

KELAPA DUA HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SUMMARY

The Social Development programs of the Kelapa Dua Human Development Project serve to:

1. Improve the health situation of the village residents through the construction of a sanitation system supplied with safe water from a deep well; through introducing nutritious meals for village children from two community kitchens; through cooperation with the Puskesmas, Curug, to provide an immunization program, support family planning and continue to refer those needing medical care to government health facilities.
2. Raise the education level in the village through providing pre-schools, supplementary classes for children attending Desa schools, adult literacy classes and skills training, and a scholarship program for those wishing to continue their education beyond the Desa school.
3. Increase the awareness of the village people of the world outside their village, expand the people's feeling of responsibility beyond their family to include their community, their nation, and their world, establish structures to allow the village people to carry out this responsibility; and release the village women from continual menial labor to participation in classes, social events, economic enterprises and village leadership.

The Physical Development programs of the Kelapa Dua Human Development Project serve to:

1. Improve the physical environment of the village through improved pathways and bridges; painting houses, planting flowers and trees along pathways and encourage regular clean up of the village.
2. Provide public space for meeting and corporate work, relaxation, planning and socializing and to erect attractive signs and information boards.
3. Create public facilities for clothes washing, bathing and sanitation and to provide clean water for all villagers.

The Economic Development programs of the Kelapa Dua Human Development Project serve to:

1. Double the agricultural production of the village through the introduction of new rice varieties, a fertilizer program, an insect-control program and initiation of several new cash crops.
2. Initiate agro-industries beginning with egg production.
3. Increase the managerial skills of the people through training programs.
4. Expand the economic power of the community through the initiation of a Credit Union, community transportation system and a community equipment pool.

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - Vitality

BASIC OBJECTIVES

To upgrade the community's vitality through prevention of disease, through upgrading nutrition and through home health care and family planning

PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES

Implementation of the health fundamentals of nutrition, sanitation and vaccination has begun throughout the village.

Four women are trained to hygienically prepare nutritional food through the community kitchen, serving each pre-school child one nutritional meal and one nutritional snack six days a week. Pregnant women, nursing mothers and babies receive milk supplements as needed. Vegetables are being grown in family plots and in hydroponic units to upgrade the total village nutrition.

Clean, safe water is conveniently available to every village person for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing. Thirty percent of the residents are using the new water system exclusively. Further education and exposure will eliminate all use of contaminated water.

Health classes are attended by thirty-five people weekly. In cooperation with Puskesmas, Curug, fifteen women are involved in a family planning program. Seventy women are enrolled in the Mother-Child clinic which meets weekly to assist mothers in pre-natal care and provide post-natal food supplement. Babies are weighed weekly to check on their nutritional progress.

Under the Puskesmas program, all pre-school children have been vaccinated. The program is to be expanded to include older children and adults.

LEARNINGS

Project and public transportation is adequate to meet medical emergencies. A two-way radio is not critically needed and it would be difficult to obtain permission to operate. A large program for treatment of illness is not necessary. Prevention is most critical. The Puskesmas and the government hospital in Tangerang can be utilized, but many people need assistance to learn how to use these facilities.

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - Education

BASIC
OBJECTIVES

To prepare village children to attend school, to enable school-age children to do well in school and continue their education, to provide skills needed by the adult population for more productive engagement and to create an expanded sense of dignity among the people of the village.

PROGRESS
TOWARD
OBJECTIVES

Classes are available for all ages. 157 children, youth and adults are involved in regular classes from two to six times per week. Seven village teachers conduct the classes.

Over one-half of the pre-school-age are attending pre-school on a regular basis. Two pre-schools operate each morning, Monday through Saturday.

In December 1977, eighteen of the twenty children attending the supplementary tutorial classes passed on to the next level in the Desa School with higher marks than their peers. Previously they had been accustomed to spending several years at one level before advancing. A scholarship fund has been started and is being utilized by one youth to attend SMP in Tangerang.

Adult literacy classes are held to enable village people to obtain jobs in the vicinity of Tangerang. (Factories require employees to have basic literacy). A program of skills training has been arranged with SMT-Pertanian in Tangerang and agricultural classes are held at the project.

Santa Fe-Pomeroy has conducted an on-the-job training program for village masons, carpenters and construction supervisors.

A program designed for training villagers who wish to raise chickens and for those who work in the village chicken industry is underway.

Plans are being made for the Credit Union Counselling office to train village people in credit union management.

Special methods training classes for village leaders are held twice a week and curriculum-building sessions are held once a week with village teachers.

Additional programs in special skills will be implemented as sources of training become known.

Financing of education programs for the future will come from community funds and individual family fees.

LEARNINGS

Convenience is very important for encouraging school attendance. Locating a second pre-school in Kampung Dahung greatly increased the attendance. Having local people teach the classes provides local employment, increases community pride and overcomes many suspicions.

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - Style

<p>BASIC OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>To create a common identity and community cohesion and to release the village women from unnecessary drudgery to productive employment, participation in village leadership, and greater sophistication in care for their families and their community.</p>
<p>PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>Planning meetings, celebrations, educational programs and entertainment programs are held in the Great Hall, constructed on Islamic Village land along with the ICA staff housing. The facility houses a pre-school, community kitchen, project office and health clinic.</p> <p>Ten to twenty percent of village adults attend weekly guild meetings in this center and deal with economic, social and physical development. Recently, sixty-four adults attended a four-hour community meeting to discuss the community problems and propose solutions.</p> <p>Neighborhood meetings, involving approximately twenty percent of the village adults are being held weekly in village homes. Leadership meetings with formal village leaders and five to ten other village men and women are held bi-weekly and led by village people.</p> <p>The women meet every two weeks for social gatherings and planning for their own participation in the village's development. Attendance runs between 40-60 women. Recently 65 women attended a one-day meeting to discuss their role in the future of the village and nation.</p> <p>An average of fifty people watch television in the center each evening and approximately 200 people see movies in the village bi-weekly.</p> <p>Seven villagers have participated in consultations to begin new projects. Village people in the places where the consults were held were motivated and new ideas to implement programs in Kelapa Dua have resulted.</p> <p>Awareness of the World outside the village has been greatly expanded both by visitors to the project and by trips to Banten, Monas, Mini-Indonesia, factories, government and private schools and the zoo.</p> <p>To facilitate greater community participation and to provide greater convenience and visibility, a second more centrally-located community center is planned to fulfill the functions of the present hall.</p>
<p>LEARNINGS</p>	<p>Although Kelapa Dua is only six kilometers from Tangerang and 32 kilometers from Jakarta, the village people have been very isolated from 20th Century development. Many of the village women had never ridden in an automobile, no one in the village had been on an escalator or flown in an airplane. They had never been to the zoo, some had never visited Jakarta.</p> <p>Residents, for the most part, were unaware of government programs and development plans which they could utilize.</p> <p>The project has begun the process of closing this gap which has blocked the possibilities for the village to provide a viable economic and social existence for its residents.</p>

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PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT - Village Services and Improvement

<p>BASIC OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>To transform the living environment of Kelapa Dua by establishing basic services in health, transportation, electrification, housing and public facilities. Through the improvement of living conditions to make the village an attractive place to live and to expand the services necessary to support the local development effort.</p>
<p>PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>A new sanitation system consisting of seven washing blocks (MCK-Mandi, Cuci, Kakus) has been built. The water is supplied from one deep well which furnishes clean, safe water. Each MCK serves all the sanitation needs of ten to twenty families. Two more MCK facilities are to be built and a water storage tank added. Washing facilities are also planned for the mosque and prayer houses.</p> <p>Most major pathways have been improved with a hard surface through village gotong royong. Work is continuing on smaller pathways throughout the village.</p> <p>Project vehicles are used for daily passenger travel to Tangerang and Jakarta, for transport of building materials and for bulk buying of food and agricultural supplies.</p> <p>The MCKs and ten village houses have been painted. This adds greatly to the attractiveness of the environment and the preservation of the buildings. An upgrading of basic structures is planned since about 75% of the housing needs improvement (better ventilation and lighting, better floors or better roofing) and another 20% of the houses need to be replaced because they are inadequate. Seven have already been upgraded or rebuilt.</p> <p>Electricity is supplied from a 5-KVA generator to light the community hall, ICA staff housing, community kitchen, pre-school, health center and project office. The television, movie projector and water pump are also run from this source. Village electrification is planned as a next step in improving the living conditions.</p> <p>A community hall, health center, two pre-school facilities and two community kitchens are now occupied, with plans for another community hall more conveniently located in a central location.</p> <p>A continuing beautification program including the planting of trees and flowers, community clean-up workdays and the erection of attractive signs has made the village a much more attractive place.</p>
<p>LEARNINGS</p>	<p>A major transportation system is not necessary for the village. Public transportation and small community vehicles can serve the transportation needs.</p> <p>Electrification is seen to be an essential part of the demonstration. Unless the new Government electrification program reprioritizes electrification for this area, locally-generated electricity will be needed temporarily until the PLN services reach Kelapa Dua.</p>

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - Agriculture - *TRIPLING THE RICE*

<p>BASIC OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>To upgrade agricultural production through introducing modern agricultural methods and appropriate tools; explore the use of new rice varieties and other crops to raise production from one to two crops per year; augment income through new crops which will also assist in raising the nutritional level and expand the amount of land under cultivation.</p>
<p>PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>During 1977, the rice yield of six farmers was increased from the usual village average of one ton of milled rice per hectare to between 1.5 and 3.0 ton, depending upon water supply, thoroughness of weeding and early insect control.</p> <p>Although only five farmers and 20% of the land was directly involved in the rice program, the demonstration of higher productivity has reached all of the farmers. Increased fertilizer was used by several farmers who were not in the rice program, and the effect of insect control was seen and advice sought when there was a large attack by rice bugs. They bought the necessary insecticide themselves and then were trained to use the community sprayer to spray their own land. On one-half hectare of land that had not produced a harvest for the past five years due to poor soil conditions, application of commercial fertilizer resulted in a fair yield.</p> <p>In 1978 twelve farmers agreed to plant IR-36, a newer rice variety, on 20% of the village land. A harvest ranging from 1.5 to 4.5 tons per hectare was obtained. On one section where extra fertilizer was applied, the yield went above 10 tons per hectare. In addition to a higher yield the rice was harvested one month earlier than other rice varieties and six of the twelve farmers have planted IR-36 again, hoping to get a second harvest this year. The total village agricultural income has been increased by almost one and one-half times by the rice program alone. The twelve farmers will repeat this year's rice production on their own, and most of the other farmers will be involved in the program to some extent next year. Average rice production could be increased from 1.34 ton per hectare to five or more tons per hectare.</p> <p>Other methods can be introduced to allow the rice to be planted earlier and thus increase the possibility of a successful second crop.</p> <p>Vegetable gardens have demonstrated that red chilis, mungbeans and spinach can be grown profitably. Chilis are being grown mainly for their high market value while the spinach and mungbeans are being grown mainly for their nutritional value. Home gardens are being planted throughout the village and not-yet-developed Islamic Village land is being utilized for cash crops. Simple hydroponics systems are being used to produce vegetables without worry from inadequate rainfall, soil-borne disease or poor soil and also to protect the crops from animals.</p>
<p>LEARNINGS</p>	<p>The poultry and fish production plans included in the Food Production Service program are now seen to fit under the Small Industry programs as these will be village commercial industries rather than family enterprises, however some poultry, small animal and fish production also seem appropriate on a family scale.</p> <p>The goal of doubling the village income can be achieved by increasing the yield of the one rice crop per year alone. However, other values related to distribution of income and increased employment make other economic efforts necessary.</p>

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - Industry

BASIC
OBJECTIVES

To increase village income, provide employment for village residents and produce locally-needed materials.

PROGRESS
TOWARD
OBJECTIVES

An egg industry has been begun. The first 200 chickens will begin laying in August. The second 200 chickens will arrive in June and 200 more chickens will arrive in July. These 600 chickens will be part of a community industry with facilities located in each of the three villages.

Training is underway for the managers of the three chicken units, and training is being provided for those who plan to begin family chicken industries.

A source of rabbit stock available for import has been found.

Markets have been located in Tangerang for eggs and in Jakarta for chickens and rabbits.

The manufacture of bricks can be initiated when a housing program is begun in the near future.

LEARNINGS

The cottage crafts markets for products made in Kelapa Dua is already well supplied and prices are quite low. Extensive training, quality control and motivation would be required for a cottage-craft industry to succeed, with a very limited income expectation.

The main resource of the village lies in its agricultural capacity. There are many possibilities of expanding the village economy through agricultural industries.

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - Commerce

<p>BASIC OBJECTIVE</p>	<p>To establish a co-operative effort in purchasing, marketing and in the accumulation and utilization of capital and in the development of managerial skills.</p>
<p>PROGRESS TOWARD OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>A credit union has been established with fifty adult members presently participating. In addition, a savings program located in the pre-school allows the children to save Rp. 05 per day.</p> <p>A construction company has provided training for four construction supervisors from the village and for local masons and carpenters.</p> <p>Two companies who sell chickens, and one foundation have provided training for ICA staff members and villagers in the management of chicken industries.</p> <p>Project vehicles are used daily for transportation of people and supplies to and from Tangerang and Jakarta. Bulk buying has begun for community kitchen supplies.</p> <p>A community-owned tractor and sprayers are being used by the farmers. Five farmers have been trained to operate and maintain the tractor and thirty farmers have had experience spraying their own rice with the community sprayers.</p> <p>Twelve farmers have been through training to manage their agriculture inputs and finances to insure a continuing rise in rice production.</p>
<p>LEARNINGS</p>	<p>Cooperative ventures are difficult to initiate because people distrust each other. Structures to share the responsibilities for handling money and making financial decisions can overcome this distrust. The corporate style of the ICA staff has done much to demonstrate how much structures can work.</p>