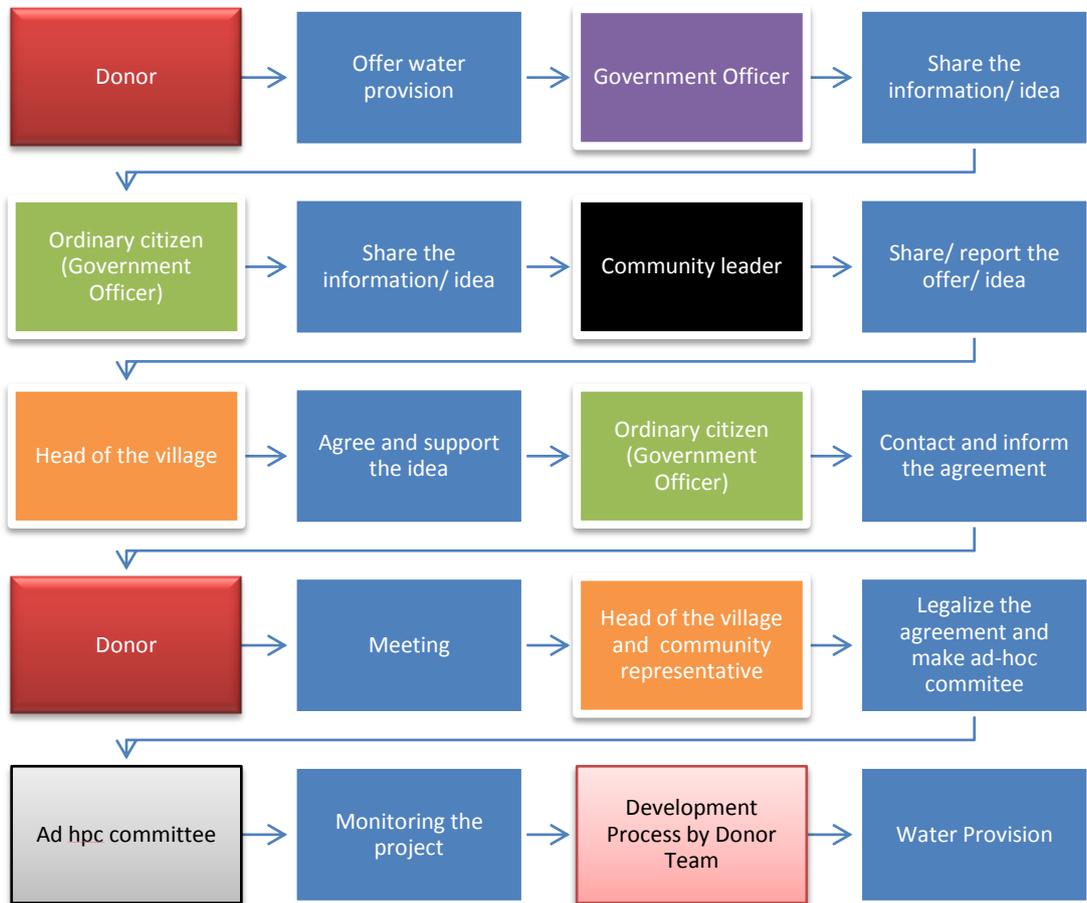
In Kalisongo case, the stakeholders are separated to two big groups. First is the internal actor that included head of the village, community leader (informal leader/ wisdom leader), community member who act to open the opportunities

channel. The second is external actors that are government worker who have a networking with donor who have capital, money and technology; and donor itself.

Stage of Development Process:

1. Donor **offer** the opportunity to the government officer,
2. Government officer **told** to his/ her friend in the office who is a Kalisongo village member,
3. Community/ ordinary member (government officer) *informed* the opportunity to community leader (informal leader),
4. Community Leader **reported** to the head of the village (formal/ administrative leader),
5. Head of the village **agree** with the proposal and offer the village land as the location of the drilling water and the tower; and **accepted** to meet the Donor
6. Community member **contacted** the Donor to meet the head of Kalisongo village.
7. Donor met local leader and bring complete planning **proposal**, then had been brought to **village meeting** (*musyawarah desa*),
8. Head of the village and villages *representative* **agreed** with the proposal then **promote** the ad-hoc team as the supervisor and also mediator between donor and the village,
9. Community leader (Mr.Lardi) **pointed** as the coordinator of ad-hoc team committee.
10. **Development** by Donator Team.
11. Water provision for the consumers

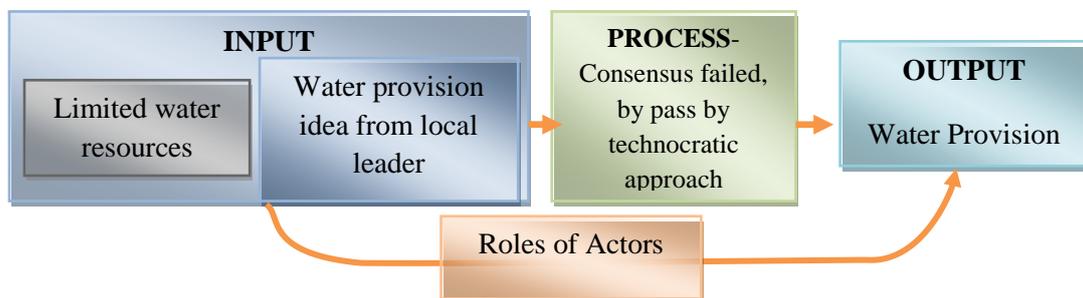
Figure IV.2 Detail of the Planning Process in Kalissongo



IV.1.B. Planning Process in Ketindan Village

Based on information from Mr. Basuki, the water problem in Ketindan was worsening year by year. It was happened because population increased in the village and the water supply was limited. The head of the village that time had an idea to solve the problem in 20th July 1996. He shared the idea to the community in the formal meetings. In beginning community was very enthusiast. Unfortunately, the consensus failed because they stuck on limited financial resource. The failed of the consensus made the ad-hoc committee taking over the process. They made by pass of the planning process using technocratic approach (see planning process of Ketindan water provision in Figure IV.3). The consumer have increase from 116 households in the beginning, now is 990 households. The total time consumption of technocratic approach until water supply is around 3 month (started in July 1996).

Figure IV.3 The Planning Process In Ketindan



In input stages, the idea of water provision came from head of office. The idea was shared to Ketindan community through the meeting. In beginning, community was very enthusiast, since they had problem in water provision, especially in dry season. They agreed to make water installation.

According the agreement, the next level of the planning process was taken. The planning process went further to more technical discussion, such as detail of budgeting and ad-hoc committee. In the consensus they agreed about ad-hoc formed. Unfortunately, in the budgeting discussion, there was dead-lock. The village leader and the forum cannot give solution for the limited finance of the village and the community. So, the consensus was stopped.

The planning process actually was still working. The deadlock in consensus was given solution by the ad-hoc committee. They made networking with the bank and cooperation (*koperasi*) for financing solution. They also made technical and financial plan of the project. They used their private resources, such as land and vehicle certificate as the bank guarantee. The breakthrough from the ad-hoc committee was able to encourage community to support the planning process. Even the community only gave money as the consumer candidate.

Detail Planning Process (Figure IV.4)

In this case, the consensus process was started with formal meeting. The head of the village made a meeting to consolidate the community, but the plan failed. In the next period, ordinary community person (three people) made the plan and executed that plan, so it was not through consensus for the further process. The reason of failing consensus because of the head of the village cannot prove the urgency of the idea, only based on with conventional finance budget resources. Moreover, the leader and community cannot make networking with external stakeholder who able to help and solve their problem.

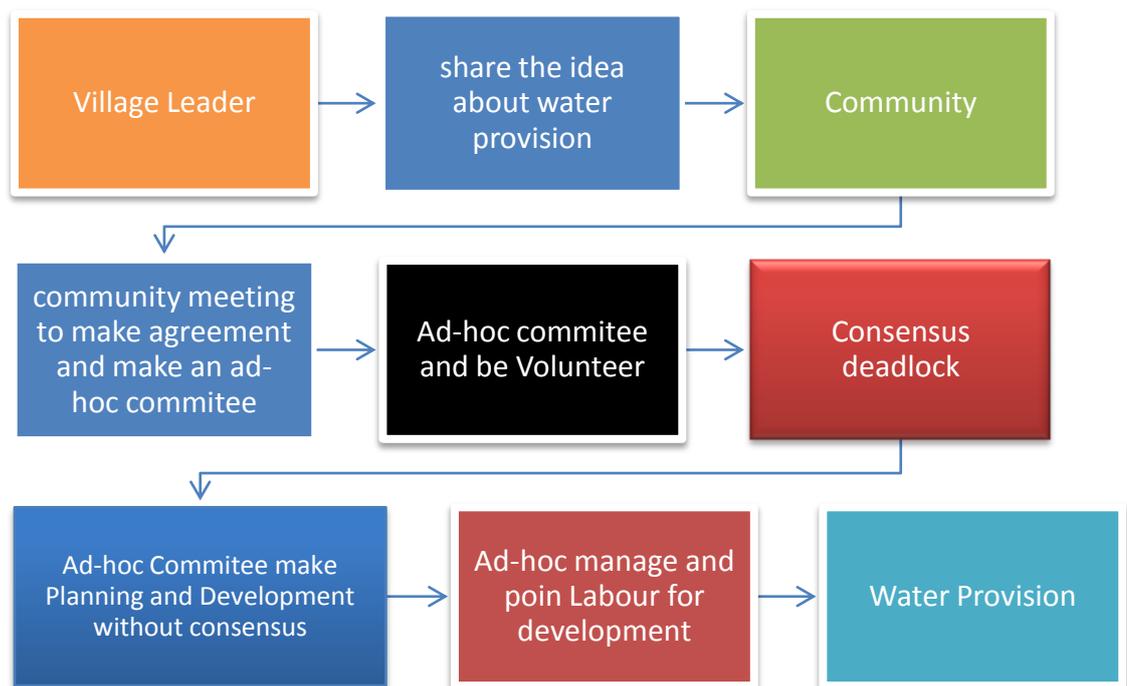
In Ketindan case, the stakeholders are separated to two big groups. First is the involuntary actor that included head of the village and community member. The second is voluntary actor working and having willingness to serve, to sacrifice, to learn about rural water provision.

Stage of Planning Process:

1. Head of the village (formal leader) had **idea** to solve water provision and **shared** the idea to community through village meeting,
2. Village **meetings** were implemented, unfortunately the idea was not be implemented, since the community numbers who supported the idea were decreased almost a half of the numbers in the beginning of the process **-the consensus failed,**
3. Ad-hoc committee that consist of Mr Nasiman (leader), Basuki Soeriyanto (secretary) and Djoko Sugito (treasurer)– these three people feel that the idea is good and the one and only solution to solve water provision problem in Ketindan,

4. They started to **make** a plan. It was included technical planning (plumbing, drilling, distributing) and financial planning (financial resources from loan and the simple cost and benefit calculation), they used village water resources as the water resources,
→cooperative (*koperasi*) and banking gave the finance/ money for the planning process and development with certificate of their land and vehicle,
5. They **ordered** labours who able to build water pond, water tower, pumping and plumbing,
6. They **operated** and **offered** the water to community around the water installation. The connection cost and water cost were used to pay the loan and took back their land and vehicle certificate from the debtors.
7. Water provision for the consumers

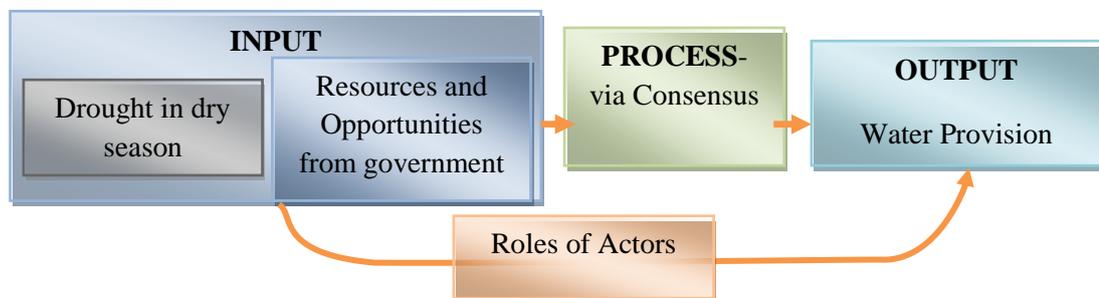
Figure IV.4 Detail of the Planning Process in Ketindan



IV.1.C. Planning Process in Karangsono Village

According to Mr. Sayid, planning process for water provision in Karangsono needs more than 6 months. The process was started from the offer of government until the execution of the Planning (mid of 2005-2006). Planning Process was started with the limited water supply in dry season. Every year Karangsono faced drought in dry season, even they have three big water nature resources in their area. Disability to distribute water from the source was because of limited finance, limited technology, limited knowledge and there was no innovation for solve the problem. The answer of the problem was appeared when Government of Malang Regency offer the water sanitation project to the village. In the project, community was forced to make consensus in the planning process. The reason was government making sure that the project was supported with community. Moreover, government wants community as the actors of the planning project, the government only as the facilitator and advisor for the community (see FigureIV.5 for the planning process).

Figure IV.5. The Planning Process In Karangsono



In input stages, the idea of water provision came from Malang Government regency. The idea was shared to Ketindan community through head of village. Head of village made community meeting (consensus). The process is follow up by ad-hoc committee building. The ad-hoc committee builds networking with community leader, government, head of village and community. Ad-hoc committee tried to encourage community who was not enthusiast.

According the agreement, the next level of the planning process was taken. The consensus process decided that ad-hoc committee can work with village

representative. The planning process went further to more technical discussion, such as detail of budgeting and technical water distribution. Government via the technical consultant gives assistance to the ad-hoc committee about managerial and technical things. After the resources ready, the implementation was done.

Detail Planning Process (Figure IV.6)

In this case, actually it has similarity with in the Kalisongo in the context that an opportunity was began from the outside and they used consensus process in the beginning. The head of the village made a meeting to consolidate the community, to follow up the Malang Regency government offering. The process continued and be formed as the ad-hoc committee who have partner with community leader, community representative, NGO which is government partner, and government partner itself.

Moreover, the community leader and the ad-hoc team able to share information and programs to some village members, and reduced the reluctant. Technical and managerial skills were learned from NGO. In the final stages of planning process, almost all village members involve in the consensus.

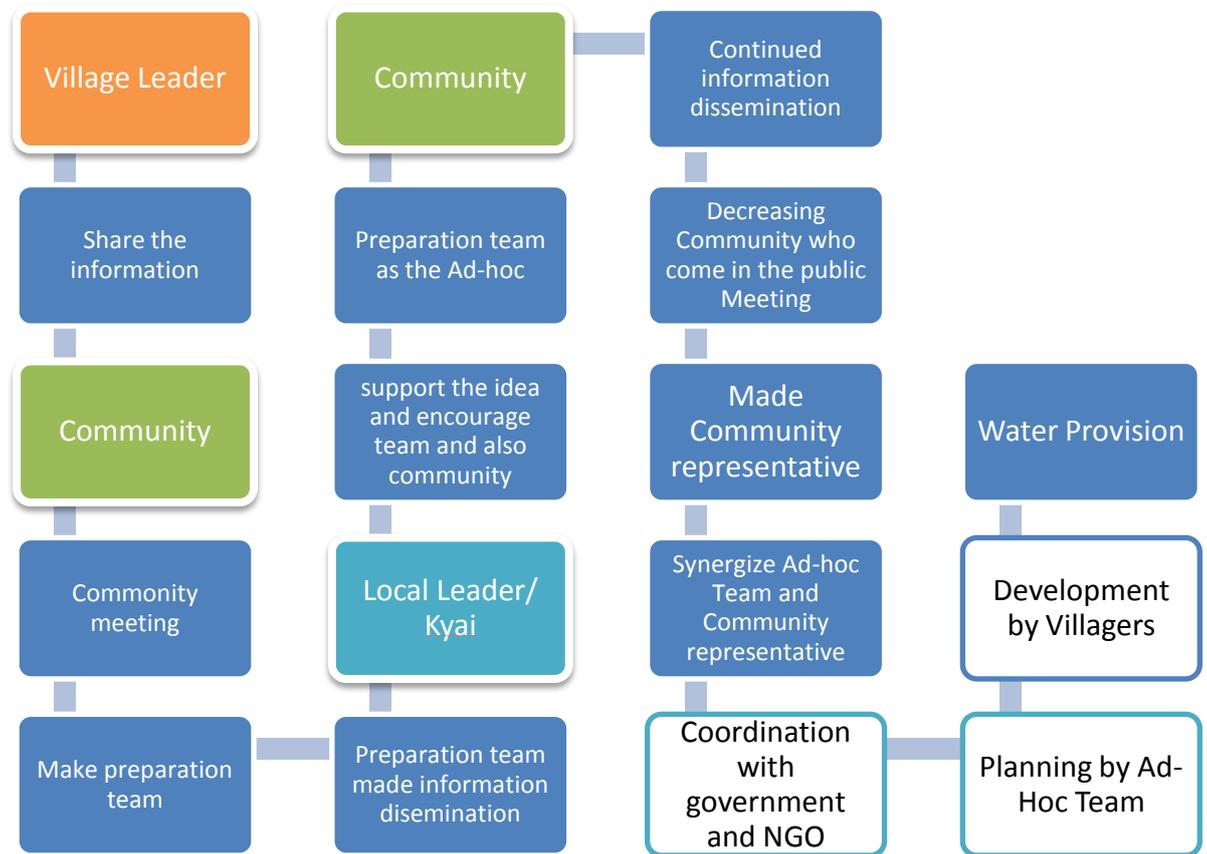
Stage of Planning Process:

1. Malang regency government **offered** the rural water provision programs,
2. Head of the village (formal leader) **shared** the program through village meeting,
3. Village meetings **agreed**, and **pointed** Mr. Sayid as the ad-hoc team committee who share information/ programs to the community,
4. Mr. Sayid **asked** community leader (informal leader-*kyai*) to support the ad-hoc team and the programs,
5. Community leader **shared** the program to the community,
6. Community **agreed** and **pointed** 17 person as their representatives, including community leader (consensus agreement),
7. Community representative and ad-hoc team **made** a planning,
8. Ad-hoc team **coordinated** with Malang regency government and NGO as the supervisor and advisor,
9. Ad-hoc team **made** planning with community agreement,

10. **Implementation,**

11. Water provision for the consumers.

Figure IV.6 The Planning Process In Karangsono



IV. 2 THE INTERTWINING THE RESOURCES/

In Kalisongo, roles of donor with the resources and idea are very significant. Donor (anonym) is seven times recognized giving contribution for planning process. Starting generated idea about rural water provision based on his/her understanding about Kalisongo. He/ she knew that Kalisongo got problem in water provision in dry season. His/her abilities to build networking with government officer, community leader, head of the village and ad-hoc team as the supervisor are the others resources to implement his/her idea. Moreover, some resources which are not owned Kalisongo were given. Technology, expertise, labour and finance were the resources that were given to the planning project.

The roles of community member who deliver idea from donor to the village through community leader was small part from the planning process, but very essential. Without him/her, there is no story about water provision in Kalisongo. His/her has ability to deliver the information to the right person, who able to synergy with the idea is the key point. His/ her relation with donor and community leader is another resources from “ordinary citizen” for the success of water provision in Kalisongo.

Community leader (Mr.Lardi) seems as the central internal actor of the Kalisongo village. His ability to support idea that very useful for his village is a great decision. The decision based on his ability to recognize water provision problem in Kalisongo and opportunity from donor. Since, he is trusted by his community and head of office, he can explain and share the idea from donor. He can be trusted because he can live as an example for the village. He often gives solution for the village. Then, his ability in networking also gives him to make coordination with donor and the team in the whole of planning project.

Although, head of the village roles were not as significant as community leader, the head of village is success as the village leader. He can solve the water provision by using opportunity from donor. His ability to follow up the opportunity by village meeting and Maintaining networking with community

member, community leader and donor team is the key roles for the planning success in Kalisongo (Table IV.1).

Table IV.1 Actors involvement in Kalisongo village.

| Resources/ Capital/ Capabilities/ Capacities | Actors |
|--|--|
| generate the idea/ innovation | donor |
| share/ deliver the idea/ innovation/ programs/ information | community member |
| support the idea/ innovation | community leader |
| ability to recognize/ identify future opportunities and or problem | Donor, community leader and head of the village |
| ability to identify, build and maintain networking and partnership | Donor, community member, community leader, head of the village |
| role model - accordance with local culture and high social values - trust | community leader |
| Technology/ machine/ tools | donor |
| skill/ expertise (technical skill such as plumber, architect, etc) | donor |
| labor (executor/ operator) | donor |
| finance/ money | donor |
| land | village - |

In Ketindan actors involvement (Table IV.2), the head of the village generated idea about rural water provision and shared/ delivered the idea/ innovation/ programs/ information based on his ability to recognized water provision problem in Ketindan. However, he failed to guide the consensus process in the context of financial problem.

Table IV.2 Actors involvement in Ketindan village

| Resources/ Capital/ Capabilities/ Capacities | Actors |
|--|---|
| generate the idea/ innovation | head of the village |
| share/ deliver the idea/ innovation/ programs/ information | head of the village, three of volunteer |
| support the idea/ innovation | three of volunteer |
| ability to recognize/ identify future opportunities and or problem | head of the village, three of volunteer |
| ability to identify, build and maintain networking and partnership | three of volunteer |
| role model - accordance with local culture and high social values - trust | - |
| Technology/ machine/ tools | three of volunteer |
| skill/ expertise (technical skill such as plumber, architect, etc) | three of volunteer |
| labor (executor/ operator) | three of volunteer |
| finance/ money | three of volunteer |
| land | village - |

The ad-hoc committee that consist of three of volunteers Mr. Nasiman for civil technical, Mr. Basuki for administrative, Mr. Sadi for information dissemination were able to share/ deliver and support the about water provision. They knew that water provision will be big problem for Ketindan in the future. They also knew that water resources are naturally sufficient for Ketindan if they have others resources. Moreover, everybody needs water, people need water for survive; they will pay for the water if they have to do that. Ad-hoc committee able to built networking with bank, shops of building materials, community members – consumers. Using the simple technology to distribute water to the consumers, practiced administrative and accounting skills and simple water distribution

planning, ordered labour to do the planning, gave the finance for development were the ad-hoc committee approach that included as technocratic approach.

Involvement actor in planning process in Karangsono (Table IV.3) Government of Malang Regency is the external actor in planning process that involving in generate idea about rural water provision, recognize water provision problem in Karangsono, build networking with government officer, community leader, head of the village and ad-hoc team as the supervisor. Via consultant, government give technology, give architect, give the finance for development.

Table IV.3 Actors involvement in Karangsono village

| Resources/ Capital/ Capabilities/ Capacities | Actors |
|---|---|
| generate the idea/ innovation | Government of Malang Regency and ad-hoc team executive/ leader |
| share/ deliver the idea/ innovation/ programs/ information | head of the village and ad-hoc team executive/ leader |
| support the idea/ innovation | community leader |
| ability to recognize/ identify future opportunities and or problem | Government of Malang Regency, community leader, ad-hoc team executive/ leader |
| ability to identify, build and maintain networking and partnership | Government of Malang Regency, community member, community leader, ad-hoc team executive/ leader |
| role model - accordance with local culture and high social values - trust | community leader |
| Technology/ machine/ tools | Government of Malang Regency |
| skill/ expertise (technical skill such as plumber, architect, etc) | Government of Malang Regency, NGO, ad-hoc team executive/ leader |
| labor (executor/ operator) | village |
| finance/ money | Government of Malang Regency and village |
| land | village –and community leader |

Community leader have a great roles in the planning process, not only in the consensus process but also in whole the planning process. The community leader such as Kyai Zainal Ali and Kyai Zawawi for community organizer, Habib Ali, Mr Nahrowi for information dissemination (Karangsuko), they support idea, recognize water provision problem in Karangsuko and opportunity from donor, build networking with local people/ community, head of the village and donor team, role model, the community trust to him, give the land for the water tower. On the other hand, head of the village was able to share/ deliver the idea/ innovation/ programs/ information.

Ad-hoc leader was able to generate idea about “Yayasan model” and finance resources, share idea “Yayasan model” and finance resources, recognize/ identify future opportunities and or problem, ability to identify, build and maintain networking and partnership with government, NGO, head of the village, community leader, community, shops of building material, bank. Communication skill and administrative skill

Following the former sub-title, community leader, head of the village and ad-hoc committee are seen as the most significant internal actors. However, in the two cases, Kalisongo and Karangsuko, the external actors are still essential to drive planning process in rural water provision. These conditions happened because the external actors have some resources such as money/ finance, knowledge and also technology that internal actors did not have it. Community leader (informal) who can show as an example for his actions in line with the words that is willing to sacrifice to give idea, energy, and their property in the form of money, land for the community. They can direct community to the certain activities. Community leader is proven in giving solution for the community. Furthermore, their action is more then another community member, even the head of the village. Head of the village (formal) able to recognize the present and future demand of community about water provision and they have a link with external actors/ another stakeholder. Ad-hoc committee usually has function as the actors that sacrifice their money, time, for the water provision. Ad-hoc members and leader have managerial skills and leadership skills. They make innovation to bring

a solution for the problem, sometimes are more deal with operational, but often are as strategic plan.

In the case study, it is clearly seen that consensus is not the only way in the planning process. Sometimes, the pioneer is the locomotive for bigger planning process and activities. Networking and partnership have been the essential part in planning process. In the three case studies, it is clear seen that planning process happened through some chain relation. It is started from input that consist of identifying problem and opportunities and resources, then process that consist of analysis to find the problem solution, and the last is output that consist of chosen solution. In whole planning process, actors already involve base on their ideas, resources, values, interest, and knowledge. Actors act as the single actor in certain case because the distribution of resources only on those actors, such as donor in Kalisongo acted in all part of planning process. It also happened in Ketindan, the ad-hoc committee as the collective leadership act in almost all of the planning process. On the other hand, in Karangsono, the roles distributed to some actors.

Based on the analysis results above, this chapter provides conclusions and recommendations. This thesis based on case of rural water provision in Malang Regency, since number of villages in Malang Regency 378 villages and the data only from 3 villages, it will have consequence in differences in detail and context of water provision in each village.

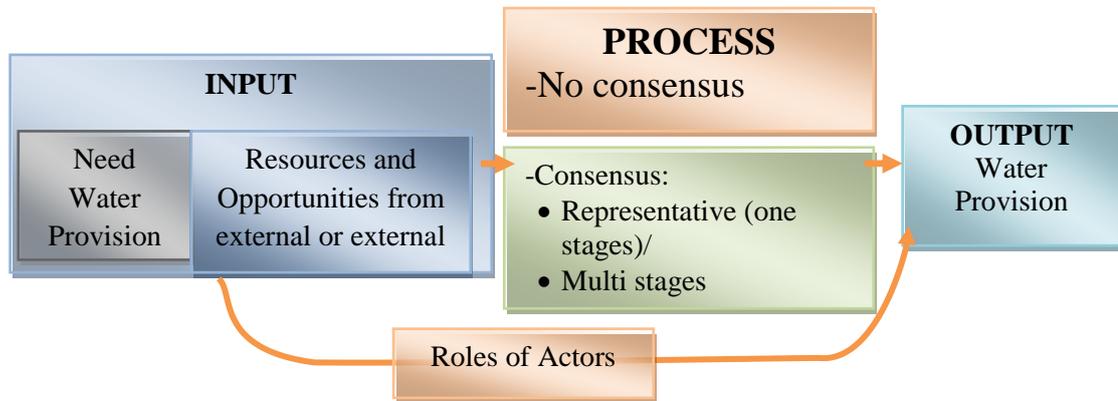
V.1 CONCLUSION OF THE ROLES OF THE ACTORS IN THE RURAL WATER PROVISION

Planning Process

The planning process can be started from internal or external opportunities and resources. Based on the three cases, consensus is clearly seen giving opportunities more actors to be involved. There is consensus started with synthesis ideas, interest, values, and resources from all community such as in Karangsono. Meanwhile, consensus process in Kalisongo was conducted through representative of community.

The planning process via consensus process need longer time than via technocratic process to fulfill the water provision process (Figure V.1). Planning process via consensus in Karangsono needs almost 1 year. The consensus in Karangsono involved community member and they agree continued the consensus through community representative in the more detail and technical steps. Kalisongo via consensus by representative community need around 2-3 months, Actually Ketindan also start the planning process via consensus. Since the consensus – communicative planning failed, the process was moved to technocratic planning. Totally they need almost 6 months to fulfill the water in Ketindan.

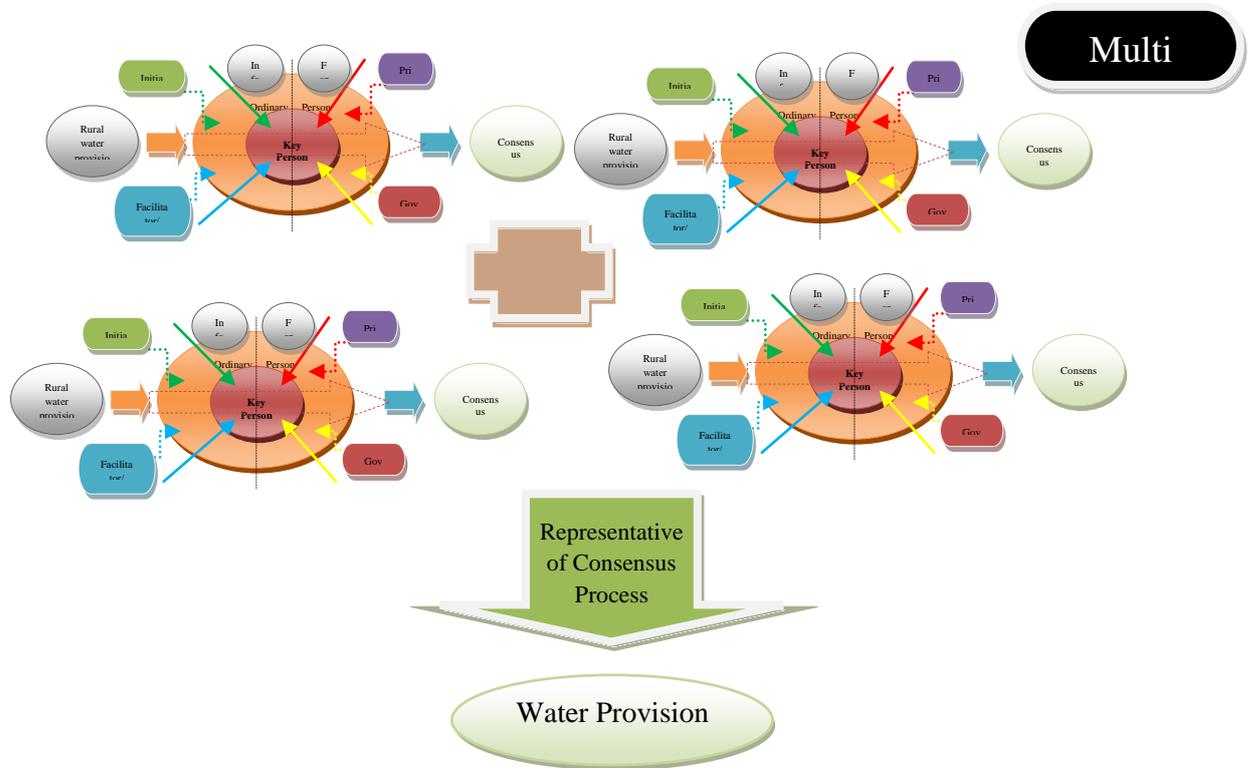
Figure V.1. Planning Process (via technocratic – no consensus; via communicative planning -



All location has ad-hoc committee as the executor of the planning process (Figure V.2). However, the ad-hoc function each location has similarities and differences, such as in Kalisongo is more one duty that responsible as supervisor and communicator between donor and village, and also as operator. Ketindan ad-hoc is more collective that together as the planner, decision maker and operator. Karangsono is a manager and acted as the planner, coordinator, mobilization, decision maker, and operator.

Rural water provision can be implemented when there are opportunities in natural resources, good networking among communities, and networking with external actors, strategic action and plan for the long term period. Opportunities may be come as single opportunity and maybe as the multiple combinations. According to the case study, the success stories are who can use it more proactive and adaptive. The actors in rural water provision usually are the local people. It can be the head of village, community leader, ordinary member of community, and voluntary person/ people. The roles of the actors are giving the brilliant idea, organize networking with internal stakeholder and open new networking with outside, voluntary to sacrifice their time, money, land, etc; living examples for community, so community follow according proven trust. Communicative (consensus) and technocratic planning approach can be used as long as it is fit the condition.

Figure V.2. Planning Process (Idea collecting/ aspiration sharing, community representative, ad-hoc team).



Intertwining the Resources

Each village has different story. One village has the leader who have brilliant idea, another leader have ability to organizing, wide networking, and the other able to give money and the land to promote the idea.

Fortunately, in the field finding, there is the leader who has only brilliant idea but cannot organize and give any money or land to the project. This disability can be solved by community member who works voluntarily in ad-hoc committee. The volunteer have willingness to serve, to sacrifice, and to learn about rural water provision. The volunteer actually knew that their action is the strategic decision, since the future need water provision that more sustainable for their community.

The next case is the local leader who able to make decision and facilitate the opportunities from outside. Leader give community chance to get rural water

provision from donor and the leader able to communicate the idea with *tokoh masyarakat* (community leader) and delegated the process to the members of community. Rural areas in Malang regency still depend on their **leader**. Community follow their leader according experiences in the past days that the leader were proved that the leader can give them solution of communities problem and can be trusted.

Some of the land where the water resources and/ or water reservoir are village land, even though several belong to individual or group of community. Using the area behind the road, water networking was dig and distributed to the consumers.

Roles of *Kepala Desa* (head of village/ formal local leader) are very fundamental to guide and give the room for rural water provision. However, they cannot do the concept and idea alone. They need the members of community who have money, networking, skills, knowledge and willingness to share and involve in rural water provision.

Characteristic of three villages are different. Kalisongo was depended on Donor and the decision making through representative of community. Moreover, community leader (informal leader) is the second actor steering the planning process. However, Ketindan is solid in collective leadership and managerial, even the consensus was failed because money problem. Significance roles of ad-hoc committee in Ketindan is very clear, they take over the decision making and built the plan according technocratic approach that based on simple technical and skills. The last, Karangsono need the most long planning process, since there was process to communicate with the stakeholder in village, and also with government and NGO. Moreover, the process was through all level of consensus process (Multi-stages), start from household aspiration, representative building, ad-hoc building, advisory and assistance by NGO and government.

To conclude, the window of opportunities is the most essential thing to develop planning process and make actors do their roles. The second is social capital in the community, the capital can help the rural to look for external opportunities; there is community that very solid in social capital such as Karangsono, even there is lack of individual capital, their social capital can drive

the success of planning process. Then, the leadership and stakeholder form make distribution of roles differently in each village. All of these condition make clearer that the roles of actors can be very specifically/ incremental or can be more comprehensive, since they have different window opportunity, social capital, resources, leadership and stakeholder. Finally, both Communicative (consensus) and technocratic planning approach can be used as long as it is fit the condition. Planning process seem tend to be more via communicative planning if the resources are limited from local actors. Those resources depend on the external actors. On the other hand, if the internal actors have dominant resources and accumulate in certain (a few) of actors, the process can give very good opportunity through technical approach. In this study also seem clear that knowledge and technical are the most important resources in rural infrastructure planning.

V.2. RECOMMENDATION

Recommendations that can be offered based on the results of the study are:

1. Water provision in rural areas, the resources owned by actors. However, the most important resource is knowledge, networking and leadership. Using both of the resources, the innovation can be developed and shared to community. Moreover, the innovation can solve the problem with the fast and opportune decision making. To improve the knowledge and leadership, government should increase education and planning for village community, especially in technical rural infrastructure skills, making network skill and leadership skill. Not only government can take action, private sector can involve as the social responsibility. Private can give finance and advisor for education and training program. The last but not the least, community is the arrow to share their experience to other communities.
2. Water provision in rural areas based on the findings of research it is known that the planning process can be started from the local communities themselves either by the leader or ordinary citizens. This is the locomotive of the next process, in other words, these ideas/ aspirations are fundamental in the creation of clean water in rural fulfillment. Because of this finding, it is very important for government to encourage community to solve their problem innovatively. Encouraging the community can through information dissemination about innovation in rural infrastructure in the other success village. The dissemination must be followed by reward and punishment. For example, government will give additional village development budget if community can develop an innovative project based on their own resource and social capital. The resources ownership also opens opportunities for community, private and nongovernmental organization (NGO) to make innovation in networking and also sharing the resources. This will open new economic opportunities and make rural infrastructure develop faster. The case study results have proven that the planning process can be done by consensus, both consensus via involving all members of the community and consensus via community representatives. On the other hand, provision of water in rural areas can also be done through the technical approach. In the

technical approach, the process only involved a few members. So, the consequence of the research finding is planning process should not be forced to always be done through consensus. The planning process must be adapted to the conditions and contexts that exist in the field / villages. The planning process via consensus or not, its depend on the needed. According the finding, government should give project base on the characteristic each village. Each village has special approach to solve their problem.

3. All recommendations above can only be done if the information about the characteristics of each village was known. This is necessary to know the characteristics each village using similar approach to this thesis research. Implementation research function is not only limited to the fulfillment of water in rural areas, but also the fulfillment of other infrastructure in involving of the community (co-management). For example: the construction of roads, waste management, power generation and others.

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APPENDIX A - GLOSSARY

This part consists of table of glossary, regulation and *Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI)*, additional reports, the formula and technical stages of processing formula, Microsoft® Encarta® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.Etc.

Capital:

economic resource: a resource or resources that can be used to generate economic wealth

Capabilities:

the power or practical ability necessary for doing something /
the potential ability of somebody or something to do something

Capacities:

mental or physical ability: mental or physical ability for something or to do something

official role: an official function or position that somebody has

Opportunity

advantageous chance: a chance, especially one that offers some kind of advantage

favorable conditions: a combination of favorable circumstances or situations

Resources:

source of help: somebody or something that is a source of help or information

backup supply: a reserve supply of something such as money, personnel, or equipment

ability to find solutions: adeptness at finding solutions to problems

APPENDIX B – INTERVIEW REKAPITULATION

Note Interviews: 01 and 02

Name of Respondent: Mr. Lardi

Address: Kalisongo

Occupation: Civil Servant at the National Land Agency Malang.

Interview Time: May 24, 2012

Setting Interview: House Mr. Lardi

His profile is the head of the family and one of the community leaders who care about the community Kalisongo, one of which is the public infrastructure needs. As elders in the village, many residents came to express their aspirations, concerns or just visiting.

Discussions and interviews with him conducted twice. Both interviews were conducted after 18:00 pm, as he was busy at work and had to go home at 18:00 pm.

First interview conducted to ask some fundamental questions about water supply in rural areas Kalisongo including: who the initiator, who is responsible, who is the caretaker, who donated money, how the process of planning, what resources are collected and derived from the people. The second interview is to confirm the results of the first interview. This is done to reduce any perception of information from Mr. Lardi.

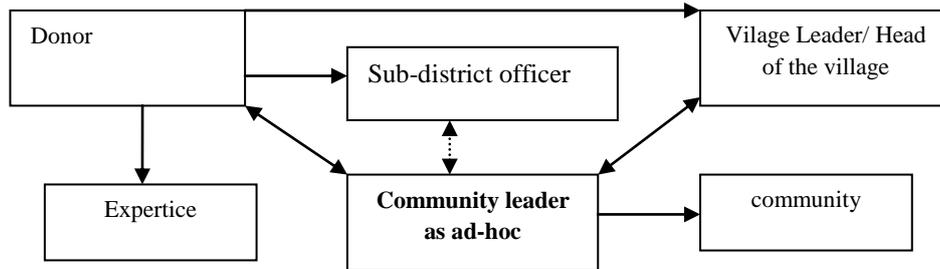
The first interview, Mr Lardi explained that water issues were common during the dry season in Kalisongo. In the kamarau is, people get water from a neighbor's well is still oozing water, taking away from the water source is so far away from their homes, or buy water. The solution came when there was a villager who works in the district office. Residents of these communities get clean water infrastructure offer from her office. The offer is derived from a donor. Based on the reports of these, then Mr. Lardi conveys to people that this is an opportunity that should not be squandered. However, the offer shall not have the tendency or purpose other than purely to help Kalisongo and citizens.

Furthermore, Mr. Lardi report to Kalisongo village chief and village head agreed. Village chief asked to meet with donors and will conduct meetings with community representatives. At the meeting, the proposal received from the donor and agreed. Mr Lardi appointed as Chairman of the building committee. As Chairman, Mr. Lardi got responsibilities in coordination with donors, village leaders, community members, oversee and coordinate the planning and development.

Donors that have been prepared with plans and resources owned by immediate development. All resources include money, labor, materials, everything from the donor. Community only helped dig the ground in front of each house. With a very short time of less than 3 months, water in Kalisongo can serve and meet the needs of the community.

Interview ended at around 20:35 pm. At the end of the meeting, Mr Lardi said that water management in Kalisongo still not managed properly. According to him, the management of rural water supply well is Ketindan Lawang village. This became the basis for the development of case studies, not only Kalisongo, but also Ketindan.

Further second interview aimed to reconfirm, and affirmation that the information can be in the first interview.



Note Interviews: 03

Name of Respondent: Mr. Darto

Address: Ketindan

Occupation: Head of Village Trustees Ketindan and HIPPAM

Interview Time: May 21, 2012

Setting Interview: Village Office Ketindan

His profile is a village chief from the *dusun* Tegalrejo. He said that Ketindan begin construction of rural water supply in the year 1995/1996. The activity began with the idea of Mr. Yono (he was the village leader) to create water provision. This is because the water is very difficult to get in the dry season. Public taps cannot meet the needs of all citizens.

For details, then the information can be obtained directly from Mr. Nasiman (project leader), Mr. Basuki Suryanto (secretary - former village officials), and Mr. Sadi (cashier / clerk).

Today, the problem is the high price of pipe treatment and dirty water in the rainy season. To overcome these problems, the project ad-hoc submit proposals to the government and also the Malang district/ regency of East Java province, HIPPAM training and building a water filter (to overcome water turbidity), with a gradual network develop by prioritizing a proximity to the main pipe (to save costs).

HIPPAM office gives services starting at 07.00-12 pm, because employees have a job to meet the needs of their family life. This is caused by the income of their service in HIPPAM only Rp.600, 000.00 and not enough for their daily needs.

I interview begins at 11:00 to 15:00 pm.

Note Interviews: 04
Name of Respondent: Mr. Basuki
Address: Ketindan
Occupation: Head of the Village Ketindan
Interview Time: May 24 and May 31, 2012
Setting Interview: Village Office Ketindan

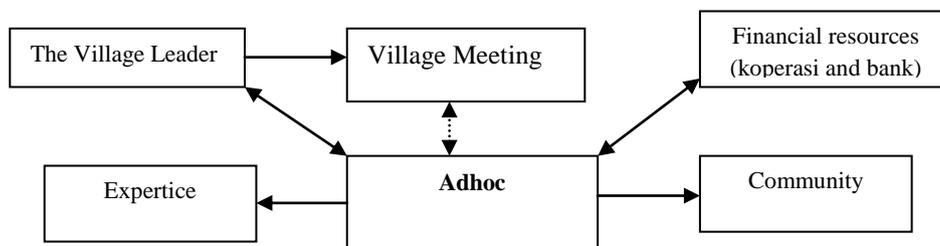
Mr. Basuki is BUMDes Secretary (Rural Owned Enterprises) in the form HIPPAM in Ketindan. He has a primary income from farming and trading.

Water development activities in Ketindan were due to hard water in the dry season. Before there was HIPPAM water services, people should take the water source away from their homes or from river. In addition, they can take water from public taps providing by the Government. However discharge is not sufficient to meet the needs of all citizens.

Then in 1996, precisely July 20, Mr. Yono (the village leader) initiated the idea to make clean water for the community. He held consultative meetings to gain citizen support. Initially people were very enthusiastic, but when knowing the needs of cost, then of the 350 residents, 110 neighborhoods. S only a third of the number of people who agree. Thus the activity stops.

But before the deadlock, the forum has managed to set up an ad-hoc development team. When the village head can not figure it out, then the committee which includes Nasiman Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary Basuki Suryanto, and the cashier Mr. Sadi, made a breakthrough. They immediately made plans budget and technical plan. With basic knowledge in the form of technical and administrative buildings are modest and their ability to deal with people, they start construction. By paying workers and artisans, development and can be implemented. A project fund was obtained by borrowing funds from banks and cooperatives by land and vehicles certificates of these three people. People are not involved in activities due to pipeline construction required precision and expertise for development.

Interviews were conducted starting at 11:00 to 14:00 pm.



Interview Notes: 05
Name of Respondent: Mr. Rohawi
Address: Karangsono
Occupation: Head of Village
Interview Time: June 5, 2012
Setting Interview: Office BPAB Karangsono

Profile as one of the village chiefs and community leaders who care about the community Ketindan, one of which is when he is not a leader (previously also has been head of the village), he needs to fight for the public infrastructure to support the program from Malang regency government in collaboration with the WSLIC (Water and Sanitation for Low Income Communities Project).

In 2005 there offer water infrastructure and sanitation of Malang Regency Government through the Department of Health. The program must include a minimum of 150 residents and village government owns 20% of the total 250 million rupaihs as the ability and seriousness in the project.

For more complete and clear, Mr. Sayid will explain in more detail.

This interview begins at 11:00 to 13:00 pm.

Note Interviews: 06

Name of Respondent: Mr. Sayid

Address: Karangsono

Occupation: Chairman of the Clean Water Management (BPAB) Karangsono

Interview Time: June 6, 2012

Setting Interview: Office BPAB Karangsono

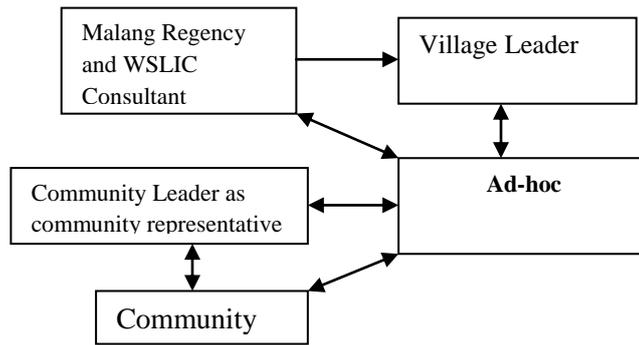
Starting in 2005. Includes 17 stages: Specialization, eligibility, team building societies work (TKM) who does everything, compile option / alternative (drilling wells, artesian, piping), RAB, Proposal, meeting again. Measurements were performed accompanied TKM district project management unit consultant (Head of clean water and sanitation).

The budget 250 million total project (20% from the rural community (16 % in cash terms of local), government 10%, 70 % government partner have formed management board in early 2006. Restored to the plenary, the village government as a companion has no authority to intervene. This is done to eliminate the possibility of intervention political in meeting clean water. Intervention is feared will lead to the planning and management are not professional. Of the 15 RT who can be served is 13 RT. Months eight in 2006, conducted a study of the potential discharge of water sources and consumers in the village.

Community representatives must be present at least 150 people. And it was all fulfilled. Unfortunately, not all residents support, because there are people who already have the water supply to the system donkey, do not want to take part in these activities. Even they refused and influence people to turn it down. The village leader at the time (Mr. Sahid), Head Hamlet Adiluwih and Carik is passive, just run meetings without giving spirit for development activities. That giving spirit is Mr Rohawi (currently planned project is a community leader and former head of the village, now back in office). In addition to Mr. Rohawi, some religious leaders are Kyai Zainal Ali (deceased), Kyai Zawawi, Habib Ali, Haji Ali Murtado, Kusaeri, Haji Ali Busro, Asmui, M Bisri, Mr Yasmin, Mr. Musta; ins, Mr Gufron. Approximately 17 people figure highly supportive communities, with outreach to communities da affirm the importance of the project for the community. They eventually appointed as Patrons who sits on the board of trustees that shaded rural water management agency. The establishment of the foundation is actually making water management has a legal and free of political influence in the village. It is expected clean water can be independent and professional.

Mr. Sayid always coordinates efforts and ask for guidance from the Foundation regarding the plan of activities that will involve the community. While technical and financing, Mr. Sayid and team coordination with government Malang and WSLIC team of consultants. Mr Sayid searches some funding to support the funding. It is included his friend who has a shop building is helping to fund. His friends are willing to provide building materials with payments in later on.

This interview begins at 11:00 to 16:00 pm.



APPENDIX C - PHOTOS

Figure A.1. Kalisongo community worked together to develop rural infrastructure without be paid – (the picture is street development process in Kalisongo, 2011)



Figure A.2. Karangsudo Water Provision Stakeholder (Malang Government – Karangsudo Ad-hoc committee, 2012)



Figure A.3. Distribution Map of Water Provision in Ketindan

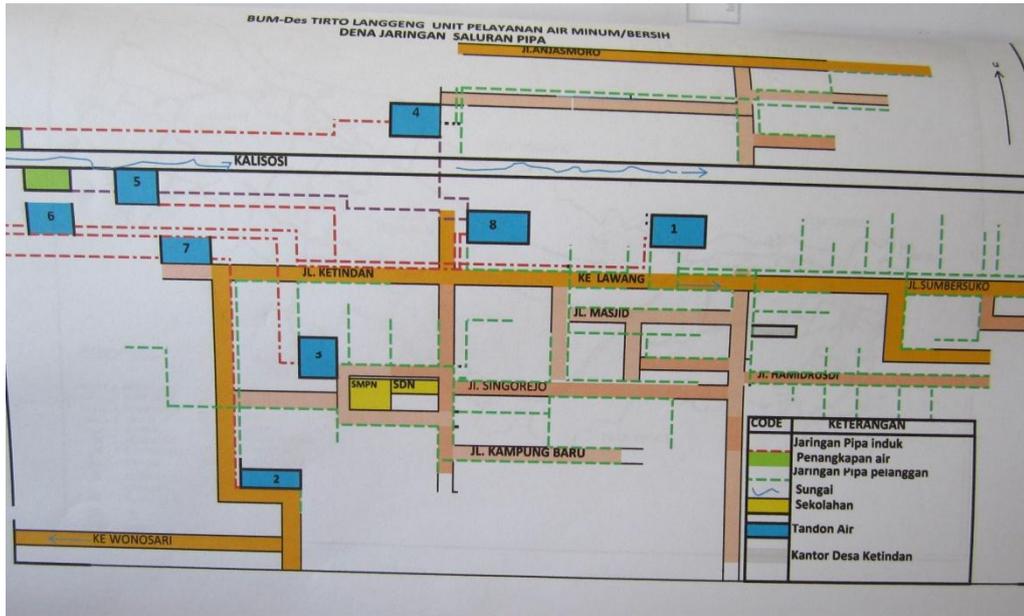


Figure A.3. Distribution Map of Water Provision in Karangsuiko

