



Jumiati Lira <jumiati.amin@gmail.com>

Re: Copyright Permission

2 pesan

Jumiati Amin <jumiati.amin@gmail.com>
Kepada: fssat.unhas@gmail.com

19 Maret 2018 pukul 13.59

Dear Authors,

This is with regard to the submission of your to the IOP Conference Series, Earth and Environmental Science that requires a copyright permission before the paper could be published.

Therefore, would you kindly please take a moment to provide us with your written consent for **each paper** you submitted by replying to this email not more than 20 March 2018. Fail to do so will cause a delay to the publication of your paper.

Please copy-paste the copyright permission below and fill in the information of your paper before you send us the email.

-----copy from here-----

Copyright Permission

By submitting the paper:

<p>Title:</p> <p><i>Stakeholder analysis in the management of irrigation in Kampili area</i></p> <p>Author/s:</p> <p><i>Jumiati, MSS Ali, IM Fahmid, Mahyuddin</i></p>
--

Name: Jumiati (First author **or** Author's representative name)

Date: 19 - 03 - 2018 (Date you reply to this email)

I agreed with the copyright permission.

-----*(please make sure that you fill all the information before you send back the copyright permission)*-----

Looking forward hearing from you.

Jumiati Amin <jumiati.amin@gmail.com>
Kepada: IC-FSSAT Organizing Committe <fssat.unhas@gmail.com>

23 Maret 2018 pukul 10.24

Copyright Permission

By submitting the paper:

Title: Stakeholder analysis in the management of irrigation in Kampili area

Authors: Jumiati, M S S Ali, I M Fahmid, Mahyuddin
--

to the conference organizer, I, as copyright owner and author/representative of all the authors, grant a worldwide perpetual royalty free exclusive licence to IOP Publishing Limited (IOP) to use the copyright in the paper for the full term of copyright in all ways otherwise restricted by copyright, including, but not limited to, the right to reproduce, distribute and communicate the article to the public under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence (creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0 or any newer version of the licence) and to make any other use which IOP may choose world-wide, by all means, media and formats, whether known or unknown at the date of submission, to the conference organizer.

I warrant that the paper is my **original work, has not been published previously** (other than in a research thesis or dissertation which fact has been notified to the conference organizer in writing), all named authors participated sufficiently in the conception and writing of the paper, have received a final version of the paper, **agree to its submission and take responsibility for it**, and the submission has been approved as necessary by the authorities at the establishment where the research was carried out.

I also warrant that I act on behalf of, and with the knowledge of, all authors of the paper, **that the paper does not infringe any third party rights, it contains nothing libelous, all factual statements are, to the best of the authors' knowledge and belief, true or based on valid research conducted according to accepted norms, and all required permissions have been obtained..**

Name: Jumiati

Date: March 19th, 2018

I agreed with the copyright permission.

Organizing Committee

IC-FSSAT UNHAS

I International Conference on Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in the Tropics

Makassar, Swiss-belhotel, Oct 24 - 25, 2017

Perintis Kemerdekaan Km 10 Tamalanrea UNHAS

email: fssat.unhas@gmail.com

2018-03-23 9:50 GMT+08:00 IC-FSSAT Organizing Committee <fssat.unhas@gmail.com>:

Assalamualaikum, Mohon maaf Ibu, Copyright permission ibu tidak lengkap, mohon mengambil semua kalimat di bawah tittle dan author. Untuk memudahkan ibu, sy sudah buat di bawah ini, mohon ibu reply email ini.

Copyright Permission

By submitting the paper:

Title: Stakeholder analysis in the management of irrigation in Kampili area

Authors: Jumiati, M S S Ali, I M Fahmid, Mahyuddin
--

to the conference organizer, I, as copyright owner and author/representative of all the authors, grant a worldwide perpetual royalty free exclusive licence to IOP Publishing Limited (IOP) to use the copyright in the paper for the full term of copyright in all ways otherwise restricted by copyright, including, but not limited to, the right to reproduce, distribute and communicate the article to the public under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) licence (creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0 or any newer version of the licence) and to make any other use which IOP may choose world-wide, by all means, media and formats, whether known or unknown at the date of submission, to the conference organizer.

I warrant that the paper is my **original work, has not been published previously** (other than in a research thesis or dissertation which fact has been notified to the conference organizer in writing), all named authors participated sufficiently in the conception and writing of the paper, have received a final version of the paper, **agree to its submission and take responsibility for it**, and the submission has been approved as necessary by the authorities at the establishment where the research was carried out.

I also warrant that I act on behalf of, and with the knowledge of, all authors of the paper, **that the paper does not infringe any third party rights, it contains nothing libelous, all factual statements are, to the best of the authors' knowledge and belief, true or based on valid research conducted according to accepted norms, and all required permissions have been obtained..**

Name: Jumiati

Date: March 19th, 2018

I agreed with the copyright permission.

Organizing Committee

IC-FSSAT UNHAS

*I International Conference on Food Security
and Sustainable Agriculture in the Tropics*

Makassar, Swiss-belhotel, Oct 24 - 25, 2017

Perintis Kemerdekaan Km 10 Tamalanrea UNHAS

email: fssat.unhas@gmail.com

[Kutipan teks disembunyikan]

2/25/24, 3:05 PM

Gmail - Abstract Accepted



Jumiati Lira <jumiati.amin@gmail.com>

Abstract Accepted

IC-FSSAT Organizing Committe <fssat.unhas@gmail.com>
Kepada: jumiati.amin@gmail.com

27 Juli 2017 pukul 22.28

Dear Participant,

Congratulation, we delight to inform you that your abstract has been accepted in THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IN THE TROPICS (FSSAT 2017). You can download your Letter of Acceptance (LoA) on the submission system by using your username and password.

Please submit your full article before August 5th, 2017 (Term I) and August 31st, 2017 (Term II) by using template that provide on our website.

Sincerely,

Organizing Committee

web: conference.unhas.ac.id/fssat2017

IC-FSSAT UNHAS

*1 International Conference on Food Security
and Sustainable Agriculture in the Tropics*

Makassar, Swiss-belhotel, Oct 24 - 25, 2017

Perintis Kemerdekaan Km 10 Tamalanrea UNHAS

email: fssat.unhas@gmail.com



Jumiati Lira <jumiati.amin@gmail.com>

Request for Revised Article

1 pesan

IC-FSSAT Organizing Committee <fssat.unhas@gmail.com>
Kepada: Jumiati Amin <jumiati.amin@gmail.com>

3 November 2017 pukul 13.17

Dear Authors

This is with regard to your submitted manuscript to the 1st IC-FSSAT event on October 24-25, 2017 in Makassar.

The article has been accepted for publication after revision. A Format Review report is attached and to assist you with the revision we also attach the guideline for IOP Conference Series.

I encourage you to read the attachment closely to avoid any delay for your article being published.

It is therefore, requested to please submit revised version of your article urgently for further processing (a maximum of 1 week from receiving this email).

Please let us know when we can expect the revised version of your manuscript.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Regards,

Dr. Ifayanti Ridwan

Head of Secretariat Officer

Organizing Committee

IC-FSSAT UNHAS

*1 International Conference on Food Security
and Sustainable Agriculture in the Tropics*

Makassar, Swiss-belhotel, Oct 24 - 25, 2017

Perintis Kemerdekaan Km 10 Tamalanrea UNHAS

email: fssat.unhas@gmail.com

2 lampiran

 **21-Jumiati.pdf**
733K

THE ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT IN KAMPILI IRRIGATION AREA

AUTHORS

Jumiati, M. Saleh S.Ali, Imam Mujahidin Fahmid, Mahyuddin

Irrigation has appreciable contribution in building food security, particularly rice crops. This study aimed to analyze the role of stake holders involved in distributing of irrigation water. The study conducted in the Kampili Irrigation Area in South Sulawesi Province Indonesia, the data were obtained through observation and interviews with stakeholders involved, and analyzed by stakeholder analysis, based on the interests and power held by the actors. This analysis is intended to provide an optimal picture of the expected role of each stakeholder in the management of irrigation resources. The results were shown that there were many stakeholders involved in irrigation management. In the arrangement of irrigation distribution there was overlapping of authority of stakeholders to its management, every stakeholder had different interests and power between each other. The existence have given positive and negative value in distributing irrigation water management, then in the stakeholder collaboration there was contestation between them. This contestation took place between the agriculture department, PSDA/PU province, the Jeneberang River Region Hall, the Farmers' Group and the P3A.

Key words: Irrigation, stakeholder, interest, power, and food security

Introduction

Food sovereignty can be achieved if supported by good irrigation. Water resistance is a requirement for food security that relies on the way of agriculture in order to sustain water resistance for irrigation, it needs improvement from upstream to downstream, from the presence of rivers and dams as it is a vital infrastructure. One of the existing irrigation sources In South Sulawesi is coming from Jeneberang River. Jeneberang River is a legendary river in Gowa regency. Jeneberang is one of 15 major rivers in Gowa. Its high is derived from Mount Bawakaraeng, flowing through the area of Gowa Regency and empties between Barombong and Tanjung Bayang. Jeneberang River which has a length of 75 km with the extent (coveran area) of 727 km² flowing from Mount Bawakaraeng, this river often overflows during the rainy season that occurred in December to January. The most severe condition occurred in 1976 almost 2/3 city of Ujung Pandang (Makassar) was inundated. This puddle water comes from the overflowing of the Jeneberang River in the downstream area of the Sungguminasa Bridge, and drainage channels like Sinrijala, Jongala and Panampu are inadequate in catching water, on the other hand during the dry season unable to meet the needs of irrigation and drinking water (Anonymous, 2015).

The weir that handles irrigation are Bili - Bili, Bissua and Kampili irrigation. Each irrigation has a service area capacity, Bili - Bili is 2,350 ha, Bissua is 10,758 ha and Kampili area is 10. 545 ha. In the technical and operational implementation in the management of Kampili Irrigation Area, there are many stakeholders involved, from the central to the local level.

The objectives to be achieved in this research were: 1) Identify stakeholders in the management of Kampili irrigation; 2) To get an explanation of interest and influence of each stakeholder in the management of Kampili irrigation

RESEARCH METHOD

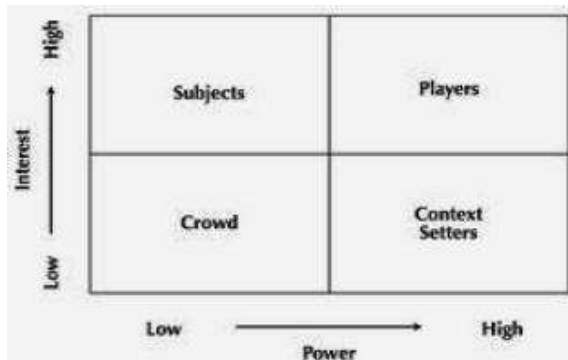
This research paradigm used constructivism paradigm, this research type was a descriptive by using case study approach. Location and Time of Research the research was conducted at Kampili Irrigation Area in South Sulawesi Province of Indonesia. This study was conducted for six months starting from June to December 2016.

Data collection

Data collection was done through observation and interview to a number of informants. Interview activities intended to gain an explanation of the interests and influence of each stakeholder, as well as the role of stakeholders in accommodating the interests of farmers in obtaining and fulfilling their needs in obtaining good irrigation.

Data analysis

Analysis of data used stakeholder based on interest and power (Bryson, 2003).



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mitchell et al (1997) defines stakeholders as groups or individuals who can influence and or be influenced by a particular goal achievement. While Fletcher et al (2003) briefly define stakeholders is a person with an interest or attention to the problem.

These stakeholders have an interest and power in each owned positions of importance and influence of each stakeholder (Mitchell et al 1997) (Fletcher et al 2003). So that stakeholders can be grouped into three namely primary, secondary and key stakeholders in mapping of Stakeholder of Kampili Irrigation Area. Stakeholders generally have high interest and power over the management of the Kampili Irrigation Area. The number of stakeholders involved in the management of the Kampili Irrigation Area is as follows:

This analysis intended to provide an optimal picture of the expected role of each stakeholder in the management of Kampili Irrigation Area. The meaning of interest here is the interest / concern of

stakeholders in the management of Kampili Irrigation Area while power is the strength / ability / authority / influence of stakeholders to implement the management of Kampili Irrigation Area. All parties involved in the management of the Irrigation Area are grouped in four quadrants (two-by-two matrix) as in Figure 2.

Table 1. Identification of Stakeholders as well as Level of Interest and Power stakeholders

No	Stakeholder	Category	(Interest)	(Power)
1	Ministry of PUPR	key	low	high
2	Large hall of the rivers Jeneberang	key	high	high
3	District coordinator UPT of Jeneberang	key	high	high
4	Unit of management	key	high	high
5	UPT SDA technical implementation unit SDA and copyright	key	high	low
6	Irrigation commission	key	high	high
7	Department of agriculture	key	high	Low
8	Irrigation field	key	high	low
9	BMKG	key	high	high
10	Researcher	Sekunder	high	Low
11	Civil Social Organisation (LSM)	Sekunder	high	low
12	police	Sekunder	high	low
13	Soldier	Sekunder	high	low
14	Village government	Sekunder	high	low
15	IP3A	key	high	low
16	GP3A	key	high	low
17	Chairman/secretary P3A	key	high	low
18	Mandoro Je'ne	key	high	low
19	the society in irrigation duct	key	low	low
20	observer	key	high	high
21	POB	key	high	high
22	Primary interpreter	key	high	high
23	Primer PPA	key	high	high
24	Sekunder interpreter	key	high	high
25	Sekunder PPA	key	high	high
26	Non PPA farmer	key	high	high

<p><i>Subjects</i> Farmers non P3A LSM research village Government</p>	<p><i>Players</i> BBWS Jeneberang Management Unit UPTD SDA and Cipta Karya Irrigation Commission Observer POB Department of Agriculture</p>
--	---

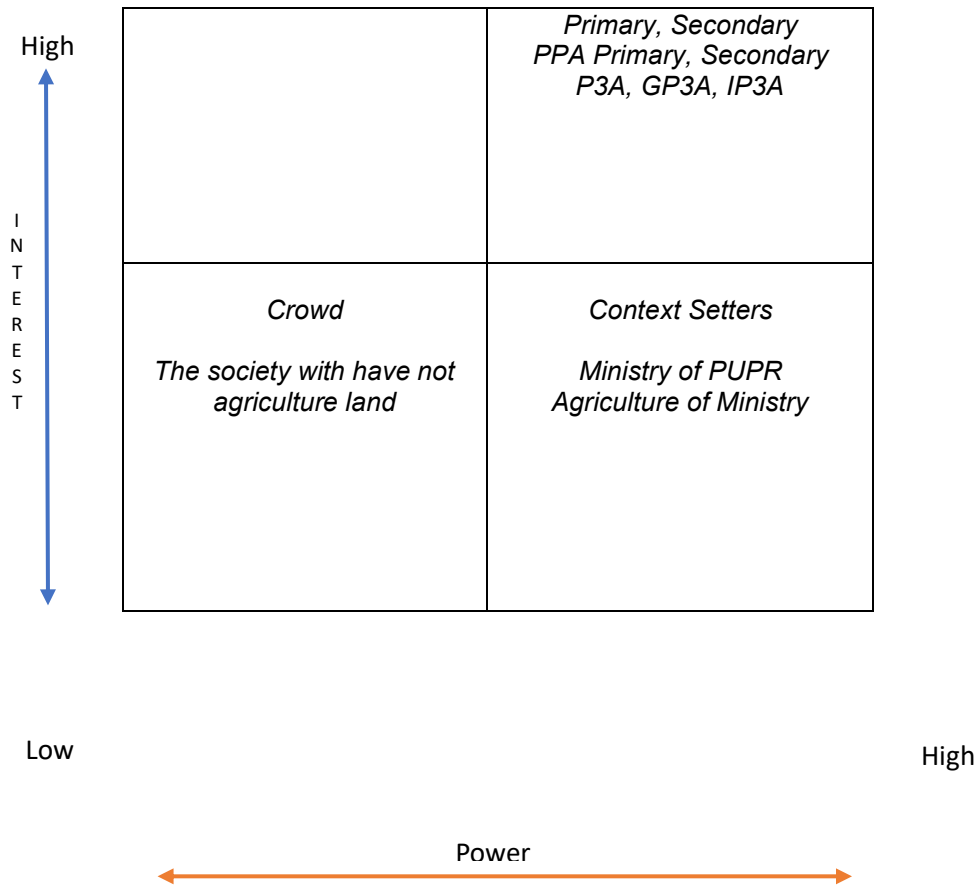


Figure 2. mapping of stakeholders based on importance and intelligence

Subjects

In Kampili irrigation area management, particularly in the use of irrigation, in the Interest and Power matrices, coordination containers for irrigation distribution management are grouped into High Interest - Low Power. In fulfillment the needs of existing stakeholders have a high interest but they have no influence or authority in regulating the water needs they need. Non-P3A farmers or farmers around the Channel or irrigation buildings both upstream and downstream but they are not in a water drainage area, so they have no right to obtain distribution from legal building gates, but they are in dire need of water for the land them so that these farmers do burglary in the main building to meet their needs. While for LSM and Researchers have an interest in improving and delivering research results for improving the distribution of irrigation but they have no right and authority in the regulation or management of Kampili irrigation area.

Players

Stakeholders who have high interest at the same time have power in the management of Kampili Irrigation Area that is

1. BBWS Jeneberang, irrigation Management Unit, has a huge authority and interest in the management of the river, dam, weir, Primary and secondary irrigation but, having a considerable

source of funding BBWS Jeneberang has not been able to produce improved conditions as farmers hope in the operation and maintenance of the Kampili irrigation area. Where in the management of Irrigation Area there is still a lot of damage to irrigation buildings, garbage disposal, illegal buildings operating in the upstream area and no sanctions given so that many farmers' needs are not met well in accordance with the schedule and the amount. Likewise with the operation of the irrigation, where in the distribution of water resources prioritize the PDAM and PLTA so that the supply for irrigation is still lacking. 2. Irrigation Commission is an agency that handles when the dam door is operated for water distribution / order of opening of the weir gate, the determination of planting schedule, but this institution is always slow in the implementation so that the farmer has done the seed and water scatter has not exist so the farmer in obtaining water will use irrigation and or request to IP3A to coordinate with Primary Interpreter and POB.3. POB, staf and PPA have a high importance and role in the management of Irrigation Area, because they have authority in giving permission in opening of Water Doors. 4. P3A, GP3A and IP3A, have the authority to coordinate from irrigation to tertiary in terms of distribution of farmer's needs. These stakeholders are working in accordance with their respective responsibility but there are still water gates that are sometimes not maintained in accordance with the schedule especially the secondary doors, so that sometimes farmers through the foremen the floodgates that should not be done.

Context Setters

The management of the Kampili Irrigation Area which is located under the Central Shelter because it has a distribution area above 3000 hectares, it is included in Context setters is the stakeholders who have a big role in determining the direction and policy of Irrigation management. However, Irrigation management in the Jeneberang River Region is not the only area but many areas in it are in addition to Kampili Irrigation Area Management. Likewise with the ministry of agriculture that has the authority in providing assistance facilities and infrastructure in irrigation management, especially tertiary areas.

Crowds

There are many care to the irrigation, but there are many also not care about the condition of Kampili irrigation area, their care is very low, let alone to keep and repair even they become part of the damage of good building, by throwing garbage into irrigation channel, making distribution less substandard and damaging the condition of the building. Communities living around the channel consider that irrigation channels are the safest place to dispose of waste because the water flows so that in the downstream area the garbage will overlap and because the distribution of water obstructed. This is due to the omission and no sanctions are given to the people who destroy the building despite the sanctions are very clear standing in front of them all.

Conclusion

There are many stakeholders involved in irrigation management. In the arrangement of irrigation distribution there is overlapping of authority of stakeholder to its management, every stakeholder has different interests, and power different from each other. The existence of stakeholders has given positive and negative value, in the management of irrigation water distribution, and then in the stakeholder collaboration there is contestation between stakeholders.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- ADB, 2010. Citarum Analysis Stakeholders. TA 7189-INO: Institutional Strengthening for IWRM in the 6 Cis RBT Badan Pusat Statistik. Kabupaten Gowa Dalam Angka 2015.
- Anonim, 2015. Data Pertanian Kabupaten Gowa. BPS Kabupaten Gowa.
- Anonim, 2015. Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat Republik Indonesia, Tentang Pengembangan dan Pengelolaan Sistem Irigasi. Republik Indonesia
- Brite E. B, 2016, Irrigation in the Khorezm oasis, past and present: a political ecology perspective. *Journal of Political Ecology*. Vol. 23, 2016
- Bryson, John .M., 2003. What to Do When Stakeholders Matters: A Guide to Stakeholders Identification and Techniques”. *A paper presented at the National Public Management Research Conference*. Goergetown University Public Policy Institute, Washington, D.C.
- Creswell, J. 2014. Research Design : Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan mixed. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Creswell, J. 2014. Penelitian Kualitatif dan Desain Riset: Memilih diantara lima Pendekatan. Pustaka Pelajar
- Crosby, B.L. 1992. Stakeholder Analysis: A vital tool for strategic managers. Technical Notes, No. 2. Agency for International Development, Washington DC.
- Fletcher A, Guthrie J, Steane P, Roos G, Pike S. 2003 Mapping Stakeholders perceptions fo a third sector organization. *Journal of Intellectual Capital* 4 (4):505-527
- Mitchell RK, Agle BR, Wood DJ. 1997. Toward a theory of stakeholder identification and science: defining the principle of who and what really counts. *Academy of Management Review* 22(4):853-888



Jumiati Lira <jumiati.amin@gmail.com>

Proceeding of IC-FSSAT

1 pesan

IC-FSSAT Organizing Committee <fssat.unhas@gmail.com>

1 Juni 2018 pukul 14.21

Kepada: burrasyid@unhas.ac.id, JAMILA mustabi <jamila_mustabi@yahoo.com>, Muhammad Hasbi <hasbi.unhas@gmail.com>, samuelap@unhas.ac.id, Asmita Ahmad <asmitaahmad@yahoo.com>, Suhardi <suhardi@unhas.ac.id>, Iqbal Iqma <iqbalqma@yahoo.com>, Sri Jumiati <sri.jumiati17@gmail.com>, sartika laban <ika-l@unhas.ac.id>, farid_deni@yahoo.co.id, arsyad@unhas.ac.id, Asmuddin Natsir <asmuddin_natsir@unhas.ac.id>, nasaruddin.agronomih@gmail.com, ndungga@hotmail.com, Muhidin_UHO Muhidin_UHO <muhidinunhalu@gmail.com>, Marufah Aan <marufahaan47@gmail.com>, rafiuddin.syam@yahoo.co.id, Elkheir Ahamed <ahamedelkheir@yahoo.com>, Akhsan Bagus <akhsanbagus@yahoo.co.id>, risma neswati <riesma76@yahoo.com>, andi ramlan <ramlanmartin74@gmail.com>, iswoyo@yahoo.com, Ridwan Abdullah <ridwanabdulloh20@gmail.com>, ANDI Dirpan <dirpan_83@yahoo.com>, Kasita Listyarini <kasitalistyarini@gmail.com>, mutasem az <mutasemaz1990@gmail.com>, dirpan@unhas.ac.id, shafirakh95@gmail.com, Andi Rahmayanti <andi.rahmayanti28@gmail.com>, Agus Birawida <agusbirawida@gmail.com>, faidah83@yahoo.com, M Achirul Nanda <m.achirulnanda@gmail.com>, sylviasjam@yahoo.com, asman_ad181@yahoo.com, Mahatma Lanuru <mahat70@gmail.com>, Syarifuddin Yusuf <aryus_umpar@yahoo.com>, siti halimah <sith5h.82@gmail.com>, Andi Raehana <andi.raehana.muchlis@gmail.com>, rinaldi-sjahri@agri.unhas.ac.id, yasin hasanul <hg_yasin@yahoo.co.id>, ninakasmuh@gmail.com, a.nur.balitsereal@gmail.com, Muhammad Riadi Giat <riadimuh@yahoo.co.id>, "Ir.H. Nasaruddin" <nnsaruddin@gmail.com>, lellyzulhaida@yahoo.co.id, Veronicasilestari <veronicasilestari@unhas.ac.id>, Debia Arida <hattaj@yahoo.com>, masyhurs@yahoo.co.id, Syafyudin Yusuf <s.yusuf69@gmail.com>, rusnadi padjung <rusnadi2015@gmail.com>, andi darmawati tombolotutu <itaahlis97@gmail.com>, sitti.nurani@unhas.ac.id, Anshar Pasigai <apasigai@yahoo.com>, Rahmadani Sosek <rahmadani.sosek@yahoo.com>, Dedunu Wijethiaka <dedunuwije@gmail.com>, Nixia Gany <nixia_gany@yahoo.com>, dorotea rampisela <agnes.unhas@gmail.com>, Imam Mujahidin <imfahmid@mail.com>, Jumiati Amin <jumiati.amin@gmail.com>, lopulisachristianto@gmail.com, Djoni Prawira Rahardja <djonipra@gmail.com>, nur beta <ndgbeta@yahoo.co.id>, Nanang Buri <nanangburi@gmail.com>

Dear Authors,

I am pleased to inform you that the proceeding of 1st International Conference on Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in the Tropics is now available online in IOP Conference Series : Earth and Environmental Science (EES) Vol. 157 2018.

To access the publication, please go to IOP website or follow the link below:

<http://iopscience.iop.org/issue/1755-1315/157/1>

We appreciate all authors for the contribution in this event.

Dr. Imam Mujahidin Fahmid

Chair of Organizing Committee

IC-FSSAT UNHAS

*1 International Conference on Food Security
and Sustainable Agriculture in the Tropics*

Makassar, Swiss-bethotel, Oct 24 - 25, 2017

Perintis Kemerdekaan Km 10 Tamalanrea UNHAS

email: fssat.unhas@gmail.com

Table of contents

Volume 157

2018

◀ Previous issue Next issue ▶

1st International Conference on Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in The Tropics (IC-FSSAT) 24–25 October 2017, Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia

Open all abstracts

Preface

OPEN ACCESS 011001

1st International Conference on Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture in The Tropics (IC-FSSAT)

+ Open abstract  View article  PDF

OPEN ACCESS 011002

Conference Committee

+ Open abstract  View article  PDF

OPEN ACCESS 011003

Peer review statement

+ Open abstract  View article  PDF

Papers

Crop Production and Environments

OPEN ACCESS 012001

Collaboration of liquid bio-ameliorant and compost effect to crop yield and decreasing of inorganic fertilizer utilization for sustainable agriculture

B Rasyid

+ Open abstract  View article  PDF

OPEN ACCESS 012002

Improving quality and digestibility of feed based on rice straw
This site uses cookies. To find out more, see our Privacy and Cookies policy.

OPEN ACCESS**Stakeholder analysis in the management of irrigation in Kampili area**

Lumati, M S S Ali, I M Fahmid and Mahyuddin

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)**OPEN ACCESS**

012070

The emerging roles of agricultural insurance and farmers cooperatives on sustainable rice productions in Indonesia

C Lopulisa, Rismaneswati, A Ramlan and I Suryani

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)**OPEN ACCESS**

012071

Application of *in ovo* injection of L-Glutamine for improving productivity of Indonesian native chicken: hatchability and hatching time

D P Rahardja, A R Hakim and V Sri Lestari

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)**OPEN ACCESS**

012072

Mapping of land tenure institution rotating patterns in the highlands

N Mappa, D Salman, AR Siregar and M Arsyad

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)**OPEN ACCESS**

012073

Food expenditure share analysis of household: Case study of food reserved garden area program in Bone Bolango reGENCY of Gorontalo province

N Buri and Z Mantau

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)



International Conference
FSSAT
2017

Certificate

Presented to

Jumiati

Makassar Muhammadiyah University, Makassar, Indonesia

has successfully delivered an oral presentation :

Stakeholder Analysis In The Management Of Irrigation Kampili Area

**1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE IN THE TROPICS**

October, 24-25th 2017

Swiss-belhotel, Jln. Ujung Pandang No. 8
Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Dean

Faculty of Agriculture, Hasanuddin University

Prof. Ir. Surohannan Baia, M.Phil. Ph.D



Director

Publication Management Center (PMC)

Dr. Ir. Imam Mujahidin Fahmid, M.T.Dev

Dipindai dengan CamScanner

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Stakeholder analysis in the management of irrigation in Kampili area

To cite this article: Jumiati *et al* 2018 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **157** 012069

View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.

You may also like

- [Awareness and product knowledge of service stakeholders involved in the importation and distribution of HCFC-22 in Botswana](#)
Bongayi Kudoma and Memory Tekere
- [German stakeholder perceptions of an EU carbon border adjustment mechanism](#)
Ann-Kathrin Kuehner, Michael Jakob and Christian Flachsland
- [Science facilities and stakeholder management: how a pan-European research facility ended up in a small Swedish university town](#)
Anna Thomasson and Colin Carlile

PRIME
PACIFIC RIM MEETING
ON ELECTROCHEMICAL
AND SOLID STATE SCIENCE

HONOLULU, HI
Oct 6-11, 2024

Abstract submission deadline:
April 12, 2024

Learn more and submit!

Joint Meeting of
The Electrochemical Society
•
The Electrochemical Society of Japan
•
Korea Electrochemical Society

Stakeholder analysis in the management of irrigation in Kampili area

Jumiati¹, M S S Ali², I M Fahmid², Mahyuddin²

¹ Graduate Student, Hasanuddin University, Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan KM 10, Makassar, 90245, Indonesia.

² Department of Agriculture Socio-Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Hasanuddin University, Jalan Perintis Kemerdekaan KM 10, Makassar, 90245, Indonesia.

E-mail: *jumiati.amin@unismuh.ac.id*

Abstract. Irrigation has appreciable contribution in building food security, particularly rice crops. This study aims to analyze the role of stakeholders involved in distributing of irrigation water. The study was conducted in the Kampili Irrigation Area in South Sulawesi Province Indonesia, the data were obtained through observation and interviews with stakeholders involved, and analysed by stakeholder analysis, based on the interests and power held by the actors. This analysis is intended to provide an optimal picture of the expected role of each stakeholder in the management of irrigation resources. The results show that there were many stakeholders involved in irrigation management. In the arrangement of irrigation distribution there was overlapping authority of the stakeholders to its management, every stakeholder had different interests and power between each other. The existence have given positive and negative values in distributing irrigation water management, then in the stakeholder collaboration there was contestation between them. This contestation took place between the agriculture department, PSDA province, the Jeneberang River Region Hall, the Farmers Group and the P3A.

1. Introduction

Food sovereignty can be achieved if supported by good irrigation. Irrigation is a requirement for paddy fields therefore in order to sustain water supply for irrigation, it needs improvement from upstream to downstream, from the presence of rivers and dams as the vital infrastructures [1]. One of the existing irrigation sources In South Sulawesi is coming from Jeneberang River. Jeneberang River is a legendary river in Gowa regency. Jeneberang is one of 15 major rivers in Gowa. Started from Mount Bawakaraeng, flowing through the area of Gowa Regency and disembugue into Barombong and Tanjung Bayang. Jeneberang River which has a length of 75 km with the extent (coverage area) of 727 km² flowing from Mount Bawakaraeng, this river often overflows during the rainy season that occurred in December to January. The most severe condition occurred in 1976 almost 2/3 city of Ujung Pandang (Makassar) was inundated. This water comes from the overflowing of the Jeneberang River in the downstream area of the Sungguminasa Bridge, and drainage channels like Sinrijala, Jongaya and Panampu are inadequate in catching water, on the other hand during the dry season unable to meet the needs of irrigation and drinking water [2, 3, 4, 5].

The dams that handle irrigation are Bili - Bili, Bissua and Kampili irrigation. Service area capacity, Bili - Bili is 2,350 ha, Bissua is 10,758 ha and Kampili area is 10,545 ha. In the technical and operational implementation in the management of Kampili Irrigation Area, there are many stakeholders involved, from the central to the local level [4].



The objectives to be achieved in this research were: 1) to identify stakeholders in the management of Kampili irrigation; 2) to get an explanation of interest and influence of each stakeholder in the management of Kampili irrigation

2. Research Method

This research paradigm used constructivism paradigm, this research type was a descriptive by using case study approach. The research was conducted at Kampili Irrigation Area in South Sulawesi Province of Indonesia

3. Data collection

Data collection was done through observation and interview to a number of informants [6, 7]. Interview activities intended to gain an explanation of the interests and influence of each stakeholder, as well as the role of stakeholders in accommodating the interests of farmers in obtaining and fulfilling their needs in obtaining good irrigation.

4. Data analysis

Analysis of data used stakeholder based on interest and power [8, 9, 10] (figure 1).

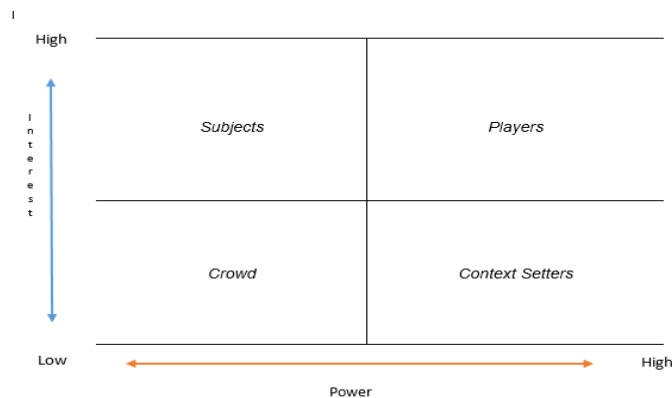


Figure 1. Matrix of Stakeholder *Gird*

5. Results and Discussion

Mitchell and Wood [11] define stakeholders as groups or individuals who can influence and or be influenced by a particular goal achievement. While Fletcher [12] briefly define stakeholders is a person with an interest or attention to the problem.

These stakeholders have an interest and power in each owned positions of importance and influence of each stakeholder [12, 11, 10]. So that stakeholders can be grouped into three namely primary, secondary and key stakeholders in mapping of Stakeholder of Kampili Irrigation Area. Stakeholders generally have high interest and power over the management of the Kampili Irrigation Area.

This analysis intended to provide an optimal picture of the expected role of each stakeholder in the management of Kampili Irrigation Area. The meaning of interest here is the interest / concern of stakeholders in the management of Kampili Irrigation Area while power is the strength/ability/authority/influence of stakeholders to implement the management of Kampili Irrigation Area. All parties involved in the management of the Irrigation Area are grouped in four quadrants (two-by-two matrix) as in figure 2.

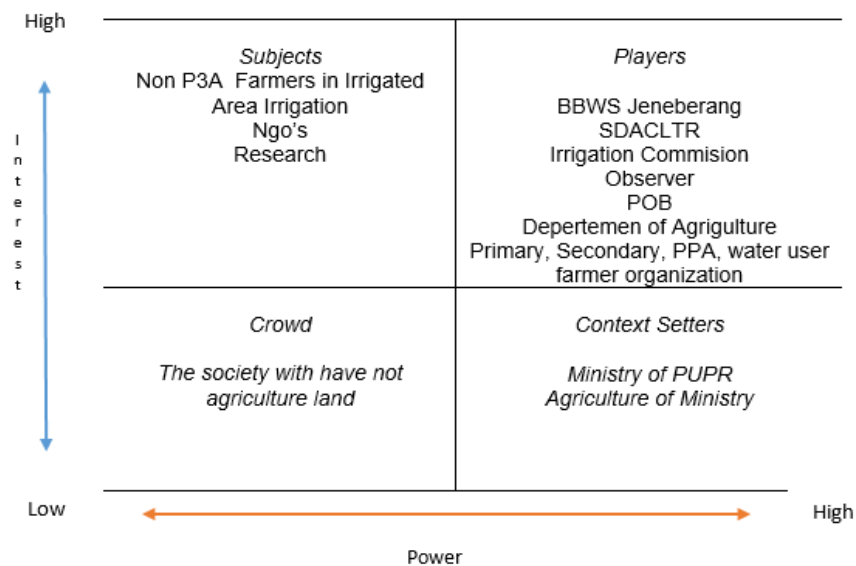


Figure 2. Mapping of stakeholders based importance and intelligence

6. Subjects

In Kampili irrigation area management, the matrices of interest and power of stakeholders for irrigation distribution management are grouped into high interest - low power. Subjects are the stakeholders who are consists of non P3A farmers, NGOs and researchers. These stakeholders have a high interest but have no influence or authority in regulating the management of water according to their need. Non P3A. farmers or farmers around the channel or irrigation buildings at upstream and downstream but outside the in the irrigation map, have no right to obtain water distribution from irrigation. However, they are in dire need of water for the farm, thus these farmers sabotage in the main irrigation channel to meet their needs. While for NGOs and researchers have an interest in improving the distribution of irrigation but they have no right and authority in the regulation or management of Kampili irrigation area as one of the instrument for agricultural and rural development [13] to make a direct contribution to reducing poverty [14].

7. Players

Stakeholders who have high interest and power in the management of Kampili irrigation area.

7.1. BBWS Jeneberang, Irrigation Management Unit

Has the most authority and interest in the management of the river, dam, weir, primary and secondary irrigation, having a considerable source of funding BBWS Jeneberang has not been able to produce improved conditions as farmers hope in the operation and maintenance of the Kampili irrigation area. Where in the management of Irrigation Area there is still a lot of damage to irrigation buildings, garbage disposal, illegal buildings operating in the upstream area and no sanctions given so that many farmers' needs are not met well in accordance with the schedule and the amount of water. Likewise, with the operation of the irrigation, where in the distribution of water resources prioritize the PDAM and PLTA so that the supply for irrigation is still lacking.

7.2. Irrigation Commission

Is an agency that handles when the dam door is operated for water distribution / order of opening of the weir gate, the determination of planting schedule, but this institution is always slow in the implementation. Often times after planting irrigation water not flowing, so the farmer pumped the water or submitted request to IP3A to coordinate with Primary Interpreter and POB.

7.3. POB, Staf and PPA

Have a high interest and important role in the management of Irrigation Area, because they have authority in giving permission in opening of water doors.

7.4. Water User Farmer Organization (P3A, GP3A and IP3A),

Have the authority to coordinate from irrigation to tertiary in terms of distribution of farmer's needs. These stakeholders are working in accordance with their respective responsibility. Some water gates that are sometimes not maintained in accordance with the schedule especially the secondary doors, so that farmers through the foremen open the gates which should not be done.

8. Context Setters

The management of the Kampili Irrigation Area which is located under the central shelter because it has a distribution area above 3000 hectares, it is included in context setters is the stakeholders who have a big role in determining the direction and policy of Irrigation management. However, Irrigation management in the Jeneberang River Region is not the only area but many areas in it are in addition to Kampili Irrigation Area Management. Likewise, with the ministry of agriculture that has the authority in providing assistance facilities and infrastructure in irrigation management, especially tertiary areas.

9. Crowds

There are many stakeholders do not care about the condition of Kampili irrigation area, let alone to keep and repair, they even contributed in eroded the building, by littering into irrigation channel, making distribution less substandard and damaging the condition of the building. Communities living around the channel consider that irrigation channels are the safest place to dispose of waste because the water flows so that in the downstream area the has tons of garbage which obstructing the distribution of water. This is due to the lack of sacntions enforcement are given to the people who destroy the building despite the fact that the rules and sanctions are written around the irrigation areas

10. Conclusion

There are many stakeholders involved in irrigation management. In the arrangement of irrigation distribution there is overlapping of authority of stakeholder, every stakeholder has different interests, and power different from each other. The existence of stakeholders has given positive and negative value, in the management of irrigation water distribution, and then in the stakeholder collaboration there is contestation among the stakeholders.

Reference

- [1] Fahmid I M 2004 *Gagalnya politik pangan di bawah rezim orde baru: kajian ekonomi politik pangan di Indonesia* (Jakarta: Yayasan Sandi Kota-ISPEI)
- [2] Anonim 2017 Kabupaten Gowa Dalam Angka. <https://gowakab.bps.go.id/> diakses 5 Januari 2018
- [3] Rampisela D A 2016 *Buku Pegangan Pengaturan Air Irigasi Wilayah Irigasi Bili - Bili DAS Jeneberang - Sulawesi Selatan* (Makassar: Universitas Hasanuddin)
- [4] BBWS 2018 Profil Balai Besar Sungai Pompengan Jeneberang
- [5] Rampisela D A, Marunding R and Bulaeng 1999 *Cropping Pattern in Working Area of FWUA Sirannuang Bili - Bili Irrigation System* (Makassar)
- [6] Creswell J W 2013 *Research Design : Qualitative, and mixed Methods Approaches* (California: Sage Publications)
- [7] Creswell J W 2007 *Chapter 3: Designing a Qualitative Study* (California: Sage Publications)
- [8] Crosby B 1991 Stakeholder Analysis : A Vital Tool for Strategic Managers *U.S Agency Int. Dev.* 1–6
- [9] Bryson J M 2004 What to do when stakeholders matter: a guide to stakeholder identification and analysis technique *Public Manag. Rev.* 9–11
- [10] Wilayah S and Citarum S 2010 For Integrated Water Resources Management (IWEM) In The 6 Ci â€™ S River Basin Territory - Package B 'Citarum Stakeholders Analysis'
- [11] Mitchell R K and Wood D J 2017 Toward a Theory of Stakeholder Identification and Salience : Defining the Principle of Who and What Really **22** 853–86
- [12] Fletcher A, Guthrie J, Steane P, Roos G and Pike S 2003 Mapping stakeholder perceptions for a third sector organization *J. Intellect. Cap.* **4** 505–27
- [13] Ekasari Z K, Saleh S A M, Jusoff K, Salman D, Akhsan, Kasirang A, Arsyad M, Amrawaty A A, Fudjaja L 2013 Communication pattern and conflict in agricultural extension *Asian Soc. Sci.* **9**

(5) 27-33

- [14] Thalyta E Y, Mustajab M, Arsyad M 2010 Abstracts of doctoral theses on the Indonesian economy, *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 46:2, 251-254, DOI: 10.1080/00074918.2010.486113