

# **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN IWRM (cases in Indonesia river basins)**

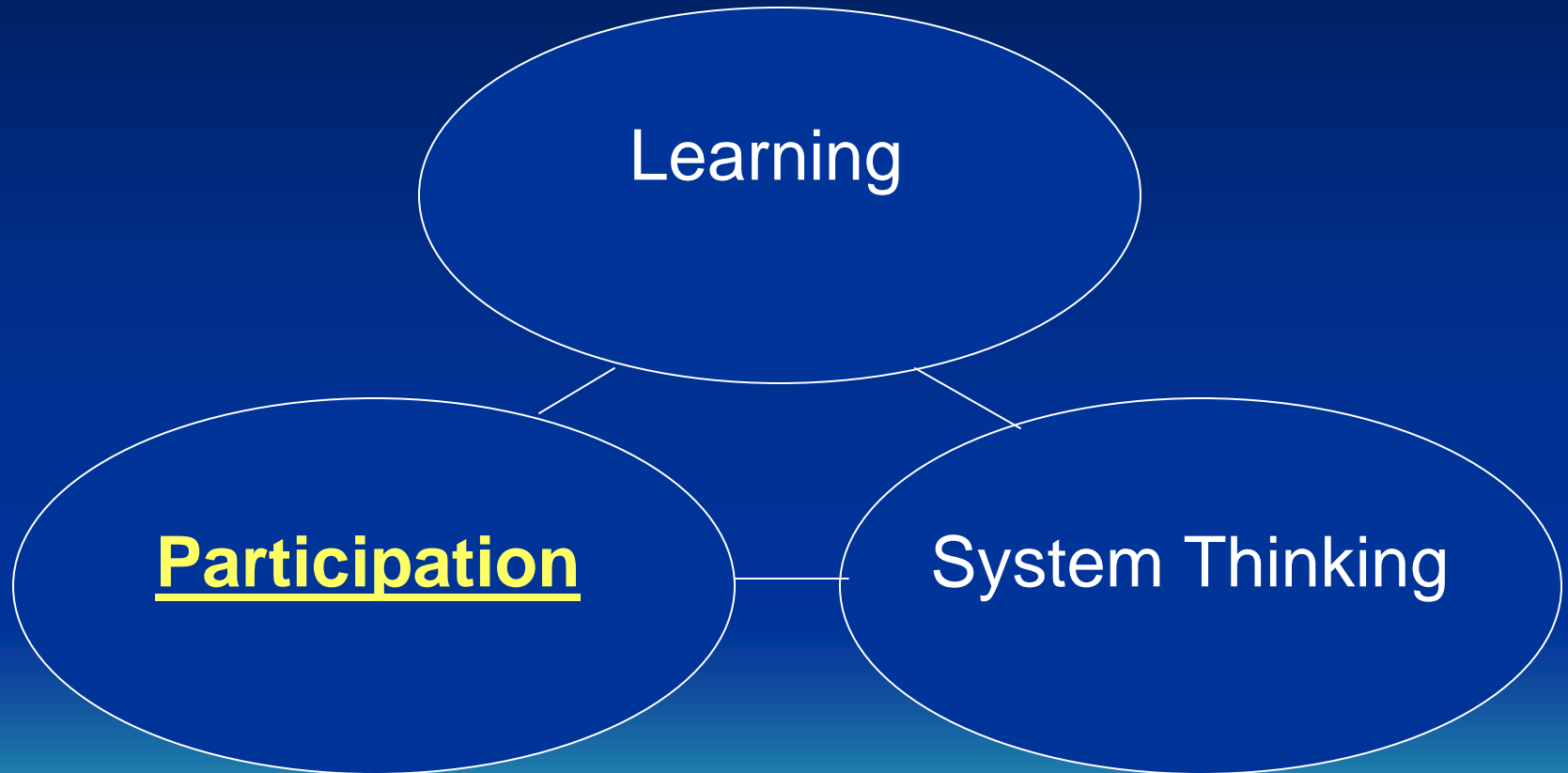
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# Participation, Learning and System Thinking



# Participation process

- Participation process reflects a **wide spectrum**
- Covers individual, institutional and social **learning**
- Involve **social capital** (social organization, trustworthy, cooperation, information)
- Involve **stakeholders** (government, private and public)
- Start from **shallow** into **deep** participation, or from low to high level of participation

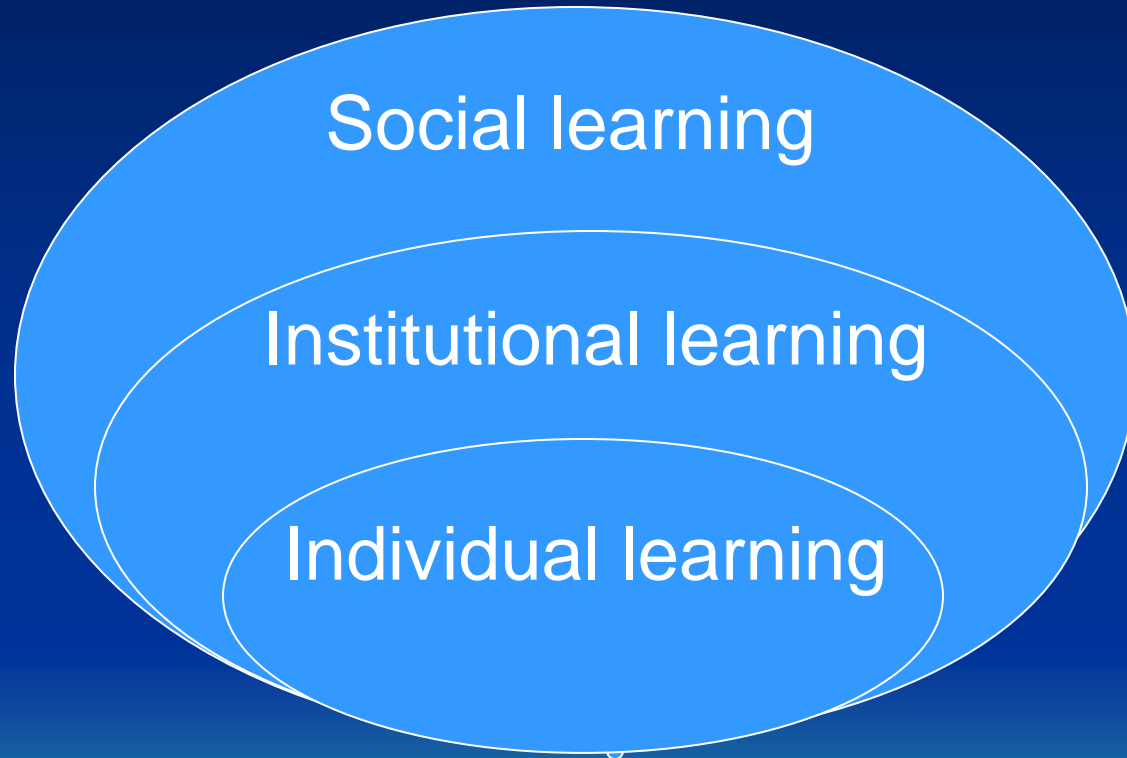


# Learning Process

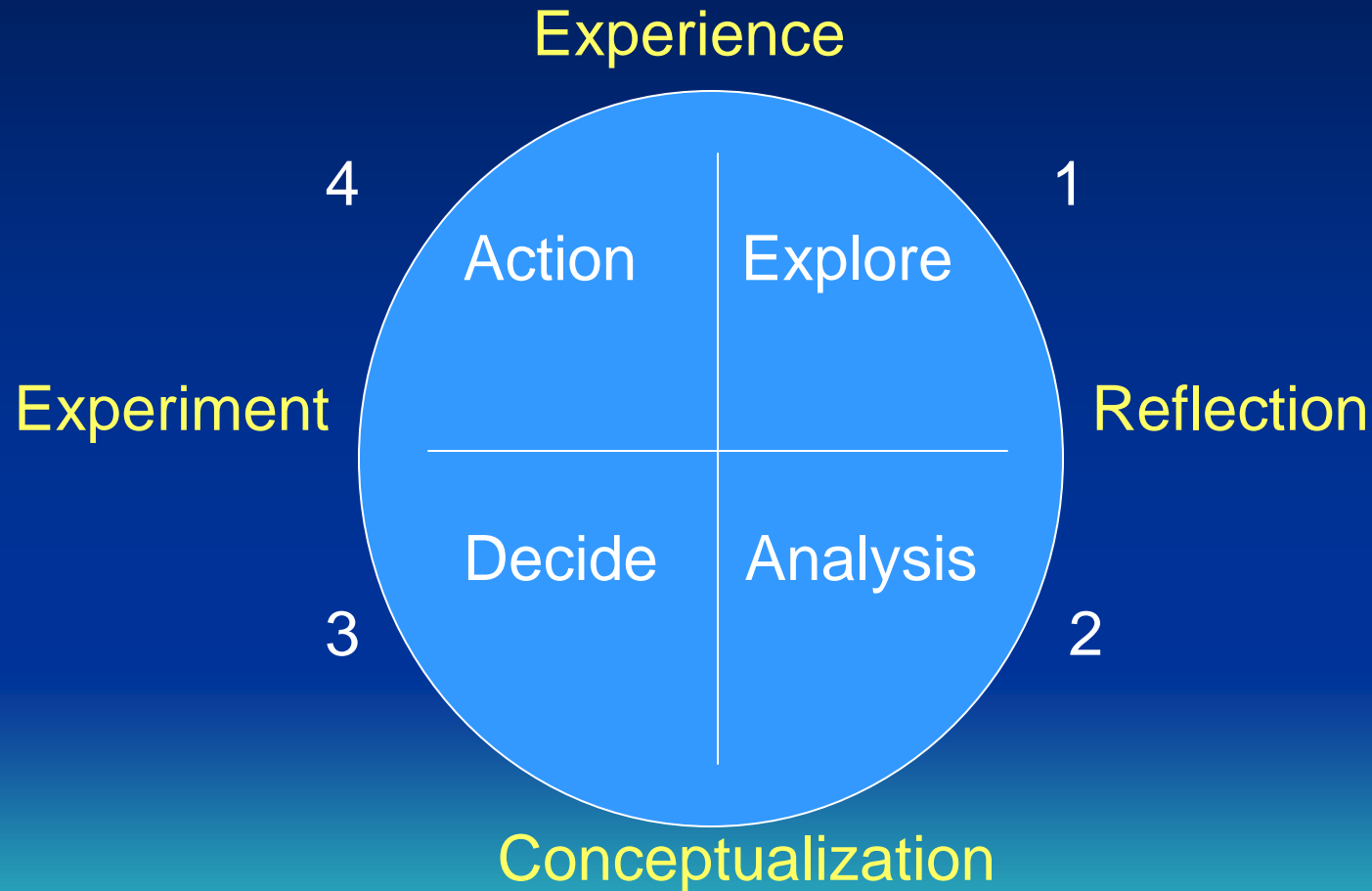
- **Learning process** is to change attitude/behavior into a better one
- **Learning process** cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains
- **Learning process** can be enhanced through :
  - change formal atmosphere into informal one
  - formulate and set up a common objective
  - create opportunities & share of experience



# Individual, institutional and social learning



# Learning from experience



# Integrated Water Resources Management

- A process for the enhancement of planning, conservation, development, management of water, forest, land, and aquatic resources in the context of river basin to maximize the economic benefit and realize social welfare without sacrificing the environment (GWP)
- A process of participatory planning and implementation based on knowledge which involve all stakeholders in formulating means to fulfill water for the community in the long run, and at the same time maintain important ecological function and provide economic benefit (USAID)
- A better process of water resources management , which include government, stakeholders participation, and balance development to achieve resources sustainability (Apichart, A)



# Concept of IWRM

- Three concept of IWRM are : enabling environment; institutional role; and management instrument.
- There is no common concept, therefore concept for each country/region should be tailor-made and suited to the socio-economic, political and cultural condition.
- Three elements supporting the performance of IWRM, especially in participatory irrigation, are : water availability; development facilities; and management activities (Yasuhiro)





# Identification of stakeholders

- Individuals / groups which influence / being influenced by an achievement of target (Freeman (1984))
- Individuals / groups which are concern / pay attention to certain problem (Biset, 1998)
- According to the WB (1996), stakeholders are those who :
  - a. are representing groups which receive impact & result
  - b. are responsible for what is planned / implemented
  - c. initiate a movement to reject / support the program / action
  - d. provide financial and / or technical support / facilities
  - e. perform behavior which may change the effort toward success



# Characteristics of stakeholder

Characteristic	Lw lvl comm	Informl leader	Public org	NGO	Mass med	Univer sity	Prof org
Interst/ concern	indivd	loc comm	intrst of mمبر	large comm	contrv news	academ concern	prof-lism
Infl to decsn	Small/ individ	small	small	big	big	big	big
Const/m mبر	-	local people	mمبر	not clear	reader	civitas academ	mمبر
Social origin	-	primordi al	primor dial	prim/ non-pr	non-prim	non-prim	non-prim
Conflct potent.	tend high	tend high	tend high	high	?	low	low
Rela tion	Publ figure	lower comm	-	media, comm	all stake holder	media, prof.org	univ, med

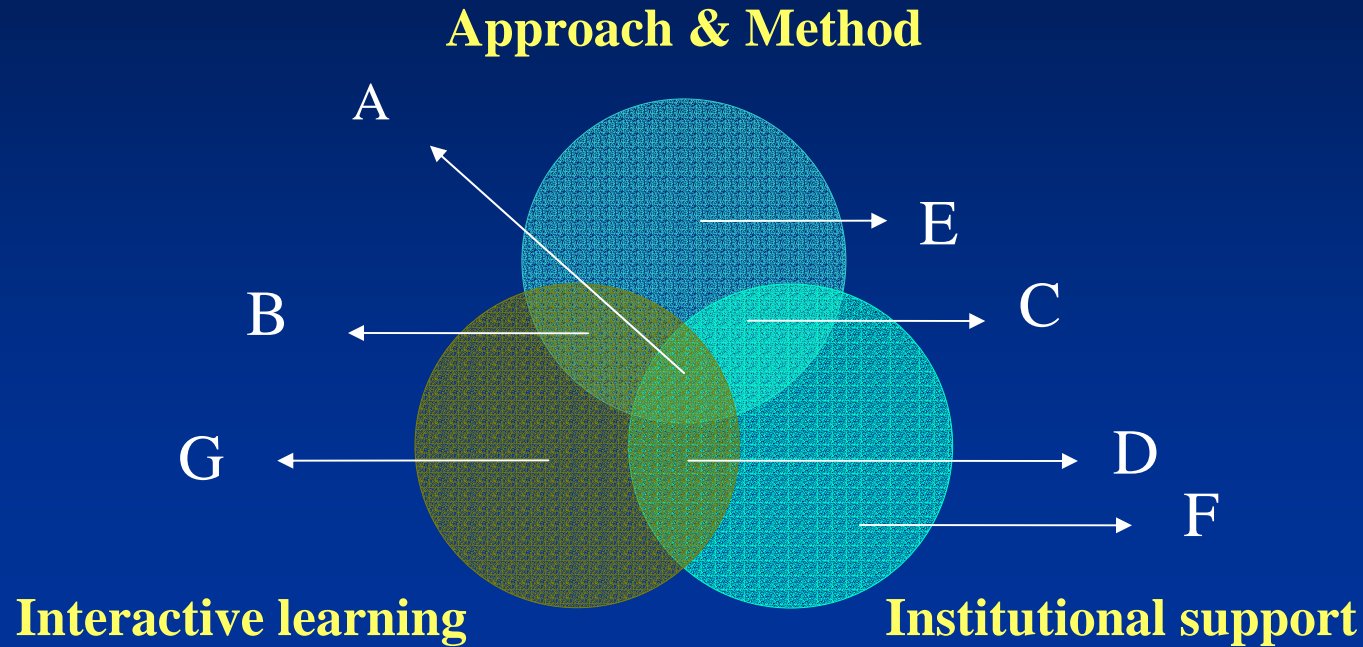


# Stakeholder and public

- Stakeholders relate only to a specific plan or program, while public include all non government communities
- Public stakeholders can be grouped into :  
unorganized (can not be represented by others);  
organized (represented by leader/member); and  
pseudo-organized (has no representatives)
- Relevant public are all group representatives or individuals in the community which should be involved in development (J. Clayton, 1985)



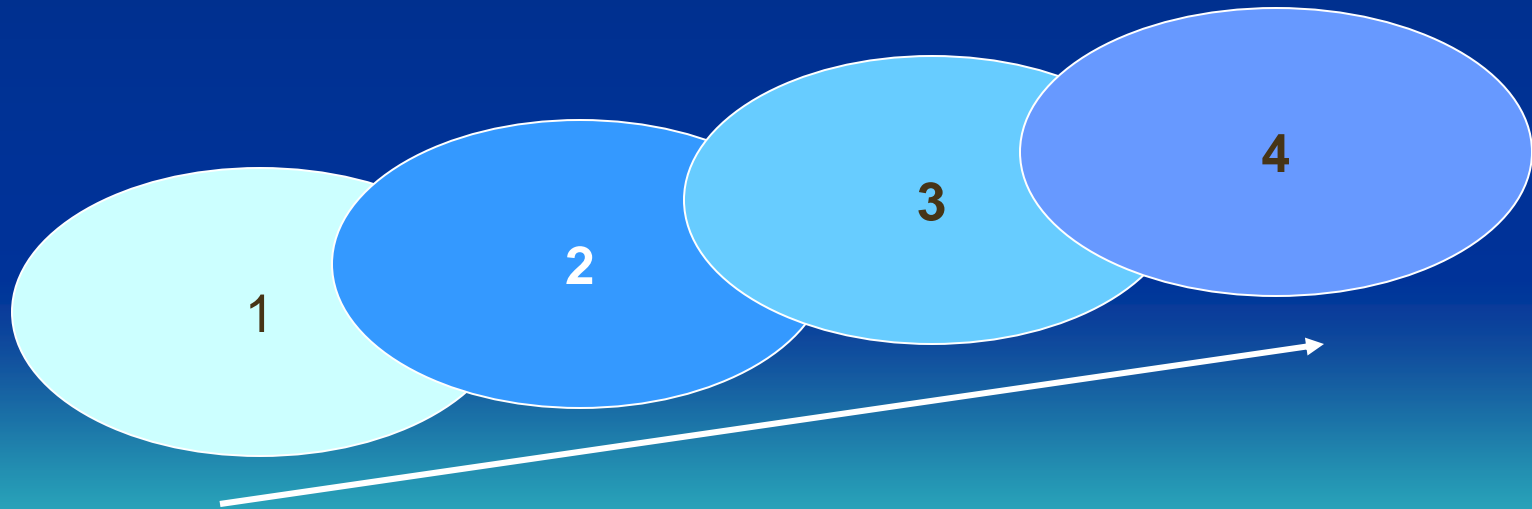
# Participation framework



*(P.Joles,N & R.Chambers,1993.Towards Learning Paradigm)*

# Information to share control

1. Being informed about the decision (information)
2. Being heard before decision (involvement)
3. Influencing the decision (consensus)
4. Agree with the decision (share control)



# Phases and methods of participation process

- **Phases :**  
Initiating phase; Preparation phase;  
Implementation phase; Sustaining phase
- **Method :**  
Workshop based methods; Community based  
methods; Methods of stakeholders  
consultation; Methods of social analysis

*(World Bank Participation Sourcebook, 1996)*



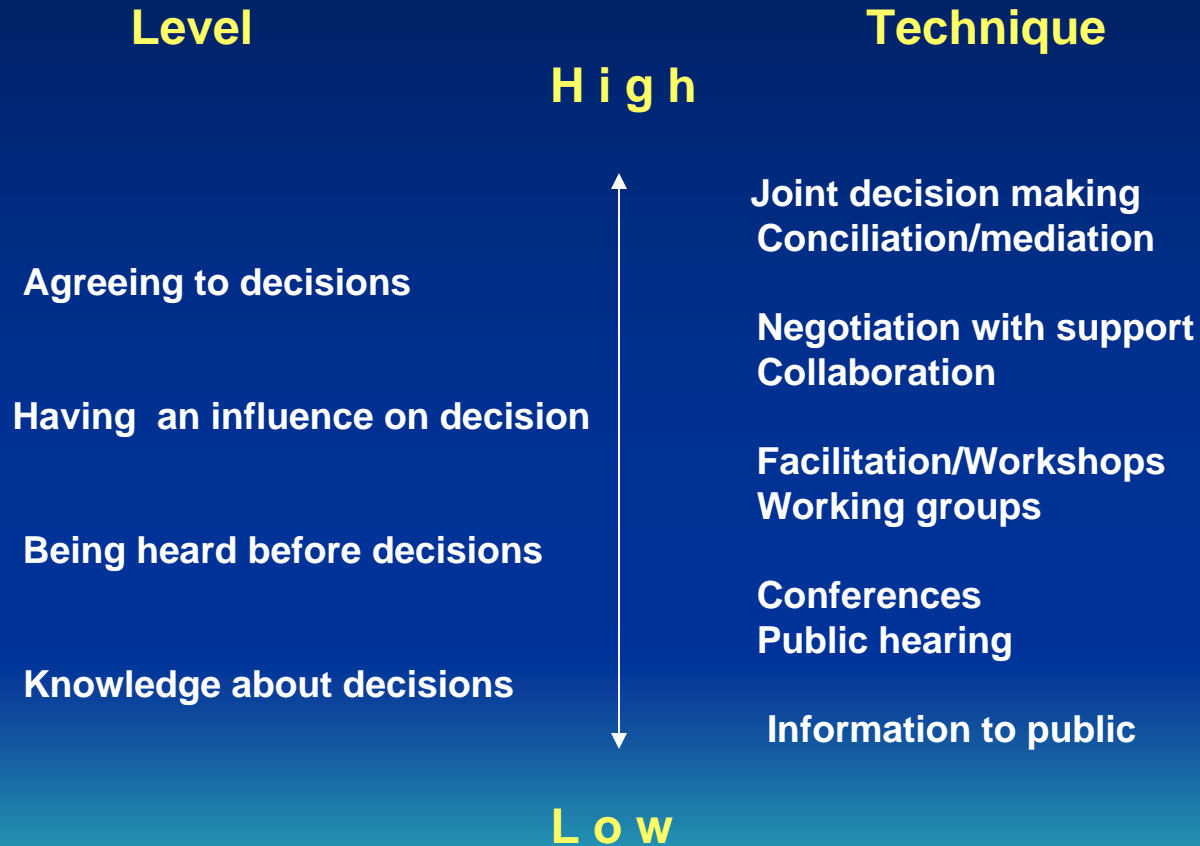
# Level of public participation

8. Public control	<b>Degree of full control</b>
7. Delegation of authority	(6 – 8)
6. Partnership	
5. Collaboration	<b>Degree of participation</b>
4. Consultation	(3 – 5)
3. Information	
2. Therapy	<b>No participation</b>
1. Manipulation	(1 – 2)

*(Arnstein, 1969)*

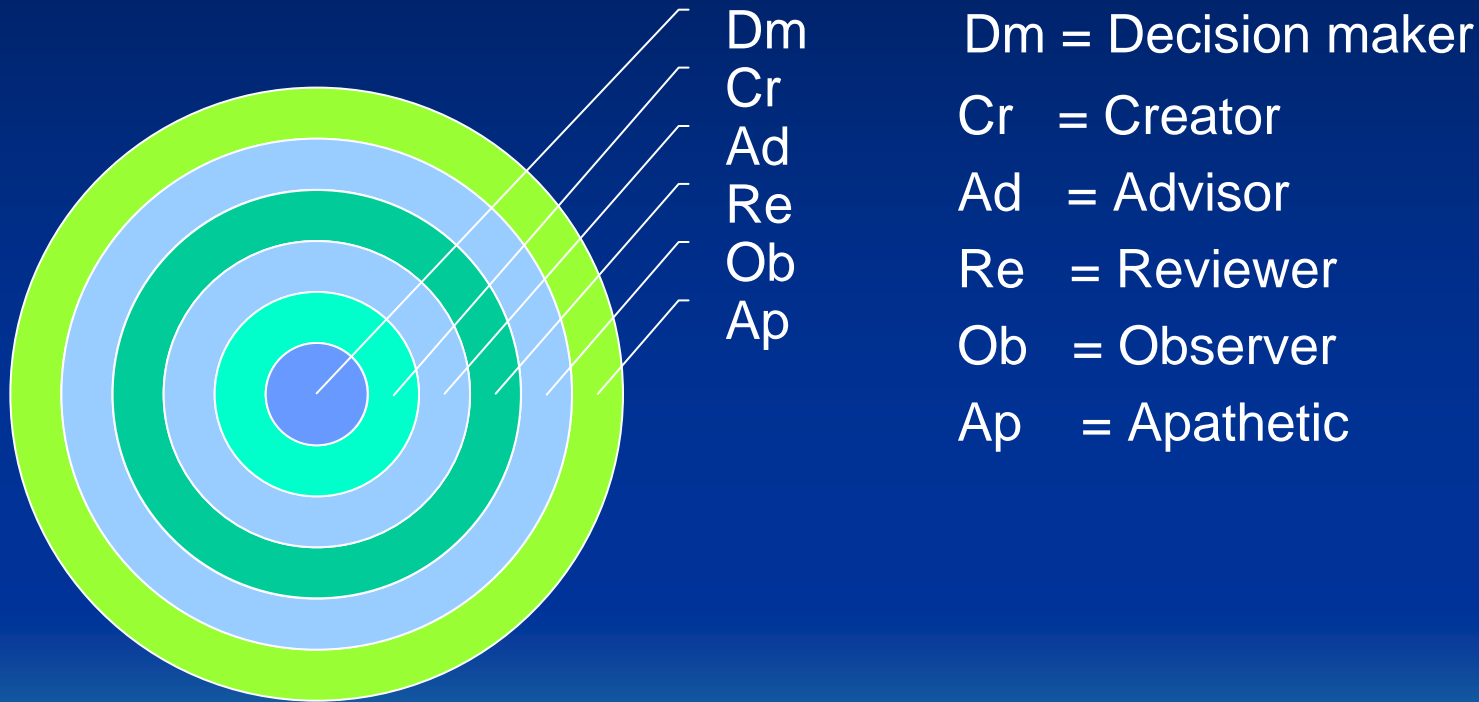


# Level - technique of participation





# Role in participation process



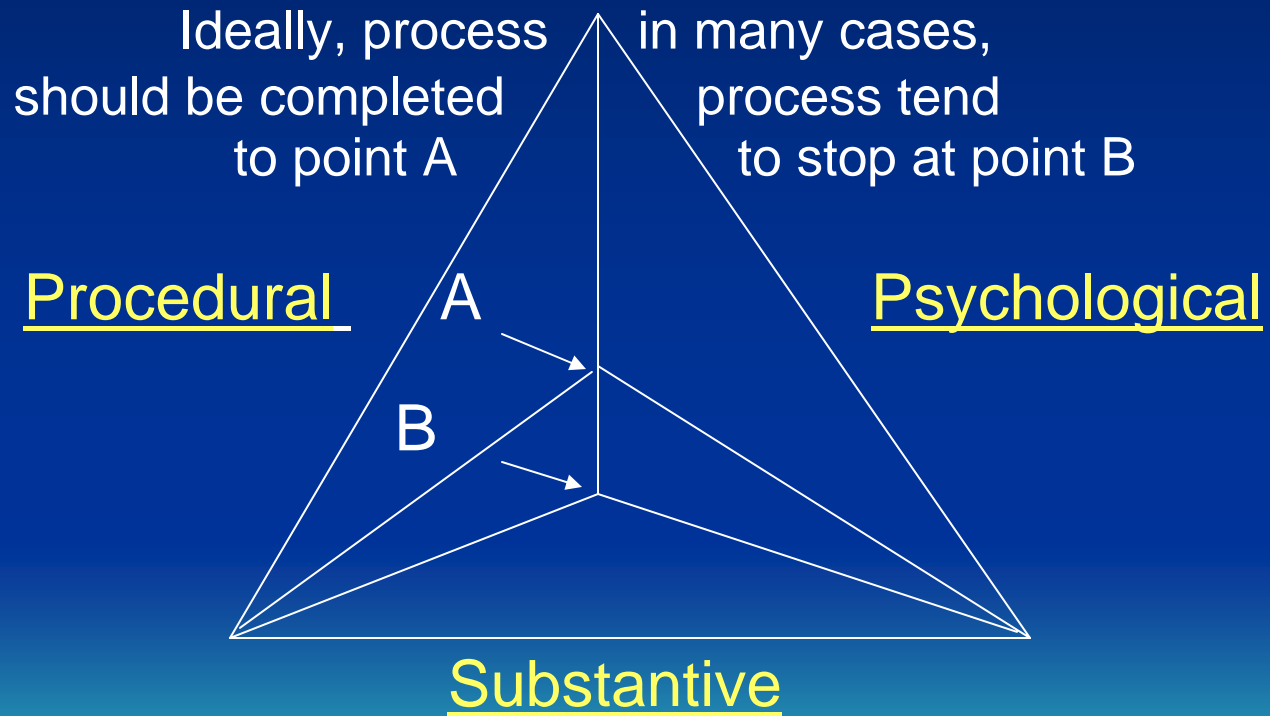
# Thinking process in participation

Question	Why	Who	What	How
Key decision				
Problem identification	v	v	v	
Alternative formulation			v	v
Impact assessment		v	v	
Evaluation & selection of alternatives		v		v

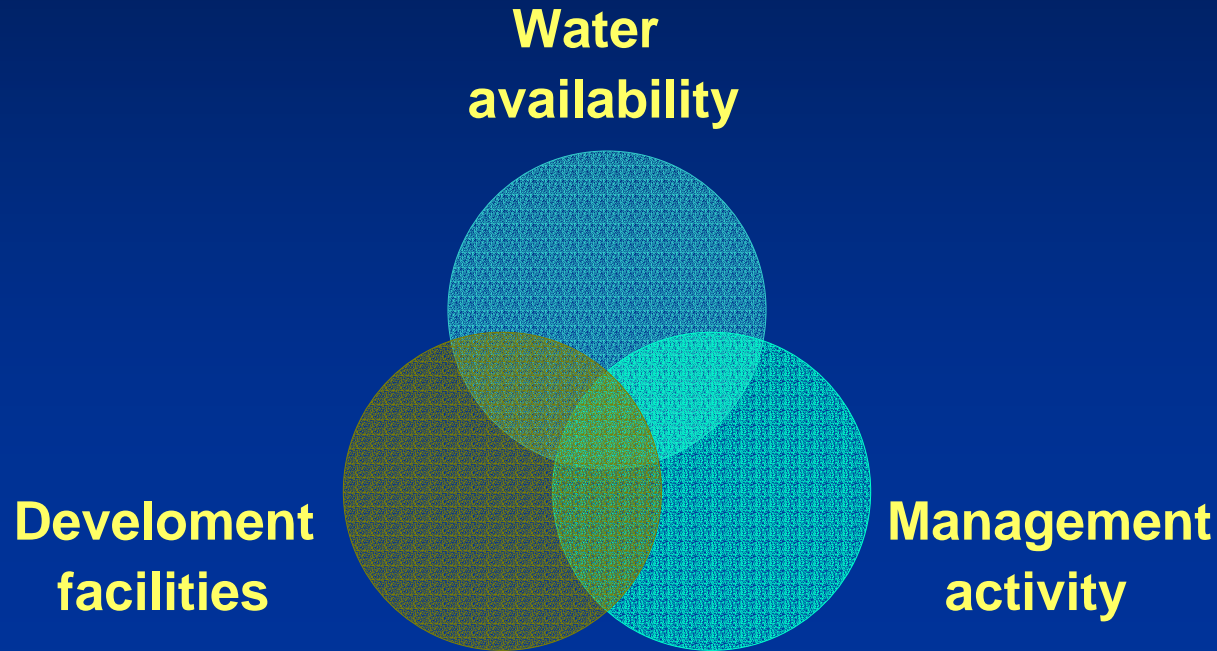


# Elements in goal achievement

## Satisfaction triangle



# Elements supporting performance in participation



*(Ochi Yasuhiro, 2004)*

# Technique of MSP in participation (1)

## Explore :

- Rich picture
- Brainstorming
- Visioning
- Questioner & Survey

## Explore & Analysis :

- Mind mapping
- Cause & effect mapping
- Historical analysis
- Locality Mapping
- Focus group
- Interview

# Technique of MSP in participation (2)

## Analysis :

- Flow diagram
- SWOT analysis
- Institutional linkage
- Information tabulation

## Analysis & Decision :

- Matrix analysis
- Issue analysis
- Interrelationship diagram

## Decision:

- Nominal group
- Action planning

# Spectrum of public participation

< **Target** >

**Inform**

**Consult**

**Involve**

**Partner**

**Empower**

**Target** . . . . .

balance  
objective  
info,  
help to  
solve  
problem

feedback,  
analysis,  
solution  
alternatives

direct  
partnership  
with public,  
aspiration is  
understood/  
be paid  
attention

partnership  
with public  
in making  
decision/  
problem  
solving

leave  
the final  
decision  
to the  
public



# Spectrum of public participation

## < Promise >

**Inform**

**Consult**

**Involve**

**Partner**

**Empower**

**Promise . . . . .**

will be  
informed

informed,  
public  
opinion is  
heard &  
taken into  
consider-  
ation

public  
opinion  
reflected  
in the  
alternative/  
decision  
making

opinion  
asked  
for the  
formulation  
of solution &  
decision  
making

public  
decision  
will be  
put into  
reality





# Spectrum of public participation

## < Instrument >

**Inform**

**Consult**

**Involve**

**Partner**

**Empower**

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**Instruments . . . . .**

information,  
data,  
fact,  
website,  
explanation

feedback  
public  
hear  
comment,  
public  
hearing,  
survey

direct in-  
volvement,  
workshop,  
polling

jury,  
partnership,  
public advisory  
commission,  
consensus,  
role sharing  
in decision  
making

to form  
ballot,  
delegation  
of the  
decision

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# Characteristics of public participation

- **Socialization** ; to convey various information in detail to public on the initiative, plan or project
- **Consultation** ; to hear public opinion, government pay attention but decision made by government, considering public opinion
- **Consensus** ; joint decision making, public opinion is powerful in the decision made by government




# Tips for public participation

- Do not under estimate their capability
- Give priority to their opinion, do not super-impose with our ideas or opinion
- Reduce big problem into bite chunks, so it can be easily understood and solved
- Help widen their perception on the alternatives and explain the implication
- Show realistic results, establish steps to enable them to achieve successful result
- Formulate meaningful plan and gear it toward real actions



# Categories of performance measures

- **Effectiveness** (degree to which the process output to the conforms the requirement )
  - **Efficiency** (degree to which the process produces the required output at minimum cost)
  - **Quality** (degree to which a product/service meets the customer requirements and expectations)
  - **Timelines** (measures whether a unit of work was done correctly and on timer)
  - **Productivity** (value added by the process divided by the value of labor and capital)
  - **Safety** (measures of overall safety of the process and working environment)
- 

# Motto in public participation

- Arriens, W.L. (2004)

*You tell me, I may forget*

*You show me, I can remember*

*You involve me, I will learn*

- Guggenheim, S. (2005)

*The people most affected by “development”*

*must participate in the development*

*decision making*



# The case of Cil - Cis, West Java.

- To reduce flood hazard in Jakarta, peak flow of Ciliwung diverted into Cisadane through connecting canal at the nearest distance between the two rivers in Bogor
- Various reaction came from several NGO and legislative in Tangerang, Banten.
- Different opinion & proposal from NGO are : a.o. (a) worry of change of Cis. characteristics; (b) propose normalization of down stream Cis.; (c) worry of flood hazard in Cis, need FS; (d) propose construction of reservoir; and (e) diversion of flow need to be reviewed.
- Result of public participation and stake holders dialogue was reviewed and cancellation of the project



# NGO opinions and proposals

No	NGO	Opinion	Proposal
1.	Pawang	Change the characteristics of Citanduy river	Optimization of flood control in Jakarta
2.	Yayasan Hijau	Agree, water utilized for irrigation and drinking water	Down stream & embankment
3.	TDS	Increase hazard of flood in Citanduy	Conduct project feasibility study
4.	Formatang	Prevent abrasion & use of additional water from Ciliwung	Construction of water reservoir
5.	LKP	River normalization & reservoir OK, connection need review	Conduct feasibility study
6.	TGW	Worry about increase of flood hazard in Tangerang	Conduct feasibility study

# The case of Citanduy, West Java

- Laguna Segara Anakan (Cilacap, Central Java) was heavily silted by huge sedimentation of Citanduy (Banjar, District, West Java).
- The government planned to divert the river flow into Nusa Were, South Sea, near fisherman village and tourism resort in Banjar District, West Java.
- Strong objection from NGO, fishermen, tourism association, legislative and Local Government in Banjar District, West Java.
- Public participation and multi stakeholders dialogue had been implemented for many years, which finally resulting in cancellation of the project.





# Issues in Citanduy case

Location	Issues		
	Environmental impact	Land aquisition	Siltation in estuary
East & west coast of Nusa Were	Fishermen, NGO, Loc. Govn, Tourist Asc.	x	x
Village of Ciawali	x	Land owners & tenant	x
Village of Majingklak	x	x	Fishermen mobility

# The case of R. Bringin, Central Java

- Normalization of river Bringin in Semarang, Central Java was opposed due to a centralistic policy, no involvement of public stakeholders
- The project was not public accountable and people reaction was disturbing the project implementation.
- Step should be taken through public participation and find decision with high public acceptance
- In water resources planning, there should be appropriate approach to anticipate rejection, applying the information -aspiration, consultation or consensus approach, with smart consideration.



# The case of Alastuwo, Central Java

- Alastuwo village is short of water, the village then connected to abundant source of water, but piped away by water company, the village is again short of water
- The injustice water allocation and distribution stimulate and motivate the people to enforce public participation.
- Public participation engaged and multi stakeholders dialogue facilitated by Local Development Project
- The result is the construction of water infrastructure and step was taken to ensure that water is distributed fairly.



# The case of Lake Tempe, Sulawesi

- Flood in 2002 motivated people involved in decision making, government-public dialog facilitated.
- Public consultation conducted as socialization, public opinion not accommodated, implementation schedule & financing in the hand of central government
- The consultant conduct public hearing, more like a data colleting activity, no alternative solution was consulted.
- The flood issue shifted into environment, process continued as participatory planning
- Joint decision made, resulting in stack of programs, but no guarantee for implementation due to limited budget.



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*Note : Italics, in Anonymous (2003) & UN (2003)*



*Thank you for you kind  
attention*

