



27856



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM

Indonesia 1998



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THE WORLD BANK

Resident Staff in Indonesia

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SGP COMMITTEE IN INDONESIA

A committee within the World Bank/RSI was selected to manage the Small Grants Program in Indonesia. This Committee comprises the following EACIF staff:

- Suhadi Hadiwinoto
 - Participation and Cultural Heritage
- Isono Sadoko
 - NGO Specialist
- Basilius Bengoteku
 - Education
- Unggul Suprayitno
 - Accounting

STRATEGY

The SGP Committee decided that for the first period (1998) the small grants of USD 25,000 will be divided into very small grants between Rp 10 million – Rp 20 million based on the following considerations:

- The implementation time of the first period of the grant is very short;
- It focuses on small NGOs and community organizations;
- Very small grants can subsequently be expanded;
- Introduction of SGP in Indonesia will require coverage of a great number of regions/provinces;
- SGP in Indonesia intends to cover various topics: environment, job creation, health, gender, arts and culture.

Disbursement of grants is done in three batches. The first disbursement of 40% is done after signing the Grant Agreement, second disbursement of 40% after submission of interim report, and final disbursement of 20% after submission of final report.

SELECTION PROCESS

Given the limited time for preparation of the first grant period, the Committee decided not

to invite proposals through the media. Potential applicants were encouraged to submit their proposals by word of mouth through Mission staff and NGOs. For the second grant period, the Committee is planning to advertise SGP in the media.

The Committee received 26 applications from various regions in Indonesia. The review of the proposals was done using the following criteria:

- Urgency
- Innovation
- Replicability
- Sustainability

A balance of topics and regions has been endeavored to avoid concentration of grants on specific topics or in specific regions.

During the review of potential proposals for the first grant period, the Committee discovered that no proposals were submitted from the provinces of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Irian Jaya. In the next grant period, the Committee will make a special effort to encourage proposals from those provinces.

FUNDING

The first grant period amounted to USD 25,000.00 has a fluctuating value in Rupiah due to the devaluation of Rupiah against the USD. At the time of preparation, in January 1998, the exchange rate of USD to Rupiah was Rp 8,950.00. It was Rp 7,938.00 at the first disbursement in April 1998, and Rp 14,700.00 at the final disbursement in June 1998.

With the amount of grant available in Rupiah in January 1998, the Committee decided to finance 16 projects. In the meantime, the amount in Rupiah has grown, making more funds available to cover new projects and provide additional funds for some projects.

The financial details are as follows:

NO	PROJECT & ORGANIZATION	TOTAL GRANT	
		Rp	USD
1	Participatory Urban Development in Sanur, Bali <i>Sanur Environmental Information Center (PILS), Bali</i>	20 000,000	1,767
2	Preservation of Cultural Heritage District of Kotagede, Yogyakarta <i>Yogyakarta Heritage Society, Yogyakarta</i>	20,000,000	1,361
3	Revitalization of Traditional Arts in Nglembu Village, Boyolali, Central Java <i>Wiro Budoyo, Boyolali, Central Java</i>	10,000,000	1,087
4	Translation of Old Javanese Books, Solo, Central Java <i>Rekso Pustoko, Mangkunegaran Palace, Solo, Central Java</i>	10,000 000	1,087
5	Artists Exhibition Facility in Malang, East Java <i>Ginelar Studio, Malang, East Java</i>	10,000,000	925
6	Information Systems and Promotion of Eco-Tourism in Indonesia <i>ilaga.com, Mapala UI Co-op, Jakarta</i>	20 000 000	2,174
7	Website on Semarang Urban Issues and Information <i>Center for Urban Studies (CUS), Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Central Java</i>	20,000,000	1,361
8	Vermi-culture Composting in Bandung <i>Yayasan Waskita Dian Persada (WDP), Bandung, West Java</i>	10 000,000	925
9	Greening of Infertile Land in Trenggalek, East Java <i>Environmental Education Center (PPLH) Seloliman, East Java</i>	10 000 000	925
10	Planting of <i>Jenitri</i> on Unutilized Lands in Pacitan, East Java <i>Pusat Pengembangan Pendidikan Mata Pencarian (P3MP) Pacitan, East Java</i>	10,000,000	680
11	Palm Sugar Production for Income Generation in Ciptarasa Village, Sukabumi, West Java <i>People-Centered Business and Economic Institute (IBEKA), Bandung, West Java</i>	10,000,000	1,087
12	Greening, Farming, and Handicrafts in Kolang Village, Sibolga, North Sumatera <i>Yayasan Wajar Hidup (YWH), Sibolga, North Sumatera</i>	10,000,000	925
13	Initiating Monthly Publication on Environment <i>Environmental Education Center (PPLH) Seloliman, East Java</i>	50,000,000	3,401
14	Indonesian Banking Industry Policy Review <i>Public Interest Research and Advocacy Center (PIRAC), Jakarta</i>	10,000,000	1,087
15	Assistance for Street-Hawkers in Tangerang, West Java <i>Participation in Development Forum (PDF), Jakarta</i>	10,000,000	1,087
16	Gender: Against Violence to Women <i>Flower Aceh, Banda Aceh, Aceh Special Territory</i>	10,000,000	680

NO	PROJECT & ORGANIZATION	TOTAL GRANT	
		Rp	USD
17	Women Economic Empowerment and Gender Awareness in Family Level at a Fisher Village in Mataram, Lombok <i>Yayasan Karisma Pertiwi Indonesia (YKPI), Lombok</i>	10 000 000	925
18	Rehabilitation of Street Children in Solo, Central Java <i>Yayasan KAKAK, Solo, Central Java</i>	10 000 000	925
19	Rehabilitation of Street Children in Semarang, Central Java <i>Yayasan Duta Awam, Semarang, Central Java</i>	10 000 000	680
20	Nutrition and Local Food Supplement in Mangulewa Village, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara <i>Yayasan Obor Desa (YOD), Bajawa, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara</i>	10.000 000	1,087
21	Enabling Moslem Donation Mechanism for the Eradication of Socio-Economic Imbalances <i>Wahana Bina Mandiri (WBM), Bogor, West Java</i>	10 000 000	680
	TOTAL	290,000,000	24,856

Participatory Urban Development in Sanur, Bali

Sanur Environmental Information Center (PILS), Bali

In most cases, urban planning and development is mainly the government's job with minimum involvement of the stakeholders. It often creates conflicts and apathy and is often not able to utilize the potential resources available in the community. Environmental Education Center (PPLH) established Sanur Environmental Information Center (PILS), which is a network of NGOs concerned with strengthening participatory planning and development in Sanur, a famous tourist area in Bali.

PILS organizes meetings and discussions with the community, hotels, restaurants, and shop owners, in an effort to develop communication, understanding, and consensus among the stakeholders. They build consensus on what their main problems are, and they agree to implement the optimum solution together. Assisted by voluntary development consultants, together with the Government, they develop the spatial plan, urban design, and action plan to improve their area.

The Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Public Housing, and the local Government have expressed a commitment to assist and participate in the scheme.

After a number of meetings, the participants came to an agreement to set up the Sanur Concern Group (*Tim Pemerhati Sanur*). This group has identified issues that negatively affect the Sanur area.

• Participatory Master Planning Development

The Sanur Master Plan was reviewed by a core team to facilitate ideas

expressed by the community to improve the condition of Sanur. Two main ideas came up, i.e. to create a motor vehicle free zone and reduce noise and air pollution in Sanur. The team is working to develop the plan, determine the creation of parking lots, and create a bike route for pleasant and safe biking around Sanur.

• Composting and Recycling Program

Garbage has been an enduring problem in this tourist area in which big hotels and restaurants operate. A composting program has been introduced to the communities in the Sanur area. They learned composting



Composting activities.

techniques which has equipped them with skills to make use of the compost they produce and develop their own home gardens producing organic rice, corn, soya beans, and vegetables. In this way, the women will be able to reduce their grocery budget and even generate income from their home gardens. A Compost Committee consisting NGO activists

and a university professor was set up to facilitate this process.

Still in the context of garbage reduction, a recycling program was launched in Sanur. This local initiative will help to keep Sanur clean and provide income to those involved in the collection, separation, and treatment of garbage, including glass, paper, plastic, and organic materials. Hotels in Sanur can also claim that

they use recycled paper made from their waste paper. This green image is also sellable to promote Sanur as an ecological tourist destination.

- **Clean Beach Program**

Known world-wide as one of the most beautiful beaches in the World, Sanur has unfortunately deteriorated because of beach garbage. The "Clean Beach Program", initiated by Casa Grande Sanur was launched among hotel owners along the beach. If hotel owners take care of the cleanliness of the beach, it is expected that it will stay clean forever.

- **Tourist Promotional Efforts**

Sanur has faced competition and suffered from the impact of the economic crisis. A People's Festival is being prepared as a multi-purpose event to save the tourism industry, as well as being a showcase of the environmentally-friendly Sanur. Art performances that were part of Sanur's past are to be included in the festival. Street peddlers are to be given a legitimate place to sell their wares and thus eliminate their bothersome presence on the streets.

In addition to the Festival, coupon books, consisting of discounts and special offers for shopping and tours are also planned to boost the tourism industry in Sanur. Businesses and communities are expected to consolidate in creating an attractive promotional package for visitors to Sanur.

- **Conservation of the Surroundings of Mertasari Temple**

Mertasari Temple is a beauty in the heart of Sanur. The conservation of the area surrounding the temple is obviously needed to keep it intact, as well as to empower the local, traditional community so that they become the future conservationists of the Temple. A group led by a local figure is working on that effort.



Sanur map.

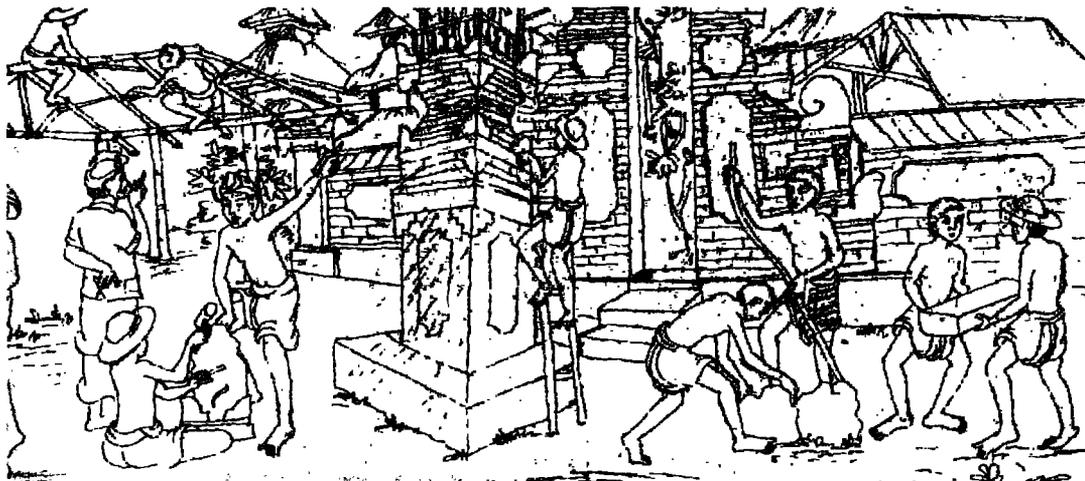
- **The Conservation of Le Mayeur Museum**

Le Mayeur Museum is an important part of Sanur's art attraction. While Le Mayeur himself was a great artist during his lifetime, the museum should be a showplace for his invaluable works and also a place for Sanur artists to work and exhibit their creations. A local figure is coordinating efforts to make this happen.

• **Secretariat**

To facilitate actions and improve the effectiveness of various groups and individuals involved in the urban development of Sanur, a secretariat was set up to be a meeting place for all parties and stakeholders and to synchronize the movement. The secretariat has one room and some equipment to conduct operations.

Business practitioners, local leaders, communities, and everybody living in Sanur are full of ideas and inspiration. They only need to get together and discuss effective actions to address the issues in their own places. The Program funded by SGP has enabled this process.



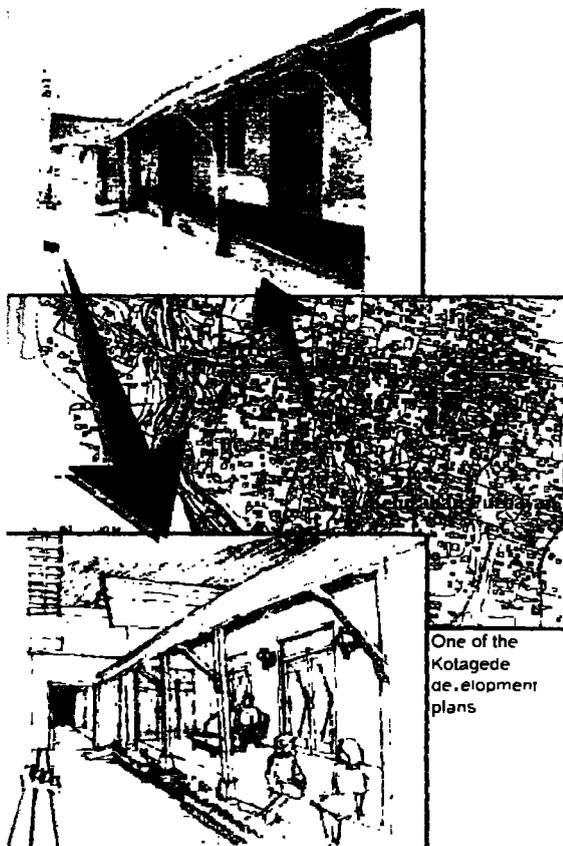
Preservation of Cultural Heritage District of Kotagede, Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta Heritage Society, Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta is considered as the heart of Javanese culture. It still retains a living cultural heritage, as well as a physical heritage in the form of buildings, construction, and spatial arrangement. Kotagede, six kilometers from the City of Yogyakarta, has been designated as one of the cultural heritage districts in Indonesia.

Back in 1586, Kotagede was the center of the Javanese Mataram Kingdom. Archeological remains of the Kingdom can still be found in Kotagede. The King's altar and graveyard, the Great Mosque, and the bathrooms of the King's wives are still intact.

The city plan of Kotagede is unique. The palace, the city square, traditional buildings



Beautiful ornaments on houses in Kotagede.

and roads crossing each other in the town center; all of them are rectangular in shape.

Traditional Javanese architecture blends with Dutch architecture in a peculiar yet beautiful way in Kotagede, making it one of the most unique images of Javanese society from the past.

A significant number of old, traditional houses in Kotagede currently face a threat to their existence, simply because of inability to maintain them. Some have already been sold or torn down, and replaced by modern buildings. Others are too old to stand. Yet, hundreds of buildings and houses are still waiting to be preserved.

The communities in Kotagede are fully aware of the importance of conserving Kotagede both for local as well as global interests. However, increasing population and social pressures on Kotagede makes it more important to maintain awareness. Continued support and commitment from outside parties is very much needed to transform conservation ideas and awareness into action.

The activities supported by SGP cover compilation of previous action programs in Kotagede, selection of priorities for the current implementation program, and some parts of the implementation itself.

This effort seeks a comprehensive revitalization of Kotagede utilizing all the potential that Kotagede has while placing special emphasis on community participation. This revitalization should provide possibilities for

the improved welfare of the communities themselves in order that the preservation be sustained and continued. The craftsmanship and art skills of the community are invaluable capital for the physical and cultural preservation of Kotagede.

A study on this revitalization strategy was done to provide recommendations on the community-based management for the preservation and development of cultural tourism, development of the craft industry, and the physical development planning of Kotagede.

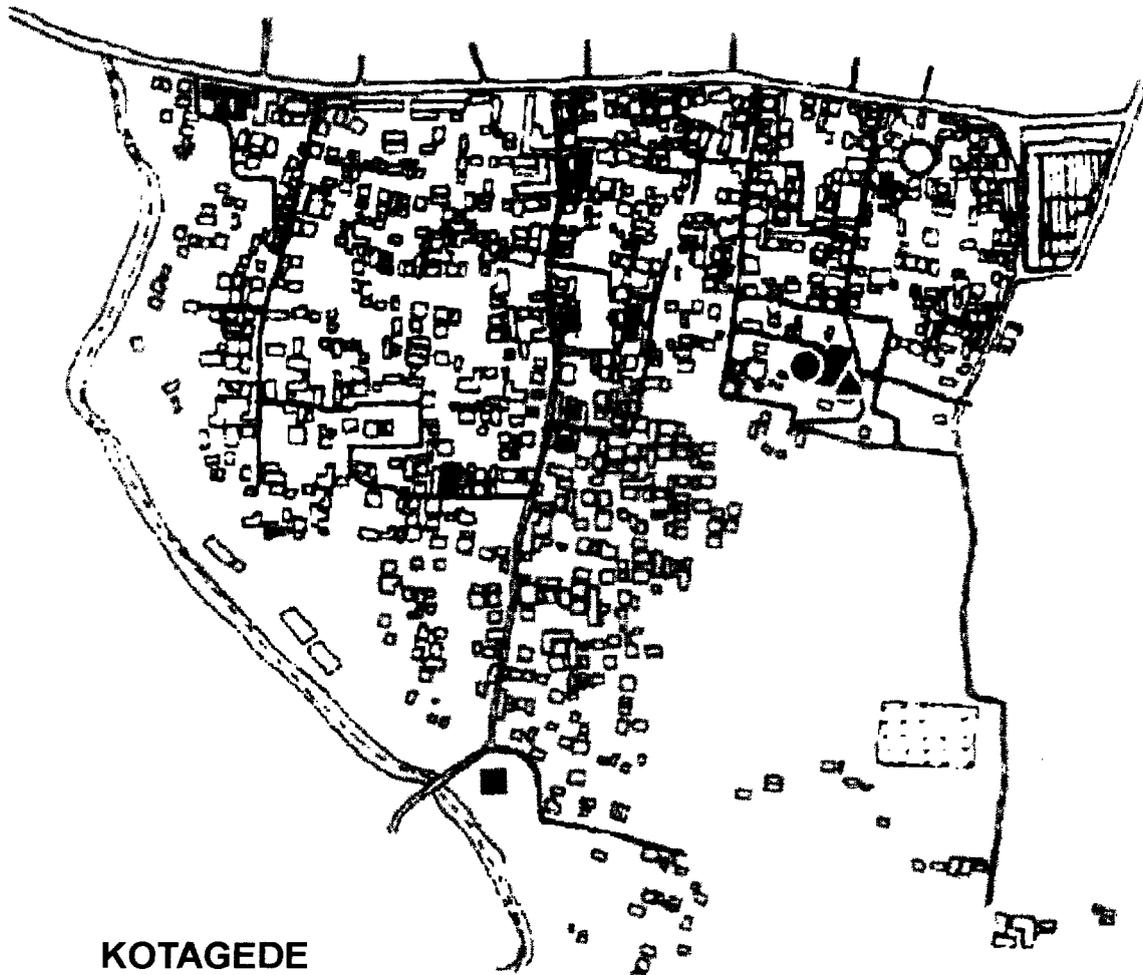
To conserve the traditional buildings and make use of them as convention facilities, hotels and handicraft showrooms, etc. are among the recommendations.

A revolving fund has been provided to

traditional food makers to enhance their business capacity. An organized tour has also been developed in Kotagede, which includes visits to traditional buildings, traditional art performances, and dinners of traditional food.



Rambling through wooden houses in Kotagede.



Revitalization of Traditional Arts in Nglembu Village, Boyolali, Central Java

Wiro Budoyo, Boyolali, Central Java

Three decades ago, the people of Nglembu Village — traditionally a farming area — were very familiar with traditional Javanese arts, such as dancing and singing, and especially the Javanese, traditional music instrument (*gamelan*). The village even had its own set of *gamelan*. Talented dancers and singers were also found in the village.



Practising Javanese traditional music (*gamelan*).

Over the decades, the situation has changed rapidly in Nglembu Village, as is also true of many areas in Java. Traditional arts do not have a place among their own people. A group of concerned people in Nglembu Village believe that their traditional arts should not only be a memory among the younger generation. They decided to revitalize it. A group named Wiro Budoyo was created.



Children learning Javanese traditional dance

The old gamelan set was taken out of storage and repaired. The old dancers and singers were invited to practice again. The younger generation were encouraged to join and participate. All of a sudden, the village became more lively. Villagers of Nglembu have positive and fun activities in the evening, after a long day of work in the fields, when they watch their fellow villagers practice. This activity has attracted people from neighboring villages to come and join. Economic activities increase during the evening rehearsals when food vendors and other traders come to sell their goods.



Teaching traditional Javanese music

SGP is impressed by Wiro Budoyo's courage and ambition to revitalize the traditional arts, as well as by the response from the villagers in general. The small grant received has been effectively used to support these activities. For example, Wiro Budoyo tried their best to fix broken instruments instead of purchasing new ones. In that way, Wiro Budoyo has been able to pay teachers to help them practice. The group has four different schedules every week:

- Sunday afternoon is for children to practice dancing
- Saturday evening is for traditional music practice for teenagers.
- Thursday evening is for adults to practice traditional music.
- Tuesday evening is for traditional play practice



First performance of Wiro Budoyo

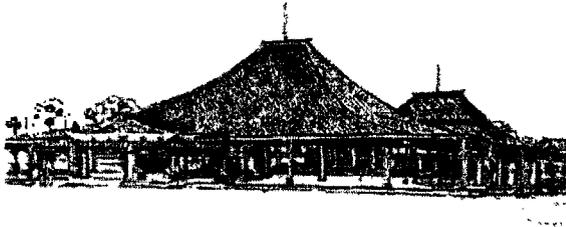
The members of Wiro Budoyo have increased in a short time. Altogether, more than 150 people have joined the group. After serious yet enjoyable practice for less than a year, they were ready for their first performance in July 1998.

These activities have positive influenced the communities. Children have the opportunity to learn their traditional arts as an alternative to the modern arts they know from television and other media. It has been proven that since Wiro Budoyo became active, the incidence of teenage drinking and criminality has decreased significantly.

The artists have also found a vehicle to channel their talents. A man from a distant village is willing to ride his bike for one hour to join Wiro Budoyo because he finds an outlet for his longing to do traditional dancing. Above all, the whole village of Nglembu and the surrounding areas, have entertainment during this time of crisis.

Translation of Old Javanese Books, Solo, Central Java

Rekso Pustoko, Mangkunegaran Palace, Solo, Central Java



Mangkunegaran Palace.

Mangkunegaran Palace, one of the old Javanese Kingdoms, now functions as a Javanese cultural center. The Palace has maintained a resource library, Rekso Pustoko, since 1867. Its collections include historical letters of the kingdom, literature, cultural inheritance, Javanese philosophical teachings, and other topics.

At the time of its establishment, Rekso Pustoko functioned as an archive center. Later, it began to collect books and other documents. Initially, Rekso Pustoko was exclusively for the officers of Mangkunegaran. Only in 1969 it opened its doors to the public. Rekso Pustoko is now a key reference library of Javanese culture.

Many of its collections are written in old Javanese script and language. Unfortunately, there are increasingly less people who are able to read the old Javanese alphabet and understand old Javanese language. Transcription from the old Javanese alphabet to the Latin alphabet has been in progress since 1980. However, limited resources – both human and financial resources – are issues that must be tackled continuously by Rekso Pustoko.

Efforts to make Rekso Pustoko's invaluable written collection be understood by a wider audience are materializing through the following activities:

- **Transcription**

Many types of manuscripts, such as books, letters and notes are written in Javanese or Arabic script. These documents are transcribed into the Latin alphabet and then typed.

- **Translation**

Documents written in old Javanese language are translated into Indonesian.

- **Recomposing**

Poems which are not easily understood by lay people, especially poems in Javanese language are rewritten in simple prose so that ordinary people can appreciate them.

- **Resume**

Old Javanese books do not have tables of contents or summaries. A resume makes it easier for the readers get a general impression about the contents of those books.

Rekso Pustoko faces a serious problem in terms of human resources availability for the above activities. The existing number of people who have the capability to do such work will almost certainly continue to decrease, as many of them are already elderly. There is no other choice for Rekso Pustoko but to race with time to cover as many documents as



A visit by students from Airlangga University to Rekso Pustoko Library

possible in the shortest amount of time.

Relevant Value

In addition to being a source of historical information, old Javanese documents contain invaluable teachings and reflections which are still relevant to and even inspiring for modern life. For example:

- *Warayagnya* which was composed by KGPAA Mangkunagoro IV was addressed to children describing and teaching about marriage.
- *Wirawiyata* is a didactic moralistic



KGPAA Mangkunagoro IV
The founder of Rekso Pustoko



Students from Japan, Malaysia and Thailand paid a visit to Rekso Pustoko

poem by His Highness Mangkunagoro IV to His children who wanted to serve in the army, describing how to be a good soldier.

- *Serat Laksitaraja* was composed by KGPAA Mangkunagoro IV for his son who would be a ruler. The message contains 13 suggestions on leadership so that the next Mangkunagoro would become a good leader making the country wealthy and full of righteousness, and expressing trust that the state and people of Mangkunagoro would always be blessed by Almighty God.

The SGP fund has been used for transcription and translation of 714 pages of old documents during the period of March – June 1998.

Artists Exhibition Facility in Malang, East Java

Ginelar Studio, Malang, East Java



"Meliar" by Soegiarto Roosyandhie. Oil painting in canvas

The City of Malang in East Java has a good number of painters, sculptors, musicians, and other artists. With the presence of many universities and colleges in the city, a potential for stronger urban cultural life is present.

It is unfortunate that they do not have facilities to communicate with their audience. The only existing exhibition hall is now in poor condition and the local Board of Arts is not in a position to help.

A group of 6 young artists from Gumelar Studio decided to take initiative. They dream of a non-traditional exhibition facility which will allow artists of different background to express their creativity.



"Full Moon in Bali" by Yon Wahyono

They found a building which may be used as their base from which they would coordinate the activities. The building needs cleaning, renovation, and equipment. The SGP grant was used to start the work. In the process, they also set up a management team that will



"Untitled I" by Yosa Batu Prasada. Acrylic on canvas

be responsible for the maintenance and administrative work.

The Gallery is called "Nes Gallery". It is not a traditional gallery but a secretariat which will respond to artists' need for exhibition facilities. Nes Gallery develops contacts and cooperation with hotels, business practitioners, local government, and other parties that are able to provide exhibition space or other requirements for exhibition support.

Nes Gallery has developed a biodata of artists, a list of their pieces, data on collectors and prospective partners. Promotional materials and strategy have also been prepared.

Nes Gallery is a pro-active institution. It organizes workshops, meetings, and other forms of activities to address actual issues. It comes to people of different walks of life. It responds to peoples' common concerns. In June 1998, an exhibit organized by Nes Gallery had "Artists Care of Indonesia" as its theme. A concept of "Exhibition on the Net", which will allow the arts exhibition to be viewed on the internet, is being explored.



"Embrio" by Rudi Hartono.

Information Systems and Promotion of Eco-Tourism in Indonesia

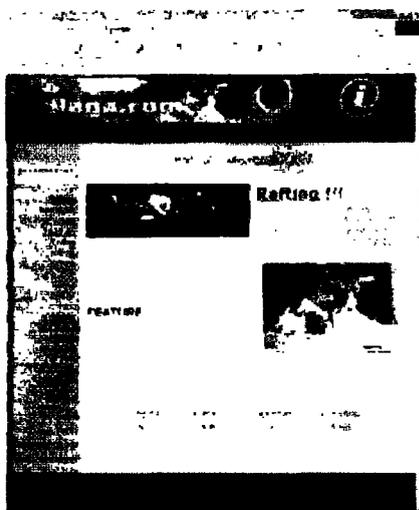
Ilaga.com, MAPALA-UI Co-Op, Jakarta

Indonesia has a tremendous tourism potential but lack of information and a supporting infrastructure have left that potential unexplored. Tour operators and travel agencies have not optimized the promotion of Indonesia's natural beauty.

Ilaga.com, a unit under the University of Indonesia's Nature Lovers Student Association, made a breakthrough by providing information and services on the internet. The concept of the project is to make ilaga.com a one-stop shopping site for promotion and marketing of Indonesian nature tourism. An on-line transaction is also being developed.

The site contains:

- General information on Indonesia (culture, climate, tourism objects of interest and a calendar of events, etc.)
- Supporting information (routes/shortcuts, accommodations, transportation and hazards, etc.)
- Adventure tourism packages in Indonesia
- Reservation forms
- Promotional space which is sold to



The ilaga.com homepage

tourism operators, hotels, airlines, etc.

- Features
- List of sport adventure clubs, organizations, federations and experts, etc. in Indonesia.



Minister of tourism, Marzuki Usman, posed with ilaga.com staff and Mr. Suhadi Hadiwinoto of the world bank.

Ilaga.com is marketed to potential users, i.e. internet users, nature tourism activists, and local and foreign tourists living in Indonesia. Up until the end of June 1998, ilaga.com marketed its web site to a number of mailing lists and internet users, and 50 companies in Indonesia. Promotion of ilaga.com is done through a search engine facility and other related web sites.

On its launching, ilaga.com gave a presentation of its web site to the Minister of Tourism and Arts, Marzuki Usman, who expressed his strong support for the development of ilaga.com. A possible cooperation between ilaga.com and the Ministry is being explored.



A presentation to the Minister of Tourism on the launching of ilaga.com

Website on Semarang Urban Issues and Information

*Center for Urban Studies (CUS),
Soegijapranata Catholic Univeristy, Semarang, Central Java.*

Indonesia still faces a great challenge in providing access to information. The challenge is also true in areas related to urban issues and city planning.

Center for Urban Studies (CUS) at the Catholic University of Soegijapranata in Semarang is a leading institute on urban issues in Semarang. CUS is aware of the difficulties faced by society in general, as well as experts and researchers in accessing information on Semarang urban issues.

Having a good collection of research findings and information on urban activities, and data related to Semarang urban issues released from government offices, CUS has been interested in sharing its information with a wider audience. The Web site is expected to be a quick, accurate, easy and inexpensive vehicle for information exchange on urban issues in Semarang.

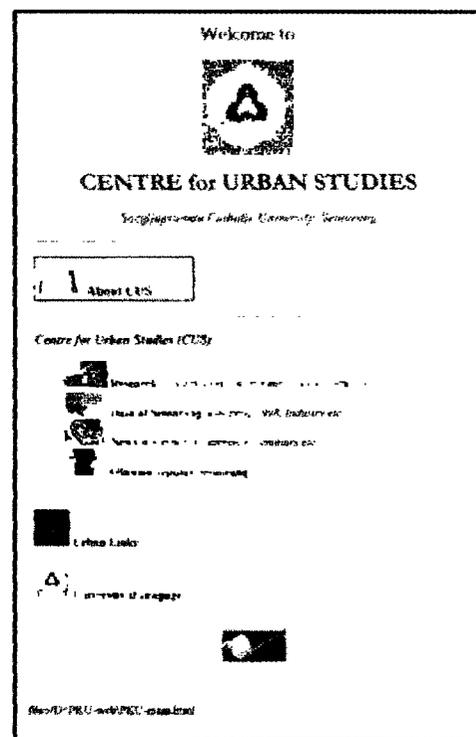
The Web site contains:

Concerning CUS: profile, human resources and contact persons, links and cooperation, and consultation services.

- Research: abstracts of various CUS research is available for free; full texts can be obtained with some charge.
- Data on Semarang: general data, environment, conservation, small enterprises, socio-cultural transformation, tourism and business opportunities, etc. Data will be updated every three months. Maps, graphs and pictures will also be included.
- News: recent and coming events, such as seminars, conferences, discussions and cultural events in Semarang (A "How to Join" section will also provided).

- Discussion on Semarang: an open forum of discussion on Semarang urban issues is accessible for everyone.
- Urban Links: contains homepages from other institutions that relate to the issues on the CUS Web site.

The time required to prepare the full Web site as planned is one year. SGP funds are used for the hardware, telephone line, Web site designer and data processing.



Vermi-culture Composting in Bandung

Yayasan Waskita Dian Persada (WDP), Bandung, West Java

The continuously increasing volume of solid waste along with increasing urban activities bring troublesome problems to municipalities regarding the collection, transportation, and final disposal sites. Because 75% of urban solid waste is organic, thus good raw material for composting, there are serious efforts from the municipalities to develop composting. Composting has the potential to absorb a great amount of organic waste, and therefore, significant savings in urban solid waste management.

Waskita Dian Persada (WDP), a non-profit institution, has developed composting techniques using worms/vermi-culture. It developed VAP-BL technology in organic waste management which provides a notable potential for household industries to produce high quality vermiculate and worms of great economic value.

WDP has also been involved in a number of composting training sessions for different community groups. It also facilitates the coordination of the composting business entity through the establishment of co-operatives or community business enterprises.

SGP has supported WDP's initiative to work with the community in Sukagalih, Bandung. Thirty interested individuals participated in the training which took place every



Selecting worms for composting

Sunday for 4 weeks. After the training, each participant received 300 grams of worms to be used as a trial. Since composting requires skill, it will take time for the participants to acquire the skills required before they will be able to fully apply the techniques they studied.



Sukagalih Village Head opened the vermi-culture composting training

WDP is aware that in order for the community to be able to develop and maintain a composting business, a more comprehensive program is required. Its cooperation with the Directorate General of Housing of the Ministry of Public Works has given rise to an opportunity for WDP to introduce vermi-culture composting in various regions of Indonesia.



A keynote speech by a community leader

Greening of Infertile Land in Trenggalek, East Java

Environmental Education Center (PPLH) Seloliman, East Java

Trenggalek regency, in East Java, is known as a dry, infertile area located on the Southern Limestone Mountain Range of Java. Infertile land is common in Trenggalek where the majority of the population are farmers who struggle hard only to produce a minimal amount of farm products.

PPLH Seloliman, a prominent center for environmental issues, shows a special interest



The local community grow corn on their infertile land.

to assist in rehabilitating conditions in Trenggalek. Rapid field observation was conducted to obtain a better picture of local conditions. Three PPLH staff were involved in ten-day observation activities in Trenggalek. Their findings are:

- 75% of the land is non-arable upland, making it impossible for the people to work on it.
- The State-owned Forest Company (*Perum Perhutani*) controls 40% of the land in Trenggalek.
- Out of 13 sub-regencies in Trenggalek, only 4 of them are located on relatively arable lowland.

The team also discovered that the Social Forestry Package, run by *Perum Perhutani*, to grow pine trees is not environmentally sustainable due to the high frequency of cutting, causing serious erosion problems.

The Government is not unaware of the critical environmental conditions in Trenggalek. The Forestry Ministry's Office of Forest and Land Conservation (PKT) has worked in that area to rehabilitate the non-arable land. Unfortunately, PKT does not cover lands controlled by *Perum Perhutani* as *Perum Perhutani* is considered able to do its own rehabilitation.

Encouragement of Community Participation

PPLH found that the local communities have not been involved in the decision and policy making process, as well as the actual rehabilitation efforts. The communities' lack of environmental awareness and knowledge should not be a reason for non-participation. While PPLH is aware that the actual action needed is re-greening the infertile land, the approach to that action should be participatory and bottom-up.

The first move is to identify contact persons in each village or sub-regency. Nine prominent leaders who agreed to be contact persons



The community participated in land rehabilitation efforts.

will disseminate information and facilitate community participation. A workshop was held for them in April 1998 at the PPLH training center which is located on a sustainable, managed area, surrounded by environmentally sound forests. During the workshop the participants were asked to make a comparison between their lands and PPLH lands, between their forests and the forests surrounding the PPLH training center. Based on their hands-on observations, they analyzed the factors that affect their problems.



Limestone hills are dominant in Trenggalek.



Organic fertilizer is important in land rehabilitation.

At the end of the workshop, they made a work plan which included education and awareness facilitation, better planning and utilization of gardens, composting, and the planting of medicinal herbs, etc.

In May - June 1998, the community development activities were conducted with the facilitation of three PPLH staff. The program included the establishment of the organic farming and alternative medicine programs. Eighteen women in that area also received special training in making jamu, a traditional herbal medicine.

The implementation of greening activities by the communities on lands which they control is ongoing and PPLH continues to facilitate the process.

Planting of *Jenitri* on Unutilized Lands in Pacitan, East Java

Pusat Pengembangan Pendidikan Mata Pencaharian (P3MP), Pacitan, East Java



Village administrators, local leaders and farmers participated in the information session on *Jenitri* planting.

Jenitri trees (*elaecarpaceae*) produce seeds which are used for beads on religious prayer strings. *Jenitri* trees grow well in brownish red laterite soil and alluvial soil and possess a strong adaptability to climate change. They grow best in areas of 0 – 1200 meters above sea level. Pacitan is a good place to grow *Jenitri* as it has all the required conditions for the best harvest.



The progress of *Jenitri* planting is closely monitored

The majority of the Pacitan population are low income families who work in agriculture sectors. Many of them have unutilized land which is neglected, as they do not have capital to work with. Supported by the Ministry of Education and Culture and in cooperation with PT Shah Jenitri, a local corporation, P3MP introduced the planting of *Jenitri* to the local communities in Pacitan. During the first phase, the area covered was 10 hectares of land in Pacitan sub-regency.

The local communities are encouraged to grow *Jenitri* on their unutilized or unproductive land. PT Shah Jenitri provides technical assistance in growing the trees. As *Jenitri* is a quick-yielding tree, within 2-3 years the farmers can harvest the seeds. The farmers can sell their harvest to PT Shah Jenitri or find other markets.

Through the planting of *Jenitri*, new employment opportunities are created. The farmers can achieve a better economic condition as *jenitri* seeds have high economic value. Environmental degradation can be avoided as uncared-for land is no longer existent.



Compost for *Jenitri* planting.

Palm Sugar Production in Ciptarasa Village, Sukabumi, West Java

People-Centered Business and Economic Institute (IBEKA), Bandung, West Java

Ciptarasa Village is located near Gunung Halimun National Park. To reach the village, one should take a car from Pelabuhan Ratu, the closest beach resort area, for one and a half hours and then walk for 2 hours. The villagers of Ciptarasa, who are devout followers of the traditional Kasepuhan belief, live in weak economic conditions. Community empowerment programs have always been well accepted in Ciptarasa.



processing the sap.

Surrounded by sugar palm trees which can produce high quality palm sugars, Ciptarasa has a great potential to become a palm sugar producer. The economic value of high quality palm sugar can generate a better income for the villagers.

IBEKA noticed an opportunity for better economic conditions in Ciptarasa. Simple training sessions on how to produce high quality palm sugar will equip the villagers to achieve a higher financial value for their products. At the same time, as they are aware of the economic value of sugar palm, they will no longer cut down sugar palm trees. Thus, environmental destruction surrounding the national park can be avoided.

The training in high quality palm production involved 60 villagers of Ciptarasa. Two trainers were IBEKA experts in palm production and palm sugar marketing.

SGP funds have been used for purchasing the requisite production equipment and for the training and consultation. IBEKA trainers also assisted the locals to become the future trainers. Out of 60 people involved in the training, 32 have been able to produce export-standard palm sugars. In March 1998, they produced 1,140 kg. of palm sugar which was bought by IBEKA at Rp 2,300.00 per kg. The producers received Rp 2,000.00 per kg. – double the price of regular palm sugar – and their co-op received Rp 300.00 for operational costs.

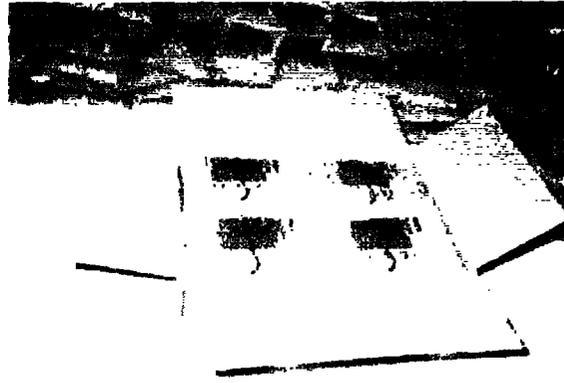
The key in producing high quality palm sugar is the quality of the sap tapped from the palm trees. The cleanliness of the equipment



A woman processing the sap

used is also important to maintain sap quality. Another factor that affects the quality of the sap is nature. Climate changes from hot, rainy to cloudy weather influences the acidity of the sap. Because of these natural factors, only 60% of sap tapped by the villagers can be made into high quality palm sugar.

The villagers also learned how to manage the marketing of their products. The co-op that they set up has been able to avoid the intervention of money lenders and low price pre-production purchase by traders. The villagers would have enjoyed a better financial margin if the transportation costs were lower. However, the poor road conditions leading to their village caused exorbitant transportation costs.



Nicely packaged palm sugar ready for export.

Greening, Farming and Handicrafts in Sibolga, North Sumatera

Yayasan Wajar Hidup (YWH), Sibolga, North Sumatera

Critical land and low income families are common in the Sibolga area. Employment opportunities are limited and the environment continuously deteriorates. A breakthrough is needed to create a better vision for the communities and stronger self-confidence to realize a brighter future.

Yayasan Wajar Hidup tries to address the challenge in its own way in this agricultural village of 500 families. A comprehensive program includes greening and environmental conservation, mixed raising of ducks and fresh water fish, and handicraft development which makes use of waste wood. Through this program, YWH hopes that both environmental problems and economic improvement can be addressed simultaneously.

YWH works with 100 people in Kolang Village who participated in the greening of land provided by the local administration. Two thousand seedlings of *Sengon* trees are being prepared to be distributed to the local community. YWH has also motivated the community to participate in its agricultural program. Seventeen families have expressed interest. Corn, soy beans, and spinach are now planted in between orange trees.

In the meantime, a group of potential artisans learned how to make handicrafts from



Some of the well growing corn field

waste wood. Technical support has been received to develop mixed farming.

Community development efforts have indicated initial acceptance by the communities. However, the economic crisis that also hit Kolang Village has somehow slowed down the process, as many villagers have to take care of their basic needs first and put community development aside. Technical problems, such



A discussion among the facilitators.

as the scarcity of good quality catfish and the fact that villagers are not familiar with *Sengon* trees have also hampered the progress. Institutional problems, such as the need for better coordination between the central and local management of YWH and the lack of active field facilitators must be addressed by the foundation.



A settlement in the project location.

Initiating Monthly Publication on Environment

Environmental Education Center (PPLH) Seloliman, East Java

The only magazine on environment that Indonesia has ever had, *Suara Alam* (Voice of Nature), terminated its operations some years ago. Since then, no single publisher has attempted to publish one again. Meanwhile, environmental issues and problems continue to arise and become a more serious threat to humanity, as well as to nature.



Indonesia is facing a challenge to manage its rivers sustainably.

PPLH, a prominent environmental educational center, has the courage and determination to publish a monthly magazine on environment, which will target the general public. This monthly publication, *Bumi* (Earth), will become a vehicle for communication between universities, professionals, government agencies, and civil society.

SGP views this effort as very strategic. However, the current economic crisis may hamper the magazine from being economically viable in a short time. Support by SGP will facilitate the initial process of publication.

PPLH works closely with environmental journalists, NGOs and other groups in publishing the magazine. It is currently at the stage of consolidating its organization and management in order to publish its first edition in December 1998.



A woman selecting goods in a landfill.

Bumi will be presented as a popular magazine on environment. A number of articles are already prepared to cover various issues such as the contribution of green revolution to the economic crisis, forestry reform, environmental education, review on the concept of modernization and globalization, development consultants, etc.

Indonesian Banking Industry Policy Review

*Public Interest Research and Advocacy Center
(PIRAC), Jakarta*

The boom of the Indonesian banking industry started in October 1988 when private banks were encouraged to expand their businesses. Since then, the domination of the banking industry has shifted from state banks to private banks. Unfortunately, this development was not followed by customer protection mechanisms and legal instruments were not updated to follow development. As a result, a number of malpractice cases due to weak management, unethical practices, and legal violations have occurred. The current crisis that Indonesia is confronting has placed bank customers in an even weaker position.

As a public interest, research and advocacy center, PIRAC realized the need to review the banking industry issues during the last decade. This leads to the clear position of PIRAC in advocating public interests in the banking sector. It is also an effort to educate the public in general and to contribute input and recommendations for banking industry policy reform.

PIRAC received support from SGP for the following activities:

Polling

800 respondents in Jakarta, Surabaya, and Semarang were interviewed by phone. This polling found that:

- the public feels that information on bank conditions and customers' protection is lacking.
- public trust in the banking industry has decreased as a result of bank liquidation and management takeovers.
- The public is also in support of the Government's effort to make the banking sector healthier.
- In time of a crisis of trust, the public tends to choose state-owned banks.
- Choice of bank is based on

performance, ownership, and experience, rather than physical appearance (building) or prizes.

Survey and Research

A Study on Banking Ethics is new in Indonesia. The study that PIRAC conducted referred to the Indonesian Banking Ethics Code and covered 50 foreign, national, private and state-owned banks. The findings are as follows:

- Minimal attention is paid to business ethics. Out of 50 bank respondents, only one had its own code of conduct.
- Banks under the supervision of the Indonesian Banking Restructuring Agency (IBRA) did not respond to PIRAC's questionnaire.
- A number of principles mentioned in the Indonesian Banking Ethics Code were not respected, i.e. Adherence to Regulations and Laws, Validity of Records, Conflict of Interests, Social Responsibilities, and Professional Respect.



Some PIRAC publication on banking studies.

The study also found that five principles of Indonesian Bankers Code of Ethics have been violated. The five principles are:

- The First Principle on the obedience to the Law and Regulation.
- The Second Principle on the Accuracy of the Records/Accounting reports
- The Fourth Principle on Conflict of Interests.
- The Seventh Principle on Social Responsibility.
- The Ninth Principle on the Honor of the Profession.

The second research was on the customer protection of home-ownership loans. Two aspects were specifically looked at in the research, i.e. the decision of price and interest of home-ownership loans and the legal aspects of the basic agreement of home-ownership loans. The research found that:

- There is a tendency that banks set the margin of home-ownership loans' interest rates higher than normal.
- The standard contract agreement of home-ownership loan puts the debtors in weak positions.
- The loan interest rate is determined by floating rate system, making the banks able to set the rate unilaterally and unproportionately.
- The jurisprudence on banking conflicts has not given a firm protection for debtors.

Advocacy

Advocacy was conducted through the media in four different ways: articles on the findings, articles containing opinions related to the research/findings, broadcast of public ads, and press releases.

Cooperation with the Republika daily has resulted in a wide coverage of PIRAC activities. On the polling, Republika published the following articles on April 27, 1998:

- The outcome of the polling was covered in five articles entitled "Rotten Banks", "Public Trust to Rotten

Banks", "Choose State-Owned Banks in Time of Crisis", "No Rush: It Does Not Mean Trust is Recovered (an interview)", "Public Trust is Recovering (an interview)".

- The study on banking ethics was covered in one article entitled "Questioning the Low Morality of Our Bankers".
- The study on customer protection was covered in two articles "Debtors of Home-Ownership Loan: Double Misfortune" and "None is in the Favor of Customers".

Opinions by PIRAC staff members have been published in Ummat weekly magazine and in the Republika daily newspaper.

PIRAC developed four public ad versions which were published nine times in Republika, Ummat and the Indonesian Consumer Organization magazine, Warta Konsumen. The titles of them are "Scrutiny before Transaction", "Carelessness Brings Problems", "Not a Titanic Bank", and "Titanic Mirror".

Two press releases were made and covered in Republika, Pro-2 FM Radio, and other media.

PIRAC conducted a Dialogue Forum in August 31, 1998 with an objective to find solution in housing debtors' problems. Four prominent speakers participated in the Forum which was attended by 60 people.

Yusuf Shofie and Zaim Saidi, PIRAC researchers, spoke on the discrepancies in Standard Contracts in Home-Ownership Loan. Abdul Hakim G. Nusantara, an NGO activist, discussed about the legal protection of debtors of home-ownership loans. Enny Hardjanto, a former Citibanker, talked about bad debts in home-ownership loan. Luhut Pangaribuan, a lawyer, discussed about dispute resolution in home-ownership loan.

The Forum concluded that in dealing with the problems, consumers need to organize themselves to form an association in order to increase their bargaining position.

Assistance for Street-Hawkers in Tangerang, West Java

Participation in Development Forum (PDF), Jakarta

Tangerang Municipality which is located on the border of Jakarta faces complicated, urban spatial planning problems. The municipality is growing at a rapid pace but the city's master plan was made on the basis of an already populated area. The municipal administration is challenged to take a wise approach to the rearrangement of spatial planning.

The Tangerang Mayor has determined Benteng Jaya, an area in the center of the city, as a place for street hawkers to do business. The Local Planning Body (*Bappeda*) sees the need to involve the street hawkers in the decision making process and to empower them with modest capital and equipment. PDF was invited by Bappeda to facilitate the process. The initial stage of the process has been funded by a grant from SGP.

PDF began its work by compiling data on street hawkers who do business in the Benteng Jaya area. The study recorded that 100 street hawkers do business in the area; 30 of them stay there all the time and the rest come and go intermittently. The study also indicated that the highest number of street hawkers who should operate in the area is 25 food vendors in order to maintain fair business and competition among them.



A food seller on the street

Based on the data obtained, PDF invited 20 street hawkers to a meeting between the street hawkers and the government. During the meeting, the street hawkers expressed their expectations and learned about the government policy on Benteng Jaya.

Benteng Jaya is designed for street hawkers, especially food vendors, who do business from their carts. Street hawkers can obtain credit to buy carts at a lower price, i.e. Rp 300,000.00 (USD 30) each. They can also join a revolving fund program in order to receive modest capital to expand their businesses. To facilitate the process, PDF also provided assistance to improve the street hawkers' management skills.

Facilitation by PDF is conducted twice a month in the form of meetings with the street hawkers. These meetings have provided a means for communication among them and a learning place for improving their management skills. They also managed to share in purchasing a big tent under which their customers can enjoy the food. This kind of cooperation has also been done in other forms. They also decided to decorate their carts and buy equipment to ensure the quality and hygiene of the food they sell.

The improvement shown by the street hawkers has increased their monthly sales by 20-30%. This achievement has attracted more street hawkers to do business in the area, causing the Benteng Jaya area to be widely known as a food center.

In spite of the improvements they have achieved, the street hawkers still have to pay illegal fees collected by the public order forces for not having legal acknowledgement as vendors in that area. PDF, in cooperation with local authorities, is working for the street hawkers' legitimization.

Gender: Against Violence to Women

Flower Aceh, Banda Aceh, Aceh Special Territory

Violence against women is a continuous problem in Aceh, especially in the Pidie Regency which is considered by the Central Government as the base of an anti-government movement. The incidences of violence against women —perpetrated by both public officials and military officers, as well as by ordinary citizens – are allegedly related to the military operation that was conducted in Aceh during the past years. The stigma for being a part of an anti-government movement appears to be used for legalizing violence against women. Victims are afraid to report their cases. People in general have lost their courage to speak out and stand up for their rights.

Flower Aceh, the only women's organization in Aceh, is concerned that incidences of violence against women will continue, if not increase. Flower Aceh has undergone litigation and non-litigation efforts to address the problems; however, without community participation, their efforts would not be optimal.

A community-based Monitoring Committee on Violence against Women was set up in Geumpang, Pidie Regency. Flower Aceh facilitated the Committee with training. Thirty villagers were trained on the forms and types of violence against women and techniques to



Sharing experience in community organizing.



A gender facilitator in action

bring the actors to court. A general human rights training session was also held for the members of the Monitoring Committee.

Flower Aceh is fully aware that its efforts to promote the rights of women should also be shared by other groups. Training for community organizers was held to prepare groups and non-governmental organizations to facilitate gender awareness and advocacy efforts in the community. Twenty-three participants from the provinces of Aceh and North Sumatera attended the community organized training in June 1998.



A facilitator on community organizing.

Economic Empowerment and Gender Awareness in Mataram, Lombok

Yayasan Karisma Pertiwi Indonesia (YKPI), Lombok

Pondok Prasi, predominantly a fishing village of 559 families in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, is an impoverished settlement. The majority of the inhabitants only receive an elementary education; some of them are illiterate. Poverty forces everyone in the family to work. The men fish and make Rp 2,000.00 a day (approximately USD 0.20). The women sell fish.



A participant in gender training.

As commonly found in many traditional communities, women bear a double burden: helping their husbands make a living and taking care of household chores. Being traditional fish sellers, the women of Pondok Prasi do not have access to low interest capital. They pay a monthly interest of 55% for credit, leaving a minimum margin for themselves. They do not have adequate management skills to run their businesses more effectively. At the family level, they work twice as hard as the men but are considered as secondary in family and public lives.

A survey conducted by YKPI indicated two different needs of the community in Pondok Prasi: short-term and long-term needs. The short term need is mainly to increase the community's income while the long-term needs are changes in social vision and attitudes, especially those related to women's position, access to and control over decision making at the family level.

YKPI's effort to empower the women of Pondok Prasi began with a group of 25 women who are fish sellers by profession. The age

range is between 20 to 45 years old. Most of them have 3 children in their families. The activities started with a sharing session of who they were, their roles in their families, their incomes, problems in their businesses and unaffordable health services. After a number of sessions, they came up with a program to solve their problems. There are basically four areas of activities which they agreed to do:

• **Revolving Fund**

Capital has been an enduring problem for these women. The economic crisis has made the situation worse, as prices have increased sharply, whereas they have limited access to low interest capital. YKPI facilitates a loan of Rp 100,000.00 per person which must be paid back in 4 months, with a monthly interest of 5%. If the loan payment goes well, some of the interest they have paid will be shared with them.

• **Simple Bookkeeping Training**

To manage their finances, simple bookkeeping is necessary. YKPI provided training on bookkeeping and facilitated a local cadre to organize the credit management.



Monthly meeting of pondok Prasi women group.

· **Acu-pressure Training**

The women of Pondok Prasi tried to find alternatives to expensive modern medication which they cannot afford. They are interested in learning acu-pressure techniques from the YKPI staff. They discovered that by apply-



Acu-pressure training.

ing acu-pressure, they could solve some of their health problems.

· **Gender Awareness**

Although gender issues are crucial in the community of Pondok Prasi, YKPI endeavors to be wise and cautious in raising gender issues among the women. Activities on gender awareness are not yet fully implemented as YKPI finds that it is more strategic to develop the women's economic capacity first in order to increase their bargaining position in their families.

Some practical encouragement has actually been done in terms of gender relations. Sons are encouraged to take part in household chores. A meeting with their husbands was also arranged. However, YKPI continues to work on the best techniques to bring gender awareness to communities that are traditionally strong in their religious beliefs.

YKPI efforts to work with the women of Pondok Prasi has been a success in terms of assisting them to organize themselves, discussing their problems, and solving their problems together.

This initiative is not without problems. The double burden of the group members has made it difficult for many of them to regularly attend the group meetings. YKPI's fund for low-interest credit is limited and below the group's demand. On the other hand, both YKPI and the women's group have received moral support from the Village Head and local public figures. They are encouraged to pay back the revolving fund on time and attend the training held by YKPI. The three-month program has planted a good seed for further facilitation and work.

Rehabilitation of Street Children in Solo, Central Java

Yayasan KAKAK, Central Java



Participants of seminar on child prostitutions.

A study by Yayasan KAKAK found out that one of the reasons for children to become sex workers is their consumptive behavior. Yayasan KAKAK whose main concern is on child consumer protection decided to address the issue of child sex workers by providing education on reproductive health and the danger of consumerism. These are seen as the necessary steps to take, because the children are victims of both consumptive behavior and sex exploitation. Because many children have become child sex workers, there is an urgent need for a crisis center which would assist them in obtaining health services.

The SGP fund has initially been a great assistance for Yayasan KAKAK to begin its work. In its cooperation with two other organizations, i.e. Social Analysis and Research Institute (SARI) and Yayasan Duta Awam (YDA), and with the support of a general practitioner, dr. Ambar Yoewana and a psychologist, Mr. TAJ Noegroho, a clinic in the crisis center was opened for child sex workers where they could obtain health services and educational sessions on consumerism and reproductive health.

The clinic began its services in December 1997. During its first semester of operation, nine child sex workers visited the clinic for medical help. The psychological services are not yet utilized by the street children because

such services are not yet familiar to them.

Educational sessions on health and reproductive health were held in March and April 1998. Formal training, organized in May 1998, was attended by only 3 child sex workers because many who initially expressed interest had to meet their customers on the set dates.

To reach a wider public audience, a seminar on child prostitution was held in July 1998. The seminar, which intended to show the global as well as local picture of child prostitution, received broad media coverage. The participants of the seminar also made a statement on the abolishment of child prostitution.

Yayasan KAKAK and other organizers received invaluable experience in their dealings with child sex workers. They found that developing a good relationship with their target audience is the biggest challenge. They also found the need to figure out the best mechanism of doing research on the subject without exploiting them and forcing them to disclose their experiences.



Sharing on experience is not an easy task

Rehabilitation of Street Children in Semarang, Central Java

Yayasan Duta Awam, Semarang, Central Java



Street girls and boys waiting for their fortune of the day.

Research conducted in 1996 by Yayasan Duta Awam (YDA) in Semarang indicated that a high percentage of street children under 16 years old are sexually active. The number is even higher among street girls as most of them have engaged in sexual activities at an early age. Street girls also tend to engage in sex with multiple partners and have a higher frequency of sexual activity than street boys. This situation makes street girls very susceptible to sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and unexpected pregnancy.

To help solve these problems, YDA developed a shelter for street girls in Semarang, Central Java. The street girls who visit the shelter bring along their problems of STD and unexpected pregnancy. YDA tries to address these problems in two ways:

First, YDA helps to provide health services for those who are infected with STD and those who are pregnant. When the baby is born, the young mothers still need assistance to take care of their babies.

Second, YDA conducts reproductive health training and sex education for street children, both boys and girls, as a preventive measure toward the recurrence of STD infection and unexpected pregnancy.

YDA five-year program for street children is supported by medical doctors and other health practitioners, as well as hospitals and individuals who have similar concerns. The World Bank's Small Grants Project has helped YDA to continue providing health services and training. The funds provided under SGP are used to pay for the laboratory examination of 20 children, maternity expenses for 5 mothers, health consultants, 15 sessions of training and overhead costs for 6 months.



A child trying to sell newspapers in the street.

Nutrition and Local Food Supplement in Flores, East Nusa Tenggara

Yayasan Obor Desa (YOD), Bajawa, Flores

Mangulewa Village is one of many areas in East Nusa Tenggara that still has malnutrition problems. It is estimated that more than 65% of under five children are undernourished. The economic incapability of their families and lack of knowledge on nutrition are the factors for such a high percentage.



Discussion on nutrition

YOD, a local community organization, tries to help by providing additional food for those children and conducting training, education, and campaigns to improve the families' knowledge of nutrition.

YOD worked with 2 village midwives and the local Health Agency to hold educational sessions on nutrition for the women of Mangulewa Village. A total of 188 women participated in those sessions.



A session on preparing non-rice balanced food.



An activity on provision of supplementary food for children.

A nutritious food processing training class was also held for village cadres. After the training, the cadres are expected to disseminate their skills and knowledge to other women in their areas. During the training, they learned how to process local foodstuffs into nutritious food.

103 under five children received additional food every month 8 consecutive times. Bean porridge, milk, protein source food, and fresh fruit were provided for them.

YOD's efforts resulted in a higher awareness among mothers regarding the need for nutritionally balanced food and how to prepare it. The children also learned the importance of consuming nutritionally balanced food.



Women play important roles in preparing balanced food for families.

Enabling the Moslem Donation Mechanism

Wahana Bina Mandiri (WBM), Bogor, West Java



Daily activities in WBM office.

WBM intends to enable and optimize the Moslem donation mechanism (*zakat, infak, sadaqah*) to eradicate socio-economic imbalances and poverty which are commonly found in society. In order to do that, WBM has planned four different, yet related activities:

- Review of the BAZIS Program in Jakarta
- Inventory and Selection of *Majlis Taklim* Groups
- Awareness Training for *Majlis Taklim* Organizers
- Technical and Management Training for *Majlis Taklim* Organizers

Review of the BAZIS Program in Jakarta

BAZIS, an organization which collects and distributes Moslem donations, manages quite a large amount of money. However, there have been questions on the effectiveness of the donations in regard to addressing socio-economic problems among Moslem communities, as there are still significant imbalances between the poor and the rich.

WBM will look specifically at how the BAZIS program has been implemented in Jakarta. The data and information will be obtained from the Jakarta BAZIS organizers. WBM will also randomly interview BAZIS

clients on the impact of BAZIS' small enterprise development program. With the data collected, WBM will analyze the existing BAZIS' strategy and policy, and then propose recommendations to augment the effectiveness of BAZIS in nurturing micro and small enterprise development.

The study shows that BAZIS funds are mainly used for one-shot needs, such as support for the poor, scholarships, support for teachers without regular income, senior citizens and orphans. A significant amount is used for education, health, and religious infrastructures. Only 10% of the total fund is used as credit for productive activities.



Women have the potential to help eradicate socio-economic imbalances.

The study concludes that there is an urgent need for BAZIS to review the criteria of its recipients, and the larger allocation of credits for productive activities because these credits – being revolving funds – would allow BAZIS to cover a much larger target and the endeavor would be much more sustainable. The study also indicates potential sources of donations and the possibility of cooperation with other local and international organizations. On the other hand, BAZIS needs to simplify its bureaucracy, improve the cooperation system among BAZIS organizers, and develop the sustainability of its assistance.

Inventory and Selection of *Majlis Taklim* Groups

Majlis Taklim are community-based prayer groups. The members, who are all women, have regular meetings, usually once a week, to pray and discuss religious matters.

WBM sees the potential that *Majlis Taklim* groups have to participate in poverty eradication efforts. They have their own organization and members. The members are women, the majority of whom have thrifty habits. Some of them are also involved in micro-scale, home-based businesses, such as small grocery stalls and cooking, etc. The members are concerned with helping others and can spare time to do charity work for those who are in need.

WBM looked at 30 groups in its area and selected 10 of them as pilot projects in utilizing Moslem donations for poverty eradication.

Awareness Training for *Majlis Taklim* Organizers

Majlis Taklim groups have the potential to help women in improving their economic condition. But, this is not yet an awareness



Activists of WBM

among them. These groups need encouragement to do so. WBM endeavors to increase the role of *Majlis Taklim* in collecting donations (*zakat*, *infak*, and *sadaqah*) and channel them for the empowerment of women in small enterprise development.



A *Majlis Taklim* meeting.

Training was held to create awareness and show the mechanisms they can develop in helping eradicate poverty in their own areas.

Technical and Management Training for *Majlis Taklim* Organizers

Technical and management skills are indeed required for *Majlis Taklim* groups to manage the donations in simple ways. WBM helps the groups to gain such skills. Training in bookkeeping, motivation development, identification of business activities, as well as continued facilitation have been given to selected *Majlis Taklim* organizers.

An Integrated Self-reliance Business Institute, which is basically a non-formal finance institution, was set up with initial capital of Rp 5,135,000.00 (approximately USD 500) to start its poverty eradication program by providing profit-sharing capital for people's economic activities.

This institute has also been involved in economic activities, such as the distribution of cooking oil, sand supply, furniture sales, and other businesses. It also functions as a channel for the collection and distribution of Moslem donations.

REFLECTION

Given the limited time of preparation available for the first grant, no public announcement was made. The first period grants have attracted many applications for interesting projects. The Committee spent a considerable amount of time to seriously look into the proposals, interim reports, and final reports, which may not be seen as worth doing given the small amount of the grants. On the contrary, the Committee felt that it was necessary to do so in order to get optimal results from the funds and a maximum impact on change and improvement.

From the results reported and some projects that we managed to visit, we are convinced that, in many ways, small projects covering a large number of areas and managed by small institutions and NGOs have produced better results for the people than multi-million dollar projects managed by formal institutions. For many SGP project holders and stakeholders, the experience and process are an invaluable inspiration for them to continue their work, even without further involvement of grants from SGP. The Committee has, therefore, no regrets in spending so much time and energy for the SGP to take off in Indonesia together with the involvement of many people in numerous small projects.

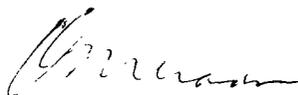
The first grant period of USD 25,000.00 has been able to support 21 projects in 10 provinces in Indonesia. However, for a country with a population of more than 200 million, a geographic spread equivalent to the distance of California to New York, and a billion dollar World Bank loan each year, the amount is indeed very small. With greater contributions from SGP in Indonesia, the Bank could have induced more positive change and improvement, especially for the people.

Without denying some impediments and challenges that SGP Indonesia confronted during the first grant period, an invaluable learning process has evolved, as follows:

- Firstly, while the Bank has traditionally worked with Central Government and Government officials, SGP opens the path to reach people at the lowest levels in many different regions.
- Secondly, through SGP, the Bank is enabled to catch the real issues of the people, to learn their concerns and the manner in which to address their problems. On the other hand, the people have also learned that the Bank is also determined to promote the betterment of the peoples' existence.
- Thirdly, SGP has opened up opportunities to try out new concepts. On many occasions, new concepts do not have a place to exhibit their strength and ability to provide solutions and alternatives. In the projects that SPG funds, the opportunities for new concepts are widely available.
- Fourth, SGP has promoted and stimulated innovative thoughts and ideas at the local level.

With the lessons learned, the network developed, and continued commitment to perform better and to closely work with the people, the Committee looks forward to managing the second grant period.

June 30, 1998



Suhadi Hadiwinoto
SGP Committee, Indonesia

