

特別研修

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報告題名 Economic and Policy Evaluation on Communal Sanitation with Bio-gas Technology in Indonesia Case Study in Mojokerto	
報告者 KARNASENANDA (所属分野) Human Security・Agricultural Economics and Farm Management Science	日時 7月8日 午後3時～ 場所 第2講義室
座長 神浦	議事録担当者 小山田
出席者 長谷部、木谷、安江、小山田、両角、米倉、冬木、伊藤、石井、菅井、鹿嶋、水澤、韓、スチン、八木、宮本、カルナ、マヌルン、安部、神浦、佐々木、福田、水木、宮里、渡邊、山口、林、王、北村、堀、滝田、威、易、中村、泉井、金、覃、小原、片山、佐々木、佐藤、澤田、柴田、千葉、八畝	
報告要旨 (Abstract) Improperly and low coverage of sanitation facility has resulted Indonesia to experience several local epidemic water-borne disease. In reaching MDG objective, the Government of Indonesia has implemented sanitation project, called SANIMAS (sanitation by community). This study aims to evaluate the implementation of communal sanitation with bio-gas technology establishment policy under SANIMAS project. Cost-benefit analysis and community perspective are prepared to find the effectiveness of the project. Data have been collected from archives, interviews, newspapers, and published reports. This study finds that SANIMAS project is economically beneficial compares with the alternative project which aim to establish in-house sanitation facility. It also reveals that people accept SANIMAS project, since there were no improved sanitation facility. In using bio-gas, this study reveals that most of the community members in study locations are still reluctant in using the bio-gas as cooking fuel. Although the cost of bio-gas is very low compares to conventional cooking fuel, the anxieties of community members are considered as the result of inadequate information of the bio-gas from the policy actors.	

質疑・応答

Yonekura: Could you explain the difference between SANIMAS project sanitation facilities and In-House project sanitation facilities?

Karna: SANIMAS project is governmental policy to establish communal sanitation facilities. In calculating the benefit, I assumed the benefit comes from governmental intervention in halving the people who do not have access to sanitation facilities. On the contrary In-House sanitation project tries to establish sanitation facilities in the community members' houses. In calculating the benefit, I assumed the government provides all the community members with full access to sanitation facilities .

Yonekura: You said that In-House sanitation facilities cost more than SANIMAS project sanitation facilities. But what cost do you mean?

Karna: SANIMAS project tries to establish a communal sanitation facilities, while the In-House Sanitation project tries to establish in-house sanitation facilities. So, every community members are given private sanitation facilities.

Yonekura: No, I mean, what kind of cost is used in In-House sanitation project.

Karna: In In-House sanitation project, the government tries to renovate every community members houses by establishing sanitation facilities in each houses. That's the cost.

Yonekura: Then in SANIMAS project the residents have to prepare the money.

Karna: No, in SANIMAS project, they build sanitation facilities in many spots, so people can use them.

Yonekura: Do you mean people don't collaborate to make toilets in each houses?

Karna: No.

Yonekura: Why? People go to the sanitation facilities for toilet?

Karna: Yes.

Hasebe: Let me confirm the discussion. In SANIMAS project, people don't have toilets in their houses?

Kanra: Yes. In SANIMAS project, the government builds a communal sanitation on one location around the community members' houses, so that if the community members want to use the sanitation facilities they have to visit the SANIMAS building. In In-House sanitation project, the government builds private sanitation facilities, which means the sanitation facilities is in the community members' houses, so that the community members do not have to go elsewhere if they want to use the sanitation facilities.

Hasebe: Then, in SANIMAS project, sometimes people have difficulties in waiting for their turn to use toilets.

Karna: I interviewed the community members. Initially, they found it hard to use the sanitation facilities for it was always heavily occupied. But they gradually improved the situation by learning others' habits of using the sanitation facilities.

Yonekura: Before SANIMAS project, people went to rivers for toilet.

Karna: Yes. Before the SANIMAS project was implemented, the community members do not have sanitation facilities in their houses so they have to dispose their feces or human waste into rivers, paddy fields, open sewers, or irrigation canal.

Yonekura: Why in Miji community is the cost high?

Karna: In my opinion, the prices of materials for the building was increasing at that time.

Yonekura: You mean rice escalation? Are there rice escalation during the construction?

Karna: Yes.

Yonekura: Then I think the cost could be reduced without rice escalation.

Yonekura: Why is the discount rate 9% ?

Karna: I use the average discount rate from the Indonesian Central Bank rates from 2003 until 2009. I have found that the average discount rate is 9%

Yonekura: Is that borrowing rate? If so, the rate is too low because I know that the lending rate in Indonesia is very expensive. If the rate is 9% , they probably take subsidies from the government. It should be 15%.

Karna: No, I use the average. From 2008 until 2009 the average is 15% but from 2003 until 2004 the average is less than 9%.

Hasebe: That's a critical point, so you should check the facts.

Hasebe: Why did you select these people for interviewees. Do you think they are the representatives of the communities?

Karna: They consist of informal organization. In Indonesia, There is an informal community organization called RT and it manage community affairs,

Yonekura: In Japan, they call it "Tonari-Gumi (隣組)".

Hasebe: So do the residents recognize them as the representatives of the communities?

Karna: Yes. And Besides , I also interviewed some of the heads of the families in the communities.

Fuyuki: How many people did you interview?

Karna: 40 people.

Hasebe: You should write down the number of the interviewees.