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Participatory workshop on bottom – up study contributing
to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals:
Surabaya case study

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to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals:
Surabaya case study

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Participatory workshop on Bottom – up study contributing to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals: Surabaya case study

Project Report



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FOREWORD

This study has been conducted under a big Project umbrella, Sustainability Transformation beyond 2015 (Post 2015) supported by the Ministry of Environment, Japan. Main objectives of the project are, to contribute an input to the UN debate on establishing the post-2015 development agenda, to promote trans-disciplinary research facilitating the transformation towards sustainable Japanese society, and finally to create a new trans-disciplinary epistemic community by promoting research-based collaboration¹.

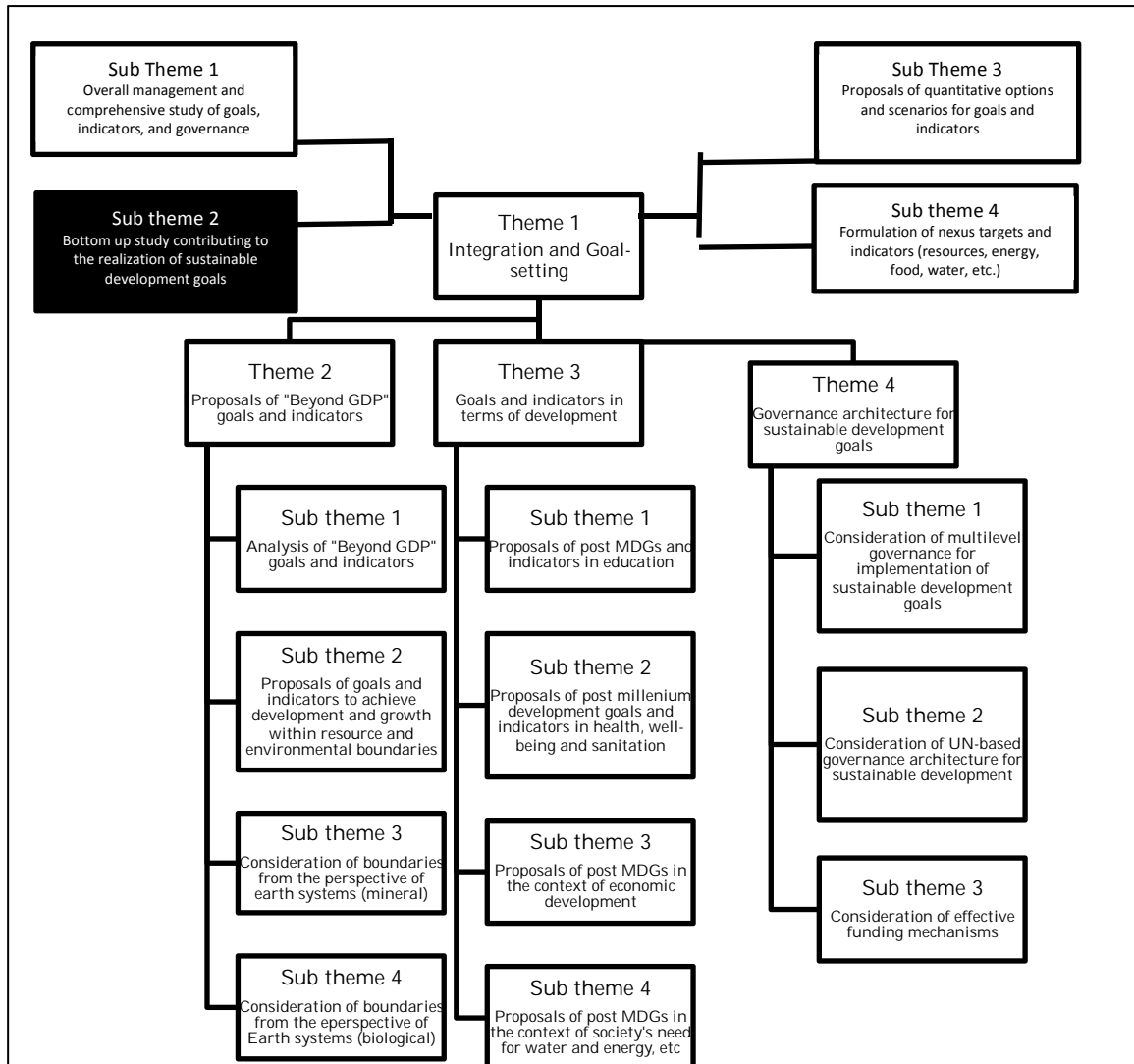


Figure 1 Framework of Post 2015 research project

The project has four themes; integration and goal setting, proposals of “beyond GDP” goals and indicators, goals and indicators in terms of development, and governance architecture for sustainable development goals. Our study is the second sub theme of the first theme

¹ (Kanie, 2013)

focusing on Bottom – up study contributing to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals. A detailed framework of themes and sub themes is shown by figure 1.

PREFACE

The specific background of our study is the existence of challenges within the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including:

1. The abstract and various definition of sustainable development have led to lack of concreteness in the implementation
2. Different level of quality standards among countries
3. The “one-fits-all” approach is not suitable to facilitate the various conditions in the different countries and individuals.
4. The existence of gaps between goals and the reality in the society.

The specific aims of our study are:

1. Contribution to the development of strategy for development goals that is able to represent the society’s actual need and bringing this idea to national and international discussion.
2. With understanding of the importance of capacity development in the post MDGs, this research is aimed to contribute to the formulation of capacity evaluation and monitoring strategies.

This research is also hoped to give an opportunity for our respondents and research partners to voice their opinion on past reflection, current challenges, future needs and visions of their life. This will in turn, provide the basis for initiating effective action plan for capacity development in part of achieving development goals.

To provide a good understanding on the needs and challenges at the “bottom” the study is utilize the participatory workshop approach. Participatory workshop is an approach that allow where a number of people from a certain community actively voice their opinion. The workshop takes 4 days each time. It is planned to be conducted in three developing countries, once every year, and to be maintained for duration of 3 years. This particular report covers the findings from the first workshop in Surabaya City, Indonesia.

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ABBREVIATIONS

MDG's	Millennium Development Goals
IDR	Indonesian Rupiah
JPY	Japanese Yen
NC	Necessary Capacities
POST 2015	Project on sustainability transformation beyond 2015
PSL	Pusat Studi Lingkungan (Center of Environment Studies)
PWS	Participatory Workshop
Rusun	Rumah Susun (Flats)
RT	Rukun Tetangga (Neighborhood Association)
RW	Rukun Warga (Community Association)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
UPTD	Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah (Regional Technical Unit)
TNP2K	Office of Indonesian progress on poverty reduction acceleration program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MDG'S IN INDONESIA

Many countries have been quite late in taking measures and policies as part of the MDG adaptation. Some of the reasons were fear of the government-in-power that they will be criticized if they could not meet their set goals², or merely because it took some time for the country to gain awareness after being motivated by their development partners such as the UNDP³. Awareness improved as the MDG national reports become available and brought together many development communities. Indonesia is no exception in this matter. In the past several years, ambitious goals and acceleration programs on poverty, quality education, gender equality, maternal health, child mortality, communicable diseases, environmental sustainability and global partnership have been embedded in the national goals. There are many measures, including the TNP2K (office of Indonesian progress on poverty reduction acceleration program)⁴ and office of the president's special envoy on MDG's that have been undertaken to accelerate the achievement of development goals.

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who was elected as the president of Indonesia in 2004 (later on re-elected in 2009) was appointed as the co-chair of the MDG High Level Panel in June 2012 during the Rio+20 for his green initiatives. There were a number of schemes introduced during his governance (2004 – present) including the ASKESKIN, which is later changed name to JAMKESMAS, RASKIN, KPS, Program Keluarga Harapan, BOS, BSM, PNPM, and KUR. JAMKESMAS (abbreviated from *Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat*) is a tax-funded insurance targeting the poor and near poor⁵. RASKIN (abbreviated from *beras miskin*) is subsidy for food to increase rice affordability by the poor family⁶. KPS (abbreviated from *Kartu Perlindungan Sosial*) is a Social Protection Card distributed to the poor to identify their eligibility to have access to RASKIN and BLSM (abbreviated from *Bantuan Langsung Sementara*) or the unconditional cash transfer⁷. PNPM (abbreviated from *Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*) is a national program for community empowerment. Within PNPM program, there are sub programs to handle specific issues in communities such as improvement of community participation in rural development programs, infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction programs, maternal and child health programs, and housing program⁸. BOS (abbreviated from *Bantuan Operasional Sekolah*) and BSM (*Bantuan Siswa Miskin*) are subsidies for poor children's education. KUR (abbreviated from *Kredit Usaha Rakyat*) is government micro credit program intended to provide the poor with access to affordable credit⁹. Due to the voluntary nature of MDG, Indonesia MDG Awards

² (Chatterjee, 2013)

³ (Joshi, 2013)

⁴ (Nazara, 2013)

⁵ (ILO, 2012)

⁶ (Bureau of Logistics, 2010)

⁷ (Nazara, 2013)

⁸ (TNP2K)

⁹ (Coordinating ministry for the economy, 2013)

was held in 2012 to acknowledge programs that has been dedicated and contributed to the acceleration of the national efforts to achieve the health improvement MDG target. Among which is, “The Nusantara Enlightenment” who send teams of doctors, nurses and paramedics to remote villages, a replication of the successful program “Indonesia Teaches” where young Indonesians are recruited and trained to work as teachers in remote provinces¹⁰. The president also established a special envoy office especially appointed for the achievement of MDG and post MDG 2015. He declared in a number of opportunities about his optimistic view that Indonesia will be able to achieve the goals in time including at the opening of regional meeting and stakeholder consultation on the post-2015 development agenda in Bali 2012¹¹.

Table 1 Indonesian national programs on health, poverty, and education

Scheme name abbreviation	Scheme name in Bahasa	Scheme purposes and targets
JAMKESMAS	Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat	Tax-funded insurance targeting the poor and near poor
KPS	<i>Kartu Perlindungan Sosial</i>	Social Protection Card distributed to the poor to identify their eligibility to have access to RASKIN and BLSM
RASKIN	<i>Beras miskin</i>	Subsidy for food to increase rice affordability by the poor family
BLSM	<i>Bantuan Langsung Sementara</i>	Unconditional cash transfer
PNPM	<i>Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat</i>	National program for community empowerment
BOS	<i>Bantuan Operasional Sekolah</i>	Subsidies for school operational costs
BSM	<i>Bantuan Siswa Miskin</i>	Subsidies for poor children's education
KUR	<i>Kredit Usaha Rakyat</i>	Government micro credit program intended to provide the poor with access to affordable credit

According to the ADB's Asia Pacific MDG report 2013, Indonesia indeed would be an early achiever some of the MDG goals including reducing the 1.25 USD/day poverty, enrollment and completion in primary education, gender equality in primary and secondary education, reducing tuberculosis incidence and its prevalence, and preserving the protected area. Indonesia is also on track with the gender equality in tertiary education, improving mortality of children under 5 years old, providing skilled birth attendance, antenatal care and safe drinking water. However, it is quite slow in improving the country line poverty, reducing underweight children, providing quality education, improving maternal and infant mortality,

¹⁰ (antaranews, 2013)

¹¹ (Yudhoyono, 2012)

stopping HIV prevalence, reducing CO₂ emissions per GDP and proving basic sanitation. One of the goals is actually going in the opposite direction, which is forest recovery¹².

Deforestation has been a long major problem in Indonesia. Biomass burning in Indonesian forests is not only the main source of Indonesian CO₂ emission, but it has also caused haze problems to neighboring countries such as Singapore and Malaysia. The deforestation has also threatened the life of the Indonesian indigenous endangered species, the orangutans. Measures such as the establishment of REDD+ agency and banning on the clearing of tropical forests in Indonesia have been taken to tackle deforestation¹³.

SURABAYA ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Indonesia has 34 provinces. A province is subdivided into regencies (*kabupaten*) and cities (*kota*). There are 29 regencies and 9 cities in East Java Province. Surabaya is one of the 9 cities, as well as the capital city of East Java. Surabaya province is further divided into 31 districts (*kecamatan*). These districts are grouped into 5 areas; Central Surabaya, East Surabaya, West Surabaya, North Surabaya and South Surabaya. Each district is then divided into administrative villages (*kelurahan*). Village is the lowest level of government administrative in Indonesia. A village is made of *Rukun-Warga* or RT (community groups) and RT is made of *Rukun-Tetangga* or RW (neighborhood groups). Figure 2 summarizes the administrative structure of Surabaya.

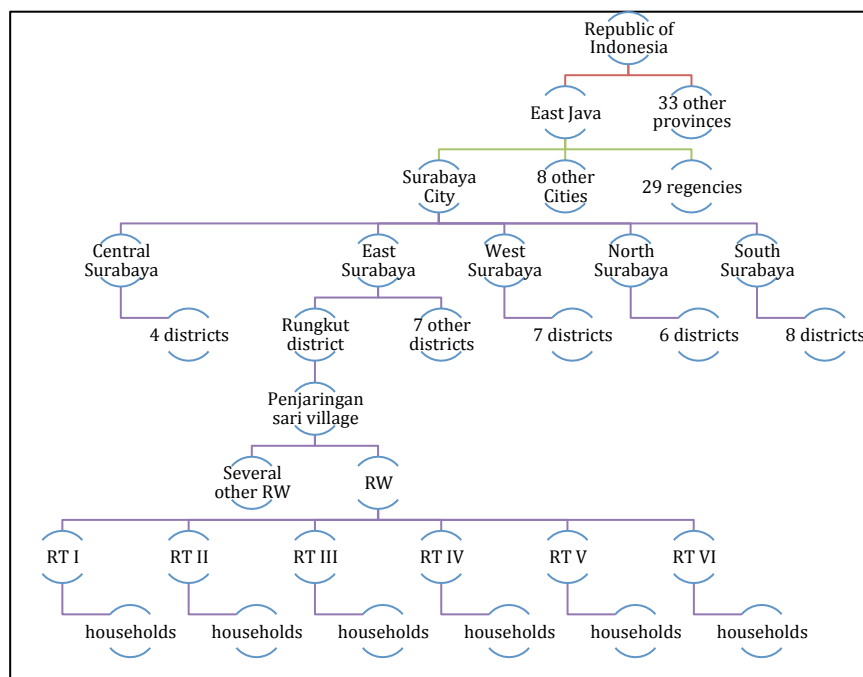


Figure 2 Surabaya administrative structure

The community participated in the workshop held for this study belongs to an RW under Penjaringan sari administrative village. Participants were selected randomly from the 6 RTs under this RW.

¹² (UN-ESCAP, ADB, UNDP, 2013)

¹³ (CIFOR, 2013)

KEY ISSUES FOUND IN THE TARGETED COMMUNITY

One of the main outcomes from the workshop was the identification of the key issues existing in the community. These were agreed by majority of the participants in the workshop through hearing individual voices, group discussion, and voting to see if these were indeed represents majority opinion of the participants.

1. Low quality of water supply due to low quality of the sources and/or the cleanliness of the storage tank in each flat.
2. Blocked gutter of the sewage causing unpleasant smell and related diseases
3. Non-separated waste,
4. Unstable income
5. Lack of communication and harmony within the community and between the residents the community leaders

Although it was not the majority of the voice, there were also some issues raised on the problem of using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

Box 1 Indonesian Government Project on LPG conversion

WLPGA (World Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association) together with the United Nations promoted energy conversion program called “cooking for life”. There have been several initiatives around the world to encourage the use of LPG in domestic application; one of these was in Indonesia, which started in 2007. The program was mainly to reduce the heavy subsidy to kerosene and to solve the problem of inappropriate subsidy beneficiaries such as the industry and smuggling of subsidized kerosene. There were 50,000,000 end user of kerosene and the project was to convert all of them into using LPG.

The project took off from a rough path due to asymmetry of information and different interest of stakeholders. Demonstration across the country occurred in May 2007. Inflation occurred as the kerosene was withdrawn from the market. Kerosene price increased by 1.5 to 2 times of the original price. The inflation rate in 2008 was 11.6%, and 1.16 of it was caused by the scarcity of LPG. By providing buffer and better socialization and workshops about the project, these problems were solved.

Although the initial problems have been addressed, the challenges in of safety assurance and meeting increasing demand would be expected. To overcome those expected challenges, the following measures should be taken:

1. Safety and product specification has to be assured through value chains
2. Audit to implement good safety practice in all distribution node and held best practice workshop with all stakeholders for improvements periodically

source: (PT Pertamina & World LP Gas Association, 2012)

CHAPTER 1 TARGETED COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Surabaya population is 2.9 million in 2010 with almost equal composition of male and female residents. The area of the city is 33 hectares and density of nearly 9000/Km. 33% of the population is within the productive age of 15 to 54 years old. Surabaya's annual economic growth (6%) is higher than the national average (5.74%), mainly due to the trade, service and communication sectors¹⁴. One of the advantages that Surabaya has is its geographical location that allows the city to host the main seaport, airport and railways of eastern Java to the surrounding cities as well as to the international trade access.



Figure 3 Location of Surabaya city in Indonesia

The selection of community to be involved in the WPS was based on whether there are possible challenges in water (clean water supply, waste water treatment, sanitation), waste (waste management: waste segregation, collection, treatment), energy (electricity, cooking gas, kerosene, gasoline, or other commonly used form of energy), food, or employment in terms of their availability and affordability, connectivity, efficiency, diversity, inclusiveness, equity, justice, and security. The process of community selection was led by a local institution, University of Surabaya.

The selected community is the resident of government-subsidized flats in Surabaya. The flat complex is named after the street where it is located, Penjaringansari. The first dwellers of Penjaringansari flats were evicts from parts of the city due to the necessity of developing better infrastructure in the city, including Karang menjangan, Tapak Siring, Dukuh Kupang, and Putat Jaya area. Penjaringansari flats were built gradually. The first blocks (Penjaringansari I) consist of A, B, C buildings. Penjaringansari I flat was occupied gradually between the year 1996 to 2000. The second blocks (Penjaringansari II) consist of D, E, F buildings. Penjaringansari II was occupied by mainly people evicted from riverbanks in Kali Jagir, Panjang Jiwo, Nginden Intan, and Semampir. The relocation took place between 2001 and 2002. Figure 3 shows the location of eviction area. The red points are the location where the people formerly lived. The orange houses are the Penjaringansari I and Penjaringansari II

¹⁴ (Surabaya Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012)

flats. The black lines connects the location of eviction area to Penjaringan sari I buildings and the green lines connects the location of eviction area to Penjaringan sari II buildings.

The resident of Penjaringan sari I was not facilitated by electricity, so they took it from the grid by themselves. On the other hand, buildings in Penjaringan sari II were already facilitated by a proper electricity service. The baseline electricity power is 450 Kwh but some families require 900 Kwh. For this purpose, resident may pay personally for the upgrade. Based on the government regulation, residents of Penjaringan sari flats may only rent the flats by the regulated rent price, for 9 years. After 9 years, they would be asked to seek for other shelters. The rent price differs in different complex and floor. Those who live in the lower floor have to pay more than those who live in the higher floors. Also, those who live in the newer buildings have to pay more than those who live in the older buildings.



Figure 4 Eviction area and flat location

The targeted group of age is around the age of 30 to 50 years old with the assumption that this group of age has responsibility of providing a living for his or her family both in physical and material ways. Moreover, the targeted group of age is assumed to still actively involve in the community during the implementation period of MDG post 2015.

Table 2 Participants' household attributes

Household characteristics	Average or %	Std.	Min	Max
Number of household member	3.90	1.06	2	6
Number of children	1.40	0.95	0	4
Monthly income in Indonesian Rupiah (IDR)	1,413,438	516,281	500,000	2,500,000
Monthly household utility expenses (IDR)				
Rent	48,344	66,337	10,000	400,000
Water bill	29,859	10,729	10,000	50,000
Electricity bill	66,844	27,464	20,000	125,000

CHAPTER 2 METHODOLOGY

WORKSHOP METHODOLOGY

To respond to the diversity of society's different level of development, participatory workshop (PWS) was selected to accommodate multiple aspirations. The approach of bottom-up as the main approach is important because it allows the targeted group of people at the lower income level to express their ideas and concerns. This methodology was chosen in hope for better representation and implementation of MDGs post 2015 especially of the developing countries. During PWS, both parties (facilitators and participants) can discuss, exchange information, and get deeper understanding of MDGs. This includes, better understanding regarding the communities' opinion on the impact of the past MDG, main current challenges and future visions on the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each workshop was conducted for 2 days for each gender group. The workshop is planned to conduct once every year until the year 2015 for monitoring of any changes of capacity in the community.

Table 3 Activities of the first day participatory workshop

Time	Activity
9:00 – 9:15	Quiz time
9:15 – 10:15	Capacity and constraints
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee break
10:30 – 10:45	Voting session (tentative)
10:45 – 11:00	Workshop evaluation
11:00 – 11:15	Closing and winner announcement

Figure 5 shows the methodology framework of the participatory workshop. Activities within the workshop represents four steps; collection, selection, analysis, and conclusion. The inputs are merely some general topics brought up within the MDG and the outputs are necessary capacities, supporting policies, desired future, goals, target, challenges and constraints that the community either face or need.

Figure 5 Activities of the second day participatory workshop

Time	Activity
8:30 – 9:00	Reception
9:00 – 10:00	Opening
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee break
10:15 – 11:15	Priority, diversity and literacy observation
11:15 – 12:00	Availability, affordability, and quality assessment
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch break
13:00 – 14:00	Current challenges identification
14:00 – 14:15	Coffee break
14:15 – 14:30	Goal confirmation
14:30 – 14:45	Closing and evaluation

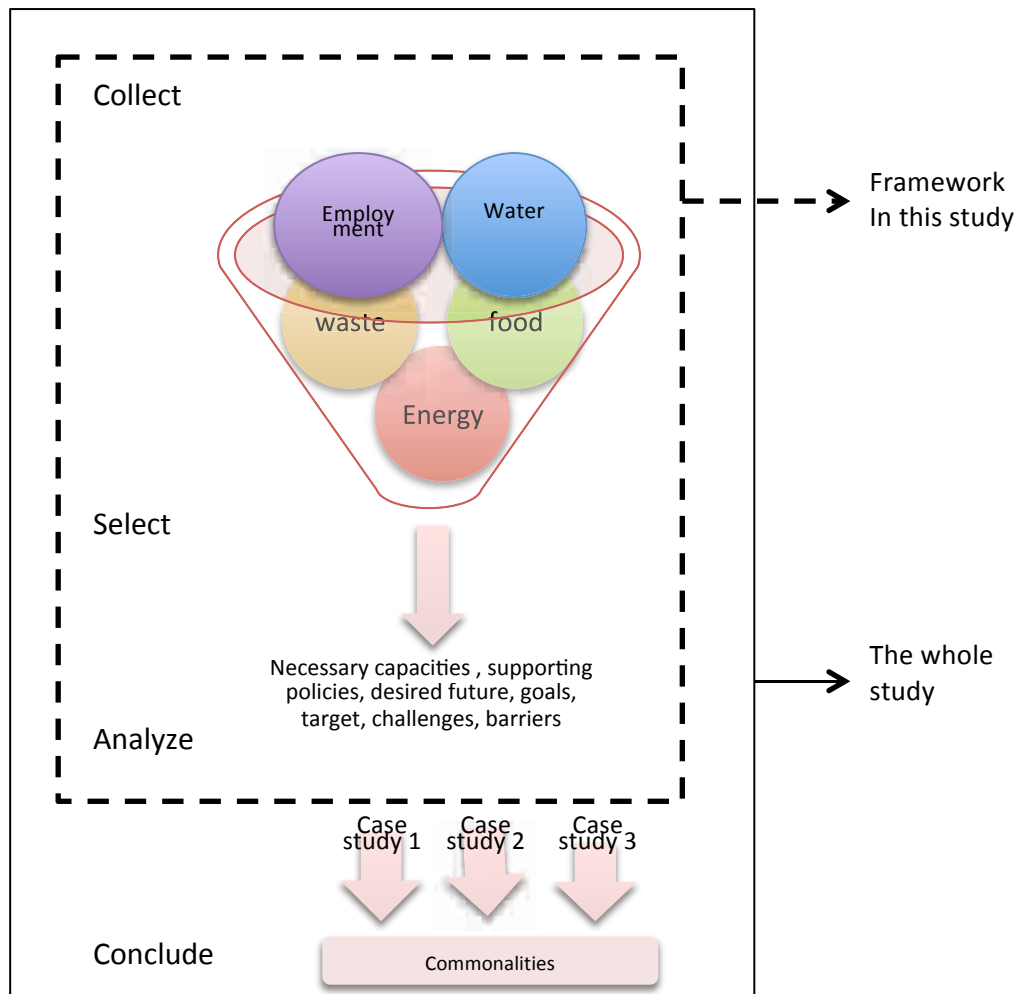


Figure 6 Methodology framework

This study acknowledges the weaknesses of Ad hoc data, including that it may not represent the whole people in the developing countries. Thus the result of one PWS conducted in one community is not to be generalized. This is why a second and potentially a third PWS are going to be held in different Asian developing countries. Hopefully commonalities among the results would become a better representation.

In this particular report, PWS was conducted in *Penjaringsari* community in Surabaya city, Indonesia. The participants did 6 sessions of the activities representing the four steps of the methodology framework to analyze MDG topics in their lives. The activities layouts are inspired by the UNESCO guidebook on participatory workshop tools for the young and the minorities¹⁵. Although the male and female groups were conducted separately, the following are the typical sessions of each group:

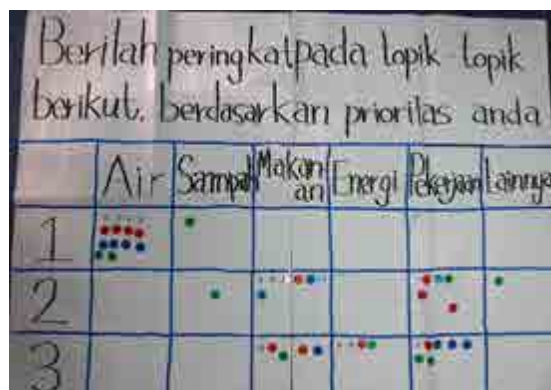
¹⁵ (Gawler, 2005)

Session 1. Introduction

In this session, participants were introduced with the aim of the PWS. Community leaders were also invited to the venue to encourage participants in expressing their voices. Introduction of the tools and necessary explanation to get familiar with the facilitators and the organizers were also presented to ensure a friendly and relaxed atmosphere, at the same time, to emphasize importance this PWS.

Session 2. Priority, diversity, availability, affordability, and quality identification

The first activity was to identify the priority of importance according to each participant regarding the topics in MDG. A space for “other” topics were also given incase the participants think that there are other topic that is more important but are not represented in the MDG.



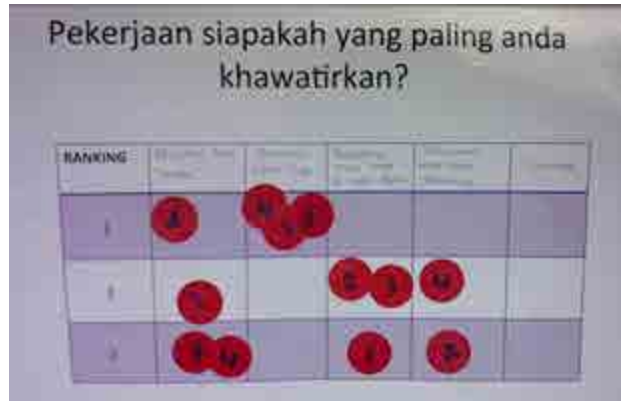
Please rate the following topics according to your priority						
	Water	Waste Management	Food	Energy	Employment	Others
1						
2						
3						

Figure 7 Priority identification poster

In figure 6, participants were asked to vote their 1st, 2nd, and 3rd priority of the presented topics in terms of their importance in the daily lives. The options are, water, waste management, food, energy, employment and others. Each participant has a number associated to him or her and each of them belongs to a certain group color. In other words, everyone is number and color-coded. The participants were distributed with rounded color stickers with their numbers written on each sticker. In this way, their answers can be tracked and identified. This will in turn, help us to understand the association of a certain participant’s profile and their answers.

The second activity in session 2 covered the topic of diversity. This is a follow up activities from the previous activity on priority identification. After the priorities are identified, the top three topics were selected. Unlike in the previous activity, the diversity identification activity was done in smaller groups to encourage discussions among participants. Participants were asked to elaborate the diversity within the topics and again to rank the priority of each item. For example, in food, the diversity identified in Penjaringsari community was Rice, Tofu and tempeh, vegetables, fruits, and snacks. In employment, the

diversity identified were; their own job, their spouse’s job, their children’s’ job in the future, or their children’s’ job in the current time. Figure 7 shows an example of participants’ voting results on employment. Again, the color and number coded stickers were used to identify the voters.



Who's employment in the family is most important to you?					
	My employment	My spouse's employment	My children's employment (current)	My children's employment (in the future)	Others
1					
2					
3					

Figure 8 Diversity identification sheet

The last activity in session 2 was to identify the availability, affordability, and quality of the prioritized topics. This was done by asking the participant, how happy they are for example about the smell, taste, color of water, availability of rice, and their prices. Their happiness or satisfaction levels may be graded into 5 levels. Figure 8 shows a poster used to identify the availability and affordability of their staple food (rice) in Surabaya PWS.



Figure 9 Availability and affordability poster

Availability	Food (rice)					
	😊😊					
	😊					
	('_')					
	😞					
	😞😞					
		😞😞	😞	('_')	😊	😊😊
	Price					

Session 3. System mapping

In session 3, participants were asked to draw a map of their neighborhood that explains the flow of their prioritized topics. For example, where the water is coming from, what kind of activities in their house that requires water, and where the wastewater is going. They had to do this activity in groups so that they were able to brainstorm and analyze the systems in within their vicinity. The point of this activity is not the result or correctness per-se, instead it is the discussions that trigger recalling and awareness of the system. Facilitators of each group recorded the discussions happening in this session for documentation. Time allocated for this activity was 25 minutes and at the end of the session, they were asked to present their poster in front of the other groups. Figure 9 shows the mapping result from one of the male group.

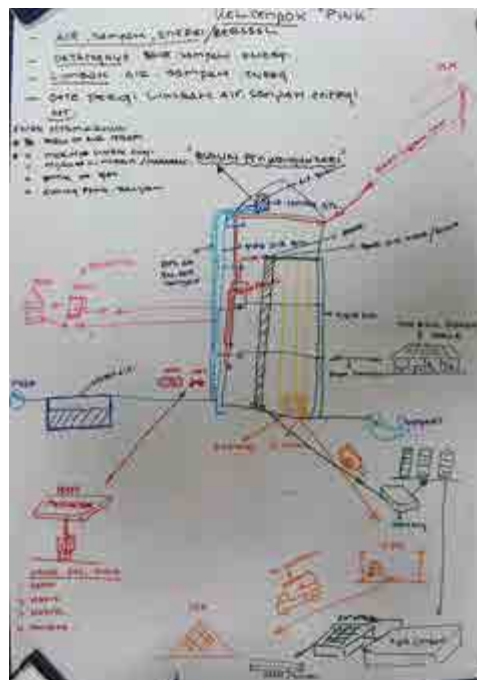


Figure 10 System mapping drawn by one of the male groups

Session 4. Current challenges identification

In the fourth session, participants were asked to assess and identify the current challenges that exist in their living place. The previous session had refreshed their memories on the prioritized topics to warm up before getting into this session. In this session, participants were asked to write down several problems related to the prioritized topics and the

explanation behind them on color-coded sticky notes. They also had to stick the stickers with their numbers so that they could be identified during the analysis.

After writing down the identified problems, each of the participants was asked to elaborate them by reading it out loud to the other participants. Figure 9 shows some of the notes made by the participants. The results from this activity showed that some people have similar concerns. An additional facilitation to summarize the identified problems was conducted in the end of this activity. This facilitation opened up space for debate, deeper analysis and discussion among the participants and gave the facilitators better understanding from several points of view.



Figure 11 Problem identification notes

Table 4 Excerpts from challenges identification, necessary capacity and constraints session

Necessary capacity and constraints (Female 13 September 2013)		Current challenges (Male 11 September 2013)	
Participant number	Notes	Participant number	Notes
F1	Government's lose regulation on food dangerous chemical preservatives.	M1	The price of rice is too expensive
F2	Skills on recycling waste for additional income	M4	The price of gasoline keeps increasing due to decreasing subsidy
F3	Unawareness of where to voice opinion and concerns	M9	Quality of water supply is low
F4	Absence of willingness to work together among residents	M10	The price of gasoline is unaffordable. Towards the end of the day, water pressure becomes very low and color turned yellowish

F9	Skills on planting vegetables	M11	Waste is not managed to generate the potential income
F10	Knowledge about healthy food	M12	Unclean water caused skin diseases
F11	Lack of harmony and “togetherness”	M17	Waste piles caused unpleasant smell
F12	Lack of awareness and skills on healthy life		
F13	Lack of willingness to cooperate with each other		
F15	Capacity and skills to have additional income		
F16	Low awareness on		

Session 5. Goal confirmation

The summarized identified problems were written on the “problems” side of the forced-field analysis board as shown in Figure 11. As mentioned in the previous session explanation, the summarization was conducted together with the participants. Following up that activity, facilitators gathered during the recess time to make assumption of the future goals that the participants’ might desire. Ideally, the participants themselves should do the goal identification. However, considering the low organizational skills of the participants and the high clarity of the problems, the local facilitators took the role of determining the goals. However, to ensure that the goals do represent the visions of our participants, session 5 was provided. Problems were read out loud to the participants together with the predicted desired goals. Any rejection, debates, and correction of the goals were welcomed in this session.

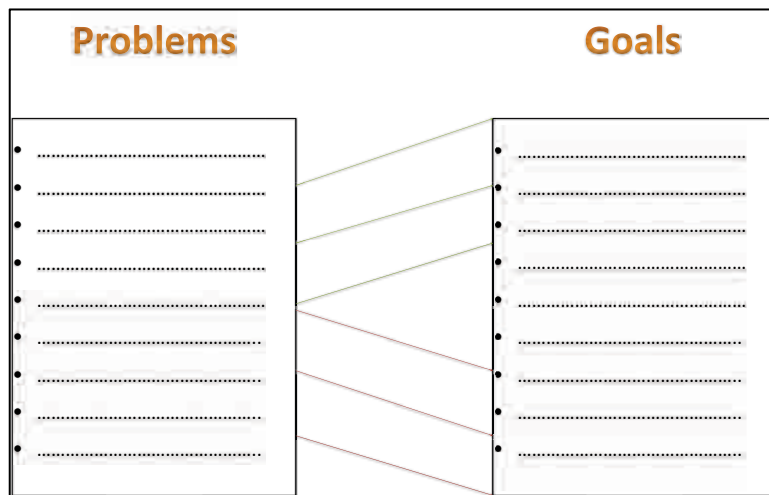


Figure 12 Forced-field analysis board

Session 6. Identification of necessary capacities and constraints

Session 6 is principally the last session of the PWS. However, when necessary, additional session was conducted. For example, when opinion became too diverse and not focused, a voting session had to be conducted. In this session, participants were asked to mention the

necessary capacities that they need to be able to reach the goals confirmed in session 5. They were also asked to identify the constraints they need to overcome. The necessary capacities constraints were limited to three for each to get a concise and focused outcome. However, different opinions were recorded in case they could contribute further in the analysis. Figure 12 summarized the sessions of the PWS.

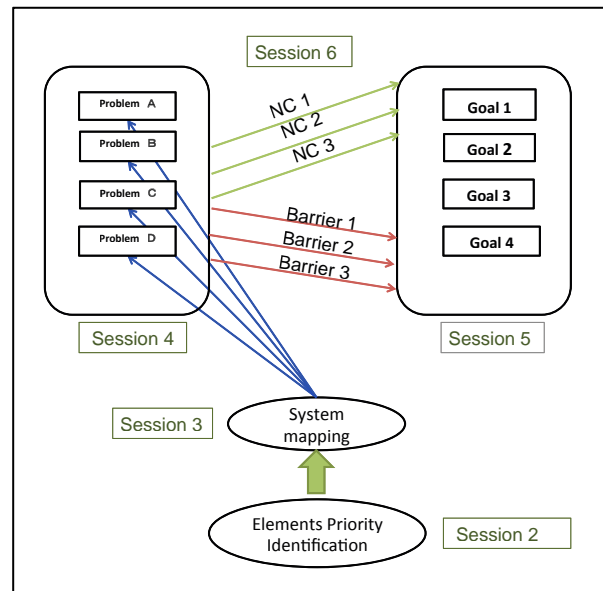


Figure 13 Workshop framework

In between the sessions, energizer in the form of quizzes on general topics was provided to keep up the motivation and the alertness of the participants. The winner of the quizzes are awarded with hologram stickers that could be accumulated to ensure participation until the end of the PWS and participation of the other PWS in the upcoming 2 years.

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The PWS outputs were analyzed using Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA). MCA provides useful data visualizations that highlight associations and patterns between several categorical variables¹⁶. MCA in this study was applied to see what kind of correlation that the attributes of the participants' have with their selected topics of priority. The complete data of participants attribute can be found in the appendixes part of this report. MCA was calculated and plotted with R programming software using FactoMineR package.

At the end of the report, a summary of an interview conducted to government officials, public policy makers, academia, village chief, and other key stakeholders are presented to give a general comparison of what is identified from the workshop and what is being observed in the public and academic institutions.

CHAPTER 3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

IDENTIFIED PRIORITIES IN CORRELATION WITH PARTICIPANTS' ATTRIBUTE

Each participant were asked to choose 3 topics as their priority. The total result voted by the male and female groups have similarities and dissimilarities. Both voted the top three

¹⁶ (Greenacre & Blasius, 2006)

priorities on water, employment, and food. However, the number of people who voted for each topic differs. The number of males who gave priorities on employment, energy and waste management is higher than the number of female who voted on those topics. On the other hand, more female voters gave priority on food topic.

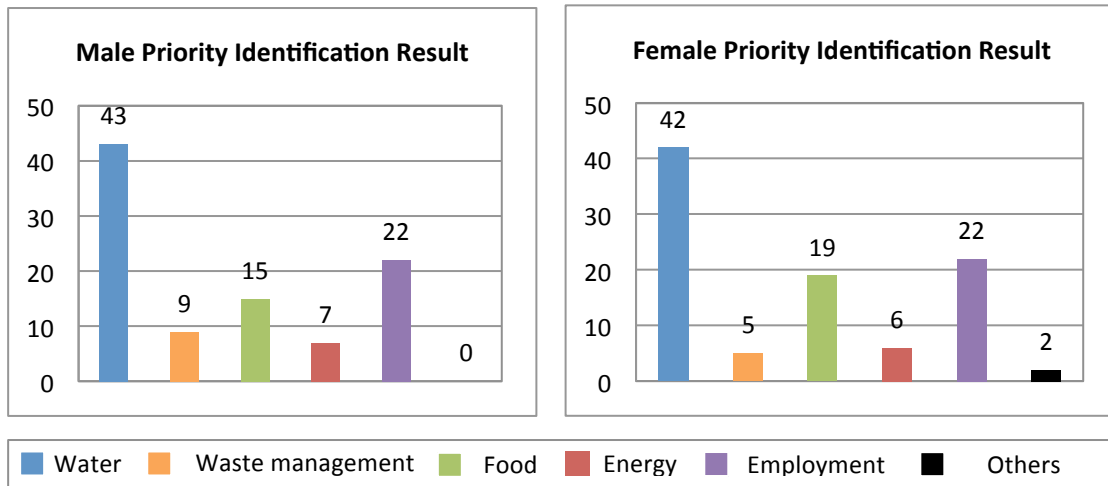


Figure 14 Priority identification results

Table 5 Variables used in MCA

Participants' attributes	Participants prioritized topics
Age	Energy
Number of children	Food
Number of household member	Employment
Education	Waste management
Job	Water
Marital status	Others

MCA was conducted by employing the participants' attributes and priority result of topics listed in table 7. Figure 14 shows the MCA plot of the male participants prioritized topics. MCA results of different combinations from the items listed in table 7 were plotted. The one that shows interesting output is the combination of "latest attained education level", "job", and "number of child", with the first, second, and third priority topics voting results. The MCA plot shows that those who voted water as the top priority are mainly those who are working as a construction labor. Construction labor in Indonesia often has to work outdoor under the very hot weather. Surabaya has a relatively higher temperature than its neighboring cities mainly due to the industrial activities and its geographical location near the sea. Another finding from the male MCA plotting result is that the higher the education of a person, the smaller number of children that person has. For example, those who only attended elementary school have 4 children, those who attended junior high school have 2 children, those who attended high school have 1, and those who attended college or vocational school has 0 child. In terms of type of job the male participant has, it looks like, those who had higher education (college and vocational school) have a more stable income job such as working for the technical regional office. Those who went to high school either work in a private company as cleaning service or run their own small-scale photo-copying

shop. On the other hand, those who only had elementary education work as construction labor that is higher in uncertainty and lower in income. This situation makes it more difficult for the elementary school graduate person because they need to feed the bigger number of children with a more unstable income job.

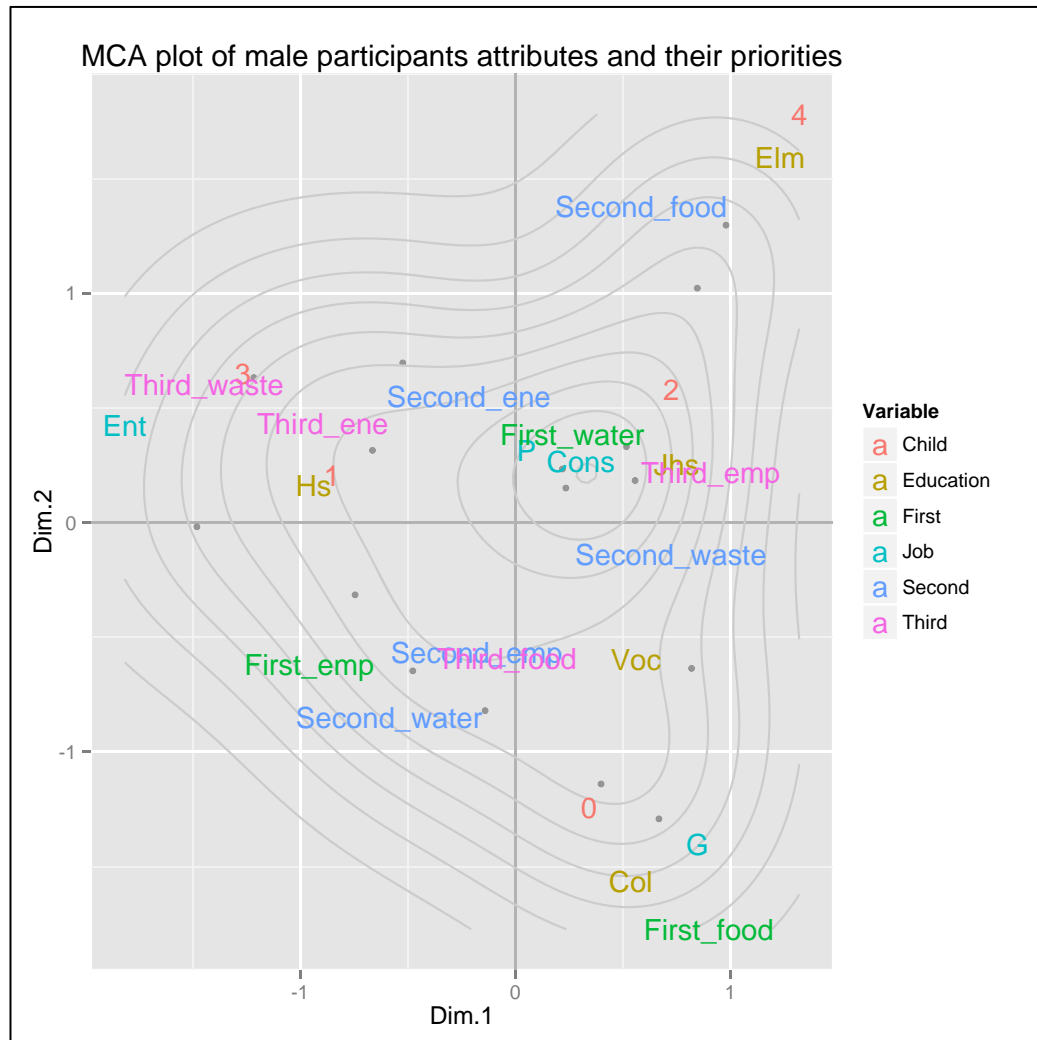


Figure 15 MCA plot of male participants priority

Similar to the male participants, MCA was applied to different combinations of attributes and answers and plot it to see some interesting relationships. Figure 15 shows the MCA plot results from the combination of “latest attained education level”, “job”, and “number of child”, with the first, second, and third priority topics voting results. The plotting result shows a more polarized output than the male one. This is because majority of the female participants voted on water as their first priority topic. The person who voted employment as her first priority is widowed so that she has to work as a car parking attendance to support the family financially. There is no clear relationship between the latest education attainments with entrepreneurship. Those who run a small shop or selling a house-made tofu to earn a living do not necessarily have higher education than those who stated themselves as housewives. Additionally, unlike the finding in the male group, there is no clear relationship between education attainments and the number of children.

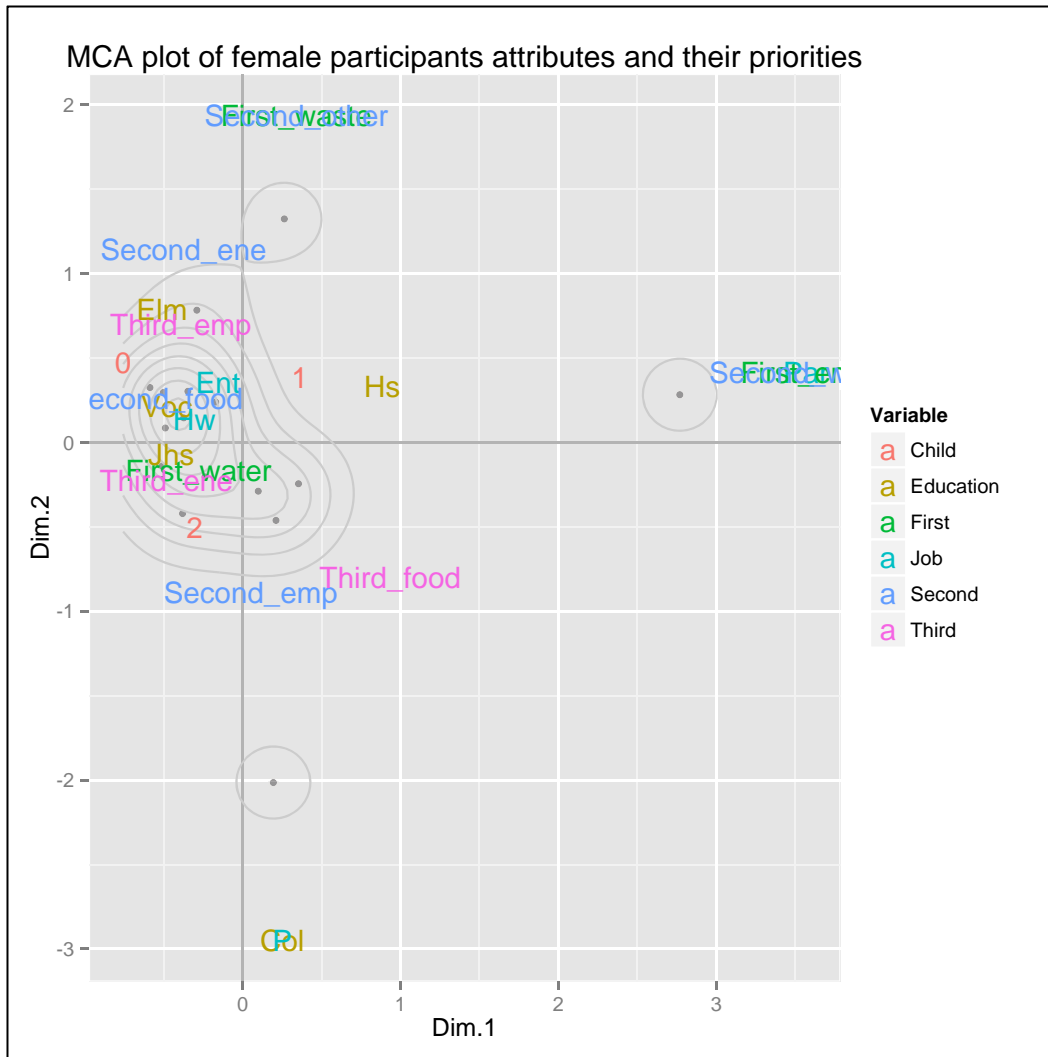


Figure 16 MCA plot of female priorities

DIVERSITY, AVAILABILITY, AFFORDABILITY, AND QUALITY

The diversity within the prioritized topics has been observed. One source of water (tap water) is used for drinking, cooking, shower and other washing activities. Both gender groups feel that water is very affordable. However, not everybody agree that the quality and availability of the water is decent enough. Although it was not the majority, a number of participants have concern on the quality and availability of the water. This issue was later explained during the discussions. Those who are living in the newer buildings have less concern about water quality. The water storage tanks in the newer building are cleaned more regularly and an additional filter is attached to clean the water before distributed throughout the building. Water is pumped up to the storage tank with electric pump and by gravity distributed to rooms in the flat. The rooms in the fourth floor (the top floor) have more access than those who live in the first floor (bottom floor).

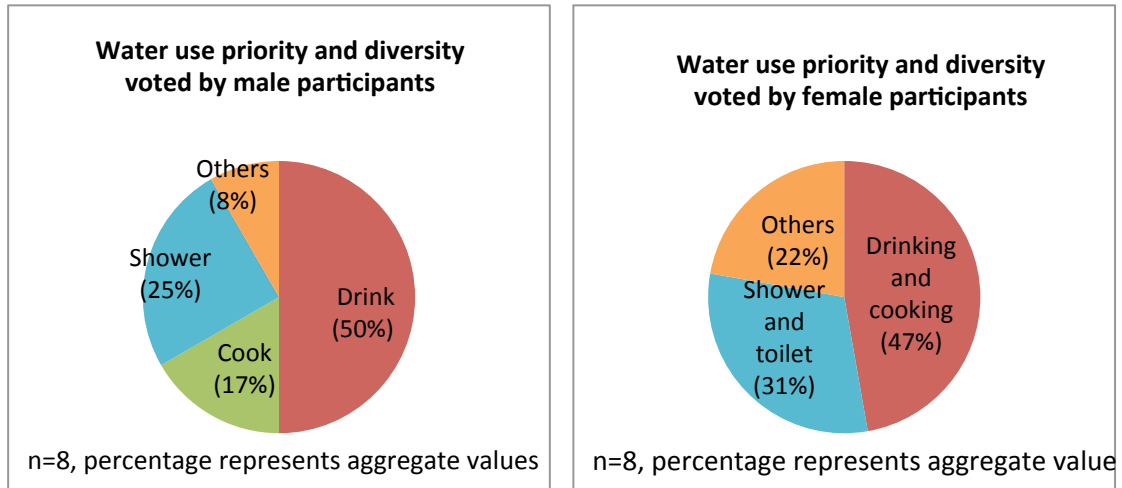


Figure 17 Water use priority and diversity

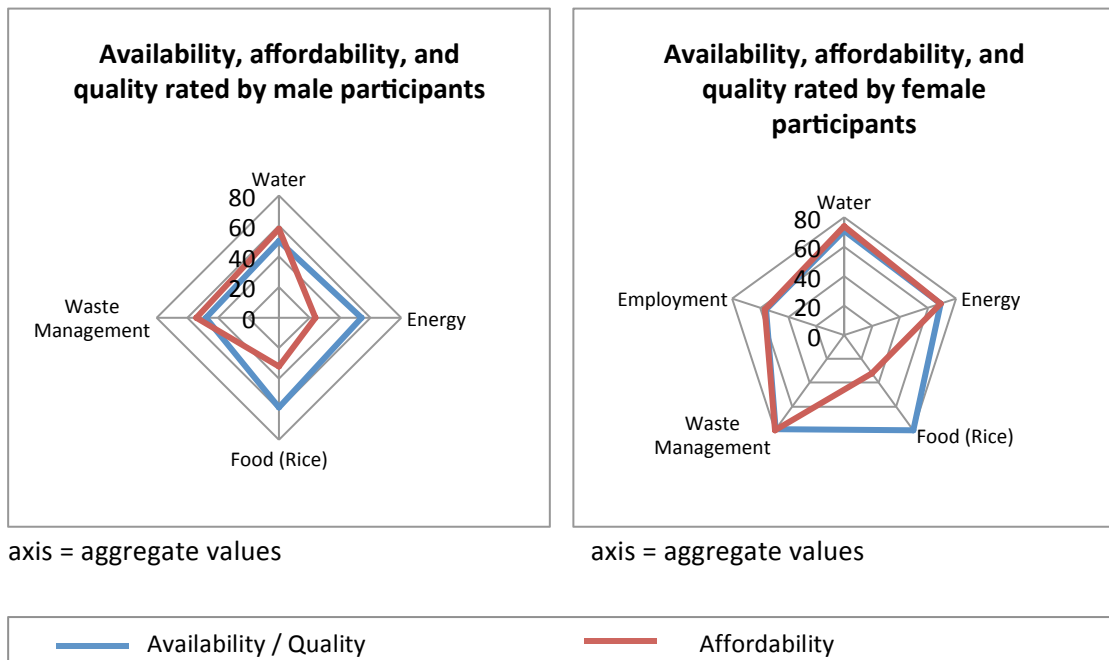


Figure 18 Availability, affordability, and quality results

Employment, as the second most prioritized topic, was analyzed in terms of the household members' job importance. In total, there is equal number of female participants who put first priority on their job with those who put highest importance to their husband's. About 30% of the female participants earn, either by running their own shop in their flat room selling daily necessities, selling tofu, being a car parking attendant, or as a regular employee in a private company. The range of income of the female participants who earn is 800,000 to 2,500,000. On the other hand, the male participants put their job as the most important one, their children's future job as the second most important, and their wife's job as the least important. The kinds of employment of the male participants are as construction labor, cleaning service staff, as copying machine operator, or as staff in a private company. The range of income of the male participant is between 500,000 IDR to 2,500,000 IDR. With the number of household members ranging from 2 to 6 people, the average allocable expenditure per person per day is estimated to be around 12,000 IDR or about 1.07 USD per

person per day. According to any recent definition of poverty line (1.08 USD, 1.25 USD, 1.5 and 2 USD per day). Despite of the positive economic growth, the Gini coefficient has worsened in Indonesia, from 29.2 in the mid 1990s to 34 in late 2000s¹⁷. Both the male and female participant total results in putting the 'children's employment in the future' as the second priority.

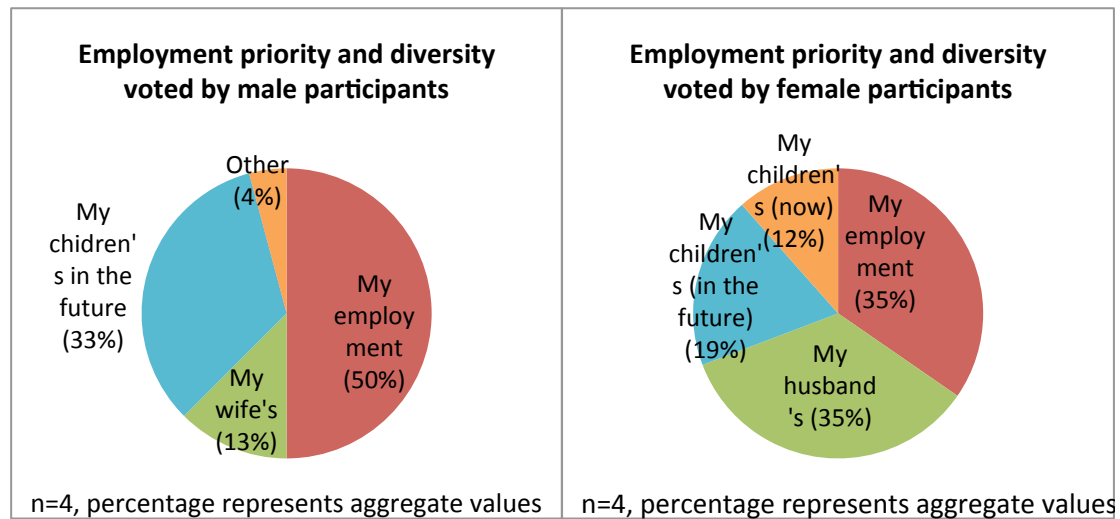


Figure 19 Employment priority and diversity

In food topic, the staple food is found to be rice and aside from vegetable, fish and meat, many answered tofu and tempeh as their source of protein. Both groups feel that rice is available but is not very affordable. All 16 female participants, many of them are housewives who purchase and cook the daily meal; are very satisfied with the availability and quality of rice, but 75% of them feel that the price is very high.

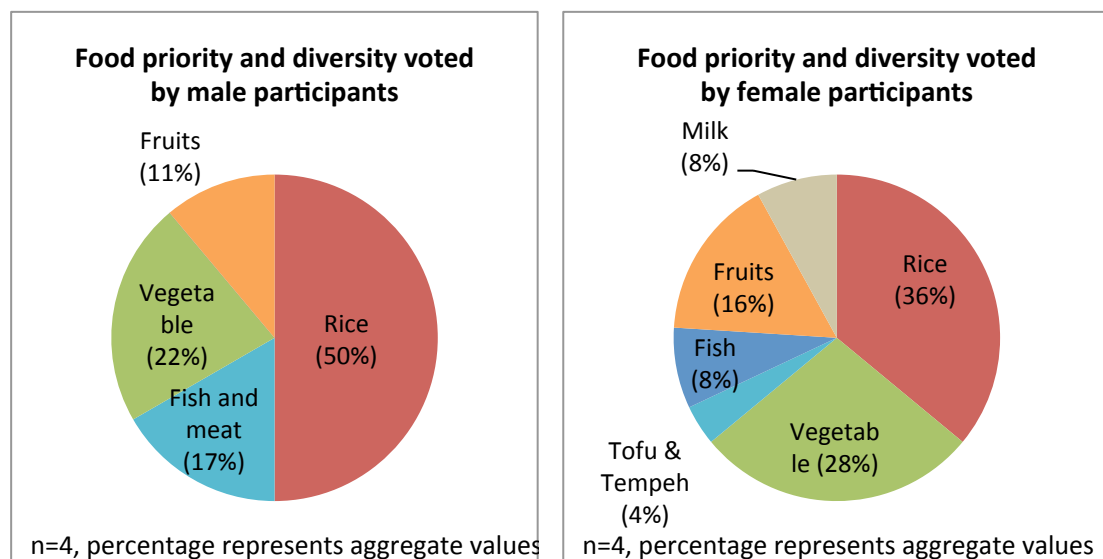


Figure 20 Food priority and diversity

¹⁷ (UN-ESCAP, ADB, UNDP, 2013)

Energy was explained as electricity, fuel or gasoline for vehicle, and the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or kerosene used for cooking in the community. Although the community needs energy to pump their prioritized water and to cook their prioritized food, the topic was not voted anywhere in the top 3 priority by the participants. Based on this observation, Energy topic's availability, quality and diversity were asked to the participants for analysis purposes. Regarding the availability and quality, both gender groups agreed that energy is available and in good quality.

The male and female participants perceived the word 'energy' with different association. Because the majority of female participants are housewife, one of the closest forms of purchasable energy in their daily activities is cooking gas LPG while the male are more aware of the gasoline due to their higher mobility. The female participants feel that the price of LPG is highly affordable. On the other hand, the male participants found the price of gasoline very expensive. This might be the result of more subsidy existence in LPG as compared to in gasoline.

There are several levels of quality of gasoline sold by Pertamina, the oil and gas state-owned enterprise. The quality is differentiated by their Octane rating. Two most common types are the one with the lower Octane rating, 'Premium' with octane rating 88 and 'Pertamax' with 92-octane rate. Another commonly used type of fuels is fuel for diesel engines with common names, 'Solar' and 'Pertamina Dex'. These types have Cetane number of 48 and 51 respectively. The subsidized fuels are Premium and Solar. The latest prices per liter for the subsidized fuels are 6,500 IDR for Pertamax and 5,000 IDR for Solar¹⁸. On the other hand, the non-subsidized fuel price is 12,400 per liter¹⁹. To fully fill a regular motorbike fuel tank is about one gallon or 4 liters of gasoline. The share of a day's average income needed to buy 4 liters of gasoline is 35%.

LPG cooking gas has two sizes of container, the 3 Kg and 12 Kg capacities. The 3 Kg size was introduced in attempt to lift the subsidy from kerosene and to encourage people to use LPG for cooking replacing the kerosene. Kerosene to LPG conversion program started in year 2007. Pertamina has distributed 53.9 million conversion packages by mid 2012²⁰. The packages were distributed without any charge and the distributed packages were including: a one-burner stove, regulator, and a hose. Based on interviews, the selling price of refilling the 3 Kg-capacity LPG tank is between 11,000 IDR to 14,000 depending on the location and selling agent. The share of a day's average income needed to refill a 3 Kg tank LPG is 9%.

SYSTEM LITERACY

Participants were asked to draw on a piece of paper about their flat and the water, food, energy and waste system of their neighborhood in groups. Undisclosed to the participants, the facilitators were asked to evaluate each group's drawing and explanation in terms of how close they reflect the real system. The facilitators reported that the male groups have a more detailed and wider scope of understanding of their system compared to the female groups. One of the explanations was that the males are more mobile thus they observe more of their surroundings.

¹⁸ (Harian Kompas, 2013)

¹⁹ (Pertamina, 2012)

²⁰ (PT Pertamina & World LP Gas Association, 2012)

CURRENT PROBLEMS AND FUTURE GOALS

The problems and goals that both gender groups of participants have expressed are summarized in Table 8 and Table 9.

Table 6 Female groups outcome of problems, goals, necessary capacities, and constraints

Female			
<i>Current problems</i>	<i>Future goals</i>	<i>Necessary capacities</i>	<i>Constraints</i>
Low water quality	Better water quality	Opportunity and capacity for entrepreneurship	Low awareness and skills on healthy food, waste management, and overall neighborhood cleanliness maintenance
Unstable income	Stable income		
Unaffordable healthy food	Better affordability of healthy food	Capacity to afford for children's higher education	Unaffordable higher education
Poor waste management	Better waste management	Capacity to manage waste (separation and recycling)	Lack of organizational skills to hold common activities

Table 7 Male groups outcome on problems, goals, necessary capacities, and constraints

Male			
<i>Current problems</i>	<i>Future goals</i>	<i>Necessary capacities</i>	<i>Constraints</i>
Low water quality	Better water quality	Providing a efficient (easy and affordable operation and maintenance) technology for wastewater treatment	Low awareness and knowledge on maintaining clean environment and healthy life style
Clogged sewerage gutters	Better wastewater treatment		
Poor waste management	Better waste management		
Unaffordable healthy food	Better affordability of healthy food	Capacity on how to manage clean environment and healthy lifestyle	Lack of access to appropriate technology to maintain healthy environment
Energy price is unaffordable	Better communication and togetherness among residents and with community leaders	Transparent election to have a leader who is fair, has capacity, honest and able to improve harmony in the community	Non transparent community leaders election
Unstable income			
Low involvement and togetherness of the flat community			

Both gender groups mentioned low quality of water, poor waste management, unaffordable healthy food and unstable income as their current problems. The male brought up the issue of unaffordable energy price. The background of this has been explained in the previous section on affordability related to governmental subsidy on energy. The male groups also

expressed more details in the water issues, which is the clogged sewerage gutters problem. An interview was conducted with the regional technical unit (UPTD) officer. The female groups viewed that child education as one of the necessary capacities to improve their lives but are concerned about the affordability of higher education itself. Both gender noticed the necessity of improving better communication, harmony, and togetherness in order to achieve the future goals. Additionally, the male participants feel that a capable leader and appropriate technologies are necessary to help them realize these goals.

THE WAY FORWARD

BASED ON THE OUTPUT FROM THE COMMUNITY

The analysis of a low-income community in Surabaya in this study shows that the issues of clean water supply, wastewater treatment, income stability, job opportunity, and food have highest importance. Moreover, there is a strong desire to having better food quality and affordability of daily necessities.

Quality education for children is undoubtedly the key to have better access to more stable family income. This is also what has been expressed by many of the PWS participants.

To facilitate community activities in improving the living space cleanliness, involvement and transparency in community leader election is required. Trustful leader with capacity to encourage the betterment of a community seem to be one of the key factor to initiate community level capacity building.

BASED ON QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEW WITH POLICY MAKERS, ACADEMIAS, COMMUNITY CHIEFS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS

From the 12 interviewed stakeholders in Surabaya, almost all of have heard about Millennium Development Goals. Everyone agrees that another Sustainable Development Goals should be developed to maintain the recent progress especially on the field of sustainable environment. Almost half of the respondents think that the dissemination of MDG related programs have not been done properly. Therefore, the implementation of MDG should be both intensified and broaden.

Seven out of 12 respondents are confident that the overall MDG targets in Indonesia especially in Surabaya area will be fulfilled by the year 2015. According to their observation, the issues that have slow progress are including the health (especially on HIV prevalence) and environmental issues (especially on CO₂ reduction). They believe that majority of the other targets are on track with gender equality already being a fulfilled target. The Mayor of Surabaya City at the time where this interview was conducted is a woman with very well-know strong leadership skills, Mrs. Tri Rismaharini.

Our interviewed key stakeholders also believe that there has been major improvement on sanitation facility and solid waste management in the past 10 years. Subsidy has been given to people with low income in the form of housing and energy subsidy. The two most significant sectors that will help in the implementation of MDG are defined as the role of

government institutions and education institutions. These two are in charge of creating awareness, appropriate system, and providing capacities in people.

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APPENDIXES

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS' PROFILE

Table 1: Male participants' profile

PARTICIPANT.NUMBER	AGE	EDUCATION	JOB	MARITAL	HOUSEHOLD	CHILDREN	INCOME	RENT	WATERBILL	ELECTRICITYBILL
M1	27	Vocational school	Technical regional office	Single	4	0	1,750,000	69,000	10,000	70,000
M2	50	Undergraduate	Technical regional office	Married	5	1	1,700,000	53,000	50,000	125,000
M4	42	Vocational school	Technical regional office	Married	2	0	500,000	400,000	50,000	60,000
M5	38	Vocational school	Private company	Married	4	2	1,800,000	15,000	30,000	20,000
M6	43	High school	Employee	Married	5	3	1,750,000	47,000	20,000	50,000
M7	40	High school	Construction labor	Married	4	2	1,100,000	40,000	30,000	50,000
M8	46	Elementary school	Cleaning service	Married	6	4	1,000,000	40,000	27,000	50,000
M9	48	High school	Private company	Married	2	0	1,000,000	53,000	20,000	25,000
M10	42	High school	Private company	Married	3	1	1,740,000	20,000	42,000	50,000
M11	42	Vocational school	Private company	Married	3	0	1,740,000	20,000	42,000	100,000
M12	43	Vocational school	Construction labor	Married	3	1	1,400,000	53,000	12,500	70,000
M13	40	High school	Entrepreneur	Married	4	1	1,500,000	53,000	20,000	100,000
M14	48	High school	Entrepreneur	Married	6	3	2,000,000	10,000	20,000	90,000
M15	36	Junior high school	Private company	Married	4	2	1,300,000	20,000	40,000	100,000
M16	46	Elementary school	Printing industry	Married	4	2	1,000,000	30,000	31,000	69,000
M17	40	High school	Private company	Married	3	1	1,000,000	47,000	15,000	20,000

Table 2: Female participants' profile

PARTICIPANT.NUMBER	AGE	EDUCATION	JOB	MARITAL	HOUSEHOLD	CHILDREN	INCOME	RENT	WATERBILL	ELECTRICITYBILL
F1	30	Junior high school	Housewife	Married	3	1	1,500,000	38,000	25,000	70,000
F2	48	Junior high school	Entrepreneur	Widowed	3	1	1,500,000	53,000	30,000	125,000
F3	31	Junior high school	Housewife	Married	6	2	2,500,000	47,000	23,000	100,000
F4	45	High school	Housewife	Married	4	1	2,000,000	53,000	25,000	50,000
F5	49	Elementary school	Entrepreneur	Married	4	1	750,000	47,000	25,000	50,000
F6	48	High school	Car parking attendant	Widowed	4	1	700,000	53,000	35,000	70,000
F7	35	Junior high school	Housewife	Married	4	2	1,000,000	38,000	20,000	50,000
F8	42	High school	Housewife	Married	5	1	1,800,000	53,000	35,000	70,000
F9	35	Vocational high school	Housewife	Married	4	1	700,000	40,000	42,000	60,000
F10	38	Undergraduate	Private company	Married	4	2	2,500,000	55,000	20,000	100,000
F11	38	High school	Entrepreneur	Married	2	2	800,000	10,000	30,000	60,000
F12	46	Junior high school	Housewife	Married	4	2	1,800,000	20,000	45,000	85,000
F13	40	Junior high school	Housewife	Married	3	0	1,500,000	10,000	42,000	50,000
F14	42	Elementary school	Housewife	Married	5	2	1,900,000	20,000	27,000	70,000
F15	42	Junior high school	Housewife	Married	4	1	1,000,000	10,000	42,000	50,000
F16	30	High school	Housewife	Married	4	2	1,000,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

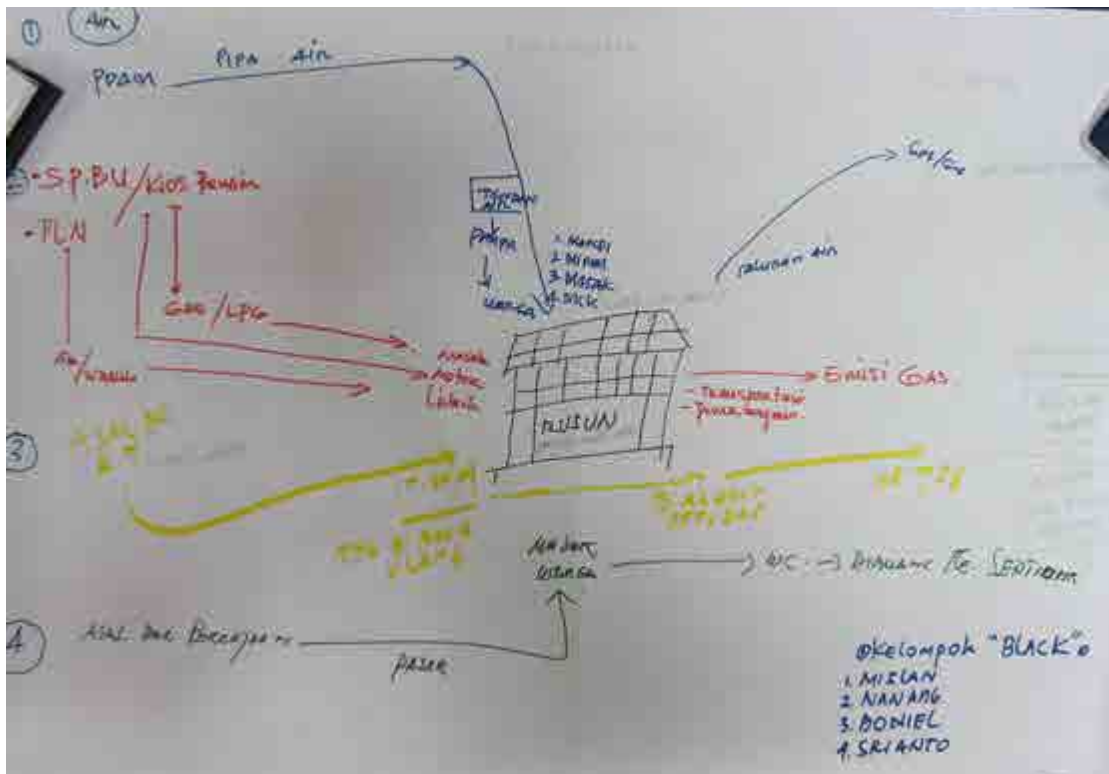


Figure 3. Male Black team's drawing

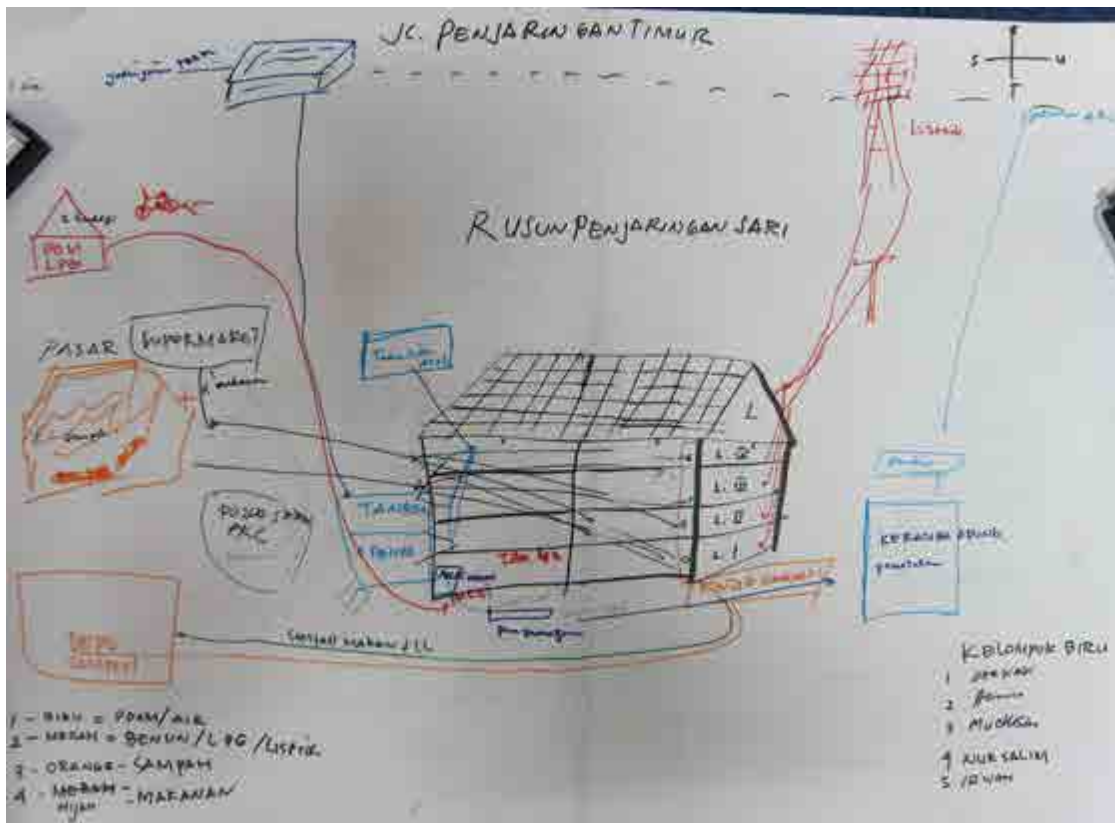


Figure 4. Male Blue team's drawing

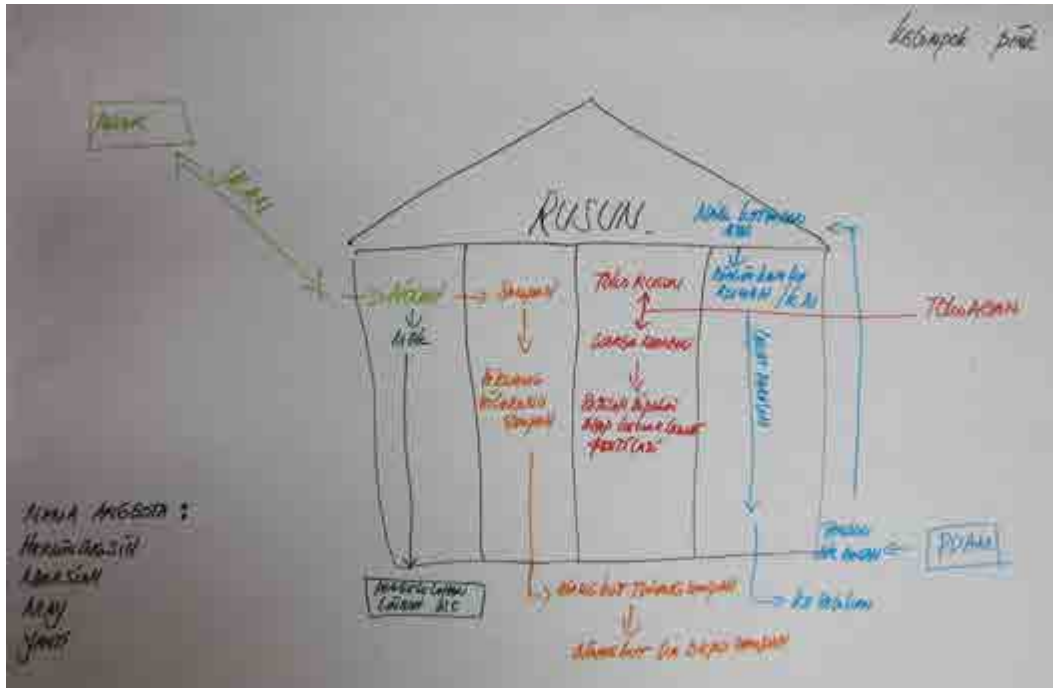


Figure 5. Female Red team's drawing

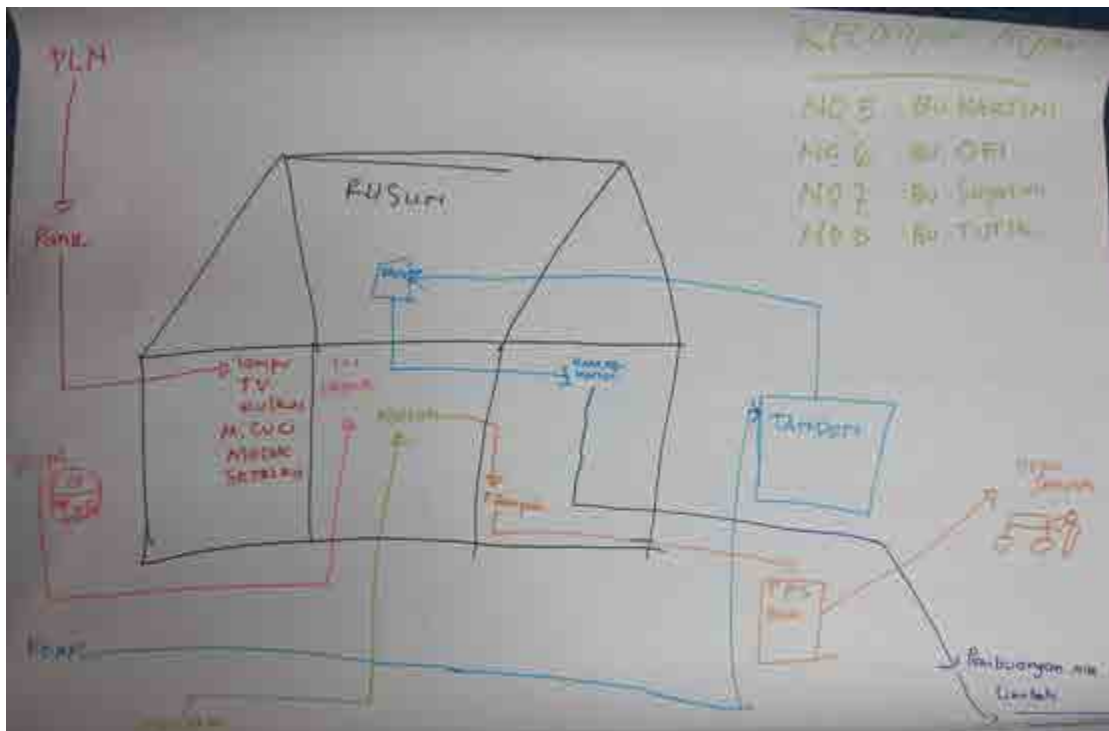


Figure 6. Female Green team's drawing

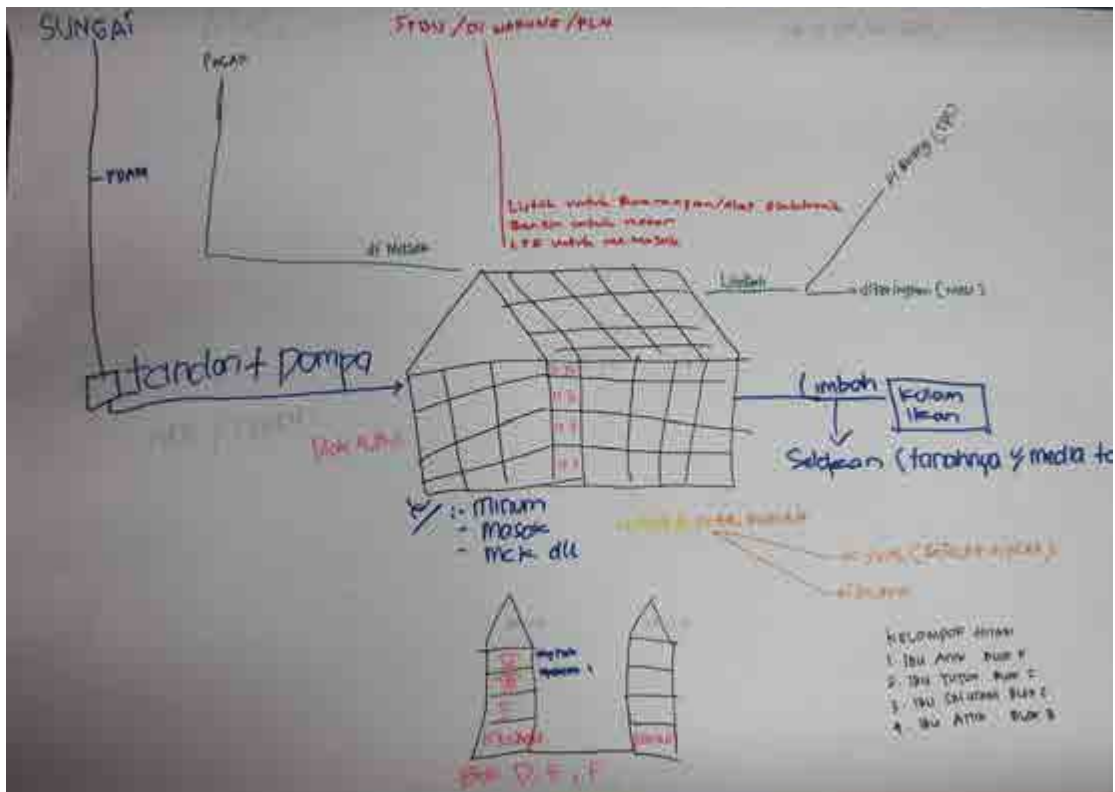


Figure 7. Female Black team's drawing

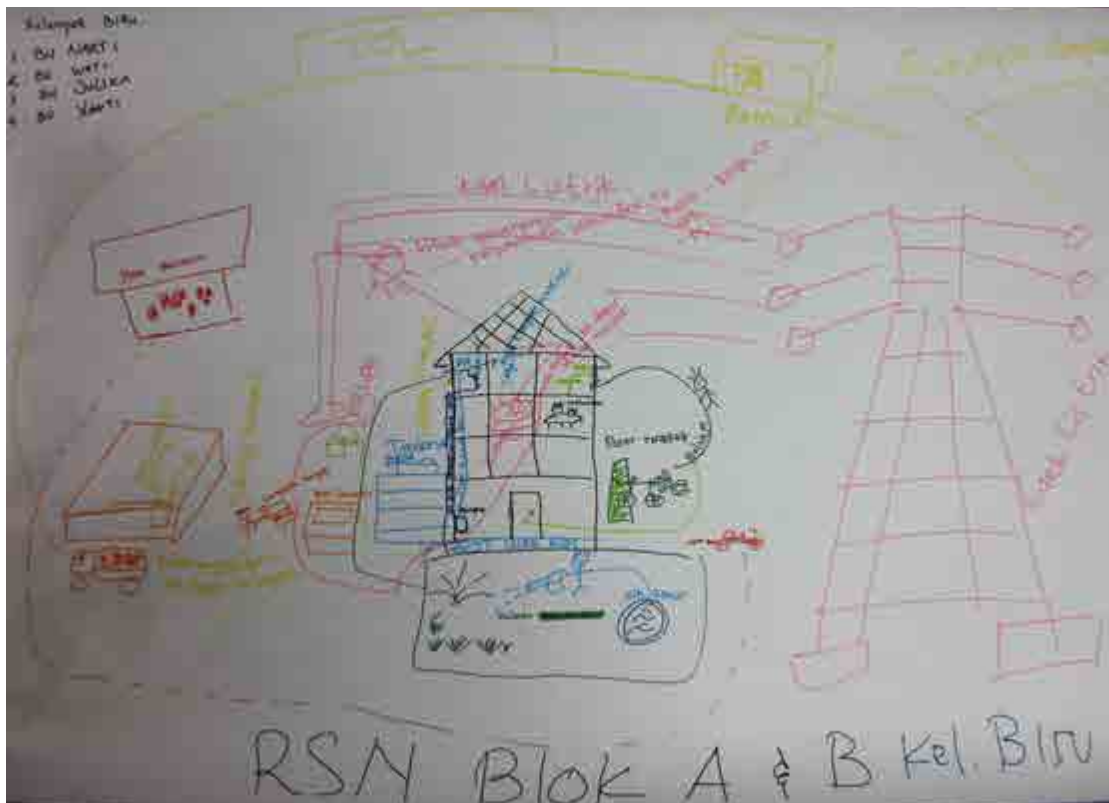


Figure 8. Female Blue team's drawing

QUANTIFIED OUTPUTS

Table 8 Male Priority Identification

Scoring quantification						
Ranking	value					
1	3					
2	2					
3	1					

Participant number	Water	Waste Management	Food	Energy	Employment	Others
M1	2		3			1
M2	3		1			2
M4	3	2				1
M5	3			2		1
M6	3			1		2
M7	3	2	1			
M8	3		2			1
M9	2		1			3
M10	2		1			3
M11	2		1			3
M12	3			2		1
M13	2	1				3
M14	3	1		2		
M15	3	2	1			
M16	3		2			1
M17	3	1	2			
Total	43	9	15	7	22	0

Table 9 Male Availability, Quality, and Affordability

Scoring quantification									
icon	value								
2 smileys	5								
1 smiley	4								
1 Neutral	3								
1 Grumpy	2								
2 Grumpies	1								

Participant number	Water		Energy		Food (Rice)		Waste Management	
	Quality	Affordability	Availability	Affordability	Availability	Affordability	Quality	Affordability
M1	5	5	3	1	4	1	3	3
M2	5	5	3	1	4	1	3	3
M4	5	5	3	1	4	1	3	3
M5	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3
M6	4	4	3	1	3	2	3	3
M7	1	5	4	2	3	5	2	2
M8	1	5	1	1	3	5	2	2
M9	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3
M10	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3
M11	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3
M12	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	3
M13	3	3	5	2	5	1	3	5
M14	1	2	5	3	5	1	4	4
M15	3	3	5	3	4	1	4	4
M16	3	3	5	2	5	1	3	5
M17	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	5
Total	50	58	54	24	59	32	48	54

Table 10 Male Diversity

Scoring quantification					
Ranking	value				
1	3				
2	2				
3	1				

Food

Participant number	Rice	Fish/Meat/Proteins	Vegetable	Milk	Fruits
M1	3	1	2		
M2	3	2			1
M4	3		2		1
Total	9	3	4	0	2

Water

Participant number	Drink	Cook	Shower	Wash	Others
M5	3	2			1
M6	3	1	2		
M7	3	1	2		
M8	3		2		1
Total	12	4	6	0	2

Employment

Participant number	Mine	My wife's	My children's in the future	My children's (now)	Others
M9	3	1	2		
M10	3		2		1
M11	3	1	2		
M12	3	1	2		
Total	12	3	8	0	1

Table 11 Female Priority Identification

Scoring quantification						
Ranking	value					
1	3					
2	2					
3	1					

Participant number	Water	Waste Management	Food	Energy	Employment	Others
F1	3			1	2	
F2	3		1		2	
F3	3		2		1	
F4	3		1		2	
F5	3			2	1	
F6		2	1		3	
F7	3			1	2	
F8		3			1	2
F9	3		2	1		
F10	3		1		2	
F11	3		2		1	
F12	3		2	1		
F13	3		2		1	
F14	3		2		1	
F15	3		2		1	
F16	3		1		2	
Total	42	5	19	6	22	2

Table 12 Female Availability, Quality, and Affordability

Scoring quantification											
icon		value									
2 smileys		5									
1 smiley		4									
1 Neutral		3									
1 Grumpy		2									
2 Grumpies		1									
Participant number	Water		Energy		Food (Rice)		Waste Management		Employment		
	Quality	Affordability	Availability	Affordability	Availability	Affordability	Quality	Affordability	Working condition	Income	
F1	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	3	3
F2	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	4	3
F3	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	1	2
F4	5	5	4	4	5	5	1	4	5	5	5
F5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
F6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
F7	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
F8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
F9	2	4	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	1	2
F10	5	4	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	3	3
F11	3	4	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	3	3
F12	3	4	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	3	3
F13	5	5	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	4	4
F14	5	5	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	4	4
F15	4	4	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	4	4
F16	4	4	4	4	5	5	1	5	5	4	4
Total	71	74	69	69	80	32	79	80	56	57	

Table 13 Female Diversity

Scoring quantification					
importance		value			
1		3			
2		2			
3		1			
Water		Employment		Food (Rice)	
usage	importance	whose	importance	kind	importance
drinking and cooking	34	Mine	9	Rice	9
shower and toilet	22	My husband's	9	Vegetable	7
others	16	My children's (in the future)	5	Tofu / Tempeh	1
		My children's (now)	3	Fish	2
				Fruit	4
				Milk	2

FORCED FIELD ANALYSIS POSTERS

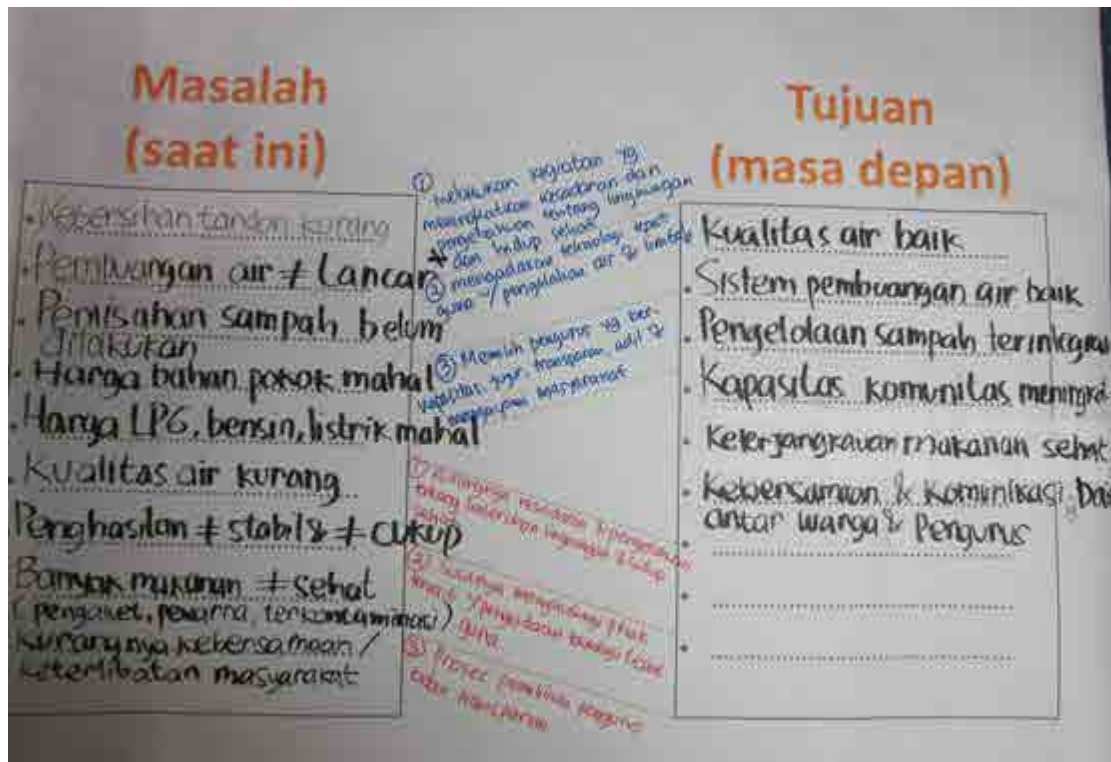


Figure 9. Male forced field analysis poster

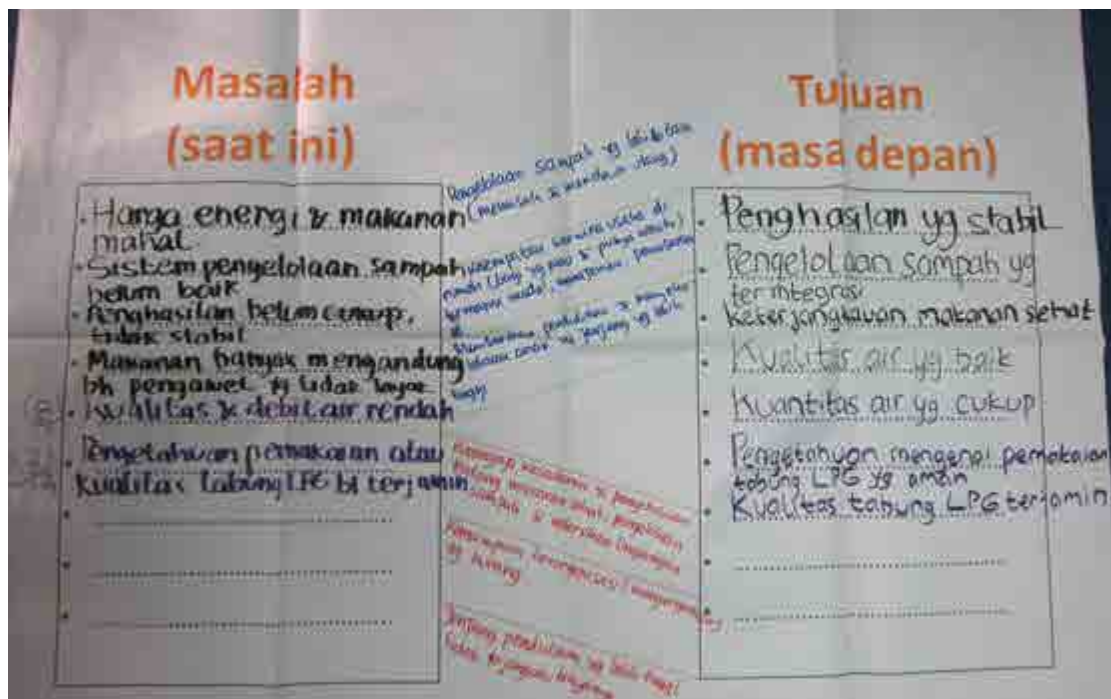




Figure 10. Male forced field analysis poster

RESULTS FROM KEY STAKEHOLDER QUESTIONNAIRE

Table 14 Questionnaire to key stakeholders page 1 (translated into English from its original language Bahasa Indonesia)

				
Questionnaire				
MDG Influence in regional development				
<p>Thank you very much for your willingness in contributing to our research <i>"Bottom Up Study : Contributing to the Realization of Sustainable Development Goals"</i>. This program is part of the <i>Sustainability Transformation Beyond 2015</i> project</p>				
PART I				
Please indicate your answer by the (√) sign in the corresponding boxes				
No.	Question	Yes	No	Remarks
1.	Have you ever heard about MDG?			
2.	Do you think the MDG schemes have been implemented very well in the related sectors?			
3.	Do you think MDG has contributed or gave influence to the regional development and policymaking?			
4.	Do you think MDG has motivated development and projects in the field of environment sustainability?			
5.	Do you think that the MDG goals and targets could be achieved by 2015 in Cebu?			
6.	Do you think another sustainable development goal is necessary to support sustainable development after 2015?			

MDG Influence in regional development 1

Table 15 Questionnaire to key stakeholders page 2 (translated into English from its original language Bahasa Indonesia)



PART 2

Please express your opinion on the following questions according to your observation

No.	Question	Response
1.	What is your opinion based on the observation regarding the development in Cebu during the last 15 years?	
2.	How has the waste management sector changing in Cebu? Which factors have influenced the change?	
3.	What kind of programs do you feel have contributed significantly in creating better living condition in Cebu?	
4.	According to your observation, which factors have been supporting or hindering the efforts of achieving MDGs" (especially to goal 7: environmental sustainable development in the Philippines in general and in Cebu in particular)	
5.	According to your observation, which issues need special attention in the scope of environmental sustainability (especially in Cebu)	

Notes

- For PART 2, you may write in separate paper if you require more space.

Table 16 Questionnaire to key stakeholders page 2 (translated into English from its original language Bahasa Indonesia)



PART 3

Based on your observation, kindly grade the progress of each goal of the Millenium Development Goals in Cebu. Circle the following symbols according to your judgement.

- = has been fulfilled
- > = on track
- = progress is slow
- < = no progress or worsened situation

No.	GOAL	Your observation			
1.	Reducing poverty	•	>	■	<
	Reducing underweight children	•	>	■	<
2.	Improving number of primary school enrollment	•	>	■	<
	Improving quality of education	•	>	■	<
3.	Improving number of children completing elementary school	•	>	■	<
	Gender equality in primary school	•	>	■	<
4.	Gender equality in secondary school	•	>	■	<
	Gender equality in tertiary school	•	>	■	<
5.	Improving under 5 years old mortality rate	•	>	■	<
	Improving infant mortality rate	•	>	■	<
6.	Improving maternal mortality rate	•	>	■	<
	Improving number of skilled birth attendance	•	>	■	<
7.	Improving antenatal care	•	>	■	<
	Reducing HIV prevalence	•	>	■	<
7.	Reducing Tuberculosis incidence	•	>	■	<
	Reforestation	•	>	■	<
	Reducing CO2 emission per GDP	•	>	■	<
	Improving access to safe drinking water	•	>	■	<
	Improving access to basic sanitation	•	>	■	<

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

Name	
Occupation	
Expertise	
Last education	

Table 17 Output summary of Key Stakeholder questionnaire page 1

no. responden	Pertanyaan no.																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6							
	Y	T	Y	T	Y	T	Y	T	Y	T	Y	T							
1	1		1	1	1		1		1	1							yg saya ketahui demikian, sebatas di dept PU saja	yg saya ketahui demikian, sebatas di dept PU saja	
2	1	1			1		1	1	1	1									
3	1	1			1		1	1	1	1				mulai di pusat sampai daerah					
4	1		1		1		1	1	1	1							ada tp tdk signifikan terutama utk daerah2 tertentu meskipun tdk terlalu banyak dampaknya		tp perlu keseriusan
5	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1									
6	1	1			1		1	1	1	1									
7	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1								
8	1		1	1	1		?	?	?	1				pernah dengar				mungkin	
9	1	1			1		1	1	1	1									
10	1	1			1		1	1	1	1				dijawab setelah dijelaskan dengan bahasa yang lebih sederhana					
11	1	1			1		1	1	1	1									
12	1	1			1		1	1	1	1									
	11	1	7	5	8	4	9	3	7	4	11	1							
Summary/Comments																			
* Almost all respondents know about MDGs and agree that a continuing program should be developed to maintain recent condition/progress (sustainable environment)																			
* Dessimination on MDGs issue still has to be intensified and extensified since 5 out of 12 respondents think that it has not done properly																			
* There is a prove that MDGs has become an acceleration tool for program's realization on sanitation and environmental preservation, although the target has not fulfill yet ("on track" - based on the answer from section 3)																			
* Based on the response, 7 respondents confidence that the target will be fulfilled by the end of the program duration (2015), 4 are not confidence and 1 have no idea. Considering the answer on section 3, issue on health (especially to decrease the HIV prevalence) and issue on environment (especially effort to reduce CO2 emission) are the only issues that lack behind the target (slow progress). Majority of program's components are on track, meanwhile issue on gender equality has declared as a fulfilled target.																			
* In term of Surabaya case (section 2), majority agree that there is improvement on sanitation facility and system (for the last 10 years). Solid waste management system has been set up properly, by involving smallest community (in the level of village) - anyway progress on solid waste treatment facility (Tempat Pembuangan Akhir Benowo) still has to be monitored and evaluated since transition on management system is just executed from government to private company. City of Surabaya also has already developed several program to increase the living condition by preparing "rumah susun" (dormitory) for people especially with low income.																			

Table 18 Output summary of Key Stakeholder questionnaire page 2

Table 19 Output summary of Key Stakeholder questionnaire page 2

No. resp.	1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	5	
1	Penanganan air limbah permukiman belum ada kemajuan (hanya ada 1 IPLT utk tinja, lupun untuk melayani septic tank yang penuh, sistem pembuangan air limbah permukiman dan kota masih bersatu dengan sistem drainase menuju badan air. Penanganan sanitasi di permukiman nelayan/pesisir belum ada kemajuan (perlu penanganan serius, pengelolaan sampah dan fasilitas untuk BAB perlu perhatian, sampah banyak menumpuk di garis pantai Kenjeran)	Progress belum menunjukkan perkembangan signifikan. Pelayanan pengelolaan sampah masih pada tingkat 60% (jumlah TPS dan transport sampah masih belum mencukupi). TPA Benowo yang telah dioperasikan pihak swasta menjadi TPST tidak jelas kinerjanya, bahkan				leadership dan environmental awareness walikota hingga lurah		perlu ditentukan daya dukung lingkungan badan air, tanah, dan udara untuk kota ini, guna menentukan jumlah optimum penduduk termasuk semua aktivitasnya yang dapat mendukung Surabaya sebagai kota lestari (siklus hidrologi berjalan baik, kualitas lingkungan baik, purifikasi alamiah berjalan baik), kota sehat (infant mortality rendah), yang dihuni penduduk yang sejahtera (income per capita memadai, tingkat pendidikan penduduk tinggi)	
1	Pelayanan kebutuhan air minum perlu ditingkatkan)			Tidak jelas bagi saya.	Yang pasti tidak secepat progress di DKI	implementasi kebijakan dan hukum lingkungan dalam implementasi dan sistem move	tidak ada program jangka panjang. Program di bidang lingkungan sangat ditentukan oleh pimpinan yang berkuasa		
2	Perbaikan/pengadaan fasilitas sanitasi lebih banyak dilakukan oleh masyarakat sendiri. Sementara Pemerintah Daerah lebih banyak bantuannya apabila ada insentif atau bantuan program dari Pemerintah Pusat.	Pengelolaan sampah masih lebih diutamakan untuk "memindahkan" sampah dari sumber timbulannya	Hai ini disebabkan karena sudah semakin meningkatnya kesadaran masyarakat dan gemarnya masyarakat akan lingkungan yang bersih.	Penataan kawasan dan pembangunan rumah susun sewa (rusunawa-dengan dukungan Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintah Provinsi) merupakan program-program yang menonjol dalam mengurangi permukiman kumuh.	Kendala lebih banyak terletak pada penyediaan lahan penempatan keluarga yang berhak menempatnya karena banyak pula keluarga pendatang dari luar Surabaya yang tidak menjadi penduduk Surabaya.	insentif dari Pemerintah Pusat	kondisi ekonomi masyarakat yang masih lebih mengutamakan pemenuhan kebutuhan dasarnya sistem politik/pemerintah yang cenderung berubah (5 tahunan)	Penanganan limbah, baik domestik maupun industri, masih harus lebih ditingkatkan melalui penanganan secara kerjasama regional karena apabila dikelola oleh setiap Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota secara sendiri-sendiri, maka akan membutuhkan biaya yang tinggi dan dikhawatirkan akan mengganggu keseimbangan pemanfaatan APBD-nya. Penanganan limbah B3 sudah harus dimulai.	
2				Lomba-lomba lingkungan: - Green and Clean - merdeka dari sampah - kelurahan berhasil pembangunan rumah susun untuk warga tidak mampu pemberian makan untuk lansia terlanar, anak cacat, yatim piatu		adanya komitmen dari pemerintah pusat maupun daerah dalam kebijakan upaya perbaikan lingkungan	dukungan dari pihak swasta kesadaran masyarakat yang semakin meningkat keseriusan pemerintah dan lembaga terkait stabilitas politik pertumbuhan ekonomi kualitas pendidikan	manajemen pengelolaan sampah	
3	selalu mengalami perubahan/pembinaan menuju ke arah yang lebih baik akan tetapi masih belum maksimal karena faktor alam dan teknik	sudah sangat baik karena mampu melibatkan partisipasi warga kota Surabaya dalam jumlah yang sangat banyak	campur tangan pemerintah daerah dengan pihak swasta utamanya media	perbaikan saluran dam	semua berjalan walaupun harus terus dimonitor dan disempurnakan	dukungan dari pihak swasta kesadaran masyarakat yang semakin meningkat keseriusan pemerintah dan lembaga terkait stabilitas politik pertumbuhan ekonomi kualitas pendidikan	kepentingan dari beberapa pihak yang tidak	kebutuhan air bersih	
4	khusus untuk surabaya perkembangannya cukup baik	dibanding dg daerah lain Surabaya cukup baik, tapi masih perlu pembenahan	sosialisasi policy pemerintah thd pengelolaan	penghajuan kota rumah susun	program tersebut berjalan dan memberikan signifikan terhadap kebaikan/kondisi kota Surabaya	dukungan dari pihak swasta kesadaran masyarakat yang semakin meningkat keseriusan pemerintah dan lembaga terkait stabilitas politik pertumbuhan ekonomi kualitas pendidikan	kesadaran yang rendah dari unsur pemerintah dan juga masyarakat	kebutuhan air bersih	
5	progress pengadaan fasilitas sanitasi di Surabaya mengalami kemajuan cukup baik meskipun masih ada problem sanitasi dg sistem dumping di daerah Petemon dan program Surabaya	DKP Kota Sby sdh banyak melakukan upaya utk mengelola sampah dg komitmen pengangkutan setiap hari ttp pengelolaan di tahap akhir msh perlu ditangani lebih serius	ada kepedulian dr pemkot terkait hal tsb	advokasi dan edukasi kerja bakti program "green village"	program berjalan dg cukup baik meskipun masalah kebersihan di area tempat tinggal masy marginal msh menjadi kendala	Dukungan Kebijakan pemkot melalui peningkatan kesungguhan komitmen pimpinan pemkot dim merealisasikan kebijakan terkait mulai tumbuhnya kesadaran masy terkait kebersihan lingk	dukungan dari pihak swasta kesadaran masyarakat yang semakin meningkat keseriusan pemerintah dan lembaga terkait stabilitas politik pertumbuhan ekonomi kualitas pendidikan	kesadaran yang rendah dari unsur pemerintah dan juga masyarakat	kebutuhan air bersih
6	sudah lebih baik drpd sbimnya	sdh lebih baik	meningkatnya kepedulian masy dirasakannya manfaat sampah yg multi guna sesudah dikelola	penyuluhan lingkungan	program berjalan cukup baik walau blm mencapai hal yg sempurna	dukungan Kebijakan pemkot melalui peningkatan kesungguhan komitmen pimpinan pemkot dim merealisasikan kebijakan terkait mulai tumbuhnya kesadaran masy terkait kebersihan lingk	kesadaran yang rendah dari unsur pemerintah dan juga masyarakat	kebutuhan air bersih	
7	membaik, banyak program yang mendukung	semakin baik	sinergi antara program pemkot dg kepedulian warga karakter masyarakat partisipasi masyarakat	RSDK (rehabilitasi Sosial Daerah Kumuh) program KIP	cukup baik	dukungan Kebijakan pemkot melalui peningkatan kesungguhan komitmen pimpinan pemkot dim merealisasikan kebijakan terkait mulai tumbuhnya kesadaran masy terkait kebersihan lingk	kesadaran yang rendah dari unsur pemerintah dan juga masyarakat	kebutuhan air bersih	
8	cukup signifikan	sangat mengalami kemajuan	kebijakan dan regulasi keseriusan dari dinas terkait	hubungan dengan LN program CSIAP	CSIAIP, secara fisik memungkinkan untuk dilaksanakan tetapi secara administrasi terlalu kompleks dan kurang sederhana	dukungan Kebijakan pemkot melalui peningkatan kesungguhan komitmen pimpinan pemkot dim merealisasikan kebijakan terkait mulai tumbuhnya kesadaran masy terkait kebersihan lingk	kesadaran yang rendah dari unsur pemerintah dan juga masyarakat	kebutuhan air bersih	

No. resp.	1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	5
9	cukup baik	cukup baik	masih harus diperhatikan kesadaran warga dlm membuang sampah	program bedah rumah memperbaiki sanitasi			masih banyak bangunan di atas saluran kurang kesadaran masy dim memperhatikan lingkungan	banjir pendangkalan saluran2
10	ada kemajuan sekitar 75 %	sudah baik tapi masih perlu peningkatan	teknologi peran serta masyarakat komitmen pemimpin/pejabat terkait master plan	pembuatan rusun di bbrp tempat (UPTD 1, Urip sumoharjo, waru gunung, grudo, jembangan, siwalan kerto, UPTD 2, sumbo.	sudah baik tapi perlu tambahan lagi	ada anggaran khusus ada master plan komitmen pimpinan daerah ketersediaan lahan kebijakan dan regulasi	sulitnya pembebasan lahan faktor politis akibat ketidaksesuaian latar belakang pendidikan pimpinan dan adanya pemukiman illegal masih adanya masyarakat dengan tingkat perekonomian yang rendah, sehingga lebih mengutamakan pemenuhan kebutuhan pokok daripada pemenuhan sanitasi yang layak masih ada masyarakat yang belum menerapkan perilaku hygiene sanitasi dan	peningkatan kualitas dan teknologi pengolahan limbah domestik (adanya sistem pengolahan limbah domestik) pembuatan saluran drainase tertutup pengendalian banjir
11	terjadi peningkatan yg signifikan pada perbaikan/pengadaan fasilitas sanitasi di Surabaya dilihat dari cakupan akses masyarakat terhadap sarana sanitasi					ketersediaan supply sanitasi upaya peningkatan kebutuhan akses sanitasi dukungan dan partisipasi masyarakat	menurunkan proporsi rumah tangga tanpa akses berkelanjutan terhadap air minum layak dan sanitasi dasar	
12	Sudah ada perbaikan tetapi belum signifikan	Sudah berkembang termasuk permajaaan kembali truk	komitmen pemerintah setempat kesadaran dari masyarakat			Komitmen dan program yang berkelanjutan dari pemerintah dan masyarakat	Program keberlanjutan lingkungan yang selalu memperhatikan potensi yang ada di sekitar daerah setempat agar sekaligus dapat melibatkan masyarakat dalam pencapaian target	