

# PROVISION OF CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION IN KAYULOE BARAT VILLAGE, JENEPONTO, SOUTH SULAWESI

*(Penyediaan air bersih dan sanitasi di Desa Kayuloe Barat,  
Jeneponto, Sulawesi Selatan)*

**Area:** Dusun Batutarang & Dusun Pa'Bentangan, Desa Kayuloe Barat, Jeneponto, Sulawesi Selatan.

**NGO:** Lembaga Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat (LEPPSEM)

## **Background**



Kayuloe Barat village in Turatea sub district, Jeneponto South Sulawesi suffers from long term drought every year.

A programme emerging for the ACCESS supported community led assessment and planning process (CLAPP) aims to increase the quality of life of the poor

in the community though the provision of potable water. The main activity is to construct a water supply system using a bored well, distribution pipes and water storage tanks. A Water Management Committee will also be established to maintain and manage the system. To increase the capacity of Water Management Committee, the project will conduct training on organizational management and technical training to effectively operate the system.

During the case study development, a large gathering of the community resulted in a community consultation instead of a focus group discussion. The community discussion involved 23 men, 28 women and 2 NGO representatives facilitated by 2 ACCESS representatives. Following discussion with the larger group, it was split into individual female and male groups for further discussion.

According to the respondents, 99% of the village are farmers. They rely on seasonal crops of corn and rice. In the dry season the village wells are dry and village women can spend anywhere between one hour and 10 hours fetching water. Queues at the nearest wells (about 1km away) are long and women often have to wait for hours to fill their water carriers, particularly when the water table falls and water is reduced to a trickle. According to the villagers, clean water is the major issue affecting the village. They see this as the major barrier to overcoming poverty. Both women and men say that women spend too long fetching water, meaning they were unable to engage in other economic activities or to help their husbands.

Some members of the discussion said they often had to purchase water – and this could amount to Rp 6000 (\$1) each day. The clean water programme is designed to provide water to 200 families from the two neighbouring hamlets. During the dry season up to 50% of the male population migrates out of the area to find work to support their families, many working as rickshaw drivers in Makassar.

The community members said they had worked with LEPPSEM on other occasions, but found much more participation in this programme. The *Kepala Desa* (village head) is extremely supportive of the process.

Women members of the discussion said they were approached directly to have input into the programme. They said on during previous government-funded programmes this had not occurred.

## Case Study 1

### Village head sees possibility for community-led development in the future

Bapak M. Ilyas Lili has witnessed a great level of positive change in his village and he hopes to ensure that this change will continue.

The head of Kayuloe Barat village in the Jeneponto district of South Sulawesi, Bapak Ilyas has actively supported a community-led clean water programme being facilitated by local NGO LEPPSEM. The ACCESS-funded programme will provide clean water to 200 families in two hamlets (*Dusun Pa'Bentengan & Dusun Batutarang*) and as a result ease the pressure on women who spend several hours each day lining up and collecting water from the nearest water source over one kilometre away.



Bapak Ilyas said he has already learnt a lot from the community-led programme and he hopes that he can influence a similar approach to future programmes in his village.

“I think this type of programme should continue,” he said. “What we have learnt should continue so that we can overcome poverty here.”

Villagers from all the hamlets of Kayuloe Barat were universal in their identification of clean water as being the first step in helping to overcome poverty in the village. A lack of water during the long hot season results in up to 50% of the male population migrating from the village in search of work to support their families. The vast majority end up in the South Sulawesi capital Makassar working as tricycle drivers, motorbike taxi drivers and labourers. In the Pa'Bentengan and Batutarang hamlets the fields are little more than hard-baked clay terraces, with only small crops of chillies, onions and leafy vegetables surviving the drought. While the men migrate out of the village, women and children spend anywhere up to 10 hours a day collecting water from the rapidly depleting water sources nearby the hamlets.

Bapak Ilyas said the LEPPSEM programme was similar to a local government poverty reduction project (called P2KP) which was also designed to assist the poor through programmes such as irrigation. He said this project, through which funding will be available direct to villages from the Jeneponto Kabupaten government, was in the early planning stages.

“It is still in process, but thankfully here we have learnt a lot from the data collected by the NGO,” he said. “The community here has been directly involved in the (LEPPSEM) programme and this should help in the future. The community is already aware of the process and in the future they will want to be involved.”

Bapak Ilyas said the district and kabupaten governments had not yet visited Kayuloe village to see the LEPPSEM project for themselves, but he hopes this will happen in the future.

*Jeneponto, South Sulawesi, 25/08/04*

## Case Study 2

### Clean water programme to empower the community and reduce poverty

Village Map of Dusun Batutarang & Dusun Pa'Bentangan



*Community members from two small neighbouring hamlets in Kayuloe Barat village in South Sulawesi say they feel empowered by a community-led development programme that has been underway in their area for the past year.*

*The ACCESS-funded clean water programme is being facilitated by local NGO LEPPSEM (Lembaga Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat) and aims to provide*

*clean water to 200 families through the drilling of a well connected to a series of water storage ponds.*

*Kayuloe Barat lies in the dry hinterland of South Sulawesi. During the hot season – July to November – the land is baked hard and non-productive. Many hamlets in this village have no dry season water access and two of the worst affected hamlets are Dusun Pa'Bentangan and Dusun Batutarang. During the height of the dry season local water sources are reduced to a trickle and women can spend anywhere up to 10 hours a day lining up and collecting water for cooking and drinking.*

*For this reason villagers from Kayuloe Barat prioritised the hamlets of Pa'Bentangan and Batutarang for the clean water programme. Over the past year the community has been involved in community-led poverty surveys, data collection and organisation. Drilling of the well has not yet begun, but the community is in the process of organising tendering of the job.*

#### **How do you feel that this programme has helped to empower the community, particularly the poor and women?**

**Mohammad Yusuf, 34, farmer:** This programme is different to programmes we have experienced in the past. The programme is aimed from the bottom up and the planning and funding has come directly to the community, not via the government. This is very appropriate because we as the community have been able to identify our own needs.

**Hildawati, 34, housewife:** Our experience with this programme is that everyone has been involved and the NGO came directly to the women. Women have not only been involved in discussions, they have also been involved in the physical work (collecting materials for the well). We are very happy because what was promised is actually happening. If we don't have clean water our village will never develop. Before women were never included, programmes were only for specified people.

**Sainal, petani:** We have been involved right from the beginning. The community carried out its own surveys and set up the programme. We formed groups and a meeting schedule. We were able to identify the root problem for poverty here – and that is clean water. We feel like we own this programme. Before all the responsibility was in the hands of the government, but now we are responsible for improving things not the government. We have learnt how to form groups and so, god willing, if there is another programme in a year's time we will be able to use what we have learned.

**M. Ilyas Lili, head of the village:** The community is now preparing to tender for someone to drill the well. We've had wells drilled here before and they have failed. They are only good in the wet season. We will seek three tenders but we'll make a contract so that they are responsible. We won't pay if they don't find water. There has to be a result. We will look at the equipment and the way they intend to operate before we choose the best one.

**Nurhayati, 20:** Women have joined in every stage. We joined in all the meetings and we helped collect data going from house to house and we were involved in the village survey. The women and the men joined together. I think this helped the women form a close relationship with the NGO.

### **Why is clean water important for reducing poverty in the village?**



**Sannai Tompo, head of Batutarang hamlet:** There's a saying that "If there is no clean water then the community is also not clean". I myself have not had a bath for three days. More than 50% of the men have already left the village to find work in the city. The women spend all their time collecting water – this can take all day. Because of this they have no time to engage in other activities; they can't help their husbands.

**Hildawati:** Women can spend between 1 hour and 10 hours collecting water. When we walk to the well we have to line up. This hamlet is different to other hamlets – if we have a party (ceremony) we need to buy water. If the well is low we have to buy water even if there isn't a party. It costs about Rp500 per litre. Some households pay up to Rp6000 a day for water. The women have to collect the water because the men have to go out and earn a living. If the men go and collect the water, then how will the women eat?

**Sainal:** Our wives spend too long waiting for water so that they can't help their husbands in the fields. It affects our children too. If it takes two hours or more to collect water, they have to get up at 4am but there's no time to take a bath before school – we have to send out children to school without a bath!

**M. Ilyas Lili:** There is still an attitude of sharing in this village (*gotong royong*). We still use a share system (*garap*) to divide the results of the crops amongst the villagers. Because of this the most important thing for us is not capital – but clean water. If the women do not have to spend so long collecting water then they can do other things like organise a tailor business or sell good at the market. That would be the next step and there is not enough capital for that yet – the first step is clean water.

**Sannai Tompo:** If the water source is good enough we can then think about irrigation and grow crops in the dry season. We don't want to think about that yet though – let's wait and see what happens when they drill the well.

*Jenepono, South Sulawesi, 25/08/04*