

Implementation of the *Kampung Bahagia* Program through the Collaborative Development of Culverts and Drainage Systems by the Government, PCMI Jambi Province, And the Community in RT 26, Simpang IV Sipin Village, Jambi City

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ABSTRACT

Urban drainage infrastructure plays a critical role in maintaining environmental quality, reducing flood risks, and supporting sustainable community development. In many Indonesian urban neighborhoods, inadequate drainage systems continue to contribute to recurring waterlogging, environmental degradation, and disruptions to community activities. RT 26, Simpang IV Sipin Village, Telanaipura District, Jambi City, experienced similar challenges due to the absence of adequate culverts and drainage channels in several sections of the neighborhood. This community service project was conducted as part of the implementation of the **Kampung Bahagia Program**, an initiative introduced by the Jambi City Government to promote neighborhood-based development through community participation, collaborative governance, and sustainable environmental management. The project aimed to improve environmental infrastructure by constructing culverts and drainage channels through collaboration among the Jambi City Government, PCMI Jambi Province, neighborhood leaders, and local residents.

The project employed a Participatory Community Development approach consisting of community needs assessment, planning and coordination, implementation, community empowerment, and evaluation. Construction activities were carried out between **7 April and 16 May 2026**, with extensive participation from local residents through *gotong royong* (mutual cooperation). PCMI Jambi Province, chaired by **Erwin Hage, S.Pd., M.A.**, actively supported the project by coordinating stakeholders, mobilizing community self-help funding, providing coordination facilities, and participating directly in field activities. The project resulted in significant improvements in neighborhood drainage performance. Rainwater drainage became

more efficient, waterlogging decreased considerably, flood risks were minimized, and road accessibility improved. Beyond physical improvements, the project strengthened community participation, social cohesion, institutional collaboration, and public awareness regarding environmental maintenance. The findings demonstrate that integrating government programs with community organizations and local participation provides an effective and sustainable model for neighborhood infrastructure development.

Keywords: Kampung Bahagia Program; community service; collaborative governance; drainage infrastructure; community participation; sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure development remains one of the fundamental components of sustainable urban development. Adequate infrastructure not only supports economic growth but also enhances environmental quality, public health, and social well-being. Among various infrastructure components, urban drainage systems play a particularly important role because they regulate stormwater runoff, reduce flood risks, protect transportation infrastructure, and improve sanitation.

In Indonesia, rapid urbanization has increased pressure on existing drainage infrastructure. Many residential neighborhoods continue to experience drainage-related problems resulting from inadequate planning, limited infrastructure investment, and insufficient community participation in environmental management. Consequently, waterlogging has become a recurring issue affecting transportation, public health, economic activities, and residential comfort.

RT 26, Simpang IV Sipin Village, Telanaipura District, Jambi City, experienced these conditions. Prior to this project, several residential roads lacked proper drainage channels, causing rainwater to accumulate during moderate and heavy rainfall. Water frequently inundated neighborhood roads and occasionally entered residential houses, disrupting daily activities and accelerating road deterioration.

Recognizing these challenges, the Jambi City Government introduced infrastructure improvements through the **Kampung Bahagia Program**, a community-centered development initiative designed to empower neighborhood organizations (RT) while encouraging collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations, educational institutions, and local residents.

Unlike conventional infrastructure projects that rely primarily on government funding and contractors, the Kampung Bahagia Program emphasizes participatory planning, community empowerment, transparency, accountability, and shared responsibility. This approach encourages residents to become active contributors rather than passive beneficiaries.

As part of this initiative, PCMI Jambi Province collaborated with RT 26 and the Jambi City Government in implementing the construction of culverts and drainage systems. Under the leadership of **Erwin Hage, S.Pd., M.A.**, PCMI Jambi Province contributed through stakeholder coordination, community mobilization, fundraising for community self-help initiatives, technical assistance, and direct participation during construction activities.

The collaboration among government institutions, community organizations, and local residents represents an example of **Collaborative Governance**, where multiple stakeholders jointly address public issues through shared decision-making and collective action.

Therefore, this community service project seeks not only to improve drainage infrastructure but also to demonstrate how collaborative governance can strengthen community resilience and sustainable neighborhood development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Collaborative Governance

Collaborative governance refers to the process in which government agencies engage non-governmental stakeholders in collective decision-making processes aimed at addressing public problems (Ansell & Gash, 2008). Rather than relying solely on government intervention, collaborative governance promotes partnerships among public institutions, civil society organizations, private sectors, and local communities.

Successful collaborative governance depends upon trust, shared commitment, effective communication, leadership, and mutual accountability. The implementation of the Kampung Bahagia Program reflects these principles by integrating local government initiatives with community participation and organizational support.

Community Participation

Community participation is widely recognized as one of the key determinants of successful community development. Arnstein (1969) conceptualized participation as a continuum ranging from non-participation to citizen control. Higher levels of participation enable communities to influence planning, implementation, and evaluation processes.

In this project, community participation extended beyond labor contributions. Residents actively participated in planning discussions, decision-making, construction activities, and environmental maintenance, thereby increasing ownership of public infrastructure.

Sustainable Urban Infrastructure

Sustainable urban infrastructure aims to balance environmental protection, economic efficiency, and social inclusion. Drainage systems contribute significantly to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The Kampung Bahagia Program aligns with these international development objectives by integrating infrastructure development with community empowerment and institutional collaboration.

Previous Research

Previous studies have consistently highlighted that sustainable infrastructure development is more effective when implemented through participatory approaches involving government institutions, community organizations, and local residents. Ansell and Gash (2008) argue that

collaborative governance enables public institutions and non-governmental stakeholders to jointly solve complex public problems through shared decision-making, mutual trust, and collective responsibility. Likewise, Emerson et al. (2012) emphasize that collaborative governance improves public service outcomes by strengthening institutional coordination, stakeholder commitment, and adaptive management. In the context of infrastructure development, community participation contributes not only to the successful completion of physical projects but also to enhancing community ownership, accountability, and long-term maintenance of public facilities. These findings are further supported by Mansuri and Rao (2013), who conclude that participatory development approaches encourage more sustainable outcomes because communities become active actors rather than passive recipients of development programs.

Several empirical studies conducted in developing countries have also demonstrated the effectiveness of collaborative infrastructure development in improving environmental quality and community resilience. World Bank (2020) reports that investments in urban drainage infrastructure significantly reduce flood vulnerability, improve environmental sanitation, and increase community resilience when accompanied by active public participation. Similarly, UN-Habitat (2022) emphasizes that sustainable urban development requires integrated partnerships among governments, civil society organizations, and local communities to ensure inclusive infrastructure provision. Although these studies have extensively discussed participatory infrastructure development and collaborative governance, relatively few have examined the implementation of neighborhood-based infrastructure initiatives through the **Kampung Bahagia Program**, particularly those involving collaboration among local government, community organizations such as PCMI Jambi Province, and neighborhood residents. Therefore, this community service article contributes practical evidence regarding how collaborative governance can simultaneously improve drainage infrastructure, strengthen social cohesion, and encourage sustainable community participation in neighborhood development.

METHODOLOGY

This project adopted the **Participatory Community Development (PCD)** approach.

The implementation consisted of five stages:

- Community needs assessment
- Stakeholder consultation
- Infrastructure construction
- Community empowerment
- Monitoring and evaluation

Primary data were obtained through field observations, community meetings, interviews with neighborhood leaders, and direct participation during construction activities. Secondary data included government regulations, project documentation, and reports related to the Kampung Bahagia Program.

The project was implemented from **7 April to 16 May 2026** in RT 26, Simpang IV Sipin Village, Telanaipura District, Jambi City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation successfully demonstrated that collaborative governance can effectively improve neighborhood infrastructure. Construction activities included land clearing, excavation, culvert installation, drainage channel construction, backfilling, road restoration, and environmental cleanup. Community participation remained consistently high throughout implementation. Residents voluntarily contributed labor, construction materials, food, logistical support, and supervision.

PCMI Jambi Province served as an important collaborative partner by coordinating communication among stakeholders, mobilizing community self-help resources, organizing volunteers, facilitating meetings, and directly participating in construction activities. The Jambi City Government provided technical assistance, construction materials, and infrastructure funding through the Kampung Bahagia Program. Following completion, drainage performance improved substantially. Rainwater flowed more efficiently into drainage channels, reducing stagnant water on neighborhood roads and minimizing flood risks during rainfall.

The project also generated several important social outcomes:

- increased community participation;
- strengthened mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*);
- improved public awareness regarding environmental cleanliness;
- enhanced trust between citizens and local government;
- stronger institutional collaboration among stakeholders.

These findings support previous studies suggesting that infrastructure development becomes more sustainable when local communities actively participate throughout the development process. Furthermore, this project illustrates that community organizations such as PCMI Jambi Province can function as strategic development partners by bridging communication between government institutions and local residents while mobilizing social capital for neighborhood development.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the **Kampung Bahagia Program** in RT 26, Simpang IV Sipin Village, Jambi City, demonstrates that collaborative governance provides an effective approach to improving neighborhood infrastructure while strengthening community participation. Through cooperation among the Jambi City Government, PCMI Jambi Province, neighborhood leaders, and local residents, the construction of culverts and drainage systems successfully improved rainwater flow, reduced waterlogging, minimized flood risks, and enhanced environmental quality. Beyond these physical improvements, the project fostered stronger social cohesion, increased community awareness regarding environmental maintenance, and reinforced the culture of *gotong royong* as an important component of sustainable neighborhood development. The findings indicate that integrating government programs with active community participation creates not only better infrastructure outcomes but also stronger institutional partnerships and greater community ownership of public facilities. Overall, the Kampung Bahagia Program represents a practical model of participatory infrastructure development that can be replicated in other urban neighborhoods facing similar environmental challenges.

Recommendations

Future implementations of the Kampung Bahagia Program should expand collaboration with universities, private-sector organizations, and philanthropic institutions to strengthen financial sustainability, technical expertise, and community empowerment initiatives. Local governments are also encouraged to institutionalize participatory planning mechanisms that actively involve residents from the initial needs assessment through project evaluation and maintenance. Furthermore, periodic monitoring and impact assessment should be conducted to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of drainage infrastructure on flood mitigation, environmental quality, and community resilience. Future community service studies may also incorporate quantitative assessments of social participation, environmental outcomes, and economic benefits to provide a more comprehensive evaluation of collaborative neighborhood development programs.

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DOCUMENTATION



