

Replication of Posdaya for Community Empowerment Programe: Case study at Situgede Village, Bogor, Indonesia

Pudji Muljono

Department of Community Development and Communication Sciences,
Faculty of Human Ecology, Bogor Agricultural University
Bogor, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Pos Pemberdayaan Keluarga or shortenend into Posdaya (Family empowerment post) as a model of community empowerment in Indonesia have been implemented since 2006. In the framework of community development for communities living around Bogor Agricultural University campus, the University has planned their empowerment program through Posdaya. But the planned program did not reach all the targeted villages. This current study was the implementation of Posdaya development, the socialization of healthy environment campaign and extension for waste management. The site selection for the study was based on purposive consideration, as the Situgede Village is located around the campus and the village has never experienced to enjoy Posdaya Program. The result of the study showed that the community leaders and the cadres of Posdaya aware about the existance of Posdaya as well as its importance and functions for the community development. However, the society in general were not fully support the program due to the facts that its concrete program were not fully implemented and its development impacts were not materialized. The Important factors in the implementation of Geulis Plus in Situgede village, District of West Bogor, Bogor, was the exemplary aspect of the Core Team as motivators as well as its facilitators. Training on waste management at household level will be more effective if its participants would be the housewifes, as in general they were responsible in handling the household wastes every day.

Keywords: community, empowerment, environment, family, Posdaya, replication.

1. INTRODUCTION

Seen the development of the process and its shape is an effort to rebuild our communities with new ways to connect, organize social life and meeting human needs so as to be better [1]. One of the systems that need to be built is a system that regulates the behavior of its citizens. Posdaya is the concept of community empowerment with the principles of the people, by the people and for the people. Posdaya main characteristic is self-reliance and self-sufficiency. Therefore Posdaya solely rely on strong intention all elements of the community to move forward together. Posdaya not carry cash assistance, relief goods, but Posdaya bring ideas. Posdaya success or failure is determined by the willingness of the public to come forward, not by the size of the fund or the extent of the inventory item. Thus, the working philosophy of the board or any Posdaya Work Team are voluntary. Self-reliance and community self-reliance may be hard to find in this era where society tends to emphasize the value of the material and individuality. Modernization is a symbol of progress has brought the spirit of individualism and diminish the spirit gotongroyong, which used to be the

hallmark of Indonesian society. Starting from an idea that concerns the development of Family Empowerment Post or better known as Posdaya. Posdaya using the family as the spearhead improvement of education, health, and economic self-sufficiency and self-reliance as a pillar of his spirit. Posdaya facilitate the activities of the people, by the people and for the people with core activities in education, health and economy.

Suyono and Haryanto (2009) states that Posdaya is a forum gathering, advocacy, communication, information, education and also could be developed into a strengthening of the coordination of activities of family functions in an integrated manner. Strengthening primary functions are expected to allow any more families are able to build itself into a prosperous family, independent families and families who can face the challenges of the future better. Posdaya togetherness that forum members are doing development in the movement of real activity in the residential neighborhood of the bottom, ie at the level of RT, RW, hamlet or village. In Posdaya meeting, the families were directed to revive the culture of gotong-royong together family empowerment activities in the fields of education, health and economy. Fields are then developed in accordance with the potential of each region [2]. According to Kartasasmita (1996) is a community development effort to build competitiveness by encouraging, motivating and generate action in the communities as well as trying to develop it [3]. Meanwhile, Suharto (2005) revealed that empowerment refers to the ability of people / group / community is vulnerable and weak, so that they have the power or the ability to: a) meet the basic needs so that they have freedom (freedom), in the sense of not only free to express opinion, but freedom from hunger, ignorance and pain, b) reach productive resources that enable them to increase revenue and acquire goods and services they need, c) participate in the development process and the decisions that affect them [4].

In essence Posdaya is a local community forum of families representing the interests of all family members, discussing and agreeing on development and needs fulfillment issues in the community. This paradigm has proved to be most conducive for implementing MDGs initiatives. In essence the overriding objective of Posdaya is to enhance family and community welfare, and thus poverty alleviation. On this ground the strategy is fourfolds. First, is developing small to medium scale entrepreneurial activities such that these family and local community groups (Posdaya) are able to sustain and further develop itself. Second, is promoting increased access to basic educational opportunities together with life skills training, which in essence is part of basic human resource development. Third, is increasing access to health services, especially for mothers and under-fives. Fourth, is environmental preservation and development, including utilization of home gardening for nutrition improvement of families [5]. Posdaya advocates for the empowerment and active participation of all members in the family to strive for betterment. The Posdaya model combines and converges the MDGs, the eight functions of the families, and even the HDI into a single compact and streamlined concept for social development with the family as focus. Furthermore the Posdaya is a model for empowering all families, and nurtures harmony within the family and among families [6].

According to Muljono (2011), Posdaya was created to respond the government's suggestion to build human resources through active participation in the family. The process of empowerment that prioritize of improving the family's ability to work hard eliminating ignorance, laziness and poverty in the broadest sense. The target activities are implementing joint effort so that every family has the ability to perform eight functions of families [7]. For further development of Posdaya, there is need a reaffirmation of the goals of Posdaya, refresher of its committee members and cadres Posdaya, intensify the resocialization of Posdaya to all parties from the public, community leaders, village, district officials and local

government and build productive business networks in an attempt community empowerment. In addition, there is need for the development and strengthening Posdaya activities on education, health, economy and environment. Posdaya as a participatory model of community development has proved to be successful performance as the program has produced positive changes in both physical and non physical of the society. These changes include the public opinion of the program and activities in education, health, economy and environmental development [8].

One of the significant environmental problems is rubbish, especially in urban areas it has become a serious problem. The main cause of the emergence of urban waste problem is due to the prevailing system of waste management is currently not yet eligible waste management is good and right. If referring to Law No.18 of 2008 on Waste Management, it is clearly stated in Article 5 to 18 that waste management is not only the responsibility of the government but also the private sector and the community. However based on the fact that there is, so far waste management is still the duty of the government domain. While the role of the private sector and the community, especially in waste management is still lacking.

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, it is known that the composition of waste in Indonesia, 65% of whom are eligible for organic waste into compost. Similarly, the composition of household waste most (65%) is organic waste, inorganic waste (25%) and B3 waste (10%) [9]. Thus efforts to reduce waste should actually be done at the household level, mainly through the efforts transform organic waste into compost.

General purpose Posdaya development activities are as follows:

1. Implement community development activities in the field of environment;
2. Implementing environmental community empowerment activities to help the government eradicate poverty;
3. Knowing the right strategy in moving institutional potential in the community to be able to play a role in fostering independence and empower people in the field of environment.

Destination activities organized in connection Posdaya development in the local area is to apply the model Geulis to improve the quality of life in the Village Situgede environment. In particular, the purpose of environmental activities are divided into: (1) Increasing community participation in managing the environment, especially in breaking the life cycle of infectious disease-causing mosquitoes (dengue/chikungunya), (2) solid waste handling domestic environment, (3) seeks to provide waste management training to the community around the campus perimeter, especially in Situgede Village, Bogor.

2. METHODOLOGY

Strategic research is an integration of several applicative studies conducted at one location that has been selected purposively. Activities conducted in this study include: (a) Development of Posdaya; (b) Improving the Quality of the Environment, Economy and Health-Nutrition Unit of Work "Geulis" or "Gerakan untuk Lingkungan Sehat", and (c) Training of garbage composting agricultural waste (rice straw), briquettes (husk charcoal), and making holes in the Village Situgede biopore infiltration, West Bogor. For development held in the Village Posdaya Situgede especially in RW selected based on potential priority areas and adjusted the number of poor families who are in the region. Other applicable activities carried out at the village level in accordance with the potential of existing resources.

Posdaya initial formation process includes assessment and data collection activities, mini

workshops, preparation of work plans Posdaya, and the implementation of various development Posdaya planning work program. All activities carried out also optimized with mentoring programs Posdaya by independent facilitators from among the students or recently graduated undergraduate. Gradually Posdaya development are as follows:

a. Assessment and data collection in order Posdaya formation begins with a series of studies to explore the potential, opportunities and constraints Posdaya formation of a variety of data sources that village officials, community leaders, both formal and non-formal, school principals, school committees that exist in the region candidate Posdaya. Data collected by direct interviews and focus group discussions (Focus Group Discussion).

b. Minilokakarya Posdaya is the next stage after the process of assessment and data collection. Minilokakarya intended to mensepakati Posdaya formation and establishment of work teams or administrators Posdaya. Minilokakarya will bring community leaders, the general public in the region Posdaya locations, and village officials, health officials, and agricultural institutions activist community empowerment.

c. Meeting scheduled for pick Posdaya management, team work, work program and priorities set Posdaya secretariat.

Priority programs developed in the field of container Posdaya is little effect on improving the welfare of society and at the same time closely related to indicators of increasing HDI (Human Development Index). These fields include education, economics, health and the environment.

The method used in the improvement of environmental quality is PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation). The method involves seven stages: problem identification, problem analysis, Planning solution, Carefully select option, Plan new facilities and behavior change, Plan monitoring and evaluation, as well as participatory evaluation. Forms of activities carried out every week @ 3 hours with details of the first 45 minutes for delivery of materials and manufacturing agreement for the execution of the event next week, the next 90 minutes for assistance checks mosquito larvae in houses that have been set, and the final 45 minutes for a discussion of the results observations. The core participants and participants 10 people supporting as many as 20 people. Geulis program conducted once a week for 8 consecutive weeks, plus 2 weeks of preparation. Moreover performed additional activities that the method of handling household waste into liquid fertilizer in the form of EM (Effective Micro-organisms).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Posdaya is a new institution in the community, although the essence its development not new because Posdaya just dig back into the spirit of the community spirit of mutual cooperation in improving the welfare of working people. As a new institution, course development requires a touch Posdaya external intervention to speed up the process of internalization and accelerate institutional Posdaya operationalization of the work program.

To implement the program in four areas of arable Posdaya (Education, Health, Income generating / economic, and environmental training that has been conducted in accordance with the four areas. This training is expected to provide technical knowledge and also equipping the spirit for the management / cadres to mobilize the community in four areas. Chaperone activity is required as a catalyst, motivator, facilitator Posdaya forming and development activities. Posdaya companion is outside the role as a partner, a friend pep talk,

consultant and also a variety of information sources Posdaya development and community empowerment. Companion Posdaya is very necessary because governmental programs for the empowerment of local communities to the organization that does not have its government, private sector, and other institutions. Therefore the existence of a companion will be very useful in activating the Posdaya. Team Building Work Posdaya (Family Empowerment Post) in the Village Situgede, West Bogor subdistrict, Bogor City has been established by the Village Head Situgede by decree No. 147/96/V/2010 dated May 21, 2010.

Fundamentals Posdaya establishment in the village, among others: (a) that is empowering communities with Posdaya mutual aid patterns formed by the community for the community to help empower families a happy and prosperous and leads to an increase in the Human Development Index (HDI), (b) that based on the results of citizen deliberation RW 05 Situgede village dated May 21, 2010, facilitated by the Human Resource Development Center (P2SDM) and Village Situgede considers important the Posdaya Task Team, (c) to facilitate the implementation of the tasks that the Working Group should be established arrangement is deemed Posdaya Work Team Posdaya with the decision of the Head of the Village. Future management duties in accordance with the decision Posdaya is 3 years from the date of enactment.

Based on the results of interviews with community leaders and the cadres Posdaya can be seen that public knowledge about Posdaya relatively well and they have to understand what and how about Posdaya. But the general public has not been fully supportive because the concrete realization in the form of programs and impact developed by Posdaya not be realized in practice. Posdaya people assume that the presence of very necessary and is considered to provide an alternative solution to the problems of urban development in the local community. Quite a lot of the activities implemented under this Posdaya especially those in synergy with the activities of the Institute Community Self-reliance, such as training, mentoring programs, early childhood education, development of economic activities, environmental programs, and so on.

Situgede community expectations towards Posdaya developed in these locations include the need for efforts to improve public health, improving quality of life, and efforts to increase community self-reliance. People consider that after the Posdaya, the performance of program can support each other so there is synergy in community development activities in the region. According to the society, for the development in the Village Situgede Posdaya necessary training programmed, for supporting, capital support, and development of production in accordance with the natural resources that exist in the Village Situgede.

Barriers experienced in the development Posdaya among others, lack of means of support activities, limited personnel, the lack of concrete evidence about the success Posdaya local site so that it is inhibited at the level of public participation in the Posdaya. Action plan forward in the development of the plan Posdaya expanding networks and partners in support Posdaya program (such as Eating Katineung, CIFOR, Damandiri Foundation, P2SDM, etc.), efforts to create a regular meeting Posdaya fellow administrators and community leaders, and the effort realize sustainable follow-up program and programmed.

Movement for a Healthy Environment Program (geulis), initiated by the Ministry of Community Nutrition-FEMA IPB is an activity that empower communities to be able to keep the environment around campus become healthier. In the village have formed Posdaya Babakan Geulis-Bageur that one of the activities is the utilization of organic waste into compost and inorganic waste being recycled creations applicative and innovative. Posdaya success Geulis-Bageur in its efforts to improve the quality of the environment, economy and

health-nutrition also responded to another village, so that the concept needs to be applied in this geulis rural / urban else.

Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) villages around the campus area is an area with a fairly dense population. The total population is directly correlated to the amount of waste generated, waste both organic and non-organic waste. Shop or cafeteria food, and household organic waste accounts for a large enough each day. The organic waste is generally dumped directly into the trash with other garbage, causing further environmental problems. Compost is currently selected to be one of the utilization of organic waste or household garbage. Composting is relatively easy and inexpensive, but most of the communities around the campus have not been able to apply it properly. With program management and composting techniques, community villages around campus got knowledge and skills in the field of composting.

Livestock sector in rural areas / urban campus perimeter potential for development, especially goats and buffalo. In addition to the main products, namely meat for consumption, goat and buffalo livestock sector is also generating the waste manure. The manure if utilized can be processed into biogas or biogas fertilizer. Biogas is a gas produced by the anaerobic digestion or fermentation activity of organic materials including; human and animal waste, domestic waste (household), biodegradable waste or any other biodegradable organic waste under anaerobic conditions. The main content of the biogas are methane and carbon dioxide. This biogas can be used as fuel. Biogas utilization plays an important role in waste management because methane is a greenhouse gas whose global warming potential compared to carbon dioxide. If biogas is cleaned of impurities as well, he will have the same characteristics as natural gas.

In the implementation of this program has been carried out on the socialization Geulis Plus Situgede village communities, particularly cadres posyandu and mothers pilgrims recitation. The event was held on Tuesday, 27 April 2010 at 15:00 until 18:00, at the residence of Mrs. Entin RW 03. Total attendees 30 people. The target of this socialization is the formation of the core team Geulis Plus many as 10 people representing each RW, and agreed to schedule the next meeting wiggler observation and discussion of observations and constraints on the field for 8 sessions plus 3 meetings for training, counseling and visits to the House Amendment as a comparative study on models of community.

Implementation of "Geulis Plus" and public health education in general is a difficult art in the field to be taught, as each team has Mover "style and color" of its own while each region also has a diverse culture. Important factor in the implementation of activities in the Village Situgede Geulis Plus, West Bogor Bogor district is exemplary aspect of the Core Team as well as implementing mover. Tim Urban Village Situgede Geulis Plus can act as exemplary officer, being able to maintain a healthy environment in the home and at least in the neighborhood around the house, so that good habits are expected to spread to the other houses, so that the realization neighborhoods clean and healthy is a necessity.

The creation of a clean and healthy environment is everyone's dream. But few really care to hygiene and environmental health. With the Geulis Plus proved to increase the number of people who become aware of and concerned about their environment, which then transmit the sciences gained on the other. Hence, to accelerate the realization of a clean and healthy environment, it is recommended that each country needs to do Geulis Plus program as it has been implemented in the West Village Situgede Bogor Bogor district to improve the quality of life as the basis for a healthy and prosperous nation in educating Indonesia according the 2009 National Health Day theme of "Healthy Families, Investment Nation".

Waste Management Training activities to communities around the campus perimeter of IPB, precisely in the Village Situgede, Bogor, has been carried out by the Centre for Environmental Research, LPPM-IPB with three techniques, namely: 1) Agricultural Waste Composting, 2) Making Briquettes, and 3) Making Holes Infiltration Biopori. Each of these techniques using organic waste materials from the community and are very beneficial to the community. Agricultural waste are widely available in Situgede village is rice straw which is then processed into compost. Does not rule out the possibility, other waste, such as corn waste, grasses, and herbaceous ground cover, can also be processed into compost. Materials husk charcoal briquettes is husk briquettes are then processed into firewood substitute. Briquettes can also be made from other agricultural waste, such as corn cobs, as well as from non-agricultural waste, such as sawdust. As for the hole biopori, needed a drill to make holes biopori and household organic waste, such as vegetable scraps, as these biopori filler hole. Biopori drill owned by the Village Situgede can be borrowed by people who want to make the holes biopori around the house or on the farm.

Through this training, Situgede village people who have followed the Waste Management Training, in addition to carrying out its own waste management and independent, is expected to provide counseling / pass on the knowledge that has been gained to the neighbors and their children. Given that the three type of training is given (especially) to address the problem at the level of waste / household level, then some suggestions of further development of this activity are:

First, the first and most important step that needs to be done is the mapping of waste management problems faced by every community in Situgede Village. After mapping the problem of waste management is done, then the next step is to build institutions for waste management at the community level (RT or RW).

Second, Special to the practice of making Holes Infiltration Biopori (HIB), Situgede village actually already received training. Even at the Village Office provided some belgi drill used to make the HIB. But when asked the participants whether there are trying to make the practice of HIB in their homes? None of the participants who had tried to practice it. Based on the facts above, if the HIB manufacturing training will be developed for a wider scale, it is recommended that no longer dwell on the provision of training materials, but immediately went into the field together between instructors and community members. Even better would be much more effective if it involves the participation of students and students in these activities.

Third, for the development of the manufacture of briquettes in Situgede village needs to be studied further, because it turns out the basic ingredients for making briquettes (rice husk) is quite difficult to obtain. Even if there is, in general, are used to be used by the farmers for composting and bokasi. Based on these facts, it appears that the development of the manufacture of briquettes as an alternative for waste management efforts in Situgede village has not been a priority to be developed on a larger scale.

Fourth, based on experience, it is known that the rate of success of waste management at the household and community level is determined by: 1). Selection of training objectives, 2). Elections and the formation of cadres, 3). Functioning properly the role of the companion.

Participants training for waste management at the household level would be more effective if it involves the mother-housewife. Because in general they are managing household garbage every day. Likewise, the cadres would be better reproduced her role. While the role of companion were also crucial, particularly for residents or communities lacking initiative.

Companion managed in general is operating the companion to him as a facilitator and also a 'friend' for people who has facilitated.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of studies conducted by the community leaders and the cadres Posdaya can be seen that public knowledge about Posdaya relatively well and they have to understand what and how about Posdaya. But the general public has not been fully supportive because the concrete realization in the form of programs and impact developed by Posdaya not be realized in practice.

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