Environmental lovers group: a networking of Ciliwung Depok Community

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Abstract. The dynamic of urban development needs social space to boot the rights of urban society. An environmental lovers group was evoked by the environmental and Social Issues cause natural and man-made disruptions. Komunitas Ciliwung Depok (KCD) is located under Grand Depok City’s Bridge to keep an environment such as land conversion and garbage. This study aims to determine the motivation of KCD’s group and to know the social network in Ciliwung riverbank along Depok city. Data were gathered from in-depth interviews, observation and documentation within 4 months. KCD invited the local people to keep and maintain an environment of Ciliwung riverbank. Their strength lies on the actors of KCD founder and involvement of human resources, with the support of public and private sectors facilities. Activities with the local people’s participation through social medias such as Facebook as a media of communication to get volunteers’ aspirations and involvement. The conclusions of this research are KCD’s Network materialized by individual motivation, group awareness and trust between the actors to realizing the common goal.

Keywords: Social space, Ciliwung, Local People, Actor, Networking.

1. Introduction

The city as one of the discoveries in history is a point of maximum concentration to show the strength and culture of society Mumford [1]. At that time the city was seen as a historical product and a center of community activity. On its development Weston La Barre in Suparlan [2] shows that human evolution has shifted from biological evolution to technological evolution to its extent of its organs, so that the evolutionary process itself has proceeded at its biological pace, as a result of the shift in the process of evolution, humans not only create technology and culture as a medium or Intermediary between himself as an organism equal to other animal beings, to the natural / physical environment, but also to transform and create their natural / physical environment into a cultural environment. Humans have actually arranged and used the spaces that exist in the natural / physical environment in accordance with the concepts of culture. Changed spaces are much happening in urban areas, for example in Jakarta.

The change of the national development paradigm is followed by a change in the Paradigm of urban development planning. Cities can be defined in different points of view and understanding. But as a basic equation of view in the discussion, Cities with several traits that demonstrate their urban nature may be mentioned as having special functions such as: the livelihood of non-residual populations, the existence of differentiation of occupations, high population densities, heterogeneous and complex nature of the population, relatively tense social relationships having settlement centers, Has a service center for goods and services, and the administrative boundaries. The problem of the city
basically stems from the rapid growth of urban population in Indonesia, the gap between regions, cities, villages, and parts of cities.

Ryan and Brown on Bidara [3] state that in the last thirty years there have been social problems caused by low water quality, which increase community movements related to environmental issues. This condition is partly due to the rise of local communities in urban areas that tend to deal with social and environmental issues. Harper [4] defines the community in two main characteristics of the community based on Physical, Geographic, and Territorial Limit which is unique and based on social or cultural similarity, consensus, communal behavior and interaction relationship. The establishment of Local Communities is initiated by people who have basic ideas about the importance of protecting the environment and educate the community about waste and river flows and the impact they feel. Local Community Groups KCD (Ciliwung Community Depok) is part of the community movement that proceeds in Depok City.

According to Djohan [5] discussing capital in Indonesia, especially in order to improve the superiority of society, we need to see and pay attention to things that have happened in the past. Agree or not, Suharto had changed the minds of the Indonesians who previously more tied to the problems in the country (bonded) to become a nation that would relate to other countries in the world (bridging). What happens then is the Indonesian economy is growing remarkably. The GDP growth averages 7% per year. No wonder Indonesia is then classified as an economic market that can compete in the global level, especially in the fields of mining, textiles and electronics. However, the dominant role of the government actually weakens Indonesian nation. Inevitably, our economy goes into recession and Indonesia's role in the world becomes very weak.

Ife [6] states that social capital can be seen as ‘glue’ that unites society, relationships between people, people do what they do to each other because of the social obligations of reciprocity, social solidarity and community. Part of building social capital is strengthening ‘civil society’. According to Hariyono [7] economic influence of the people in urban development is enormous and changes the paradigm in urban management. The past development paradigm of the government as a service provider and distribution of development outcomes (causing project oriented, passive benefits and increasing inequality), has now turned into empowerment, group-based development, equal distribution of employment opportunities, and the role of government as facilitator Enabler).

Depok City is a catchment area for several watersheds that passes from Depok City from Bogor to DKI Jakarta. It plays an important role because it becomes the exit for the flow of water to DKI Jakarta. But since 2007, Depok experienced a devastating flood disaster that resulted in huge losses. Flood disaster in Depok City is caused by several factors such as heavy rain that can cause river water flows, piles of garbage along the river and the depths of which have started shallow and filled with garbage. In addition, with the change of land use also leads to silting the river and lake that can reduce volume capacity based on this background, the purpose of this study is to determine the motivation of Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD) and to analyze social network of KCD.

2. Materials and Method

2.1. Materials

According to Halpern in Fathonah [8] group or organization formed on the basis of community initiatives allows the establishment of strong linkages (horizontal ties) with the community as they are the product of social relations, but on the other hand usually lacks of sufficient autonomy compared to formal government institutions. Gunn and Gunn argue that these organizations are created as a form of community representation, because it can be used as an alternative environmental monitoring system
in the vicinity that supports the government system and foster horizontal social capital. The following are descriptions of group differences and associations:

**Table 1. Differences in Groups and Societies**

| Group                  | Association                  |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| **Primary Group**      | **Association**              |
| Solidarite mechanique  | Solidarite organique         |
| Familial relationship  | Contractual relationship     |
| Basic Organizational Organization | Artificial organization basis |
| Leadership based on dignity and charisma | Leadership by authority and law |
| Individual Relationships | Anonymous Relationships and based on |

*Source: Fathonah, 2013*

Here are some of the worker roles in the community by (Gilchrist) [9].

1. **Advocacy**

   This should be a rare role for community workers, whose goals usually allow people to speak for themselves and develop a collective voice in negotiating situations.

2. **Organizer**

   In the early stages of helping the group to be formed, community workers can adopt the role of a somewhat directive organizer, taking responsibility for starting something by organizing meetings, submitting publicity, organizing positive action actions, such as childcare arrangements and interpretation.

3. **Challenger**

   One of the main goals of community work is to change something, especially to question and fight against the current inequalities in the distribution of power and resources. Therefore, workers sometimes have a role in challenging prejudices, practices or policies that affect discrimination against some parts of society.

4. **Developer**

   However, community workers should usually try to move their professional relationship with users to prefer developers.

5. **Supporter**

   This role involves more methods of interpersonal work, such as counseling, counseling, building self-esteem and generally encouraging people to work through difficult situations.

In addition, the following roles of workers in the community according to the exposure of the principle of community development Darmajanti [10]:

**Table 2. The Role of Workers in the Community**

| No | Role Type | Characteristic |
|----|-----------|----------------|
| 1  | FACILITATIVE | Social Animation: Enthusiasm, Commitment, Integrity, Communication, Personality, Mediation and Negotiation, Encourage, Build Consensus Group Facility. |
| 2  | EDUCATION | Grow awareness to organize citizens, utilize skills and resources, Informing, Confronting, training. |
The conceptualization of social interest is multidimensional, since what is seen is process and outcome, has structural and cognitive qualities, and includes spatial and temporal scales. The following are the core attributes of community social importance and the accompanying act of attenuation:

Figure 1. Attribute of Social Resilience (Source: kwok et al, 2016)

Figure 1 shows that in Kwok et al [11] research there is a practitioner, researcher, and policy-making perspective revealing the structural and cognitive properties of social importance. Increasing social interests requires not only the necessary personnel, economic resources, and physical assets of the community, but also has long-lasting attitudes and beliefs that encourage positive resolutions to disaster-related challenges. This includes whether people can work together to solve problems (collectively), a sense of place attachment among community members, the circumstances around.

2.2. Method

Qualitative methods are chosen because this method can reveal the social situations, events, or interactions that occur within a community or a region (Creswell in Sumadio) [12]. According to Neuman in Ramadhani [13], qualitative research is an attempt to extract broader and deeper information from informants, and is an approach that looks at social life from multiple perspectives and explains how society forms a social construction. Researchers use a qualitative approach with the aim to obtain information as a whole about the role of local community groups KCD at Ciliwung riverbanks in Depok. Stages of data analysis that researchers do is the field findings in the form of interviews, photos, social phenomena and the things interpreted by researchers then divided into matrices, after that categorization / selection is done as the relevant data for the analysis. Then researchers try to abstract the findings with reference to the theories that have been presented.
After doing the analysis, the validity of this research uses triangulation. The triangulation is done by showing different sources of data by examining the evidence coming from these sources and using them coherently justifying the themes. Themes built on some data or perspectives from the participants will add to the validity of the research. (Creswell) [14].

### Table 3. Qualitative Analysis Rating Scale

| Scale | Quality |
|-------|---------|
| 1-3   | Low     |
| 4-6   | Medium  |
| 7-10  | High    |

*Source: Researchers Processed Results, 2017*

This scale is made by researchers in conducting qualitative assessment. This assessment is made to make measurements on the analysis that discusses the findings and concepts referred to. It is realized that the concept referred to by the researcher ideally depends on the extent to which the researcher is concerned with the findings in the field.

### 3. Results and Discussions

Before conducting the informant's determination, the researcher first conducted the observation to the field, the researcher met with Informant A1 and then did the conversation long enough almost two-hour-duration, the researcher chose to use snowball technique to find out who the source is needed as data to be used in analyzing several aspects with the aim to answer research questions. Here's an interview scheme done by researchers:

![Figure 2. In-depth Interview Scheme](image)

Starting from getting a boat, Informant A1 and his friends think about the idea of where they gather. They agreed to go to underneath the GDC Bridge. The A1 informant said that the activities under the GDC Bridge started in 2014 with the holding of flag ceremony on August 17, 2014. Initially they cleaned the place, fixed Ciliwung River and implement gathering to ask for forgiveness (*halal bi halal*) at the time of fasting month.
Here is the Documentation I portrayed while making observations to Basecamp Under GDC (Basecamp KCD, 08 April 2017):

![Figure 3. Under the Bridge of GDC (KCD Basecamp)](image1)

In 2010 informant A1 became familiar with Informant A2, then they started communication through Facebook message. Informant A1 explained that Informant A2 is also a resident of Depok. Informant A2 is the person who first had access to the government especially those in the ward service. Informant A2 also helped Informant A1 to tag the latest information to the parties involved in the environment-related services in Depok City at that time. Since the initial communications of the time, their meetings began to intensify and become partners in advocacy, they began to work together to fight for all forms of development misappropriation in the Ciliwung border. The case they are fighting for is refusing the construction of Park Anyelir III which has not been licensed.

![Figure 4. Evidence of Rejection of Park Anyelir Development III](image2)

KCDs are a group that is fluid and bound by their emotions and interests. KCD has contributed a lot in fighting for clean Ciliwung and benefits for the Ciliwung community. These contributions will certainly not be realized without the internal and external support of KCD in the face of various problems and in realizing the social interest in Ciliwung. Internal and external factors that directly affect the development of powerful communities and can organize their groups (How they organize themselves to solve their own problems):

Internally KCD has a membership of 50 people, but only ¼ of the total membership who are active in base camp activity.
The member which is active at least 10 at most 15 people and that is one after another. The ones who remain are the last of these, which has remained from me first and Mr. Sahroel. (Informant A1)

KCD members in terms of quantity are quite a lot. But in terms of routine the involvement is very little. This happens because only 1/4 members of KCD really spend their spare time to do activities under the bridge (kolong). Most of the others only work on events that are temporary. Members of KCD are engaged in their respective interests. With these conditions do not necessarily make Informant A1 discouraged. The presence of such members has contributed and done positive things. The volunteers are members of KCD who are mostly young people without expertise. It takes resources from outside the community to train existing activities and programs.

The difficulty I have is to their action, to their interests so, the less varied so it becomes very difficult so we want to talk about the various environmental activities that there are plants. For example like that. Well volunteers who have interest in agriculture is very less, so when we have red ginger program for example, we get support from Astra. (Informant A1)

Members of the KCD who do not have the expertise then decided to join with some reasons that researcher consider is important to discuss. The first is Informant B4, Informant B4 is a fourth semester student who is currently joined as a member of KCD and assume the duty as treasurer of KCD.

My dream first as a volunteer, maybe KCD is a means to pour out my desire as a volunteer. My house is adjacent to GDC gate, since the first treasurer came to work then it was decided I helped to become the second treasurer. (Informant B4)

His desire as a volunteer in KCD is very strong and reinforced when Informant B4 has a residential location adjacent to the location of the KCD base camp, originally Informant B4 invited by his friend a former student who was once incorporated in SISPALA (Student Lovers Nature) which activities are done on the river and then feel the comfort.

I am happy to join an association where many people join, not only students but from various groups, from small children to lecturers, here we can exchange experiences, even about life stories. A lot of science is not available on campus. (Informant B4)

As a member who has joined since 2015 I feel a good bounding among members. This place is perceived as a place to learn and share, in addition KCD is also open to various circles who want to join in their activities. Different little case with Informant B3 who is a resident of rt 04 / rw 02 Depok Village, Pancoran Mas District. House Informant B3 adjacent to under the bridge of GDC and work as a parking man at the GDC gate.

At first I played under the bridge, I saw there were Ciliwung fixing activities, then I was called by Mr. Taufik, asked and I was interested in joining this community, this was a place to play when I was little. (Informant B3)

B3 informant said that initially he was curious and wonder why the place where he used to 'play' then turned into a place of activity, then turned into the curiosity of being a participant because the invitation of Informant A1. Informant B3 is a local resident. The place under the bridge (kolong) is a place to play since childhood. With the willingness of Informant B3 to participate in the KCD as well as a field coordinator with the task of keeping under. The task was done with two friends RC and RG although amid the business of his profession as a parking attendant at the gate of GDC.

Another internal factor is the courage possessed by the actor / coach of KCD is in voicing (Voice) matters that can represent the voice of the disadvantaged society.
Our friends are residents there even informant A5 and Mr. A’s car even been pressed and crossed out, so we played from afar. They played in correspondence with the local government to explain the evidence and data by inviting the villagers. Villagers are also sometimes not brave because one is not good, is considered peeve their own neighbors. Then they and we also hide but they give information. Like photos, photos we did not mention the source. (Informant A1)

The action I feel is not only courage to take risks but also to give trust to the community. The community in question is a restless and disadvantaged society. It is caused by problems and misappropriation in the Ciliwung border as a part of water resources that should be maintained and preserved, the researcher gives an 8 in this factor. The community is also able to cooperate with the Government in terms of reporting in the form of photos that will not be called the source. The reporting is done as authentic evidence or field condition due to weak government control. The cooperation is one form of social support from the community to support the actions of KCD members in advocating and closing the operation of factories that are deemed unlicensed and threatening the river ecosystem, therefore the researcher assigns a score of 7 to social support factors.

In the internal factor there is also openness of the community. KCD has no limits on involvement and is not rigid in any of its activities and programs. They actually facilitate anyone who wants to do activities in the river. These activities are based on people and volunteer interests. KCD is a gathering place for various communities and places of interaction. KCD is also a shelter for animals such as dogs and snakes that are considered unusual to be kept in the settlements where people live. The animal is entrusted at the same time serves to keep under the KCD basecamp. KCD is also a place to share experiences because in it people can freely interact. The researcher assigned an 8 on the openness factor with high quality. Not only that the action of KCD get some external support such as BLH and social offices in boat procurement, KCD kolong renovation as well as being a partner in the process of monitoring and social control in the community. It helps the government in the process of planning from the bottom (Bottom up). CSR includes Hero, Giant, Astra, Paliia who sponsor several activities in the form of funds and some facilities such as boats and learning facilities for children in some SPA.

The definite cooperation with the paper on UI, our partners with community service team led by Mrs. Ismala, then with UNINDRA. (Informant A1)

Another form of cooperation that is with the presence of educational institutions such as University of Indonesia and UNINDRA who had implemented a community service program with the theme of ecotourism, community education program is certainly able to help KCD in order to be empowered in carrying out activities based on the concept of knowledge carried by the facilitator who will introduce the way assisted by people who play an active role in knowing the condition of the environment. It is worth noting that the Institution in this case UI succeeded in bringing about changes to the organizing pattern of KCD. Facilitator in this case Informant A5 and Mr. A also participate as participants taking part in activities that they do even appointed become coach because he has the authority and wisdom in solving problems. The diversity of actors as well as the expertise possessed by KCD makes the actual KCD while processing in realizing social resilience especially in the structural aspect.
While external factors of KCD are; the first is democracy and make decisions together as a solution in solving the problem. Early on the formation of KCD is clearly illustrated that the government supports the community to voice their unrest. Problem solving is done through a long process of three years. The government is a good partner with KCD. The partnership is evident when each of their advocates is responded to. The response came from several Service even up to Minister level. This factor is also willing to show that community participation is really happening. Communities participate in conducting on-site monitoring. But this factor is not consistent, on the one hand the Government has done its job by looking directly at the field conditions and designing the policy in such a way. On the other hand found the fact that the problem is not resolved, on the contrary the violation continues. This is evidenced by the many forms of misconduct on the banks of Ciliwung that are detected violate the rules and the status of ‘safe’. Researcher gives score of 4 because potency and implementation have medium quality.

Next is the factor of diversity of expertise. This factor is related to the skills of volunteers from other educational institutions and communities. The knowledge and expertise to train KCD members helps them to operationalize the tools available. They can carry out activities with the help of training that was not previously studied. The diversity of the training is that the members or volunteers involved are variously temporal and fixed. In this factor, the researchers gave the score of 6 with medium quality.

The third external factor is the Social Network. This factor indicates that the existence of KCD is supported by the existence of social network. Existing social networks include the participation of local communities, volunteers, institutions, local governments and CSR. KCD social networks are not only formed to support activities in the form of material but also non-material in the form of knowledge and expertise. Social networks are needed to know the level of KCD trust in some sectors. Inter-sectoral mutual benefits with KCD can be seen from every program and activity they undertake. The unforgettable social network of KCDs involves volunteers. They know KCD through social media facebook as a means of communication and information. These volunteers are temporal, they want to engage in the river to channel their interests and talents. These internal and external factors are actually formed by several potential attributes of social importance that unconsciously lead to the component of sustainable development at the community level. The researchers gave a score of 6 with medium quality.

Internal factors of KCD that part of the potential of cognitive social interest include trust, social support, sense of community and attachment and community inclusiveness, while external factors of KCD include democratic and collaborative decision making and problem solving and process, diversity of skills and trained personnel and social networks (there are social networks supporting the existence of KCD). Given the internal and external factors, the KCD has actually resulted in a role that has not been consciously part of the dynamic existence of KCD for seven years. Internal factor of KCD resulted role of Educator and Organizer. As a community KCD has contributed to invite and change people's thinking. The skills possessed by the actors have been able to provide information, face
problems and conduct training. Although the availability of resources in KCD has not been maximized, KCD has been a pilot in the community for its concern for Ciliwung. The role of educators in KCD is rated 6 with medium quality.

In the internal factor of KCD there is also the role of organizer. The strengths of KCD actors, underpin a wide range of extremely risky actions. The responsibilities of actors in managing time, meetings, programs, activities, members and partnerships are certainly not easy. KCD members who are diverse in terms of livelihoods ranging from lower-middle classes must also be a challenge in bringing together shared perceptions and ideas. Not infrequently there are frictions among members and KCD actors that potentially lead to conflicts and ends in the decline of social capital. The role of regulator in KCD was rated 7 with high quality. The emerging roles are not only visible in internal factors but also external factors. Roles in external factors consist of representative roles, challengers and facilitators. The representative role done by KCD is realized to have generated positive opinion from Ciliwung society. Their efforts also generate a variety of resources with a variety of interests. These varied resources make them learn and complement each other. KCD also advocates as a form of community participation in monitoring the policies that have been made by the city government. KCD uses social media as a way to convey the various information and activities that take place. The role of representation also results in a network of both local community participation, academics, volunteers, communities, local government and CSR. The researcher assigned a score of 9 to a representative role with high quality.

The next KCD role is the challenger. As a community in the community there are consequences and risks to be faced. It necessitates that KCDs are faced with challenges that can threaten their lives. The realities they face are their concern for all discrimination, practices and policies that favor certain groups. Collective action in the sense of community KCD community has succeeded in spurring the courage of the actors even in an uncomfortable and contradictory situation. The role of the challenger is rated 8 with high quality. The last role in the external factor of KCD is facilitative. The enthusiasm of actors and KCD members and the Ciliwung community has become a proof that there is an emotionally tied together spirit. A similar goal tendency makes KCD committed in accordance with the vision-mission that has been made even though there are some interests found. The communication that exists between KCD and the community can build trust. The integrity possessed by KCD has also demonstrated their efforts in empowering the community despite the fact that some are successful and unsuccessful. With its limitations, KCD continues its efforts to achieve its goals in clean, sustainable, and useful Ciliwung. The researcher assigned a value of 7 to the KCD which has a facilitative role with high quality.

4. Conclusions

The community of Ciliwung Depok, better known as KCD is a proactive bottom-up approach in social and environmental-based activities. Researchers also concluded that apparently in the urban community is still found citizens who care in preserving the watershed. KCD as an organization has a very important role in terms of Facilitator, Educator, Representative, Challenger, and Regulator. Limitations of KCD resources are an obstacle in accommodating the needs of the community. It takes a government role that supports their actions. Such support should not only be limited to respond and preventive, but actually implementing and resolving issues on the banks of Ciliwung for justice and community welfare.

As a group, KCD networks are bound by internal factors of courage, Trust, Social Support, Community Taste, attachment and openness and external factors are democracy and joint decisions as solutions in solving problems, and social networks KCD. The existence of internal and external factors are interpreted by the researchers as a step in the effort to preserve the Ciliwung River Bank Depok City. Efforts made by KCD from the beginning up to now have the potential of micro social resilience.
Finally, the analysis of social capital and the potential benefits and factors found in the community is a potential as part of realizing sustainable development.

As a recommendation for this research, the government should be inclusive and do what it is its duty to protect the rights of people's lives by being firm against the persons who violate it. The community must support the programs implemented by KCD and other organizations that are engaged in maintaining the Ciliwung watershed. The academics should understand the flow of local communities in Ciliwung Depok with methods and instruments that have been done by researchers. Academics should continue this research especially in evaluating Depok's spatial and environmental policy.

Acknowledgment

The authors gratefully acknowledge that the present research is supported by Universitas Indonesia’s Publication Grant for Thesis and Dissertation (Hibah PITTA UI).

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