

The Role of Posdaya in Shaping Community Empowerment: Case Study at Cikarawang Village, Bogor, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT— *Pos Pemberdayaan Keluarga or shortenend into Posdaya (Family empowerment post) as a model of community empowerment in Indonesia has been implemented since 2006. This program has been established as part of community development program planned by Bogor Agricultural University for the empowerment of communities living around the campus. This present study was carried out to evaluate the implementation of Posdaya development at a village around the campus, Cikarawang village, particularly to evaluate the socialization of healthy environment campaign, economic development and extension for waste management. The site selection for the study was based on purposive consideration, as the Cikarawang village has never experienced to enjoy Posdaya Program. The result of the study showed that the community leaders and the cadres of Posdaya were aware about the existance of Posdaya as well as its functions and importance for the community empowerment.*

Keywords— community empowerment, community development program, Posdaya.

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Kartasasmita (1996) is a community development effort to build competitiveness by encouraging, motivating and generate action in the communities as well as trying to develop it [1]. Meanwhile, Suharto (2005) revealed that empowerment refers to the ability of people / group / community is vulnerable and weak, so that they have the power or the ability to: a) meet the basic needs so that they have freedom and independence, in the sense of not only free to express opinion, but freedom from hunger, ignorance and pain, b) reach productive resources that enable them to increase revenue and acquire goods and services they need, c) participate in the development process and the decisions that affect them [2]. Suyono and Haryanto (2009) states that Posdaya is a forum gathering, advocacy, communication, information, education and also could be developed into a strengthening of the coordination of activities of family functions in an integrated manner. Strengthening primary functions are expected to allow any more families are able to build itself into a prosperous family, independent families and families who can face the challenges of the future better. Posdaya togetherness that forum members are doing development in the movement of real activity in the residential neighborhood of the bottom, ie at the level of RT, RW, hamlet or village. In Posdaya meeting, the families were directed to revive the culture of gotong-royong together family empowerment activities in the fields of education, health and economy. Fields are then developed in accordance with the potential of each region [3].

In essence Posdaya is a local community forum of families representing the interests of all family members, discussing and agreeing on development and needs fulfillment issues in the community. This paradigm has proved to be most conducive for implementing MDGs initiatives. The overriding objective of Posdaya is to enhance family and community welfare, and thus poverty alleviation. On this ground the strategy is fourfolds. First, is developing small to medium scale entrepreneurial activities such that these family and local community groups (Posdaya) are able to sustain and further develop itself. Second, is promoting increased access to basic educational opportunities together with life skills training, which is part of basic human resource development. Third, is increasing access to health services, especially for mothers and under-fives. Fourth, is environmental preservation and development, including utilization of home gardening for nutrition improvement of families [4]. Posdaya advocates for the empowerment and active participation of all members in the family to strive for betterment. Posdaya models incorporate and unify the MDGs, eight function families, and even HDI into a single compact and efficient concept for the family as a social development focus. Furthermore the Posdaya is a model for empowering all families, and nurtures harmony within the family and among families [5].

According to Muljono (2011), Posdaya formed in response to the government hopes to develop human resources through active participation in family. The process of empowerment that prioritize of improving the family's ability to

work hard eliminating ignorance, laziness and poverty in the broadest sense. The main target is to be achieved so that each family has the ability to perform eight functions of family [6]. For further development of Posdaya, there is need a reaffirmation of the goals of Posdaya, refresher of its committee members and cadres Posdaya, intensify the resocialization of Posdaya to all parties from the public, community leaders, village, district officials and local government and build productive business networks in an attempt community empowerment. In addition, there is need for the development and strengthening Posdaya activities on education, health, economy and environment. Posdaya as a participatory model of community development has proved to be successful performance as the program has produced positive changes in both physical and non physical of the society. Through Posdaya has been a paradigm shift in the management of programs and activities in education, health, economic and environmental development that is participatory [7].

Currently more than 18,000 Posdayas have already been established in all provinces in Java, Bali, most of Sumatra, Sulawesi and some part of Borneo. However, the establishment in every province have not been evenly distributed. It depends on the awareness of the community to accept and run the Posdaya, as well as the readiness local government in taking Posdaya as a medium for community empowerment programs. Furthermore, it is important to understand that the institutional, program and service activities undertaken by Posdaya turned out to have a positive impact that is able to improve the welfare of the community. Although in each Posdaya have different programs, but the philosophy and goals are essentially the same i.e. to improve the quality of their lives.

Posdaya is a typical community development forum with the program "bottom up", which uses self-reliance and utilization of local resources. Posdaya developed as a means to improve the quality of life that can be achieved through the strengthening of family function in an integrated manner. Posdaya can be developed anywhere, either on the scope of the hamlet, village or villages, over a mosque or place of worship based. Thus, it is expected that each town or village in Indonesia will form Posdaya, because it would be beneficial to their communities.

This study was carried out to evaluate the implementation of Posdaya development at a village around the campus, Cikarawang village, particularly to evaluate the socialization of healthy environment campaign and extension for waste management. Based on Decree of Chief of Cikarawang Village, RW 01 of Cikarawang village was ready to implement Posdaya activities in their neighborhood. Posdaya developed in RW 01 Desa Cikarawang entitled "Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu". This Posdaya developed four areas of activity are in the fields of health, education, economy and environment. Poverty alleviation is directed not to provide cash aids, but rather highlighted the efforts to create jobs by using the potential that exists in the region.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Although empowerment has now become a familiar and much used term, an adequate and comprehensive definition remains elusive. One problem is that empowerment is a "latent phenomenon" that is not directly observable: its aggregate results or effects may be visible but the internal dynamism is difficult to examine. Empowerment is also often seen only partially, as women's increased autonomy and freedom. However, empowerment also implies additional responsibility; responsibility which may not always lead to be welfare enhancing outcomes. For example, women's greater mobility and visibility often lead to increased exposure to violence; women's increased role in decision-making may cause men to take less responsibility and even withdraw support for critical decisions like health care seeking. It is because the process of empowerment is not without a price that assessing the relationship between empowerment and development outcomes is difficult.

Universities with local governments and communities need to cooperate so that would be obtained for the public benefit in the form of appropriate technology program. In one side, a strong involvement with juvenile justice issues, strengthening the environment, service learning for students in the community, and mentoring programs to be implemented by the campus, and the university, while on the other side of university engagement and the need to establish programs linking structure of faculty expertise with the needs of the knowledge society. It is important to synergize with an atmosphere of university academic research as a first step to anticipate the needs of work and research funding schemes to be carried out to the community or the community. Also needs a good understanding among the members of the research team as the varsity team as a whole related to the concepts, methodologies, instruments, and criteria were assessed. However, the critical point is the synergy between the university and the public interest.

Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) as one of the leading universities in Indonesia is expected to play a major role in community development, as it is required by the *Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi*, or "Three Principles of Higher Education", namely: education, research, and contribution to society. Thus, IPB is committed to assist people, their communities in poverty reduction through empowerment and improvement of human resources quality. In order to

implement the strategic plan 2008-2013 one of which is "to improve the quality of research and dedication to the community", then P2SDM LPPM IPB (Human Resource Development Centre, Institute for Research and Community Service, Bogor Agricultural University) as one assigned to the University Center carry out community service planned by the IPB. On 2007 P2SDM-LPPM IPB had established **POSDAYA** (Post family empowerment – which was shortened into Posdaya). The idea first came from Prof. Dr. Haryono Suyono to respond the call of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono that all components of the nation should assist the government in the community development. The Posdaya of IPB was first introduced through the mini workshop at the Girimulya Village, District Cibungbulang, Bogor Regency. Mini workshop was held at the office of Girimulya Village, on 2 May 2007. It was attended by the community leaders from many elements such as the PKK, farmers' groups, youth, teachers, majlis ta'lim, midwives, field officers of family planning (PLKB), businessmen and village administrators. External parties who attended the workshop were Bogor Agricultural University, Damandiri Foundation, Indra Foundation, SMA Pandu and Instat (Institute of Statistics).

The realization of community development of Posdaya programs and the effectiveness of strategies to improve the productivity of the community lie not only on the availability of methods, materials, infrastructures facilitated and government's guidance and control, through the P2SDM-LPPM IPB, but also on the ability of the audiences to adopt and implement these innovations, which depends on the level of the villagers education. In the context of HRD, especially the community empowerment, there are various arguments for the contribution of community empowerment to economic development.

At village level where this program is implemented, the process for conducting community development has to deal with local complexities. Some examples of complexities are the following:

- a) First, how that program is not dominated by a handful of people who are local elites in the region. Forum Posdaya should also be able to involve all elements of society, including women, youth, children and the elderly.
- b) Secondly, in the wake of decentralization, local actors (such as legislative member, religious leader, village head, program facilitator and member of political party) have greater power to influence such process. These actors have increased their interests in the village.
- c) Third, there is a possibility that Posdaya generates social tension. In some cases, as caused by Posdaya, the social and political interactions among people in the village have changed. This changing behavior and attitude may lead to social conflicts.

The present study is a concern with the impact of model of the community development on the livelihoods of the community in West Java, especially Cikarawang village. This study aims not only to add to the existing body of knowledge on the development of people in Southeast Asia and their changing economic situation but also to understand whether the community get benefit from the program, especially in terms of getting access to primary products after the decentralization. A further aim of the study is to investigate other factors, which contribute to the changing position of people in relation to the community development during different periods.

Each household is expected to contribute to the management of local resources potential in the region, so it needs the commitment of the parties concerned and the management of local resources wisely. Household participation is affected by the interaction among three elements: (1) the local organizational context, (2) a community's capacity for collective action and (3) the presence of social capital. For the purposes of this research, the local organizational context refers to community organizations that are initiated by both state and non-state actors and that can have either a secular or a religious focus. This kind of organization is an institutional forum where people can gather, organize, and mobilize their resources. Collective action is defined as the process by which people work together in those fora to accomplish goals of mutual interest and benefit. Social capital refers to relationships of trust and reciprocity between individuals that facilitate collective action.

Approximately 80 percent of Posdaya developed by Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) in Bogor city, and Bogor, Cianjur and Sukabumi regencies are still active, but their level of activities are different. Some of them are active in the field of educational program only; some are active in education and health programs; some are active in education, health and economy programs, and the last are active in all programs. Posdaya activity levels are highly dependent on management activities, public participation and external partners.

There are many good reasons for a community group to evaluate its efforts. When done properly, evaluation can improve efforts to promote health and development at any level -- from a small local nonprofit group to a statewide or even national effort. Evaluation offers the following advantages for groups of almost any size:

- Collect information about how things are done in order to help us understand how the initiatives developed in the community and set an example that other groups to benefit from their activities.

- Providing ongoing feedback can improve community work by encouraging continuous adjustments of programs, policies, and other interventions.
- By involving community members, people who haven't had a voice may gain the opportunity to better understand and improve local efforts.
- Finally, evaluation can help hold groups accountable to the community and to the grantmakers who provide funding. It can also help hold grantmakers accountable to the communities that they serve.

Evaluation should take place from the beginning of an initiative. That way, it can offer ongoing information and feedback to better understand and improve the initiative. Evaluation priorities (that is, what to evaluate) should be based on what's of most importance to community members, grantmakers, and the field. According to Muljono (2013) based on the performance of a sample Posdaya studies generally have not reached the optimum score for each of the variable measured. Posdaya generally low performance on aspects of partnership, economic and environmental. While the secretariat, education and health aspects; the Posdaya performance is generally quite good [8].

If done properly, evaluation results should actually help sustain and renew the community initiative. The information gathered in evaluation can be used to obtain resources such as grant money, show how to improve, and offer an opportunity to celebrate accomplishments. If the initiative seems to be effective, information from community evaluation can be used to promote its widespread adoption. Finally, evaluation should be coupled with technical assistance to provide a complete support system for the initiative. Evaluation without support can actually hurt the initiative. It can be seen as criticism, and leave members of the group frustrated and unsure of what to do next. Muljono (2013) stated that based on the results of studies conducted by the community leaders and the cadres Posdaya can be seen that public knowledge about Posdaya relatively well and they have to understand what and how about Posdaya. But the general public has not been fully supportive because the concrete realization in the form of programs and impact developed by Posdaya not be realized in practice [9].

3. METHODOLOGY

Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu RW 01 of Cikarawang Village, Ciampea sub-district, Bogor, was selected as the study site based on the consideration that the location is close to the IPB campus, and they are already quite developed agribusiness. In addition, the accessibility to transportation facilities was also considered, as it was suited to the time resources of the researcher. Field observation and interviews with key informants were conducted. The data gathered served as the basis for the preparation of a Community Development Plan for this Posdaya, which is the ultimate goal of the activity. In addition, this data will provide guidelines for the plan's implementation as well as serving as a basis for determining the different changes or accomplishments to be made.

The researcher prepared questions for the interviews guide. Informal interviews with some key informants facilitated the gathering of data. A total of 20 (twenty) key informants were involved in the interview and these included some of the village councillors, a schoolteacher, and group leaders. Different problems and needs were identified and discussed and possible solutions or interventions were formulated. During the field visit, the researcher conducted anocular survey and observed what the situation of the community was. This was also done to validate the data collected in the interviews.

The village officials informed the researcher that secondary data about the community could be obtained from the development plan they had submitted to their local government. When the researcher managed to grab a copy of the plan, it was found that much needed vital information was not included in the plan. Thus, the researcher depended more on the data gathered during the field visit and interviews as basis for the preparation of the community's development plan.

This study was limited to economic development, particularly the agribusiness they established and livelihood concerns of the village. The study considers insufficient data and time constraints as a hindrance for the preparation of a more comprehensive and extensive development plan that would help village officials pursue their developmental efforts for a better Cikarawang village.

Posdaya initial formation process includes assessment and data collection activities, mini workshops, preparation of work plans Posdaya, and the implementation of various development Posdaya planning work program. All activities carried out also optimized with mentoring programs Posdaya by independent facilitators from among the students or recently graduated undergraduate. Gradually Posdaya development are as follows:

- a. Assessment and data collection in order Posdaya formation begins with a series of studies to explore the potential, opportunities and constraints Posdaya formation of a variety of data sources that village officials, community leaders, both formal and non-formal, school principals, school committees that exist in the region candidate

Posdaya. Data collected by direct interviews and Focus Group Discussions.

- b. Minilokakarya Posdaya is the next stage after the process of assessment and data collection. Minilokakarya intended to agree of Posdaya formation and establishment of work teams or administrators Posdaya. Minilokakarya will bring community leaders, the general public in the region Posdaya locations, and village officials, health officials, and agricultural institutions activist community empowerment.
- c. Meeting scheduled for pick Posdaya management, team work, work program and priorities set Posdaya secretariat.

Priority programs developed in the field of container Posdaya is little effect on improving the welfare of society and at the same time closely related to indicators of increasing HDI (Human Development Index). These fields include education, economics, health and the environment.

The method used in the improvement of environmental quality is PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation). The method involves seven stages i.e.: problem identification, problem analysis, planning solution, carefully select option, plan new facilities and behavior change, plan monitoring and evaluation, as well as participatory evaluation. Forms of activities carried out every week @ 3 hours with details of the first 45 minutes for delivery of materials and manufacturing agreement for the execution of the event next week, the next 90 minutes for assistance checks mosquito larvae in houses that have been set, and the final 45 minutes for a discussion of the results observations. The core participants and participants 10 people supporting as many as 20 people. Geulis program conducted once a week for 8 consecutive weeks, plus 2 weeks of preparation. Moreover performed additional activities that the method of handling household waste into liquid fertilizer in the form of EM (Effective Micro-organisms).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Household socio-economic program

Posdaya as a model of community development has proved to be successful performance as the program has produced positive changes in both physical and non physical of the society. These changes include the public opinion of the program and activities in education, health, economy and environmental development. Concrete indicators of performance determinants of Posdaya is the increasing number of children of poor families entering early childhood education (PAUD), the increasing number of toddlers who were brought by their parents to the Posyandu (IHC), decreased number of malnourished children, increasing the number of elderly who are active in Posbindu, the emergence of new economic enterprises and the increased activity of the community in managing the environment.

According to Prastowo, Harbi and Nasution (2012) Cikarawang village with a population of approximately 7,050 people, has an area of 226.5 ha wetland with an area of 154 ha. The village has its own pride because in the village there are activities International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) which is a collaboration with the Republic Taiwan IPB for the development, production and marketing of horticultural crops of organic and non - organic crystals such as nuts and assorted vegetables. In this village there are Setu Burung and Setu Panjang that potential as a tourist destination [10]. Institute for Research and Community Service-IPB (2013) stated that ICDF unit now is known as the Agribusiness Development Centre (ADC) which has a network of 40 supermarkets in cooperation with the marketing of various types of vegetables and fruits around Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi [11].

IPB has some guidance to business units in order to be able to produce quality product, efficient, and open access to markets and capital. Some activities that have been conducted with the villagers of which is processing by Gapoktan Hurip sweet potato flour, glutinous lunkhead (dodol ketan) by Rasa Jaya household enterprises, livestock development by Garut sheep herd Mandiri, waste management especially plastic waste, vertikultur, tree planting, development carp hatcheries, assisting SMEs to obtain P-IRT and the development of farmer groups and agro pink crystals. Action program that has been undertaken is an effort to build partnerships for IPB independence villages around the campus [10].

As in other villages, Dialog Friday Tour (Jumling) in this village has been conducted since 2009. In this Friday Tour event, IPB has provided some relief package including a donation to the orphans, the delivery of early childhood Lotus supplies, repairs IHC facilities and medical aid. Posdaya development in this village begins with the establishment of an Integrated Self Posdaya on October 30, 2009. Posdaya is often the location for study visits in accordance with the vision that is toward Cikarawang Posdaya as a tourist village Posdaya [10]. One for the commodity in the farming village of Cikarawang is crystal guava cultivation, which is a type of guava varieties mutation of residue Thailand Pak. This species is found in 1991 in the District Kao Shiung Taiwan. Was introduced in Indonesia in 1991 by the Taiwan Technical Mission. Cashew seed crystal has a number of less than 3 % so cursory as the fruit does not have seeds [11].

4.2 Development plan of action

Based on the analysis of the potential and performance of Posdaya, there were constraints encountered by the project and how to solve such constraints. Alternatives action plans for Posdaya to increase community empowerment and poverty alleviation have been indentified. Referring to the performance and the constraints which Posdaya seventh object of research, as well as ideas and Posdaya development plan submitted by the coordinator of Posdaya; the program of action that needs to be formulated for the development of Posdaya are as follows: (1) refresher training and cadre management Posdaya, (2) Resocialization vertically and horizontally of the said programs to all parties, (3) The establishment of prospective business networks to trigger the economic development of target communities; (4) Training programs; (5) Implementing comparative studies and bench marking for board members and personnel of family empowerment program that offers a stimulating learning environment; and (6) The development of co-operative (economic enterprises) as the platform for the economic development of the community.

With community needs in mind, the village network component will establish soft infrastructure to network villages according to their information-generating activities and interests. In the village network environment, information sought by a village contact is provided, conditionally, to every other relevant village in the block, the district, or the country. Such a network makes every village a peer to other villages, with access to what other rural communities are learning and experiencing daily. The principal sources of information, news, opinion, and discussion within the network would be the villages themselves, through the experiences of their peers.

Barriers experienced in the development Posdaya among others, lack of means of support activities, limited personnel, the lack of concrete evidence about the success Posdaya local site so that it is inhibited at the level of public participation in the Posdaya. Action plan forward in the development of the plan Posdaya expanding networks and partners in support Posdaya program (such as Eating Katineung Restaurant, CIFOR, Damandiri Foundation, P2SDM, etc.), efforts to create a regular meeting Posdaya fellow administrators and community leaders, and the effort realize sustainable follow-up program.

Movement for a Healthy Environment Program (Geulis), initiated by the Ministry of Community Nutrition-FEMA IPB is an activity that empower communities to be able to keep the environment around campus become healthier. In the village have formed Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu Cikarawang that one of the activities is the utilization of organic waste into compost and inorganic waste being recycled creations applicative and innovative. Posdaya Mandiri Terpadu success in its efforts to improve the quality of the environment, economy and health-nutrition also responded to another village, so that the concept needs to be applied in this geulis rural / urban else.

Bogor Agricultural University (IPB) villages around the campus area is an area with a fairly dense population. The total population is directly correlated to the amount of waste generated, waste both organic and non-organic waste. Shop or cafeteria food, and household organic waste accounts for a large enough each day. The organic waste is generally dumped directly into the trash with other garbage, causing further environmental problems. Compost is currently selected to be one of the utilization of organic waste or household garbage. Composting is relatively easy and inexpensive, but most of the communities around the campus have not been able to apply it properly. With program management and composting techniques, community villages around campus got knowledge and skills in the field of composting.

Livestock sector in rural areas/urban campus perimeter potential for development, especially goats and buffalo. In addition to the main products, namely meat for consumption, goat and buffalo livestock sector is also generating the waste manure. The manure if utilized can be processed into biogas or biogas fertilizer. Biogas is a gas produced by the anaerobic digestion or fermentation activity of organic materials including; human and animal waste, domestic waste (household), biodegradable waste or any other biodegradable organic waste under anaerobic conditions. The main content of the biogas are methane and carbon dioxide. This biogas can be used as fuel. Biogas utilization plays an important role in waste management because methane is a greenhouse gas whose global warming potential compared to carbon dioxide. If biogas is cleaned of impurities as well, he will have the same characteristics as natural gas.

In the implementation of this program has been carried out on the socialization Geulis Plus for Cikarawang village communities, particularly cadres posyandu and mothers pilgrims recitation. The event was held on Tuesday, 27 April 2010 at 15:00 until 18:00 at the residence of Mr. Nurali RW 01. Total attendees 30 people. The target of this socialization is the formation of the core team Geulis Plus many as 10 people representing each RW, and agreed to schedule the next meeting wiggler observation and discussion of observations and constraints on the field for 8 sessions plus 3 meetings for training, counseling and visits to the House Amendment as a comparative study on models of community.

Implementation of "Geulis Plus" and public health education in general is a difficult art in the field to be taught, as each team has mover "style and color" of its own while each region also has a diverse culture. Important factor in the implementation of activities in the village Cikarawang Geulis Plus, Bogor district is exemplary aspect of the Core Team as well as implementing mover. The team of urban village Cikarawang Geulis Plus can act as exemplary officer, being

able to maintain a healthy environment in the home and at least in the neighborhood around the house, so that good habits are expected to spread to the other houses, so that the realization neighborhoods clean and healthy is a necessity.

The creation of a clean and healthy environment is everyone's dream. But few really care to hygiene and environmental health. With the Geulis Plus proved to increase the number of people who become aware of and concerned about their environment, which then transmit the sciences gained on the other. Hence, to accelerate the realization of a clean and healthy environment, it is recommended that each country needs to do Geulis Plus program as it has been implemented in the village Cikarawang, Bogor district to improve the quality of life as the basis for a healthy and prosperous nation in educating Indonesia according the 2010 National Health Day theme of "Healthy Families, Investment Nation".

4.3 Training of waste management

Waste Management Training activities to communities around the campus perimeter IPB, precisely in the village Cikarawang, Bogor, has been carried out by the Centre for Environmental Research, LPPM-IPB with three techniques, namely: 1) Agricultural Waste Composting, 2) Making Briquettes, and 3) Making Holes Infiltration Biopori (LRB). Each of these techniques using organic waste materials from the community and are very beneficial to the community. Agricultural waste are widely available in Cikarawang village is rice straw which is then processed into compost. Does not rule out the possibility, other waste, such as corn waste, grasses, and herbaceous ground cover, can also be processed into compost. Materials husk charcoal briquettes is husk briquettes are then processed into firewood substitute. Briquettes can also be made from other agricultural waste, such as corn cobs, as well as from non-agricultural waste, such as sawdust. As for the hole biopori, needed a drill to make holes biopori and household organic waste, such as vegetable scraps, as these biopori filler hole. Biopori drill owned by the village Cikarawang can be borrowed by people who want to make the holes biopori around the house or on the farm.

Through this training, the villagers who have been following Cikarawang Waste Management Training, in addition to implementing waste management for themselves independently, they are expected to provide guidance to the neighbors and their children. Given that the three type of training is given (especially) to address the problem at the level of waste / household level, then some suggestions of further development of this activity are:

First, the first and most important step that needs to be done is the mapping of waste management problems faced by every community in Cikarawang Village. After mapping the problem of waste management is done, then the next step is to build institutions for waste management at the community level (RT or RW). Second, Special to the practice of making Holes Infiltration Biopori (LRB), Cikarawang village actually already received training. Even at the Village Office provided some belgi drill used to make the LRB. But when asked the participants whether there are trying to make the practice of LRB in their homes? None of the participants who had tried to practice it. Based on the facts above, if the LRB manufacturing training will be developed for a wider scale, it is recommended that no longer dwell on the provision of training materials, but immediately went into the field together between instructors and community members. Even better would be much more effective if it involves the participation of students and students in these activities.

Third, for the development of the manufacture of briquettes in Cikarawang village needs to be studied further, because it turns out the basic ingredients for making briquettes (rice husk) is quite difficult to obtain. Even if there is, in general, are used to be used by the farmers for composting and bokasi. Based on these facts, it appears that the development of the manufacture of briquettes as an alternative for waste management efforts in Cikarawang village has not been a priority to be developed on a larger scale. Fourth, based on experience, it is known that the rate of success of waste management at the household and community level is determined by: (1) Selection of training objectives, (2) Elections and the formation of cadres, and (3) Functioning properly the role of the companion.

Participants training for waste management at the household level would be more effective if it involves the mother-housewife. Because in general they are managing household garbage every day. Likewise, the cadres would be better reproduced her role. While the role of companion were also crucial, particularly for residents or communities lacking initiative. Companion managed in general is operating the companion to him as a facilitator and also a 'friend' for people who has facilitated.

4.4 Social networks

The committee members of Posdaya are the members of the respective community who are selected by the community members. In general, they are consisted of the coordinator; secretary; treasurer; chairman of education, health, economy and environment. Each team has its own committee members. The community members and the cadres may active in various empowerment programs in the respective areas, and they usually take the post which are related to

their expertises and their specializations. For example, teachers, lecturers, and religious scholars they will be posted into the education program, and cadres of Posyandu will occupy the health program. Whereas businessmen and administrators of social gathering (arisan) or a cooperative they will be posted into the economic program. Finally farmers and environmentalist groups will be grouped into the environmental program.

5. CONCLUSION

Research output about human development will have impact on outcomes only if these are circulated to and accepted by the policy community and government executives. The P2SDM-LPPM IPB is constantly engaged in advocacy and dissemination activities to increase the visibility of its findings and shore up popular and political support for its recommendations. There are several regular venues of dissemination through contributions in widely circulated policy briefs, workshops, forums, and roadshows in different cities around the country. Based on the results of studies conducted by the community leaders and the cadres Posdaya can be seen that public knowledge about Posdaya relatively well and they have to understand what and how about Posdaya. But the general public has not been fully supportive because the concrete realization in the form of programs and impact developed by Posdaya not be realized in practice. Implementation of "Geulis Plus" and public health education in general is a difficult art in the field to be taught, as each team has mover "style and color" of its own while each region also has a diverse culture.

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