
In accordance to achieve the target, the Government of Indonesian has lounched the drinking water providing program and sanitation on community basis (PAMSIMAS) that is paid by the APBN, APBD, Society Fund, and from the World Bank loan to acheif the target. while from the activity aspect the PAMSIMAS activity program’s involve the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Health, Bappenas, the Ministry of Economic, and the Local Government (province, state/city) and the society as well.

The PAMSIMAS activity is one of the supporting for the strategic agenda of the government in improving the welfare community through the alleviation of poverty efforts by providing the drinking water and proper sanitation for low income people or the poor.

Go well with the spirit of regional autonomy in Indonesia, through PAMSIMAS activities, the Local Government is facilitated in developing the proper planning system of water supply and sanitation facilities as needed by the poor. So that the local governments could develope the drinking water supply and sanitation strategy independently and sustainably. Through the PAMSIMAS’s activity, the optimism of well being society life quality improvement is being expected to be through.

Ir. Danny Sutjiono  
Director of Water Supply Development  
Directorate General of Human Settlements - Ministry of Public Works
STARTING FROM YEAR 2008. AFTER WORKING IN OVER 3 YEARS TIME, MULTIPLE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PAMSIMAS PROGRAM STARTS LOOK.

Of course this success is a form of very good cooperation between government, private sector and the community. Those three work together well in every real steps to succeed diversity programs implementation.

One thing has to be written down is the changing of the healthy behavior of the society communities in PAMSIMAS area. Community behavior has now moved towards to a better direction that is more productive.

The documentation of PAMSIMAS action is one of the appreciation to the various parties who have participated actively to make the dreams of the society come through about the better living conditions and welfare.

Not only that, the documentation of the PAMSIMAS activity should be used as a trigger media to continue this program in the future. With the readiness and better aforethought the results could appear more qualified.

It’s believed, today there are still many rural and suburban areas requires the presence of the similar programs. With the awareness, willingness and hard working of all of components concerned, the efforts of alleviate poverty could certainly reach the ultimate level of success.
Mobilizing Public Awareness

Ir. M. Burhanuddin Madjid, M.Si
Head of PPMU - PAMSIMAS
West Sulawesi Province

Ir. Andi Hasbul, MT.
Head of PPMU - PAMSIMAS
South Sulawesi Province

THE COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT IS THE ABSOLUTE PHILOSOPHY PRESENTED IN EVERY EFFORTS OF WELFARE COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT, EITHER TAKEN A LOOK FROM THE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT SIDE, THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT INDICATED THAT THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IS THE MAIN ISSUES THAT HAS TO BE OBSERVED MORE SERIOUSLY.

As the words of the phrase “give the hook, not a fish”, so that the various activities that are carried through PAMSIMAS’s program, will be certainly success if they are able to increase public awareness to keep moving and be their motivation in changing the quality of life.

After rolling approximately in 3 years, a variety of success are now start to appear. The indicator is quite clear: The healthy of people in rural and suburbs area are now getting better. Go well with this, the people’s economy started rolling faster and also have available a variety of infrastructure adequately. All three indicators is evidence that very encouraging.

But it does not stop in here. Things that more exciting is the changing of the community life pattern and consciousness. The community behavior has now moved towards to the better direction that is more productive and conducive. This is a real success.

The community behavior that change actively the image itself is a potential of community developed formation reliably. With having an independence spirit and togetherness they surely keep on going and growing. Of course this will impact the improving of the welfare society sustainably from time to time.
THE POVERTY REDUCTION EFFORTS ARE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IS A NATIONAL AGENDA THAT HAS TO DO INTEGRATEDLY AND SUSTAINABLY. THIS PROBLEM WILL ALWAYS GO ALONG WITH RATE OF THE POPULATION THAT INCREASED CONSTANTLY.

Carry out such a large mandate from stakeholders, PAMSIMAS have implemented the program as an effort to answer the existing of variety problems. There are five activity components that become the main base of PAMSIMAS movement. All of them are pointed to the community empowerment and the changing of the community paradigm in order to achieve the prosperous society.

The book that you hold is a piece of “success story” of PAMSIMAS programs in various areas. We call it as the Best Practices of PAMSIMAS. Some of them tells about the success of the women empowerment in the gender equality ‘pockets’. While the other story tell about the infrastructure improvements that have a significant impact on improving the welfare and economic empowerment of local communities around and public empowerment for the changing of people’s behavior to have a prosperous life.

The presence of this little book actually is not to show the success of PAMSIMAS in carrying out its functions and duties. On the other way, we like to make it as a mirror in assessing the performance of PAMSIMAS in the past few years. Hopefully through the “glasses” of this objective, other similar programs will continue to present color the fight against poverty which is still far from over.

Our hope is only one, is to see more a big smile of marginal people residing in the various corner of the city throughout the Indonesia, especially in South Sulawesi and West Sulawesi. They are currently awaiting for the touch their spirit from various people who are always concerned with their existency and the various issues surrounding their lives. They await the hope that ...
Contents

Focus 1-10
• Prosperous Life
• PAMSIMAS
• Institutionalization Active Participation Communit

Infrastructure 11-24
• Dreams A Headman Village To All Residen
• Having and Love
• New Hope New Ground
• Near The Eyes Near The Heart

Infrastructure 25-30
• Removing Tradition Of Defecating Rice Fields In The Former Land and Plantation Area
• Water flows... We’re not poor anymore

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infrastructure 31-40

- Mini PAM Mattirowalie
  Improving The New Life
- People’s Enthusiasm In
  Welcoming Clean Water
- Pamsimas Changed Our
  Lives Into More Hygienic
  Ones

infrastructure 41-56

- Water Sarambu Wae Cekke
- Toilet Lottery
- Mancani Is Shining Now
- Going To Reliability Of
  Martajaya
- The Delightful Of Changing
  Paradigm

Gender 57-58

- When Tenderness
  Synergize With
  Power

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Copenhagen Declaration describes absolute poverty as a condition characterized by severe shortages of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, home, education, and information.
One fundamental thing that distinguishes living in a developing country like ours, and live in the state welfare state is a concern for Low-Income Communities. Their attention to the welfare of the people is great. Therefore, many countries vying raced toward welfare state. Ironically, it is not always in line with the availability of space, infrastructure and facilities and utilities are adequate. Poverty is a situation where there is an inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter; education, and health. Poverty can be caused by the scarcity of means of fulfilling the basic needs, or the difficulty of access to education and employment. Poverty is a global problem. Most people understand this term is subjective and comparative, while others view it in terms of moral and evaluative, and still others understand it from a scientific angle that has been established.
Scarcity of clean water clean-living raises lack of cultural behaviors that are unhealthy, especially in terms of sanitation. Imagine people bathe, defecate, wash in the same river. Sometimes even drinking water was taken from the same river. In fact, specific to drinking water, the Department of Health requires that adequate water consumption is tasteless, odorless, colorless, and contains no heavy metals. This is of course the risk of various diseases such as diarrhea, intestinal worms, skin diseases. In Indonesia diarrheal diseases are the second largest cause of death in children under the age of five years.

Clean water is a vital element for human life. Clean water used for drinking water consumption, cooking, bathing, washing, and for the toilet. For the body, water serves as a source of mineral intake, regulate body temperature, blood-forming fluids, forming cells, and digestion. Naturally clean water source is the eye surface and underground water, rivers, and rain. But along with the increase of human civilization and population growth, clean water becomes increasingly difficult to obtain. Population growth requires the provision of more and more dwellings. Water catchment areas, many are converted to residential. Surface water sources to meet the needs of an increasing number also decreases.

While industrial growth also produces waste dumped in the river so that river water is no longer worthy of being a source of clean water. Industry also produces waste discharged into the atmosphere through
smokestacks so that in addition to generating air pollution also contaminate the water in the air that will fall to rain. Sometimes industrial waste is left alone to soak into the ground contaminating the water in the soil. Many modern chemicals are so strong that a little contamination can make water in very large volumes can not be used for drinking without treatment processes in particular. The agricultural sector also plays a role in the misuse of water. Wastage of water occurs in the absence of a good irrigation system causing puddles and salting. This causes loss of water and soil productivity.

The only option to live in the springs under the ground. People use it by digging or drilling wells. In urban areas people vying siphon groundwater sources to the water pump causing many water sources dry up, particularly in the dry season. While in rural areas, especially minus the area, dug or drilled wells were deemed too heavy because it is expensive.

“Behavior that is not hygienic because it is not supported with clean water and basic sanitation”

Water and sanitation are factors associated with behavioral / lifestyle community and contribute to determine the level of health. Level of one’s health will affect the quality of life and work productivity, which in turn will affect their welfare
PAMSIMAS

Efforts to improve the quality of clean and healthy living have been implemented in synergy by involving all stakeholders, namely government central, regional and beneficiaries. Sharing of funds between the central government, regions, the world bank and the public is a form of integration of PAMSIMAS.

PAMSIMAS is the provision of drinking water and community-based sanitation funds contributions from the community, government area, the central government and the World Bank. This activity is supported by the Ministry of Works General as Executing Agency together with Department of the Interior and the Department Of Health.

PAMSIMAS general purpose is improving access to drinking water services and sanitation practices and implement behavior clean and healthy. Sasran program is groups of rural poor and suburban areas) are have a high prevalence of water-related and not gain access to drinking water services and sanitation.

The scope of activities WSLIC-III / PAMSIMAS includes five components of activities, namely (i) Community Empowerment and Development Local institutional, (ii) Improvement of Health and Behavior Hygiene and Sanitation; (iii) Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation General, (iv) Incentives for Village / village and Regency / City, and (v) Implementation Support and Project Management.
The approach taken in PAMSIMAS activity is institutionalized all components in the structure institutional level, the City / Regency. Local governments are participate in PAMSIMAS selected through a process competition based on two criteria their will in the main to contribute to provision of matching funds for project implementation, as well as the level complexity of the problem existing neighborhoods in the city / regency.

After walking about 3 years, 357 villages in the province South Sulawesi and South Sulawesi West has enjoyed the benefits of PAMSIMAS through the provision infrastructure such as clean water and sanitation facilities. Improved access to clean water and sanitation resulting from PAMSIMAS has reduced costs and time required to obtain water quality well, so as to provide more time for community to work for a living. Clean water and improved juaga environmental quality has reduce disease transmitted through the medium of water (waterborne disease). PAMSIMAS also has benefited for society, and strengthen organization through various training to improve the ability management and development settlement infrastructure.

Increased capacity in PAMSIMAS has strengthened sense of ownership and participation active citizens in the planning and implementation of improvement plans quality of settlements.

1. Pump house
2. Health training
3. Community Empowerment
4. General faucet
5. School latrines
PAMSIMAS GENERAL PURPOSE IS TO HELP IN REDUCING POVERTY IN GOVERNMENT RURAL AND SUBURBAN (PERI-URBAN) THROUGH PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR.

THE ORGANIZATION OF ACTIVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
In detail, there are at least three goals to be achieved through implementation of the PAMSIMAS program. First, it helps Low-Income Communities in the provision of clean water and sanitation. Second, it improves environmental quality and health for Low-Income Communities through the provision of resources.

1. PMAC - Sulawesi Selatan & Sulawesi Barat
2. DMAC SIDRAP - Sulawesi Selatan
3. DMAC MAJENE - Sulawesi Barat
for the government working with communities and regions the private sector. Third, improve the ability the municipality / district and the community in participatory planning with emphasis on the various roles and responsibilities responsibility in harmony between local government, public and private groups.

For local government, the existence PAMSIMAS proven to provide positive benefits in itself, namely as a vehicle of learning to find the best formulation in order to construct a Plan Development and the Development of Water Access Supply and Sanitation in favor of the poor; self-reliant and sustainable.

As the target and the final results, expected realization of the planning system institutionalization and participatory management at the local level that favor income communities is low.

Realizing this, there are three components undertaken major PAMSIMAS. Component The first is the facilitation and mentoring development activities as well as increased system planning and management of drinking water siding with the Low-Income Communities.

The second component is to strengthen the system financing the construction of drinking water access cheap and affordable. At the end of PAMSIMAS implementation, the system is expected has been institutionalized at the local level.

The third component is improving the quality drinking water supply and sanitation are some large income groups low as beneficiaries. Through a cycle of projects implemented by community empowerment, is expected to institutional forms at community level that known as the Institute community self (MFI) and the Management Board...
of Water Supply Facilities and Sanitation (BP-Spams). Through these two results, the expected needs of the community will drinking water and proper sanitation can be met which in turn can improve health and social economic levels of society.

PMAC as a consultant through the provincial DMAC as a consultant assisted with the city / District and Community Facilitator Team, PAMSIMAS translate the implementation infrastructure activities in the form of development drinking water installations and motivate the change the quality of life. The overall shape activity is a manifestation of participatory process, where all activities implemented is the result of the deal community and real needs that can be answered The main problem the cause of the disease diarrhea and other diseases transmitted through water.

Lastly and most importantly, the entire series of activities PAMSIMAS is retrofitting community institutions and government the area. Where it is able to bridge sustainability of process improvement, development and maintenance environment, which involves active community participation.

1. LKM TAMMUA SIPAKALEBBI Makassar.
2. BP-SPAMS Bulukumba.
3. TKP meeting
4. TFM Tana Toraja
DREAMS A HEADMAN VILLAGE to all residents

Longing H. Baso Alang (45 years) as head of the village the availability of clean water is cheap and health have been realized. Joint with 61st family, village residents This Bottotanre obtain access to clean water since PAMSIMAS realize clean water supply project in 2009.
Sources of clean water from drilled wells pumped and flowed into the reservoir before it is piped through the village civic meter recording devices. Villagers grateful not to have to go far away to get clean water.

Previously we had to drain the energy and time went into the river or public wells that were located sufficiently far from the village. “We can not earn a maximum for the average farmer,” said one resident.

The existence of water supply facilities are really very coveted by the village residents Bottotonre. Tidal river conditions which are no longer able to meet their needs, especially for clean water and healthy. “We understand that the use of river water is not good for health. But we are accustomed. To bathe, we still do it in the river. Although less clear, but it seems our bodies are immune,” explained Hj. Besse Ervianti with shy smile.

But the problem has passed. We now easily obtain clean water for drinking and cooking purposes. Simply Rp. 5,000, - per cubic meter plus a monthly fee of Rp. 3000, -. We need 5 to 8 cubic meters every months. The cost of connecting every home is Rp. 700,000, -. Payment of accounts is done through user facility residents went home with brmenunjukkan bryang
amount of usage of recording devices recorded on 4 meters each. Not just for drinking and cooking, also for other purposes. “Automatically change of clean and healthy behavior in our village,” said Mr Headman Village.

Even the school toilets and latrines built family too, with almost all villagers have had their own family latrines. So it does not have far to go to the river to defecation.

Maintenance process is managed by BP-SPAMS chaired by Hj. Besse Ervianti assisted by four people on staff and one technician. Each month the installation of water cleared of debris so as not to disrupt the process of water purification. Electricity used for operation of
water installations of 450 watts with an average contribution per month USD. 70,000.

Considering the importance that brought clean water supply facilities, the residents develop food crops on their land. In 2010 the village was awarded Bottotanre Food Team of the Year 2010 from the District Wajo.

Development is increasingly proving that a paradigm shift toward the use of clean water has evolved as well. Especially for those that still rely on the river as an irreplaceable source of water.

- General faucet
- Alat Pencatat Meter
- School latrines

Hj. Besse Ervianti
Chairman BP-SPAMS

“Once we left the village, has now turned into an independent villages.”
Many of the problems that arise after a variety of public facilities was completed. The most common is that the facility was finally broken and abandoned without any attempt to fix. Local people are always waiting for the improvement efforts undertaken by the government.
High spirit of mutual aid societies Samaenre hamlet, village of Bulo Bulo, District Bulukumpa, Bulukumba, South Sulawesi. Ranging from children to the elderly, even a blind person would not want to miss participating building can be saved by PAMSIMAS Infrastructure.

Not in vain, the results achieved are very encouraging. Villagers can instantly enjoy clean water and healthy. “Now we just keep and care for existing facilities,” said Mrs. Sarmada facilitator.

Changes in behavior immediately apparent, especially the mothers who every day using fresh water as drinking water, cooking, washing and other purposes. In fact there are already building their own family latrines with CLTS method.

1. Communities actively participate in the installation of pipes from intake into the reservoir
2. Reservoir maintenance
Local people have formed Agency for Facility Management Water Supply and Sanitation. BP-SPAMS consists of 5 members and a chairman chosen by the villagers and were selected from among the villagers.

Of course PAMSIMAS facility usage is not free, but it is much easier and cheaper than the old way. Villagers used to collect water from sources that are very far from the village. It takes a long time to go to the source and also when returning to the village, “To get a 3 basin, it takes
5 hours,” said Maya, mother of 3 children.

Now they just stop turning the faucet, clean and healthy water to flow directly and in just a few minutes the basin is full. Residents only burdened with the obligation to pay Rp 1,000,- for each M3 water. Use subject to M3 rates above 10 USD. 2,000,- per M3 of water pipes and installation of water meters and recording devices of Rp 150,000,- btiap home. In the village there are 63 heads of households Samaenre already enjoying clean water. “It seems there is no objection from them to this policy,” said Anwar as treasurer of the BP-SPAMS.

Apparently, since 2010 the BPS-PAMS has worked effectively for taking care of the facilities in the village PAMSIMAS Samaenre and has raised funds from the people who used to give incentives BP-Spams members and its chairman for 40% of the payment amount of water that divided equally, 15% to fund repairs and maintenance, 15% for education, 15% for social brdana and 15% for BP-Spams cash already collected Rp. 1,515 million,- In this way, it is not impossible that brSamaenre villagers will have clean water and sanitation facilities for more better in their hamlets. Here it was clear that they feel ownership and love PAMSIMAS facilities. They hope that what they have done will inspire people in many other places.

1. Public hydrants
2. Tool Registrar Water Meter
3. Family latrines
4. Handwashing training soap

ANDI SUWARDI
Head Hamlet Samaenre

“Thanks to PAMSIMAS, now never heard of residents who reported diarrheal illness.”
THIRTY YEARS IS NOT A SHORT TIME. GET ACCESS TO AN WAITING WATER AND HEALTHY. NOW OVER, DROWNING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE HOPE THAT HAD THE MOST PEOPLE BUSTLE WORK AS FARM LABORERS, ALMOST LOST REGARDLESS PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN TIMES A FEW TENS OF HAULING WATER FROM THE RIVER.
“While enjoying the public taps new mother Hanifa Smiling seen for years”
The use of river water cannot ascertain the quality of cleanliness has an impact on public health. As contained in the Environmental Land of Hope Village Land Beru, District Bonto Bahari, Bulukumba, South Sulawesi. Prior to the facility PAMSIMAS many people who use river water for cooking, bathing, washing, even to defecate in the river edge. They used horses to transport water from the river because it was about 2 km from the village. Another way people traveled by Land Beru to meet their water needs is to buy clean water for Rp 5,000 per jerry can with a capacity of 5 liters. To meet the needs of drinking water and cook for 5 days every family had to buy as much as 10 jerry cans of water. They can only buy clean water in a town a short distance by issuing a transport fare of Rp 35,000 for 10 jerry cans. So their total expenditures for clean water every 5 days is $ 50,000 Rp 35,000 = Rp 85,000. Another alternative is to accommodate the rain water. But this cannot be done on a regular basis due to very depending on season and weather. Therefore, clean water and sanitation facilities are urgently needed affordable by this village.

The facilities are well constructed pumps and water storage tanks. Then the water is distributed through pipelines to homes residents who want the number has reached 101 homes. The cost of connecting to each house and installation of water meters be borne by the residents. Water usage charges to be borne by each house is $ 2,500/m³. While the monthly fee of Rp 20,000. “Payment of water consumption made on 5 each way simultaneously gathered so people know the amount of funds collected,” said Sarifuddin, father retired elementary school teacher. If there are customers who pay more than that date, then subject to a fine of Rp 1,000. Recording of water use by Muh. Asri a technician, who is also in charge of caring for clean water facilities.

Development activities were carried out by the
Residents worked together with the MFI’s Land of Hope “Tanah Beru” coordinated Pagau HM Yunus A. MD as driving. Meanwhile, the management of water facilities was conducted by BP-SPAMS chaired by Mr. Syarifuddin assisted by 3 staff and 1 technician. To be effective, then each month the managers are paid a salary. Chairman paid a salary of Rp 250,000,-; three people on staff to get Rp 150,000,-, while technicians get Rp 500,000,-. From the management of it, until now been accumulated cash fund amounting to Rp 3,000,000.

The benefits of this program is especially felt by women who served their daily water needs for the whole family and use the water for washing and cooking. This program is designed community-based, which means starting with a change of mindset and awareness of the importance of clean water facilities for their health. Gradually began to increase hygienic behavior. This is seen in the presence of some people who already want to build their own family latrines by the method of CLTS (Community Led Total Sanitation), which is a method to eliminate the habit of indiscriminate defecation (open defecation) that starts with changing the mindset of people about bowel movements. By increasing awareness of residents that indiscriminate defecation risk of various diseases, then this method can lead to citizens of CLTS to make changes and find solutions that are useful for the long term.

1. Reservoir
2. Artesian well
3. Tool Registrar Water Meter
4. Information boards PAMSIMAS
5. General faucet

SYARIFUDDIN
chairman BP-SPAMS Tanah Harapan

“From the outset, we emphasize transparency in financial management to involve citizens in every decision.”
One of the indicators to see whether or not a healthy society is to see whether or not the facility clean water and adequate sanitation. Many areas in Indonesia who do not already have. The people bathe, wash, and defecation using unclean water. Even the water they consumed was not clean. This habit continues because they do not have adequate access to clean water. One is Tonroa Hamlet, Village Datara, District Tompobulu, Gowa regency, South Sulawesi.

That’s why Hamlet Tonroa PAMSIMAS chosen as project sites. The main problem faced by Hamlet Tonroa is the difficulty of getting clean water sources are adequate to meet the water needs of all citizens. There is only one spring that can be used by citizens, which is located approximately 300 meters from the hamlet with the uphill position. Water source was very small debits, both in the rainy season and dry season. That is clearly less able to meet the water needs for all citizens of the hamlet. To transport water from sources that people use horsepower. Finding sources of ground water by drilling wells feels heavy and not affordable by the majority of villagers are farmers livelihoods. So, the village deserved PAMSIMAS project.

In the implementation of the project is all activities carried out by residents in the Hamlet Tonroa cooperate. In this case the MFI serves as a driving force. Having clean water is obtained and placed in storage tanks, clean water is then distributed to each home through a pipe. To determine the amount of water consumption in each house, the water meter was installed. Installation costs are charged to each family head was Rp 150,000, -. While water usage charges
incurred by residents amounted to Rp 500, -/m³. In addition residents also charged a monthly fee of Rp 2,500, -.

In order to clean water facilities remain functional, it needs good management and care. For that formed sebuah BP-Spams are tasked with managing and maintaining the facility. BP-Spams treasurer is held by Hj. Agustina. He is supported by 3 technicians on duty noted the use of water in each house of each on 25, take care and clean water reservoirs and water throughout the distribution channel. The third person gets a technician fee amounting to Rp 35,000, -/day. From year 2009 to the present funds collected by the BP-Spams it reached Rp. 3.8 million, -.

Hamlet Tonroa not regard it all as a heavy burden they have to shoulder because of the benefits they can get much bigger than the money they spend. That primarily benefit women who are on duty every day to meet water needs for the family. With the clean water facilities, the task they become lighter and no longer had difficulty getting water in the dry season. In addition there was also a gradual change in the behavior of citizens, especially mothers in their activities that use the water for cooking, washing, and bathing. Currently 95% of Hamlet residents Tonroa already have their own latrines. Does not stop here. Learning to live a clean and healthy be given to children early on. “Now that our residents feel comfortable because the existing clean water near them and of course in their hearts,” said Abdul Rahman Abdullah as the Chief of the Village Datara.

1. Reservoir
2. Family latrines
3. Bath Place, Wash
4. Handwashing in Schools
5. Chairman BP-SPAMS, Hj Agustina
REMOVING TRADITION OF DEFECATING RICE FIELDS IN THE FORMER LAND AND PLANTATION AREA

VILLAGE CRISP, TOMPOBULU DISTRICT, DISTRICT NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH GOWA 3745 VILLAGE IS A MENTAL DISEASE PRONE DIARRHEA, DAY FOR DAY USE WATER THAT HAS NOT QUALIFIED HEALTH. ESPECIALLY ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CAUSED BY HUMAN DIRT.
Lack of facilities, especially sanitation facilities causes residents in a lavatory any place, even the target. The main disposal site is former rice field and in plantation areas so it is quite high levels of pollution. This is is a bad habit besides that it is generally citizens who do not have the means latrines.

The presence of PAMSIMAS a refresher for drug Crisp village residents. Program empowerment and the implementation infrastructure activity is capable of change the habits of tradition people shitting indiscriminate: the inherent years replaced with cultural embarrassment when defecating in former rice field or in plantation area.

Previously, if there are residents who want to defecate in the middle night, they had to to the former paddy fields or on the plantation. but not few of them are forced to should resist the desire because they do not dare to walk crashing the night.

No wonder in the implementation, residents are very enthusiastic about carrying out infrastructure development. PAMSIMAS carried, the mother especially housewives participate participate, because the mother is the most widely felt the benefits of clean water in daily life. They with the spirit of helping such as transporting the stone from side of the road to the construction site clean water; also helps providing food and drink for residents who work.

Muh. Alwi, S. Pd as the coordinator MFI “Sangajilentu” said, if clean water and latrines This family was awake, then residents do not have to go far away and timidly again defecated in former rice field or in plantation area.

The existence of clean water is apparently does not slip from his care and maintenance. To keep the water facilities net is kept clean and unused forever, they form the BP-SPAMS group for manage.

1. Landscape defecate in the Garden
2. Clean Water and Healthy outcome of PAMSIMAS
3. Public toilets
Water flows....

...We’re not poor anymore

PROGRAM FOR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IN THE COMMUNITY-BASED REAL STRETCHER PAMSIMAS ABLE TO CHANGE THE PARADIGM IN PUBLIC LIFE. AT LEAST, THE AMENDMENT IS DEFINITELY LOOK IN THE VILLAGE MALIMPUNG, PATAMPANUA DISTRICT, DISTRICT PINRANG, SOUTH SULAWESI. SPURRED THE GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE IMPROVING QUALITY.
“Darawiah Families Healthy and Prosperous Living with clean water PAMSIMAS”
After already waiting to clean water and healthy in 2010 through a program PAMSIMAS, glimmer of hope people realize. Like a drought year, rain go away by day. Community rejoiced at the realization of dreams and their hopes. Compassion becomes one if they waited so long to remember when governments realize the provision of clean water that can end their suffering.

"Before the program PAMSIMAS, to get the water we had to go to the river malimpung which is about 2 km from the village by carrying 2 jeringen 20 literan and take advantage of PAH in the rainy season (rain water). Even to get 6 cans of water we had to spend half a day. We understand that the use of river water is not good for health. But we are not thinking anymore, which is important to get water. For washing and bathing all, we still do it in the river. Although less clear, but it seems our bodies are immune," explained Darawiah (33 years), the mother of 7 children are shy smile.

Happiness is started when the villagers rembug Malimpung MFI facilitated and attended by the entire community, community leaders, village chiefs, agreed to accept and implement the program PAMSIMAS. For society at that time the most essential of happiness is that they no longer need to bother to get water.

Malimpung village ever happened diarrheal disease in infants / children and even skin diseases. This is presumably because the level of public health is still very low due to limited health facilities including drinking water supply and sanitation as well as public awareness of the importance of health is very influential on the degree of public health.

Malimpung Villagers did not want to miss this opportunity.
Through MFIs’ Wanua “with Mr. coordinator, Balohe (51 years) and Mr. SATLAK, Gamiri (46 years) formed on rembug citizens, they develop various infrastructure development activities are recommended PAMSIMAS Engineering Team. The result? A Well Drill as deep as 64 meters, One Unit Reservoir, Four Faucet General and as many as 197 connections with costs to be home owners and do not miss all the family latrine who fit the health requirements through triggers (CLTS) was already built in 115 homes.

But water is not free for granted. Use of residents under 15 m³ load charged Rp. 1,000,- per cubic meter and for the use of above Rp 15m³ imposed loads. 1500,- per meter kubiknya. Accounts into force August 25, 2011 Date approved by the Village Head Malimpung Muhammad Nur and managed by the chairman of BP-Spams and members are elected from village residents Malimpung own.

And most of all, the behavior of this Malimpung Village residents are slowly beginning to see an increase in

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1. Malimpung river where people take water before PAMSIMAS Malimpung present in the village.
2. Family faucets.
3. Water meter recording devices.
4. Family latrines
5. Reservoir.
LIMITATIONS OF WATER TO MAKE PEOPLE TO BE VERY EFFECTIVE WATER. MORE WATER USED FOR DRINKING AND COOKING. THE NEED FOR WATER BATH, CHAPTER, WASHING CLOTHES AND EQUIPMENT TO BE EATING LESS AND COOKING EQUIPMENT MET. THIS COULD RESULT IN LEATHER OR A VARIETY OF DISEASES STOMACH.

Limitations of clean water will grow the unhygienic habits. Cleaning the body by bathing the activity that is rarely done. Urination and defecation be done in places such as improper by the river, rice fields, or even in the garden (open defecation). Such habits had finally become a culture from generation to generation. The circle is not as healthy as it should be disconnected. It is also common in the hamlet Salokdua, Mattirowalie village, district Maniang, Wajo regency, South Sulawesi. Water sources used by residents Salokdua mostly small springs. In the dry season it dries up the springs. Some dug wells and drilled wells owned by some people also experiencing droughts.

Therefore Salokdua many villagers who fetch water in the river Salokdua a distance of about 2 kilometers from the hamlet. It takes half a day to get 5 buckets of water are not yet certain cleanliness. They no longer think about the cleanliness and health. The important thing is to get water. Limitations of clean water causes the hamlet community Salokdua have unhealthy habits, which defecate in the river or rice field.

The entry to the village PAMSIMAS Salodua received an enthusiastic welcome from the residents. Actually, people also wanted a change in the provision of clean water, but because of various limitations, then the change does not go there. Build your own water facilities is felt heavily by villagers who have an average of subsistence farmers. Expected after the fresh water resources development projects of all village households Salokdua been able to enjoy it. In addition residents also empowered to keep and maintain clean water facilities constructed. Empowerment is done through specialized training.

Development of clean water is not only to meet household needs Salokdua hamlet, but also for the schools in the village Mattirowalie through the provision of school latrines so that schools that are in locations PAMSIMAS also have clean water and safe sanitation. SAB development is also accompanied by increased awareness of school-
age children about the importance of living a clean and healthy behaviors. Here comes the role of teachers and parents is required.

Construction of water supply in the hamlet Salokdua focused on the optimization of existing water sources by connecting it to rumahrumah, especially homes that are less capable. In addition, by way of finding new water sources conducted with the cooperation between experts of natural structures, the handler of water, and technical experts. Development process involving the public directly through contributions in cash, labor, and material can be obtained there. SAB development in the village Mattirowalie driven MFIs “Mattirowalie” which is coordinated by Drs. Harafah.

Furthermore, water is distributed through pipes into homes at a cost of Rp 750,000 per home. Residents who are less able to be given a loan that can be returned in installments. For each m³ of water used is
charged Rp 1,500 residents. While the monthly fee of Rp 10,000. Each household on average require water as much as 2 to 3 m³ per month. Until now, customers in the village Mattirowalie clean water has reached 125 families. Payment of the cost of water usage and monthly dues conducted from May 5 to 10 each month. Management of water facilities is done by BPSPAMS with Ms. Brenda and Ms. Marlina as treasurer Indo tagihnya intang as interpreter. They get a fee amounting to 30% of the amount of dues collected each month.

The real benefit of the facility is acceptable PAMSIMAS and Mattirowalie felt by the villagers, especially women. They find it easier to meet drinking and cooking water needs for all members of their families. Ease is increasingly felt in the dry season arrives. They no longer take water away from the river. Additionally slowly and gradually Mattirowalie villagers also have changed the new life in terms of bathing, washing, and defacting by using clean water. Today most of the houses in the village Mattirowalie already have a family latrines. “There is no life without PAMSIMAS,” said Muh. Siarh (43 th), the village head Mattirowalie steadily.

1. Indo intang mother wash hand at public taps while smile.
2. Pak Village did not hesitate to join memrisa water pressure at home the pump.
Drs. ANDI BAHU BHAKTI  
Chairman BPD Kabupaten Wajo

"feels benefits PAMSIMAS Program. If it can be developed because it involves the fundamental interest in life."

A Small Note from Talepon Kandua

PEOPLE’S ENTHUSIASM IN WELCOMING CLEAN WATER

FARAWAY, ABOUT 33 KILOMETERS FROM THE TOWN OF MAKALE, KABUPATEN TANA TORAJA, THE PEOPLE’S PARTICIPATIONS ARE WORTH TWO THUMBS IN DEVELOPING THEIR VILLAGE WHICH IS FURTHER LEFT THAN OTHER AREAS IN INDONESIA. It is the village of Kandua’ that bring the hope of its people into reality through Pamsimas’ program. They will feel moved when they remember waiting for a very long time for access to clean and hygienic water which is going to end up their sufferings.
Before the presence of Pamsimas’ program in Kandua’, all villagers used water from the river for cooking, drinking, washing, bathing, and other water-related activities. It happened in all seasons, dry or wet season. There are also people who used water from unprotected springs because the average springs are located on the higher ground. Some other people obtain water from Timbuh Rabun (old well), which is about 100 meters uphill from the village. They carried water from the springs or river to their houses. In this way, the volume of water they carried was very limited for the have to go to the water sources and home vice versa, which exhausted them. Therefore the water stored in their houses is mainly used for drinking and cooking. They used the rest for washing and bathing. Of course these activities could not be optimized. Clothes, cooking equipment, and cutlery they washed will not be fully clean, as well as bathing. Beside, the people of Talepon Kandua still have an unhygienic habits of open defecation in yards, backyards, and bushes. Some people went to river, trees, lodged woods, or sewers to defecate. They do not aware of negative effects of their bad habits.

With such condition, of course the presence of Pamsimas’ program in the village of Talepon Kandua was enthusiastically welcomed by villagers. The local people strongly worked hand in hand, driven by LKM “Sangke’deran” with Daniel Salewa Pariakan as the head. This is the success key of Pamsimas in Talepon Kandua. They worked hand in hand building clean water facilities. First of all, they built reservoirs to store
water from 7 springs. Then they distributed water to houses through pipelines. There has been 100 houses connected to water distribution system without watermeter. “Such policy was made so that people directly enjoy the contribution they had given in that water facilities project,” says Daniel.

This is not the end of the process. The maintenance process of clean and hygienic water facilities in Talepon Kandua is done by all villagers. The water facilities is cleaned every week so that the water purification process will not be interrupted. “I think the villagers will be ready to help repairing the facilities, whether in cash or labor: These facilities are very helpful to us,” says head of LKM Sangke’deran.

Further deliberation, citizens formed a group responsible for managing tool built the BP-Spams (Agency for Facility Management Water Supply and Sanitation), chaired by YP Sirenden and Etty Margareta as treasurer.

According to the result of deliberation residents have agreed to Rp 2,000/FL dues every month. Initially, residents were asked to pay every month, but many who objected because they were only able to pay every 6 months, after the harvest. It is also offset by the sanctions, notably the case for 3 months of not paying, then the connection will be disconnected House. And it’s already running in January 2011 yesterday. Now step on the moon to-8, the accumulated balance of
approximately Rp 736,000. BP-Spams Talepon Kandua already have your own account complete with a seal BP-Spams.

Given the importance that brought clean water, the villagers have done Talepon Kandua further development. Among them is the construction of family latrines and additional distribution pipelines for residents who do not get clean water. Development is increasingly proving that a paradigm shift toward the use of clean water has evolved as well. Especially for those that still rely on the river as an irreplaceable source of water. For that residents are very grateful to government for assistance through PAMSIMAS. What is clear after the introduction of clean water facilities in the village Talepon Kandua never heard from again there who suffer from diarrhea, vomiting, and the like. Each house in this village now have household toilets. The real benefit of clean water facilities are truly felt by the villagers because they no longer need to take water away from the source. Clean water is present directly in their homes. Women were no longer found it difficult to obtain water to meet the needs of the entire family.

1. Villagers are doing routine maintenance on water tank
2 & 3. Family faucet
4. Family toilets
5. Clean and hygienic living training at school
The village of Gandangbatu is a village in the regency of Tana Toraja that was chosen to be one of Pamsimas projects locations. The hilly topography of Tana Toraja causes difficulties for the people to obtain clean and hygienic water. The closest spring for Gandangbatu is located in Amdeso and To’Bubun, about 4 kilometers away.

Such condition is definitely troublesome for the people to obtain water to fulfill their daily needs. Since the spring of clean water is too far, many villagers dug wells. The water from those wells contained calx in high concentration because the village lies in the limestone hills. The long time consumption of calcareous water will indeed adversely affect the body, especially kidneys. It obviously add more burdens to the villagers who mostly work as coffee farmers for they have to spend more money to take care and treat the family members with kidneys problems.

The lack of clean and hygienic water also drive people of Gandangbatu to behave unhygienically, especially in washing, bathing, and defecating. Many people do not have family toilets.

They often defecate openly in coffee plantation. There are 4 families that always defecate in the coffee plantation. The plantation owner is often surprised when finding human feces in his plantation when he is about to harvest his coffee.

Pamsimas Changed Our Lives Into More Hygienic Ones
After Gandangbatu was chosen to be one of Pamsimas projects locations, the villagers then selected people who will represent them in LKM (Lembaga Keswadayaan Masyarakat/ Community Self-reliance Institution). This LKM will carry out clean and hygienic water provision project. The selection process resulted in Mika as the coordinator of LKM and Mathius as the treasurer. This selected members of LKM then set up RKM (Rencana Kerja Masyarakat/ Community Work Plan) for the clean water provision project.

It is mentioned in the RKM that the clean water for houses will be sourced from the springs at Amdeso and To’Bubun which are higher than the village of Gandangbatu. So water will be streamed to the reservoir using gravity. The construction of the clean and hygienic water facilities is done by all villagers with LKM as a driving force. Then the water from the reservoir flowed to houses through pipelines. The water was also streamed to the surrounding villages of Majao, Malaleo, and Lo’ko. Part of construction cost is in form of cash collected from the villagers, and part of this cash was paid by Andarias Kalemben as the village chief. “While the construction went on we collected fund from the villagers, which exceeded the target. The collected cash was as much as Rp 50 million,” says Mathius steadily.

After clean water streamed to houses in Gandangbatu, the villagers shifted their behaviors. They no longer defecate openly because 90 percent of the villagers have family toilets of their own today and access to clean and hygienic water is widely opened. Beside, the behavioral change also occurred due to Pamsimas posters that made people shy. An open defecating buffalo was depicted in the posters. They did not want to be equated with buffalo. There is also changes in people’s health, that is, no more people suffer from kidneys problems because they no longer consume calcerous water.

“I never imagine that at last we could obtain clean and consumable water. We live hygienically ever since,” Widya (33), a mother of 2 children, explains with a thick Torajan accent.

The head of LKM is unhesitatingly controlling water and sanitation facilities.
The village of Compong encompasses an area of 91.6 square kilometers. It has a population of 1778 / 368 families in 4 sub-villages. Most area of this village is plantations so most of the villagers work as planters, and the rest are farmers, merchants, masons, carpenters, and those who work in public service. Rainfed rice fields, cacao, clove, lemon, and various fruits, are common in this village. Some of the harvest are for their own consumption, and the rest are for sale. Villagers Compong a Muslim Bugis tribe.

Infrastructure

Water Sarambu Wae Cekke
Gives New Life to Compong Village

In the east end of Sidenreng Rappang regency and in the sub-district of Pitu Riase, there seems to be a commendable active participation of the people in developing their village.

The village of Compong encompasses an area of 91.6 square kilometers. It has a population of 1778 / 368 families in 4 sub-villages. Most area of this village is plantations so most of the villagers work as planters, and the rest are farmers, merchants, masons, carpenters, and those who work in public service. Rainfed rice fields, cacao, clove, lemon, and various fruits, are common in this village. Some of the harvest are for their own consumption, and the rest are for sale. Villagers Compong a Muslim Bugis tribe.

“SATLAK and UPK are leading spring catcher rehabilitation.”
“Water Serambu Wae Cekke”
The Compong village has a waterfall named Wae Cekke. It was utilized in the clean water infrastructure project in the previous year, but it could only serve the Dusun I and Dusun IV. The water was not evenly distributed. Nothing was enjoyed by Dusun II and Dusun III, while other Dusun enjoy clean water facilities. They have to struggle for water; they have to carry water with motor or cart as far as 700 meters. It was not clean or hygienic water; it was smelly or contaminated river water.

In the early 2009 when public discussion took place in Compong, villagers proposed the clean water structure, with the direction from Bappeda concerning clean water structure with some requirements, which known as Pamsimas. From that moment on the village administration, head of BPD, head of LKMD, and some public figures started to raise fund which in Pamsimas is called In Cash. Pamsimas program were enthusiastically welcomed by the people. This was due to the coordinator of LKM “Wae Cakke”, Mr. H. Muhammad Said, S.Pd and the persistence of SATLAK PAMSIMAS, that was trusted to Syamsuddin, and guides from the 3 facilitators, which are Mr. Ismael, SE, Mrs. Nur Rahma, ST, and Mrs. Rotia, S.Km. The Pamsimas activities are carried out according to the program. This can be proved with a large-scale mass mobilization, about 300 people, including women, who also contributed in labor (In Kind).

Governmental organizations worth 44 million dollars in road dig pipe whose length is ± 6 km can be completed in just over two days, this proves the sincerity to work with the hope that one of the very basic needs can be met the requirements of Clean Water.

Mobilization of the masses can not be separated from good coordination between the MFI, the village government and society, this is the case of percussion in modern society who want to work only with the rupiah, but in the Village Compong inherent value of mutual cooperation in the midst of society is a capital success PAMSIMAS in...
this village. Alhamdulillah with the
tireless and thankless tampa dated
January 30, 2010 has held the test
water delivery to the community
and society hamlet II and III, which
until now only as a spectator now
also enjoy the results of their own
sweat.

In terms of meeting the needs
in the community, the Village
village still expect help from the
government to overcome it.

Given the constraints mentioned
above is not a barrier for MFIs to
succeed in the Village Compong
PAMSIMAS program. So that
the community has been difficult
to get clean water is now 95%
are able to enjoy the trickle of
sweat, pain during activity instantly
maintenance activities by forming
a group responsible for managing
saarana built the BP-Spams
(Agency for Facility Management
Water Supply and Sanitation) by
consensus, chaired by Mahmud and
Nurjaya as treasurer.

According to the results already
agreed rembug resident tuition for
Rp. 3,000/FL for the poor and
middle, to the rich amount of
Rp. 5,000/FL each month.

PAMSIMAS Compong still have
problems, where large springs, but
the pipeline is still small so that the
community should make a deal to
get clean water to a rolling system,
ie from 06.00 until 14.00 hamlet I,
at 14:00 until 18:00 hamlets II, and
at 18:00 sd 06.00 hamlet III and IV
is an obstacle that still burden the
Village MFI Compong so Compong
melted when bathing use WATER
SARAMBU WAE CEKKE that has
its own characteristics and does
not exist in other areas ...

This condition gives new life to
the citizens motivated to reach
kesejahteraan and out of poverty.
With the assistance of the program
PAMSIMAS, more organized

1 & 2. Before there PAMSIMAS take
water to the neighboring
hamlet.
3. The mothers participated in
the excavation of the pipeline.
4. Enjoying the water from
PAMSIMAS program.
5. Handwashing school.
The water that are supplied to the people houses in this village with the population of 114 FL/513 person is from Kalo’bang located about 4 km from the village. From there the water will be flown to the reservoir using the gravitation. From the reservoir then the water will be flown to the people hoses. The clean water provision building process is doing well with the high mutual-aid spirit the people that most of them are farmers. They make thanks giving pray as their gratitude expression because clean water has flown. While the clean water management is done by BP-SPAMS “IKHLAS” formatted on December 24th, 2010 with SAPARUDDIN as the leader and SUBAEDA as the treasurer.

TOILET LOTTERY

Bringing the changing of healthy life
BP-SPAMS also do collection of the payment from the people. The payment is Rp. 2,000,- per month. Since December 2010 until now has been collected the funds collected as big as Rp. 1,184,000,-.

One of the interesting thing of Batu Sambua village is the toilet social-lottery. The money for that lottery is Rp. 2,000,- per person drawn weekly. This social-lottery is doing to help the people who doesn’t have family toilet. The cost to make the toilet doesn’t feel hard with this social-lottery. “Now all of the people has had toilet and our village has been called ODF (Open Defecation Free) or free from defecation careless,” said one of the village people. This is the a breakthrough that is so creatives to get around the limitation ability of the people to make the family toilet and should be followed by other villages in facing the same kind of problem.

As the condition above is so different comparing with the condition before the clean water flowing in Batu Sambua village. The people had no hygene behavior having Pamsimas clean water provision, as using the water from the river to have water needs, bathing, washing and even defecation. They used to use the water that is located about 300 meter from the village. The difficulty of having clean water make the people had rarely bathe. As so do the children. “Most of the students didn’t take a bath before the Pamsimas program presence,” said Abdul Mannan, S.Pd, the head master of SDN 38 Pangalerong with shy smilling.

1. Enjoying the water of PAMSIMAS program.
2. School CTPS.
3. The Leader and Treasurer of BP-SPAMS.
4. We go to school fresher… PAMSIMAS oke indeed!!!
The water is an important macro nutrient for the body. The water function is as a mineral absorber, body temperature arrangement, blood liquid formatting, cell formatting and for smoothing digestion. The water consumption is approximately 2 liters a day. Less drinking water may result in any kind of diseases, i.e., kidney interference and urinary infection. But drinking the bad water also makes something bad for the health. The requirement of clean water and proper for drinking from the Department of Health: No smell, no sediment left over, no excessive chemicals. A lot of Indonesian don’t drink proper water due to the limitation. Like the people who live in the limestone. The clean water resources are in a very deep place. Usually, they get water contain of calcium if they didn’t drill too deep to make a well.

“Spring Mountain Marwangin who gave Mancini village community life.”
Mancani is shining now

Mancani That’s what happening in Mancani village, sub-district of Telluwanua, Palopo city. The people in that village make well drilling to meet their water need. The water they get from well drilling contain of calcium. That make a lot of people have kidney deseas that caused of the water consumption contained of calcium in the long time. This is clear to make the people who usually work as a farmer in the field and plantation harder.

“Enjoying the water of PAMSIMAS program in the public tap.”
That’s why the presence of Pamsimas program get enthusiastic respond from the people in Mancani village. Then they forming the LKM named “Mancani Sejahtera” on April 2010 with Surianto as the leader. The people of Mancani village are smart people making all of the meeting a live every time. As the meeting driven by LKM in formatting the RKM to follow up the Pamsimas program.

The clean water resources that are going to use is from Marwangin mountain located about 7 km from Mancani village. Due to the location is higher from the village, the water are supplied to the reservoir in the capacity of 28 m3 using the gravitation. From the reservoir then the water are supplied through the pipe to the people houses and the public tap. For that every FL has responsible to pay the monthly payment of Rp. 5,000, Rp. 3,000 for water connection of public tap. The management of clean water provision is done by BP-SPAMS surrounding acknowledged by Baharuddin with Nurmansyah as the treasurer. While the maintenance is done by all of the people themselves. Until now the total of the customer are 70. Baharuddin said that BP-SPAMS is not going to increase the price for the customer fastly before could not able to increase the service to the people. Actually there is a challenge that has to be faced by BP-SPAMS in managing the clean water in Mancani village, the water discharge in the dry season. Therefore BP-SPAMS gets
around with open-close system the waterways to make the customer served well and equally.

There are significant changing in Mancani village after the Pamsimas program presence, the people have been accessing the clean water easily for their daily needs. Other changing is the life healthy behavior; that is 95% of Mancani village people have family toilet now. More over, there is help from other program (PNPM) that are used to build the duct for household waste and waste basket that are make from the waste tire. So Mancani village looks more shining (clean and neat). There is also significant of changing in the matter of the healthy, as said by one people, Sawek (53 years), with full confidence, “Now with the clean water and healthy eviroment, insya Allah the people will not have the desease of kidney any more.”

- Enjoying the clean water of PAMSIMAS program.
- Family Toilet.
- Waste Household Duct.
- Waste Basket.
- Reservoir.
- School CTPS
One of the village in the regency of North Mamuju, West Sulawesi Province, the location that for implementing the Pamsimas program is Martajaya village, sub-district of Pasangkayu. This village became a location of Pamsimas program because the community there have problem in having the clean water. Having that problem making the people using the water from Pangiang river located about 700 from the village to have the need of drinking water, washing, bathing and defecating. So taking the water from the river is their daily activity that takes times for the people in that village. The river water utilization for bathing, washing and moreover for drinking is not as a hygiene habit due to the river water contain the toxic chemicals, viruses and pathogen bacteria that's body harm thing.
After Martajaya village is chosen as one of the location for Pamsimas program, the people compose the LKM warga segera membentuk LKM (Self-Supporting Public Organization) that will be the Pamsimas activator. LKM that's formed by the people arrange the RKM (Community Working Plan) afterwards to build the clean water provision in Martajaya village. In the implementation of building the clean water provision have been done by all of the people from the village as most of them are the palm farmer. They use the water source from Waroti mountain that’s located about 3 km from the village. Gravitation is used because the high location of the water to supply it to reservoir. The water from reservoir are flown to the people houses using the pipe. The water sufficient the community eventhough it debit less during the dry season.

The management of this clean water provision is done by BP-SPAMS Mandal (Martajaya Andal) that acknowledged by Nurdin and helped by oleh Hamzah as the treasurer. BP-SPAMS take Rp 5,000 monthly dues that paid every month on the 23. While the maintenance of clean water provision are done themselves caused by the high mutual-aid spirit Martajaya village community.

With the clean water provision that make easier for the people to get clean water than they are together building the family toilet. Even though it's simple that's shown the changing of the people behavior to be the healthy. This significant changing shown from the kids up to the older. This will be increasing the the life level of Martajaya village people because there will be more healthy people. Martajaya village will be a truly reliably village.

“Terima kasih Pamsimas. Sekarang kami tidak susah-susah dan jauh-jauh pergi ke sungai untuk mendapatkan air sehingga bapaknya anak-anak bisa maksimal bekerja untuk mencari nafkah,” tutur Darsiah (33 tahun), ibu dari 7 orang anak sambil mengangkat ibu jari tangannya.
The alleviation poverty that have been done by PAMSIMAS has changed the paradigm of people life style significantly. At least that changes could be significantly seen in the village of Lasiwala, sub-district of Pitu Riawa, Sidenreng Rappang Regency – South Sulawesi. The people in general are more motivated in increasing their health and welfare. One of it is in the formed of drinking water and sanitation provision which use the PAMSIMAS program.
As other village in Indonesia, The village of Lasiwala with all of the positive chance could be the magnet enchanting all of the people who want to improve their life, to make a better life. But unfortunately it doesn’t followed by the ability and the awareness to make proper life and healthy. Finally the government of Sidenreng Rappang take action through the PAMSIMAS program.

“The presence of PAMSIMAS bring the positive impact to the people in the Lasiwala village. Especially in the clean and healthy life behavior that was in the low level understanding before. Terutama. LKM HARAPAN BARU co-ordinate nd control the program based on...
the community empowerment, almost 100% fisically done involve the community.

There by the people has sense of belonging and try hard to do it the best as possible,” Hasanuddin Halim said, The Leader of Desa Lasiwala.

With the motivation of having health increasing and prosperity, the people hand in hand together with high spirit and accompanied by TFM developing the infrastructure that programmed by PAMSIMAS, even the woman take a part on it. After the infrastructure has been divelope, BP-SPAMS is make as an operator group through the discussion.

“The clean water resources are from artesian well that pumped and is flowed through the reservoir pipe with 32 m3 capacity, then it’s distributed through the pipe and with water meter recorder to the require houses. The total water meter recorder rich 52 units that are used by 100 FL,” said Adil, the Secretary of BP-SPAMS. But the water is not for free due to the needed of maintenance costs especially for the electricity of pump machine which need Rp. 700.000 every month.

The installation cost for every water meter recorder is Rp. 400.000,-. The water usage that have to be charged by each water meter recorder is Rp. 1.000,-/m3. While the monthly paid is Rp. 7.000,-. The payment of water usage are done every month on the 5th.

Considering of the important meaning for clean water provision, the people of Lasiwala village has done the further development. Such as the increasing the distribution pump and pipe for the people surrounding. The maintenance Process are done by the people them-self driven by Abdul Rasyid and Tahir as UKT BP-SPAMS. Reservoir are cleaned from the dirt every
month, main pipe are cleaned every 3 month, so it will not disturb the purification of the water.

This developing is making more prove that the change paradigm through the usage of clean water has well evolved. Especially for the people who use dug well as water resources which never been changed.

“We wish our children are more clever than their parents. They still could be make as a better people. So they could change their ancestors bad behavior and conserve the existing sublime. Let them become the generation that could lift our life become more clean, healthy, prosperous and cultured,” said Agus, the teacher of SDN 8 Lanciran and also the Treasurer of BP-SPAMS “Harapan Baru.”

1. Reservoir.
2. Family latrines
3. Water meter recording devices.
4. Soap Hand Washing
WHEN TENDERNESS SYNERGIZE WITH POWER

A WOMEN’S TENDERNESS IS NOT IDENTICAL WITH WEAKNESS. ESPECIALLY IN ONE SIDE, TENDERNESS USUALLY CAN CONTROL POWER. CERTAINLY THE CONTROL IS VERY INVOLVED WITH A POSITIVE MEANING FOR COMMUNITY.

This reflect when accompanying the community on doing the program. Fasilitator ini diemban oleh seorang wanita tangguh bernama Sarmada,S.K.M (31 tahun) The facilitator is carried out by a woman named Saemada,S.K.M (31 years), a mother of 2 children. She brings the people along through the family approach to do the development together in the village of Samere, Bulu Bulo, sub-district of Bulukumpa, Bulukumba Regency - South Sulawesi.

"We are as a woman has our own unic ability as well as the man. In the family approaching we understand each other about our own duty and function." Sair Mrs. Sarmada. “We do the best to socialize and make them understanding about the PAMSIMAS program with motherly ways,” She said. As Mrs. Samanda said that
the specific characteristic of the people turn out to be handled specifically.

In accompanying the people Mrs Samanda always discuss intensively to decide the program for wide community. “We have to know what’s the people needs that could be had by 2 ways communication with the people. The important things is to make sure the proses has been properly done as having the satisfaction of principle justice.”

She worked only as a regular health facilitator at the beginning and now she continue it as a facilitator in the same field. She directed the people together with the pioneer of sub-district facilitator to change their behavior by approaching the CLTS. However she went mingle with the community to give them spirit in developing the infrastructure. “We accompanying the LKM making the tasks in doing the PAMSIMAS program activity. The women are taking care of the matter of foods. While the men are co-ordinating the tasks on the field. “The fact is with right task that giving to the right function make all of the jobs have done properly and in on time ” tambahnya.

According to Mrs. Samanda the success of infrastructure development is followed by the changing of people life style. “With providing the clean water and family toilet, there are no defecating in any place done by the people. For sure this habit supports the healthy enviroment;” she said with the smile of satisfaction.

1&2. Mrs. Sarmada is accompanying people in developing infrastructure.
**Glossary and Abbreviations**

**APBD**: Local Revenue and Expenditure Budget  
**APBN**: National Revenue and Expenditure Budget  
**BAB**: Defecate  
**BABS**: Open Defecation  
**Bappenas**: National Development Planning Board  
**BPD**: Local Consultative Agencies  
**BP-SPAMS**: Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Agencies  
**CLTS**: Community Led Total Sanitation  
**CTPS**: Soap Hand Washing  
**DPR**: House of Representative  
**Fasilitator**: Pamsimas Community Program Facilitators  
**FL**: Family Leader  
**HU**: Public Hydrant  
**In Cash**: Community Cash Partisipation System  
**In Kind**: Community Labor and Material Partisipation System  
**KTT**: High Level Conference  
**LKM**: Self- Supporting Public Organization  
**LKMD**: Local Community Security Organization  
**MBR**: Low-Income Society  
**MDGs**: Millennium Development Goals  
**ODF**: Open Defecation Free  
**Pamsimas**: Society Base of Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision  
**PBB**: United Nation  
**Peri-urban**: Suburbs  
**PHBS**: Clean and Healthy Life Behavior  
**PMAC**: Provincial Management Advisory Consultant  
**PNPM**: National Community Empowerment Program  
**PNS**: Civil Service  
**PPMU**: Provincial Project Management Unit  
**RKM/CAP**: Community Action Plan  
**RT/RW**: Neighborhood Region  
**SAB**: Clean Water Provision  
**Satker**: Working Unit  
**Satlak**: Executing Unit  
**SR**: House Connecting  
**TFM**: Community Facilitator Team  
**TKK**: Regency Co-ordinator Team  
**TKP**: Province Co-ordinator Team  
**UKL**: Environmental Management Efforts  
**UKT**: Technical Unit  
**UPL**: Environmental Monitoring Efforts  
**WB**: World Bank  
**WSS**: Water Supply and Sanitation  
**WSSLIC**: Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income Community  
**WSLIC-2**: Second Water supply and Sanitation for Low Income Community  
**WSLIC-3/**: Third Water supply and Sanitation for Low Income Community/Pamsimas
# The Objectives of PAMSIMAS

## SOUTH SULAWESI
- Makassar City
- Palopo City
- Bulukumba Regency
- Gowa Regency
- Tana Toraja Regency
- Pinrang Regency
- Sidrap Regency
- Wajo Regency

## WEST SULAWESI
- Mamuju Regency
- North Mamuju Regency
- Majene Regency
### Public Information

#### The Objective of PAMSIMAS Program

##### Budgeting 2008

1. City / Regency : 9 City / Regency
3. Total of Family Leader in the Village/ Country : 65,974 FL
   - Family Leader on Poor : 27,307 FL
4. Total Population : 277,712 Persons
5. Beneficiaries
   - Drinking Water Facilities : 77,636 Persons
   - Sanitation Facilities : 55,703 Persons

##### Budgeting 2009

1. City / Regency : 11 City / Regency
2. Village / Country : 146 Village / Country
3. Total of Family Leader in the Village/ Country : 146,292 FL
   - Family Leader on Poor : 39,500 FL
4. Total Population : 622,944 Persons
5. Beneficiaries
   - Drinking Water Facilities : 163,670 Persons
   - Sanitation Facilities : 102,630 Persons

##### Budgeting 2010

1. City / Regency : 10 City / Regency
3. Total of Family Leader in the Village/ Country : 107,890 FL
   - Family Leader on Poor : 45,867 FL
4. Total Population : 454,562 Persons
5. Beneficiaries
   - Drinking Water Facilities : 108,991 Persons
   - Sanitation Facilities : 55,567 Persons
PAMSIMAS Implementation Profile Year **2008-2010**
(September 2011)

## South Sulawesi

### 2008

**The Objective of PAMSIMAS Program**  
**Budgeting 2008**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. City / Regency</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Village / Country</td>
<td>: 70 Village / Country</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Total of Family Leader in the Village / Country</td>
<td>: 57,820 FL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Leader on Poor</td>
<td>: 24,151 FL</td>
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<td>4. Total Population</td>
<td>: 243,987 Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Beneficiaries</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Facilities</td>
<td>: 57,074 Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitation Facilities</td>
<td>: 50,053 Persons</td>
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### 2009

**The Objective of PAMSIMAS Program**  
**Budgeting 2009**

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<tr>
<td>1. City / Regency</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Total of Family Leader in the Village / Country</td>
<td>: 119,468 FL</td>
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<td>Family Leader on Poor</td>
<td>: 39,486 FL</td>
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<td>5. Beneficiaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Facilities</td>
<td>: 101,310 Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitation Facilities</td>
<td>: 78,482 Persons</td>
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### 2010

**The Objective of PAMSIMAS Program**  
**Budgeting 2010**

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<td>1. City / Regency</td>
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<td>3. Total of Family Leader in the Village / Country</td>
<td>: 82,355 FL</td>
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<td>Family Leader on Poor</td>
<td>: 31,883 FL</td>
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<td>4. Total Population</td>
<td>: 342,650 Persons</td>
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<td>5. Beneficiaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking Water Facilities</td>
<td>: 80,554 Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitation Facilities</td>
<td>: 39,433 Persons</td>
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</table>
**West Sulawesi**

### 2008

#### The Objective of PAMSIMAS Program

**Budgeting 2008**

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<td><strong>2. Village / Country</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Leader on Poor</td>
<td>3.156 FL</td>
<td>13.684 FL</td>
<td>13.984 FL</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4. Total Population</strong></td>
<td>33.725 Persons</td>
<td>115.627 Persons</td>
<td>111.912 Persons</td>
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<td><strong>5. Beneficiaries</strong></td>
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### 2009

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### 2010

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