

The Situation of Indonesia

TYPES OF IRRIGATION PROJECT

1. New Irrigation System
2. Rehabilitation
 - a. Small scale (< 500ha)
 - b. Large scale
3. O & M Project
4. Water management improvement project

CURRENT PROJECT PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

- Semi service oriented
- Semi conventional service oriented project
- Semi service oriented project
- Full service oriented



Change necessary:

1. To change the attitude of bureaucracy toward clients
2. To change the development objective from target oriented to process oriented.
3. Complete a reliable and equal access to information
4. Better incentive for intensive interaction among parties
5. To improve client capability to interact or to increase bargaining capability.
6. To change the role of state from law enforcement to facilitating.

Annex to Group Work Nr. 2

Group Work Nr. 2

Indonesia

1. New Irrigation System Projects:

The project is not only for new areas with new ricefield areas but also for for rainfed areas if it is technically and economically feasible.

2. Rehabilitation Project:

The project includes the integration of several simple irrigation systems along a river to be a large scale technical irrigation system (>1000 ha).

3. The O&M Project

For large irrigation systems, the O&M of the the main system the primary and the secondary canals are responsibility of the PRIS (Provincial Irrigation Services) while the tertiary canals up to the rice fields are responsibility of the farmers.

For small scale (< 500 ha) it will be turned over to the farmers, so that the O&M of the system will be the responsibility of the farmers.

The new policy introducing ISF (Irrigation Service Fees) for farmers in the large scale systems in order to contribute to the O&M costs of the main system, primary and secondary canals. The amount of the ISF will be decided by the provincial government appropriate to the local condition and situation.

4. Water Management Improvement Project

In this project the full service oriented system has been implemented. In the project is also included efficient O&M where in this case also activities of trainings, institutional development and new financial mechanisms are included.

Thailand

Present Situation::

Irrigation Projects in Thailand can be divided into 3 categories; Large scale, medium scale and small scale. The planning and implementation of these 3 categories however can be divided into 2 approaches:

Large scale and medium scale - the projects are planned and implemented solely by RID (Executing Institution) while the beneficiaries have nothing to contribute or interaction. However, the executing agency relies on the experience of consultants as well as their own, together with policy guidelines and problems of the target area to formulate the projects.

Small scale - the purpose of the programme is to provide basic water needs to the rural population. Hence, the initiation of the projects are from the local communities which reflect their needs, own experience and sometimes driven by the politicians both at local and national levels. While the executing agencies implement the projects according to the provincial plans which are the collection and prioritization of the local communities plans, or in other words provincial water resources development council serve as point of interaction for the projects.

Areas for possible/needed changes:

The achievement of the service oriented type of planning and management of irrigation projects. There will be a lot changes required at all levels of the policy, planning and budgetting process. At the same time the agencies will have to change their attitude and procedures. These changes from the present practice needed to be accelerated with a "national re-orientation programme". In order to improve the capability of service receivers or the beneficiaries there is also a need for an organization capability strengthening programme together with the changes in role of the WUA.

It is now also envisaged that to really have an effective measure to respond to all the changes proposed. The ultimate might be a reorganization of all concerned agencies.

Group Work Nr. 2 - Service Oriented Approach

Malaysia

Service oriented approach (SOA) is indeed a practical and relevant tool towards enhancing the probability of project success. It is already a part of Malaysia's project development approach, although admittedly it is not very pronounced nor dominant. SOA will be strengthened in 3 major areas of the development process.

At the stage of developing the design concept, farmers' service needs will be identified directly through the AFA (Aerea Farmers Association). This is an improvement over the current practice of merely depending on in-house expertise complemented by consultations with sister agencies, normally MARDI and DDA.

Upon completion of preliminary design, farmers will be given sufficient opportunity to comment on matters such as canal alignment, inlet/outlet locations, etc. . Previously they were given only one chance.

Before construction commences, farmers will have the chance to suggest construction schedules which will minimize interruptions of their production. And during construction, they will be allowed to suggest modifications.

To accomodate the above mentioned changes, DID staff will be sensitised to and oriented towards the SOA. The farmer will have to be encouraged to play a more meaningful role towards the development of facilities for their use.

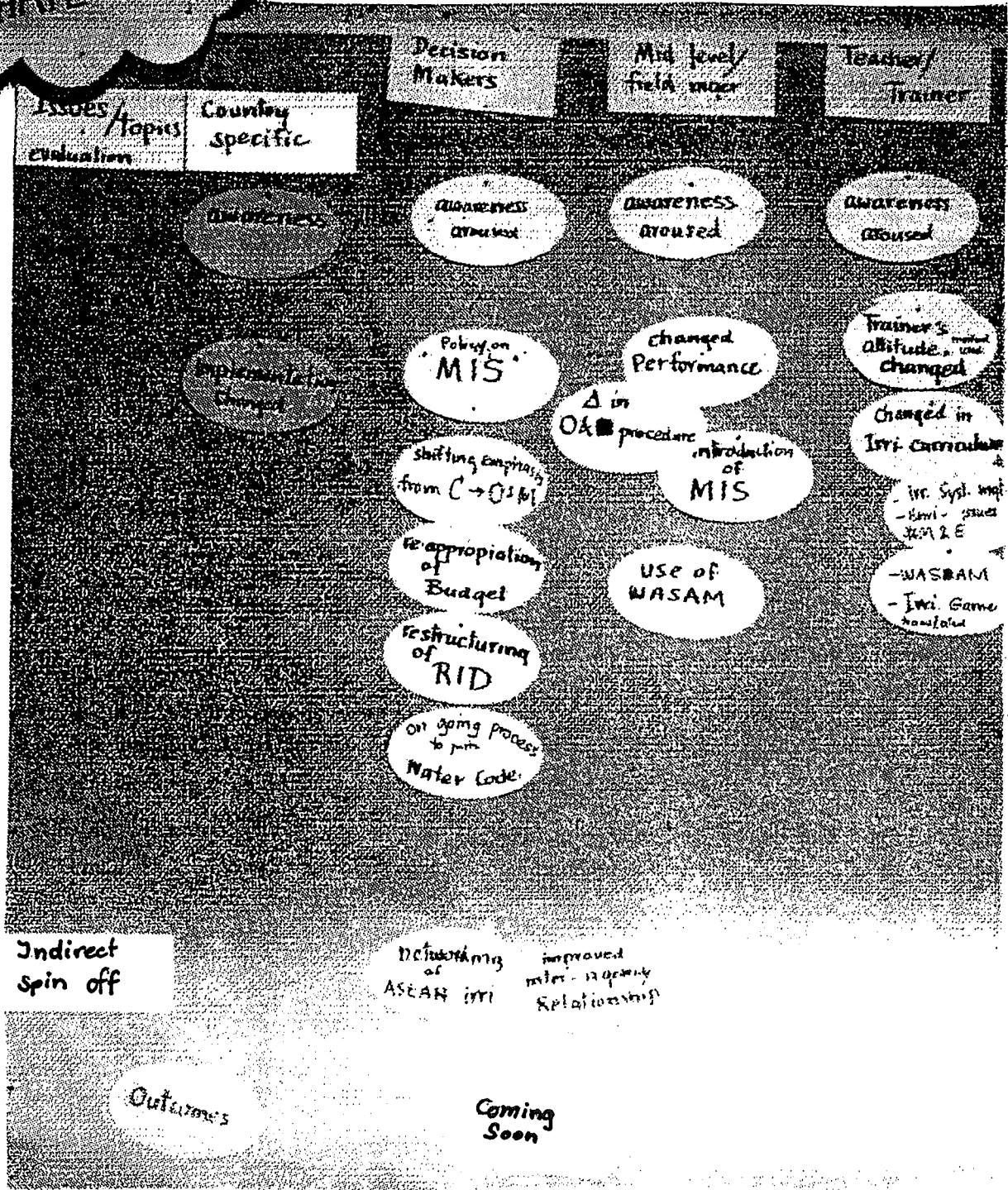
GROUP-WORK III

What specific issues/topics
and country specific issues
do you think are important
and should be included in
the programme Evaluation

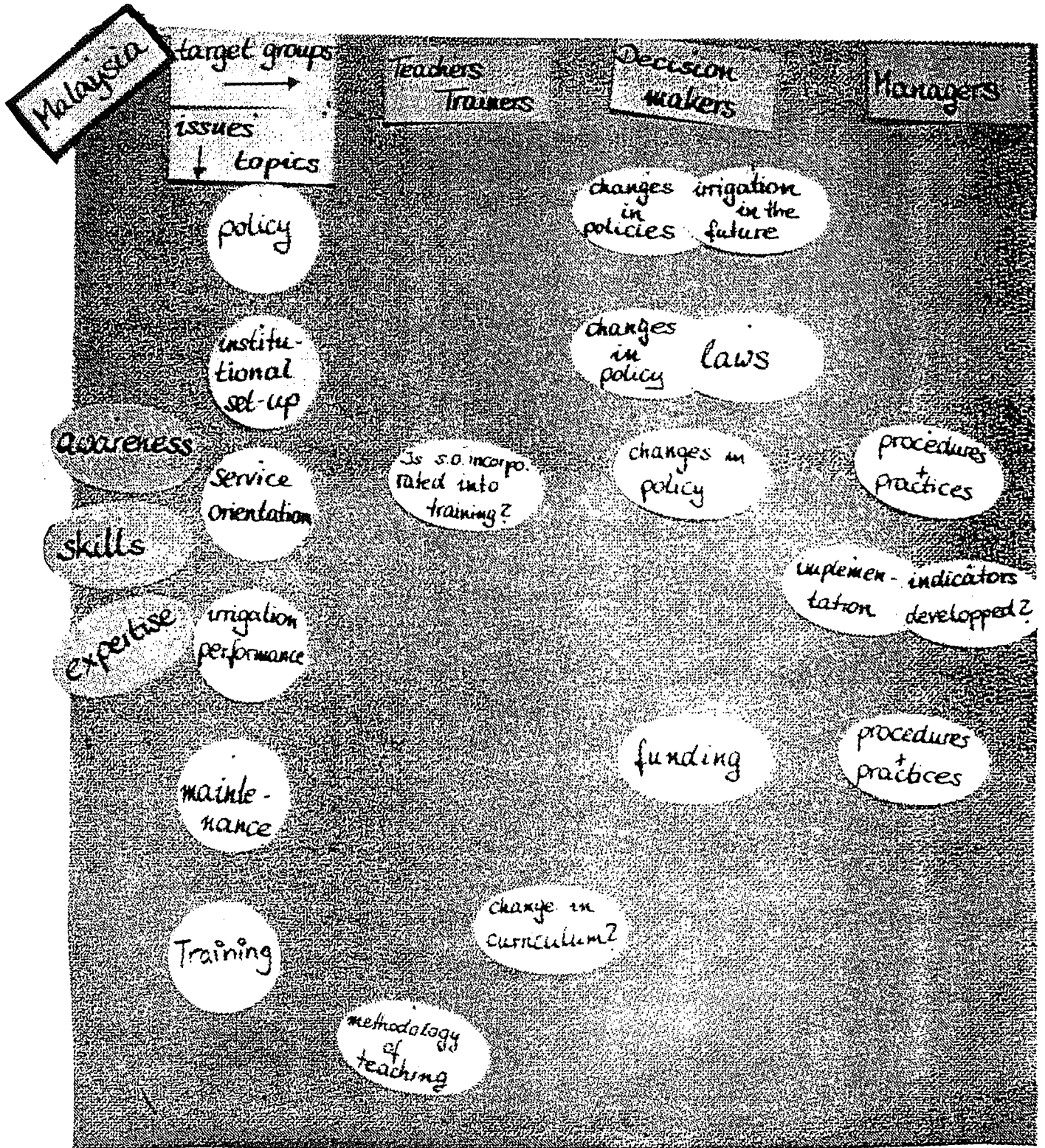
Thursday 5.05.94

Thailand presented already a first evaluation

THAILAND



Malaysia



Two boards of
the Philippines

Philippines

ISSUES FOR EVALUATION

CHANGES THAT
WERE BROUGHT
ABOUT

FOLLOW-UP
ACTIVITIES

AWARENESS OF
INST. OR TRENDS
& DEV. IN IRR. MGT.

RESEARCH
THRUST

Project
Mgt. Styles

Farmer-Agency
Relationship

TRAINING PROG.
- CONTENT &
- DELIVERY

INSTITUTIONAL
LINKAGES

M&E &
IRRIG. PERFORMANCE

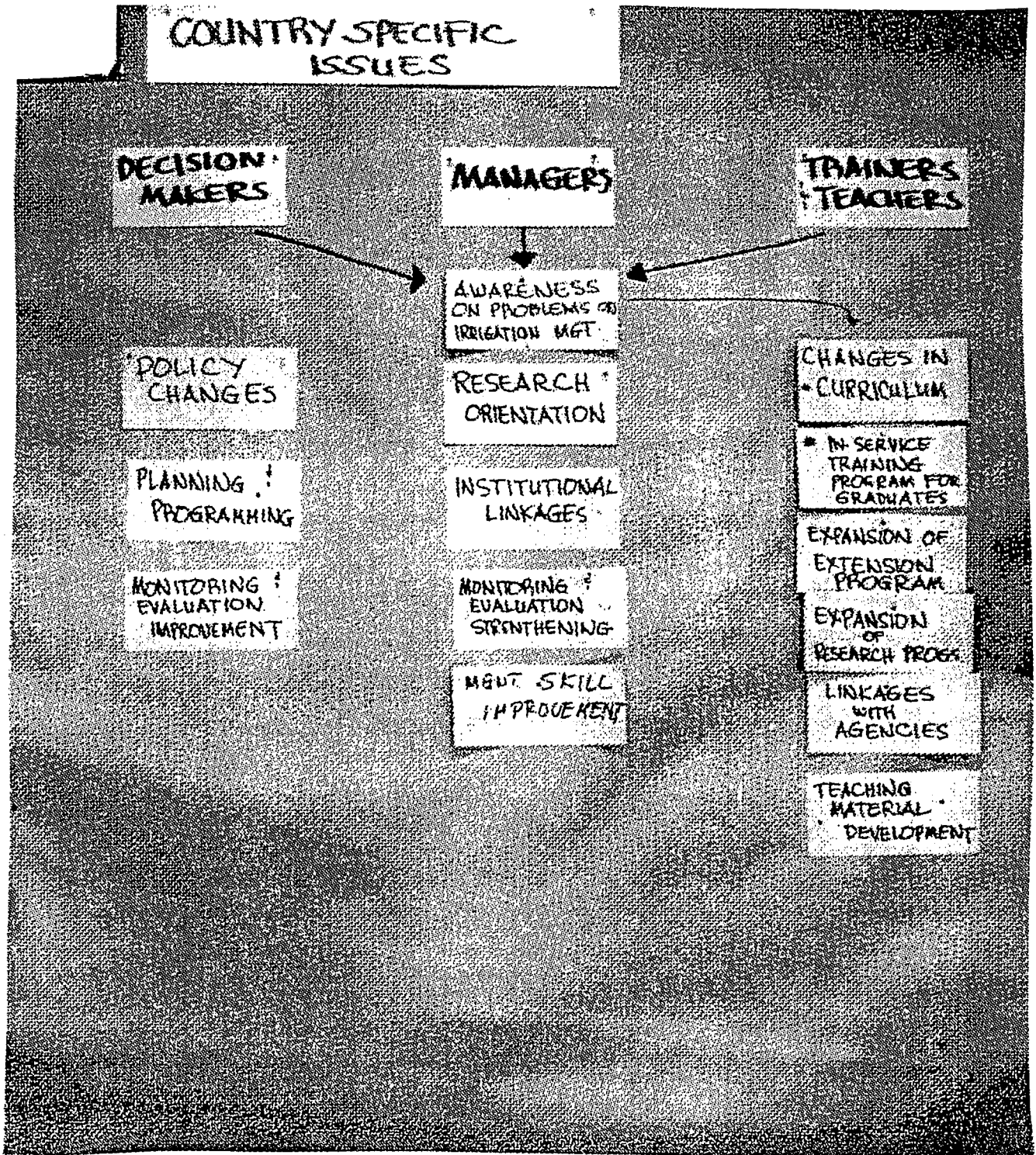
DEVELOPMENT
OF TEACHING
MATERIALS

POLICY

PLANS AND
PROGRAMS

CONDUCT OF
TRAINING

ATTITUDES
- O&M STAFF
- FARMERS
- FACULTY
- DECISION-
MAKERS



Two boards of Indonesia

Indonesia

ISSUES / TOPICS to be included

IMPACT of JSE Programme on

tangible results

intangible results

SKILLS

KNOWLEDGE

ATTITUDE

Gov. officials
in a limited
context

planning
skills

management
skills

Gov. officials
Awareness
of
need to
simplify
procedures

need to
change
urgency
of situation
and
structures

teaching
skills

training
skills

K. gathered
from exchange
of experiences

former
course-particip.

better
training material

broader
vision

communic.
skills

research
methodol.

Agencies
involved

Willingness
to implement
new knowledge

houses
of politico

apreciation
part. of training

trainees
of part.

communic.
skills

training
skills

difference?

benefit fr.
training

USERS
RECEIVERS

better
results

difference?

improved
interaction

between
providers &
users

COUNTRY SPECIFIC TOPICS

Criteria for

choosing participants

Training materials

- relevant to Indonesian problems
- useful

PLACES TO BE VISITED

BAPPENAS

DGWRD

Universities

Water Resource Research Center

DG Food Crop

AARD

visit NGO's

DG Regional Development

DG Rural Development

SUGGESTIONS - FUTURE

Develop Service-Oriented

Training (DSE-Tago)

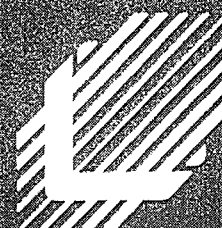
Training of WETS

5.2

Workshop

"Development Bank of Southern Africa"

GTZ - WORKSHOP
ON SERVICE ANALYSIS
IN IRRIGATION



Development Bank
of Southern Africa

Vorwort

Im Anschluß an die Workshops zur 'Dienstleistungs-Interaktionsanalyse' (DIA), die im Nkomazi-Irrigation-Project im Tansvaal / Südafrika durchgeführt worden waren (vgl. Kapitel 3.2.4), wurde auf Wunsch der 'Development Bank of Southern Africa' ein ganztägiges Seminar in deren Zentrale in Pretoria veranstaltet.

Bei diesem Seminar wurden wesentliche Inhalte des 'interact'-Projektes vorgestellt und in Arbeitsgruppen eine DIA für die 'Rural Development Division' durchgeführt.

Im folgenden einige Anmerkungen zu diesem Seminar, die dem Bericht über die Nkomazi-Workshops entnommen sind.

5. Workshop "Rural Development Divisions" (DBSA)

5.1 Background

On the last day of the mission a one-day-workshop was conducted in the headquarters of DBSA in Johannesburg. The aim of this workshop was a) to present the main concepts and tools of the "interact"-project to the staff of the rural development divisions of DBSA (including tools that were not applied in the workshops described above) and b) to present some of the results of the two preceding workshops. Participants of this workshop were 12 staff members of the rural development divisions of DBSA.

improvement of the quality of services of the organizations involved in development cooperation themselves.