



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID INDONESIA URBAN RESILIENT WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (IUWASH TANGGUH)

## ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2

OCTOBER 2022–SEPTEMBER 2023

## QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 6

JULY–SEPTEMBER 2023

**NOVEMBER 22, 2023**

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## COVER STORY

### Expansion of Clean Water Service Coverage Benefits Low-income Households

The Indonesian government strives to provide its citizens better access to safely managed drinking water in compliance with the minimum service standards, particularly among low-income households through the Urban Drinking Water Grant or *Hibah Air Minum Perkotaan* (HAMP) program.

Pematang Siantar is home to more than 274,000 inhabitants (2022<sup>1</sup>). The water utility (PDAM) at Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra, provides piped water service to 96 percent of the population. Due to various socioeconomic factors, the remaining 4 percent of the unserved population includes low-income households. As one of USAID IUWASH Tangguh's five focus areas in the province, the project works with key public sector stakeholders and communities to expand water supply coverage and increase access to safely managed drinking water.



JULIARTI SIANTURI FOR USAID IUWASH TANGGUH

Saiful Effendi and his family can now enjoy piped water service at home, thanks to the HAMP program.

The central government-endorsed HAMP program allows individual PDAMs to expand their service coverage to low-income urban households through new meter connections. The grant provides a reimbursement facility where cities and districts, who manage the PDAMs, will be compensated by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing for the actual cost of construction.

Taking advantage of the facility, Pematang Siantar conducted a baseline study to determine households that are eligible for the assistance program. From a group of 500 candidates, the study identified 410 potential households. However, due to technical and legal issues, the city was able to connect 302 qualified households, after further selection. The PDAM connected new meters to all qualified households by the end of August. In late August 2023, USAID IUWASH Tangguh and PDAM enumerators inspected individual sites, performed interviews, and tested the meters. As of September, they have completed the pre-verification process and found that all 302 households were eligible for the HAMP program.

Ms. Atika Nurabiah Tobing, who lives with her three children in the city's suburbs, benefited from the program. "I no longer have to ask my neighbors for water, and I can save money in the long run," when asked how the new connection affected her productivity. Comparing the convenience of having piped water and how it changed her life, another resident, Mr. Saiful Efendi said, "Fetching water is closer now. I don't need to walk to a well."

USAID IUWASH Tangguh worked with the PDAM to verify all connections were constructed in accordance with the national building codes. For Pematang Siantar, who provided the capital, the verification process is critical to having their investment fully reimbursed. Experts from USAID IUWASH Tangguh trained PDAM enumerators on how to properly conduct field verification using the mWater Surveyor app, formulate questions, and set observation points.

Pematang Siantar and USAID IUWASH Tangguh will continue to look for opportunities to collaborate on mutual issues—in e-procurement system and safe water coverage survey—related to improving access to safe drinking water and safely managed sanitation.

<sup>1</sup> <https://siantarkota.bps.go.id/indicator/12/31/1/penduduk-per-kecamatan.html>

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## ACRONYMS

TOACOR	Task Order Alternate Contracting Officer’s Representative
Akatirta	Akademi Tirta Wiyata/Tirta Wiyata Environmental Engineering Academy
AKKOPSI	Asosiasi Kabupaten Kota Peduli Sanitasi/Association of Districts and Cities Caring for Sanitation
ALD	Air Limbah Domestik/Domestic Wastewater
AMELP	Activity Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Plan
AMPL	Air Minum dan Penyehatan Lingkungan/ Water Supply and Sanitation
AMSA	Air Minum dan Sanitasi/Drinking Water and Sanitation
APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah/Local Government Budget
APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara/National Government Budget
APE	Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya/An award from the GOI to the ministries, state agencies, and local governments for their achievements in gender mainstreaming, women empowerment, and child protection.
APEKSI	Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Seluruh Indonesia/Association of Indonesian Municipalities
APR	Annual Progress Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
B2B	Business to Business
Bappeda	Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah/Regional Development Planning Agency
Bappelitbangda	Badan Perencanaan, Penelitian, Pembangunan Daerah/Agency for Regional Planning, Research, and development
Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional/National Development and Planning Agency
BAST	Berita Acara Serah Terima/Record of Transfer
BAZNAS	Badan Amil Zakat Nasional/National Board Of Zakat
BBKSDA	Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam/Natural Resources Conservation Agency
BBWS	Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai/River Basin Management Organization
BF	Beneficiary Feedback
BKSDA	Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam/Natural Resources Conservation Agency
BKF	Badan Kebijakan Fiskal/Fiscal Policy Agency
BLUD	Badan Layanan Umum Daerah/Regional Public Service Agency
BMKG	Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika/Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency
BNBA	By Name By Address
BNSP	Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi/National Professional Certification Agency
BOT	Build, Operate, Transfer
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah/Regional Disaster Management Agency
BP DAS	Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai/Watershed Management Agency
BPDLH	Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup/Indonesian Environment Fund

BPKAD	<i>Badan Pengelola Keuangan dan Aset Daerah/Regional Financial and Asset Management</i>
BPPW	<i>Balai Prasarana Permukiman Wilayah/Regional Settlement Infrastructure Agency</i>
BPR	<i>Bank Perkreditan Rakyat/Local Government-owned Bank</i>
BPS	<i>Badan Pusat Statistik/Statistics Indonesia</i>
BPSDM	<i>Badan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia/Human Resource Development Agency</i>
BROT	<i>Build, Rehabilitate. Operate, and Transfer</i>
BTAM	<i>Balai Teknologi Air Minum/Agency for Water Technology</i>
BTS	<i>Balai Teknik Sanitasi/Sanitation Technical Center</i>
BUMD	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Daerah/Regional-owned Enterprises</i>
BWS	<i>Balai Wilayah Sungai/River Basin Agency</i>
BWSK	<i>Balai Wilayah Sungai Kalimantan/Kalimantan River Basin Agency</i>
CCROM	<i>Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management</i>
CCVA	<i>Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment</i>
CEM	<i>Citizen Engagement Mechanism</i>
CJRO	<i>Central Java Regional Office</i>
CLA	<i>Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting</i>
COP	<i>Chief of Party</i>
COS	<i>Communication and Outreach Specialist</i>
CTPS	<i>Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun/Handwashing With Soap</i>
TOCOR	<i>Task Order Contracting Officer’s Representative</i>
CSO	<i>Civil Society Organization</i>
CSR	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility</i>
CWIS	<i>Citywide Inclusive Sanitation</i>
DAK	<i>Dana Alokasi Khusus/Special Allocation Budget</i>
DAI	<i>DAI Global, LLC.</i>
DAS	<i>Daerah Aliran Sungai/Watershed</i>
DCOP	<i>Deputy Chief of Party</i>
DED	<i>Detailed Engineering Design</i>
Dinkes	<i>Dinas Kesehatan/Health Office</i>
Diskominfo	<i>Dinas Komunikasi dan Informasi/Communication and Information Office</i>
DPA	<i>Dokumen Pelaksanaan Anggaran/Budget Implementation Document</i>
DPU	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum/Public Works Office</i>
DQA	<i>Data Quality Assessment</i>
DSB	<i>Deli Serdang Berseri/a name of radio station on Deli Serdang</i>
DSCR	<i>Debt Service Coverage Ratio</i>
EE	<i>Energy Efficiency</i>
EHRA	<i>Environmental Health Risk Assessment</i>
EJRO	<i>East Java Regional Office</i>
EMMP	<i>Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan</i>
EMMR	<i>Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report</i>
F3KM	<i>Forum Komunikasi Swadaya Master Meter/Master Meter Self-Help Communication Forum</i>
FAQ	<i>Frequently Asked Question</i>
FCR	<i>Full Cost Recovery</i>

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FOLU	Forest and Other Land Use
FORKALIM	<i>Asosiasi Pengelola Air Limbah Domestik/Association of Domestic Wastewater Operators</i>
FS	Feasibility Study
FSM	Fecal Sludge Management
GAP	Gender Analysis Pathway
GAPKI	<i>Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit/ Palm Oil Business Association</i>
GBS	Gender Budget Statement
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit/ German Agency for International Cooperation</i>
Godex	Governance Index
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GRBP	Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning
HAMP	<i>Hibah Air Minum Perkotaan/Urban Drinking Water Grant</i>
HC	House Connection
HH	Households
HO	Home Office
HR	Human Resources
HWWS	Handwashing with soap
IDP	Investment Development Plan
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IIF	Indonesia Impact Fund
IKK	<i>Ibukota Kecamatan/Capital of A Sub-District</i>
IMS	International Media Support
INPRES	<i>Instruksi Presiden/Presidential Instruction</i>
IPA	<i>Instalasi Pengolahan Air/Water Treatment Plant</i>
IPAL	<i>Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah/Wastewater Treatment Plant</i>
IPALD	<i>Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah Domestik/Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant</i>
IPLT	<i>Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja/Septage Treatment Plant (STP)</i>
IRIS	Integrated Resilient IUWASH Systems
IT	Information Technology
ITB	<i>Institut Teknologi Bandung/Bandung Technology Institute</i>
IUWASH PLUS	IUWASH Penyehatan Lingkungan untuk Semua
IUWASH Tangguh	Indonesia Urban Resilient Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
IWWEF	Indonesian Water and Wastewater Exhibition Forum
Jakstrada	Kebijakan dan Strategi Daerah/Regional Policy and Strategy
JDB	<i>Jaringan Distribusi Bagi/Tertier Distribution Network</i>
JDU	<i>Jaringan Distribusi Utama/Main Distribution Network</i>
K3	<i>Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja/Occupational Health and Safety</i>
Kab.	Kabupaten/District
KAK	<i>Kerangka Acuan Kerja/Terms of Reference</i>
KBA	<i>Kerja Sama Berbasis Angsuran/Installment Based Cooperation</i>

KIAT	<i>Kemitraan Indonesia-Australia untuk Infrastruktur/Partnership of Indonesia-Australia for Infrastructure</i>
KIM	<i>Kelompok Informasi Masyarakat/Community Information Group</i>
KKNI	<i>Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia/Indonesia National Qualifications Framework</i>
KLHK	<i>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan/Ministry of Environment and Forestry</i>
KPP	<i>Kelompok Pengguna dan Pemelihara/Caretaker Group</i>
KSM	<i>Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat/Community-Based Organization</i>
LHK	<i>Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan/Environment and Forestry</i>
LG	<i>Local Government</i>
LLTT/L2T2	<i>Layanan Lumpur Tinja Terjadwal/Regular Desludging Service</i>
LOA	<i>Life of Activity</i>
LPJK	<i>Lembaga Pengembangan Jasa Konstruksi/Construction Service Development Agency</i>
LPK	<i>Lembaga Pelatihan Kerja/Job Training Center</i>
LPS	<i>Liter Per Second</i>
LSP	<i>Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi/Professional Certification Body</i>
LTTA	<i>Long Term Technical Assistance</i>
M&E	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
Mamminasata	<i>Makassar, Maros, Gowa, Takalar</i>
MBR	<i>Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah/Low Income Community</i>
Mebidang	<i>Medan, Binjai, and Deli Serdang</i>
MEL	<i>Monitoring, Evaluation &amp; Learning</i>
MIS	<i>Management Information System</i>
MOF	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>
MOEF	<i>Ministry of Environment and Forestry</i>
MOHA	<i>Ministry of Home Affairs</i>
MOH	<i>Ministry of Health</i>
MONEV	<i>Monitoring dan Evaluasi/Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
MOU	<i>Memorandum of Understanding</i>
MPWH/MOPWH	<i>Ministry of Public Works and Housing</i>
Musrenbang	<i>Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan/Development Planning Meeting</i>
NDWC	<i>Negative Determination with Conditions</i>
NGO	<i>Non-Governmental Organization</i>
NORC	<i>The NORC at the University of Chicago, a social research organization conducting independent study of USAID IUWASH Tangguh</i>
NRW	<i>Non-revenue Water</i>
NSRO	<i>North Sumatra Regional Office</i>
NTT	<i>Nusa Tenggara Timur/East Nusa Tenggara</i>
NUWSP	<i>World Bank National Urban Water Supply Project</i>
ODF	<i>Open Defecation Free</i>
OJT	<i>On the Job Training</i>
OPD	<i>Organisasi Perangkat Daerah/Regional Working Organization</i>
OPEX	<i>Operating Expenses</i>
OPOR	<i>Operation, Maintenance, Optimalization, and Rehabilitation</i>
P&R	<i>Pause and Reflect</i>

P3M Akatirta	<i>Pusat Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat Akatirta/Center of Research and Community Service of Tirta Wiyata Academy.</i>
P3DAS	<i>Perencanaan dan Pengawasan Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai/ Planning and Control of Watershed Management</i>
PALD	<i>Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik/Domestic Wastewater Management</i>
PAH	<i>Penampungan Air Hujan/Rainwater Harvesting</i>
PAL	<i>Pengelolaan Air Limbah/Wastewater Management</i>
PASI	<i>Public Information and Social Accountability</i>
PBG	<i>Performance Based Grant</i>
PD	<i>Perusahaan Daerah/Regional Entreprise</i>
PDAM	<i>Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum/Municipal Drinking Water Company</i>
PDF	<i>Project Development Facility</i>
PERDA	<i>Peraturan Daerah/Regional Regulation</i>
PERKADA	<i>Peraturan Kepala Daerah/Regulation of the Heads of Local Governments</i>
PERMEN	<i>Peraturan Menteri/Minister Regulation</i>
PERMENDAGRI	<i>Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri/Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs</i>
PERPAMSI	<i>National Association of Water Utilities</i>
PERSERODA	<i>Perusahaan Perseroan Daerah/Regional Limited Liability Company</i>
PERWAL	<i>Peraturan Wali Kota/Mayor Regulation</i>
PES	<i>Payment for Ecosystem Services</i>
PITS	<i>Pembangunan Investasi Tangerang Selatan/A name of a water supply company in South Tangerang</i>
PKAM	<i>Pemantauan Kualitas Air Minum/Drinking Water Quality Monitoring</i>
PKK	<i>Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/Family Welfare Empowerment</i>
PKP	<i>Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman/Housing and Settlement</i>
PMK	<i>Peraturan Menteri Keuangan/Minister of Finance's Regulation</i>
PMU	<i>Project Management Unit</i>
PNM	<i>Permodalan Nasional Maadani/Indonesian State-Owned Financial Service Institution</i>
Pokja PKP	<i>Kelompok Kerja Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman/Working Group for Housing and Human Settlements</i>
PP	<i>Planet Partnership</i>
PPK	<i>Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan/Financial Management Pattern</i>
PPP	<i>Public Private Partnership</i>
PPSP	<i>Percepatan Pembangunan Sanitasi Permukiman/Accelerated Settlement Sanitation Development</i>
PRV	<i>Pressure Reducer Valves</i>
PSDA	<i>Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air/Water Resource Management</i>
PSE	<i>Private Sector Engagement</i>
PTAB	<i>PT Air Bersih/Bulk water supplier</i>
PT PITS	<i>PT Pembangunan Investasi Tangerang Selatan/a name of a liability company in South Tangerang</i>
PT SMI	<i>Sarana Multi Infrastructure LLC</i>
PUG	<i>Pengarusutamaan Gender/Gender Mainstreaming</i>
PUPR	<i>Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat/Public Works and Housing</i>
PUSKESMAS	<i>Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat/Community Health Center</i>
PWS	<i>Performance Work Statement</i>

PY2, 3	Project Year 2, 3
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RAD	<i>Rencana Aksi Daerah/Regional Action Plan</i>
RAKERNAS	<i>Rapat Kerja Nasional/National Working Meeting</i>
RAKORNAS	<i>Rapat Koordinasi Nasional/National Coordination Meeting</i>
RANDA	<i>Rencana Aksi Daerah/Regional Action Plan</i>
RBA	<i>Rencana Business dan Anggaran/Business and Budget Plan</i>
RDS	Real Demand Survey
Renja	<i>Rencana Kerja/Work Plan</i>
Renstra	<i>Rencana Strategis/Strategic Plan</i>
RKPD	<i>Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah/Local Government's Work Plan</i>
RISPAL	<i>Rencana Induk Sistem Pengelolaan Air Limbah/Masterplan for Wastewater Management</i>
RISPAM	<i>Rencana Induk Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum/Masterplan for Water Supply System</i>
RKM	<i>Rencana Kerja Masyarakat/Community Action Plan</i>
RKT	<i>Rencana Kerja Tahunan/Annual Work Plan</i>
ROI	Return of Investment
RPAM	<i>Rencana Pengamanan Air Minum/Water Safety Plan</i>
RPDM	<i>Rehabilitasi Perairan Darat dan Mangrove/ Inland Waters and Mangrove Rehabilitation</i>
RPJMD	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah/Regional Medium-Term Development Plan</i>
RPJMN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/National Medium-Term Development Plan</i>
RPJPD	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah/National Long-Term Development Plan</i>
RSP	<i>Roadmap Sanitasi Provinsi/Provincial Sanitation Roadmap</i>
RTL	<i>Rencana Tindak Lanjut/Action Plan</i>
Sandex	Sanitation Index
SBC	Social and Behavior Change
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SDA	<i>Sumber Daya Air/Water Resources</i>
SDABM	<i>Sumber Daya Air dan Bina Marga/Water Source and Highways</i>
SDA CKTR	<i>Sumber Daya Air, Cipta Karya, Tata Ruang/Water Resources, Human Settlement, and Spatial Planning</i>
SDB	Sludge Drying Bed
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Sexual, Exploitation, and Abuse
SECO	<i>State Secretariat for Economic Affairs</i>
SEKNAS RPAM	<i>Sekretariat Nasional Rencana Pengamanan Air Minum/National Secretariat for Water Safety Plan</i>
SL	Sustainable Landscape
SIM	<i>Sistem Informasi Manajemen/ Management Information System</i>
SIM PAM	<i>Sistem Informasi Manajemen Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum/Management Information System for Water Supply Management System</i>
SIPA	Social Inclusion and Public Accountability

SK	<i>Surat Keputusan/Decree</i>
SKKNI	<i>Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia/Indonesian National Work Competency Standard</i>
SKP	<i>Survey Kepuasan Pelanggan/Customer Satisfaction Survey</i>
SKPD	<i>Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah/Local Government Work Unit</i>
SMDW	<i>Safely Managed Drinking Water</i>
SMF	<i>Sarana Multigriya Finansial/A name of financial company</i>
SMI	<i>Sistem Manajemen Investasi/Directorate of Investment Management System of MOF</i>
SMS	<i>Safely Managed Sanitation/Short Messaging Service</i>
SNV	<i>Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers/Dutch Non-Profit Organization</i>
SOP	<i>Standard Operating Procedure</i>
SOW	<i>Scope of Works</i>
SP3	<i>Sinergi Perencanaan dan Pelaksanaan Pembangunan/ Synergy Planning and Implementation of Building</i>
SP4N LAPOR	<i>Sistem Pengelolaan Pengaduan Pelayanan Publik Nasional—Layanan Aspirasi dan Pengaduan Online Rakyat/National Public Complaint Management System—Online Aspiration and Complaint Service for Community</i>
SPALDS	<i>Sistem Pengolahan Air Limbah Domestik Setempat/Onsite Domestic Wastewater Management System</i>
SPALDT	<i>Sistem Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik Terpusat/Offsite Domestic Wastewater Management System</i>
SPAM	<i>Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum/Water Supply System</i>
SPM	<i>Standar Pelayanan Minimal/Minimum Service Standards</i>
SSK	<i>Strategi Sanitasi Kabupaten/Kota/Sanitation Strategy of District/City</i>
SSRO	<i>South Sulawesi Regional Office</i>
SSVA	<i>Sanitation System Vulnerability Assessment</i>
STBM	<i>Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat/Community Based Total Sanitation</i>
STP	<i>Septage Treatment Plant</i>
STTA	<i>Short-Term Technical Assistance</i>
SUPD2	<i>Sinkronisasi Urusan Pemerintahan Daerah II/Local Government Affairs Synchronization 2</i>
TAMIS	<i>Technical and Administrative Management Information System</i>
TAS	<i>Transaction Advisory Service</i>
TDS	<i>Total Dissolved Solid</i>
TFL	<i>Tenaga Fasilitator Lapangan/Field Facilitator</i>
TJSL	<i>Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan/Corporate Social Responsibility</i>
TKPSDA	<i>Tim Koordinasi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya/Coordinating Team for Water Resource Management</i>
TKTI	<i>Tirta Khatulistiwa Training Institute</i>
TKRTC	<i>Tirta Kerta Raharja Training Center</i>
TNA	<i>Training Needs Assessment</i>
TOCOR	<i>Task Order Contracting Officer Representative</i>
TOMA	<i>Tokoh Masyarakat/Community Figures</i>
TOR	<i>Terms of Reference</i>
TOSS	<i>Total System Solution</i>
TOT	<i>Training of Trainers</i>

TPB	<i>Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/Sustainable Development Goals</i>
TPKSDA	<i>Tim Koordinasi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air/Coordinating Team for Water Resource Management</i>
TP PKK	<i>Tim Penggerak Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/The Driving Team For Family Welfare Empowerment</i>
TTS	<i>Timor Tengah Selatan/South Central Timor</i>
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UPT	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis/Technical Implementing Unit</i>
UPTD	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah/Regional Technical Implementing Unit</i>
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID ERAT	United States Agency for International Development <i>Tata Kelola Pemerintahan yang Efektif, Efisien, dan Kuat/USAID Project for Strengthening Government Effectiveness</i>
USAID PASTI	United States Agency for International Development Partnership to Accelerate Stunting Reduction in Indonesia
USAID SEGAR	United States Agency for International Development Sustainable Environmental Governance Across Regions
USAID SINAR	United States Agency for International Development Sustainable Energy for Indonesia’s Advancing Resilience
USG	United States Government
UU	<i>Undang-Undang/Law</i>
VAT	Value Added Tax
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WJDB	West Java, DKI Jakarta, Banten, and West Kalimantan
Wosusokas	Wonogiri, Sukoharjo, Solo, Karanganyar, and Sragen
WRCCVA	Water Resource Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
WQQ	Water Quality and Quantity
WRM	Water Resource Management
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
YPTD	Tirta Dharma Education Foundation
ZAMP	<i>Zona Air Minum Prima/Prime Drinking Water Zone</i>



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAID Indonesia Urban Resilient Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (USAID IUWASH Tangguh) is a five-year project to advance Indonesia's development goals in increasing access to safely managed drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in vulnerable urban areas and strengthening climate-resilient WASH services and water resources management (WRM). In close partnership with the Government of Indonesia (GOI), USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports Indonesia's work to achieve its Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets to ensure access to water and sanitation for all (SDG 6) and to make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable (SDG 11).

Using an Integrated Resilient IUWASH Systems (IRIS) approach—which aligns actions and incentives between upstream and downstream actors, while crowding in collaboration with key stakeholders through partnerships that accelerate the enabling environment and key enabling factors, such as finance and data—the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team will provide technical assistance to GOI, private sector and civil society stakeholders to achieve four objectives: 1) Strengthened WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing; 2) Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services; 3) Improved Water Resources Management to Support Resilient Drinking Water Services; and 4) Increased Adoption of Behaviors and Improved Women's Participation and Leadership Roles that Contribute to Improvements of WASH and WRM.

Through partnerships, finance, and data, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh project will help at least 1.5 million people access safely managed

## RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

USAID Indonesia Urban Resilient Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (IUWASH Tangguh) adalah proyek lima tahun untuk mempercepat pencapaian tujuan pembangunan Indonesia dalam meningkatkan akses air minum dan sanitasi aman, serta perilaku higiene (WASH) di daerah perkotaan yang rentan dan memperkuat layanan WASH dan pengelolaan sumber daya air (PSDA) yang berketahanan iklim. Bermitra dengan Pemerintah Indonesia, USAID IUWASH Tangguh mendukung upaya Indonesia untuk mencapai target Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) untuk memastikan akses air dan sanitasi untuk semua (Tujuan 6) dan menciptakan kota dan permukiman yang inklusif, aman, tangguh, dan berkelanjutan (Tujuan 11).

Menggunakan pendekatan Sistem IUWASH Tangguh Terintegrasi (IRIS/*Integrated Resilient IUWASH Systems*)—yang menyelaraskan tindakan dan insentif antara pelaku hulu dan hilir, bekerja sama dengan para pemangku kepentingan utama melalui kemitraan yang memperlancar lingkungan pendukung dan faktor pendukung utama, seperti keuangan dan data—tim USAID IUWASH Tangguh akan memberikan bantuan teknis kepada Pemerintah Indonesia, sektor swasta, dan pemangku kepentingan masyarakat untuk mencapai empat tujuan: 1) Penguatan Tata Kelola dan Pembiayaan Sektor WASH dan PSDA; 2) Peningkatan Akses Layanan Air Minum dan Sanitasi yang Aman, Berketahanan Iklim, dan Inklusif Masyarakat Miskin; 3) Peningkatan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air untuk Mendukung Layanan Air Minum yang Tangguh; dan 4) Peningkatan Adopsi Perilaku dan Peningkatan Partisipasi dan Peran Kepemimpinan Perempuan yang Berkontribusi pada Peningkatan WASH dan PSDA.

Melalui kemitraan, pembiayaan, dan data, proyek USAID IUWASH Tangguh akan membantu setidaknya 1,5 juta orang mendapatkan akses air

drinking water and at least one million people gain access to safe sanitation services.

This combined Fourth Quarter Year 2 and Annual Progress Report (APR) Year 2 covers the period of October 2022–September 2023. In Program Year 2 (PY2), the USAID IUWASH Tangguh program prioritized robust program management to facilitate project implementation across 38 assisted cities and districts in 10 provinces of Indonesia. The project team developed and evaluated the Annual Work Plan in collaboration with local government partners and national agencies. To ensure effective oversight and communication, leadership instituted a multi-layered meeting structure, comprising bi-weekly senior management meetings, internal coordination meetings led by Objective Leads, and quarterly meetings with the DAI home office Project Management Unit (PMU). These meetings served as platforms for discussing key issues such as project deliverables, staffing, and finance, as well as for resolving technical challenges that required national-level intervention.

In addition to programmatic activities, USAID IUWASH Tangguh placed strong emphasis on staff training and internal coordination to meet the project's high standards for operational compliance. Regional Offices held regular meetings, sometimes leveraging hybrid or virtual formats due to varying local conditions, to review work plan implementation, achievements, and activity coordination. Staffing remained close to the planned numbers, and the project adhered to USAID and DAI policies on non-discrimination and gender balance. For security, protocols were in place in accordance with the Country Security Plan, and the project maintained regular communication with the DAI Office of Global Security to monitor potential threats. Overall, the Program Management activities in PY2 demonstrated a comprehensive, well-coordinated approach to achieving the

minum aman dan setidaknya satu juta orang mendapatkan akses layanan sanitasi aman.

Gabungan Laporan Proyek Triwulan Keempat Tahun 2 dan Laporan Proyek Tahunan 2 mencakup periode Oktober 2022–September 2023. Di Tahun Kedua Proyek (PY2) ini, USAID IUWASH Tangguh memprioritaskan manajemen program yang kuat untuk mendukung pelaksanaan program di 38 kabupaten dan kota di 10 provinsi di Indonesia. Tim program menyusun dan mengevaluasi Rencana Kerja Tahunan melalui kolaborasi dengan mitra pemerintah dan lembaga di tingkat pusat. Untuk memastikan pemantauan dan komunikasi yang efektif, manajemen melakukan struktur pertemuan yang berlapis yang terdiri dari pertemuan dua mingguan untuk senior manajer, pertemuan koordinasi internal yang dipimpin para pimpinan tujuan (*objective leads*), dan pertemuan triwulanan dengan *Project Management Unit* DAI di home office. Pertemuan-pertemuan ini merupakan ajang untuk membahas berbagai isu penting, seperti capaian program, sumber daya manusia, dan keuangan, serta menyelesaikan tantangan teknis yang membutuhkan dukungan nasional.

Selain kegiatan keprograman, USAID IUWASH Tangguh menekankan pelatihan dan koordinasi internal bagi staf untuk mencapai standar ketaatan operasional program yang tinggi. Kantor regional melakukan pertemuan rutin, kadang dilakukan secara hibrid atau virtual karena berbagai kondisi setempat, untuk mengkaji pelaksanaan rencana kerja, capaian, dan koordinasi kegiatan. Perekrutan staf tetap mendekati jumlah yang direncanakan, dan proyek menaati kebijakan USAID dan DAI terkait non-diskriminasi dan keseimbangan gender. Untuk keamanan, protokol sesuai Rencana Keamanan Negara (*Country Security Plan*) telah diterapkan, dan proyek tetap melakukan komunikasi rutin dengan kantor DAI untuk Keamanan Global (*DAI Office of Global Security*) untuk memantau potensi ancaman. Secara keseluruhan, kegiatan manajemen program di PY2 menunjukkan pendekatan

project's objectives, whose progress is detailed below.

### **Objective I (Governance and Financing)**

During the second program year, the Objective I team made progress to develop and facilitate policies and regulations for improved WASH/WRM processes at national and local government levels. At the national level, the team coordinated with the SUPD II Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop regulations related to wastewater tariffs, wastewater service provider guidelines, and implementation of Minimum Service Standards (SPM). They held focus group discussions to agree on detailed action plans for drafting these policies. At the local level, the team facilitated the enactment of 25 regulations and policies across districts and cities to support improvements in drinking water, sanitation, and other cross-cutting issues. For example, they assisted with establishing a water supply company in Tangerang Selatan through regional regulation amendments. The team also expanded social accountability mechanisms to promote inclusivity in the WASH/WRM sectors, such as supporting the implementation of SP4N LAPOR! (National Public Service Complaint Management System) in Medan, Makassar and Barru. Technical guidelines for operators were issued through local government decrees. In North Sumatra and South Sulawesi the Objective I team collaborated with USAID ERAT to develop standard operating procedures, technical guidelines and to support the implementation of SP4N LAPOR!

In PY2 the Objective I team also focused on prioritizing pathways for passage and implementation of draft policies and regulations. At the national level, they followed up on activities to support the preparation of value-added tax exemption regulations for wastewater tariffs, including by facilitating a discussion session on VAT exemption for wastewater tariffs through the Indonesian

komprehensif dan terkoordinasi dengan baik untuk mencapai tujuan-tujuan proyek yang kemajuannya dijabarkan di bawah ini.

### **Tujuan I (Tata Kelola dan Pembiayaan)**

Selama tahun kedua program, tim Tujuan I membuat kemajuan untuk menyusun dan memfasilitasi kebijakan dan peraturan untuk proses peningkatan WASH/PSDA di tingkat nasional dan daerah. Di tingkat nasional, tim berkoordinasi dengan Direktorat SUPD II Kementerian Dalam Negeri untuk menyusun peraturan terkait tarif air limbah, panduan penyediaan layanan air limbah, dan pelaksanaan Standar Pelayanan Minimal (SPM). Mereka melakukan diskusi kelompok terpusat (FGD) untuk menyepakati detail rencana aksi untuk menyusun kebijakan-kebijakan tersebut. Di tingkat daerah, tim memfasilitasi penerbitan 25 peraturan dan kebijakan di seluruh kabupaten dan kota untuk mendukung peningkatan air minum, sanitasi, dan isu lintas sektor lainnya. Contohnya, mereka membantu pembentukan perusahaan air minum di Tangerang Selatan melalui amandemen peraturan daerah. Tim juga memperluas mekanisme akuntabilitas sosial untuk mendorong inklusifitas di sektor WASH/PSDA, seperti mendukung pelaksanaan SP4N LAPOR! (Sistem Informasi Manajemen Layanan Pengaduan Nasional) untuk menyelesaikan keluhan layanan di Medan, Makassar dan Barru. Panduan teknis untuk operator diterbitkan melalui surat keputusan/peraturan pemerintah daerah. Di Sumatera Utara dan Sulawesi Selatan, tim Tujuan I berkolaborasi dengan USAID ERAT untuk mengembangkan SOP, panduan teknis dan mendukung pelaksanaan SP4N LAPOR!

Di PY2, tim Tujuan I juga fokus untuk memprioritaskan jalan untuk meloloskan dan melaksanakan rancangan kebijakan dan peraturan. Di tingkat nasional, mereka menindaklanjuti kegiatan untuk mendukung penyiapan peraturan pembebasan pajak pertambahan nilai untuk tarif air limbah melalui Pameran dan Forum Air dan Air Limbah Indonesia. Hal ini mengaktifkan kembali diskusi

Water and Wastewater Exhibition and Forum. This reactivated discussion on the pending regulation via FORKALIM. Additionally, the team continued support for the Ministry of Finance's development of regulations on financing for WASH microcredit programs. At the local level, the Objective 1 team provided ongoing technical assistance to local governments for developing and enacting priority regulations in the WASH/WRM sectors. Examples include regulations on drinking water tariffs and scheduled desludging services in Surakarta, as well as governance guidelines for the regional public service agency unit managing wastewater in Gresik. By prioritizing and following through on near-term policy and regulatory opportunities at both national and local levels, the team aims to create frameworks that enable safe, sustainable, and equitable improvements in WASH and water resources management.

For WASH and WRM sector financing, the Objective 1 team exceeded targets by forming 9 public-private partnerships and leveraging approximately \$9 million in funds, surpassing goals by 7 projects and \$7 million respectively. These results derived from initiatives like microfinancing deals, coordination with private waste collectors, CSR-funded infrastructure, and tariff adjustments that enable cost recovery for service providers. The team continues providing transaction advisory services to link priority investments with financing sources, driving progress on WASH and water security goals.

In PY2 the WASH/WRM Finance Team worked to improve data flows to identify financial gaps in the WASH/WRM sectors. They utilized the PDAM Performance Matrix to evaluate operational, financial, and service aspects of utilities across five years. Additionally, the team conducted in-depth budget analyses for all 38 local governments using the APBD Tracking Tool to understand

tentang peraturan yang tertunda melalui FORKALIM. Selain itu, tim terus mendukung Kementerian Keuangan menyusun peraturan pembiayaan untuk program kredit mikro WASH. Di tingkat daerah, tim Tujuan 1 memberikan pendampingan teknis yang saat ini berlangsung kepada pemerintah daerah untuk menyusun dan menerbitkan peraturan prioritas di sektor WASH/PSDA. Contohnya meliputi peraturan tarif air minum dan layanan lumpur tinja di Surakarta, serta panduan tata kelola untuk unit penyedia layanan air limbah domestik di Gresik. Dengan memprioritaskan dan mengikuti peluang kebijakan dan peraturan terdekat baik di tingkat nasional dan daerah, tim bertujuan menciptakan kerangka yang mendukung peningkatan akses WASH yang aman, berlanjut, dan setara, serta pengelolaan sumber daya air.

Untuk pembiayaan sektor WASH dan PSDA, tim Tujuan 1 melebihi target dengan membentuk 9 kerja sama pemerintah dengan badan usaha dan menghasilkan dana sekitar \$9 juta, melebihi target yang ditetapkan yaitu 7 proyek dan masing-masing \$7 juta. Hasil ini diperoleh dari inisiatif seperti kesepakatan pembiayaan mikro, koordinasi dengan pengumpul limbah swasta, infrastruktur yang didanai CSR, dan penyesuaian tarif yang membantu penyedia layanan mencapai *cost recovery*. Tim juga terus menyediakan layanan penasihat transaksi (*transaction advisory services*) untuk menghubungkan investasi prioritas dengan sumber pembiayaan, mendorong kemajuan untuk mencapai target WASH dan keamanan air.

Di PY2, Tim Pembiayaan WASH/PSDA bekerja untuk memperbaiki alur data guna mengidentifikasi kesenjangan finansial di sektor WASH/PSDA. Mereka menggunakan matriks kinerja PDAM untuk mengevaluasi aspek operasional, keuangan, dan layanan PDAM selama lima tahun. Selain itu, tim juga melakukan analisis anggaran mendalam untuk semua 38 pemerintah daerah menggunakan alat APBD

allocations across relevant agencies and programs. The team found low budget ratios for sectors like drinking water and sanitation. The results of these financial flow evaluations have been integrated into PDAM Business Plans and shared through APBD workshops to encourage improved planning and budgeting.

The team also supported financial planning and analysis for local governments, utilities, and service providers, the Objective I team delivered integrated technical assistance. They conducted Project Identification workshops using Transaction Advisory Services (TAS) questionnaires to reveal potential investments and financing support needed. The team then performed TAS analysis on 122 projects (totaling over \$1 billion in potential partnerships), with 26 meeting viability criteria. The top 20 projects were selected for further transaction assistance in PY3. Additionally, the team aided PDAMs with tariff adjustments, leading to approved changes in Surakarta and Takalar. Support was also provided for business plan development, with Pematang Siantar and Simalungun's plans approved so far.

The team also made progress in identifying financing opportunities and creating project pipelines. They continued providing transaction advisory services to facilitate financing for priority WASH/WRM investments, such as supporting PDAM Surabaya in securing loans from PT SMI. The team also established partnerships with financing institutions like PT SMF to channel funds for WASH microcredit programs. At the local level, they facilitated microfinancing partnerships between PDAMs and regional banks to expand household connections. Additionally, the team secured over \$8 million in local government budget allocations for WASH/WRM initiatives through advocacy and technical support. A study was initiated to assess private sector participation opportunities in sanitation.

*Tracking* untuk memahami alokasi di seluruh lembaga dan program terkait. Tim menemukan rasio anggaran yang rendah untuk sektor-sektor seperti air minum dan sanitasi. Hasil evaluasi alur pembiayaan ini sudah diintegrasikan dalam rencana bisnis PDAM dan dibagikan melalui lokakarya PDAM untuk mendorong perencanaan dan penganggaran yang lebih baik.

Tim juga mendukung perencanaan dan analisis pembiayaan bagi pemerintah daerah, pengelola dan penyedia layanan, tim Tujuan I memberikan pendampingan teknis yang terintegrasi. Mereka melakukan lokakarya identifikasi proyek menggunakan kuesioner Layanan Penasihat Transaksi (*Transaction Advisory Services/TAS*) untuk mengidentifikasi potensi investasi dan dukungan pembiayaan yang diperlukan. Kemudian, tim melakukan analisis TAS untuk 122 proyek (potensi kemitraan total lebih dari \$1 miliar), dengan memenuhi 26 kriteria kelayakan. Dua puluh proyek tertinggi dipilih untuk mendapatkan pendampingan transaksi lanjutan di PY3. Selain itu, tim membantu PDAM menyesuaikan tarif yang menghasilkan perubahan tarif yang disetujui di Surakarta dan Takalar. Dukungan juga diberikan untuk penyusunan rencana bisnis, dengan rencana bisnis Pematang Siantar dan Simalungun telah disetujui sejauh ini.

Tim juga membuat kemajuan dalam mengidentifikasi peluang pembiayaan dan pembuatan daftar proyek. Mereka terus memberikan layanan penasihat transaksi untuk memfasilitasi pembiayaan bagi investasi WASH/PSDA prioritas, seperti membantu PDAM Surabaya mendapatkan pinjaman dari PT SMI. Tim juga membentuk kemitraan dengan lembaga keuangan seperti PT SMF untuk menyalurkan dana untuk program mikro kredit WASH. Di tingkat daerah, mereka memfasilitasi kemitraan pembiayaan mikro antara PDAM dan bank daerah untuk memperbanyak sambungan rumah. Selain itu, tim juga mendapatkan alokasi anggaran pemerintah daerah senilai lebih dari \$8 juta untuk inisiatif WASH/PSDA melalui advokasi dan dukungan teknis. Studi dilakukan

Under institutional capacity building for WASH/WRM, the Objective 1 team carried out training activities to increase capabilities of local governments and utilities. They facilitated workshops on developing gender-responsive work plans for coordination bodies like the PKP Working Group and technical offices. Training was also provided on implementing Minimum Service Standards using the AMSA e-SPM application. Additionally, the team organized APBD budget analysis workshops and discussions on the Governance Index (GODEX) to assess performance and inform planning.

Finally, the Objective 1 team worked on expanding mechanisms to promote social accountability and inclusivity, the Objective 1 team supported the development of public grievance redress services. They conducted assessments and planning workshops to implement social inclusion and public accountability (SIPA) mechanisms like SP4N LAPOR! in Makassar, Barru, Medan, and Deli Serdang. Technical guidelines were issued for operators through local government decrees.

In PY3, next steps include further regulatory support, Governance Index implementation, finalizing PDAM business plans, expanding project pipelines and financing deals, capacity building, and technical assistance for social inclusion mechanisms.

### **Objective 2a (Water Supply)**

In PY2, Objective 2a - Water Supply made significant progress in increasing access to safely managed and climate-resilient drinking water services in Indonesia.

A water utility's ability to provide critical services begins with the capacity of its staff. In PY2, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh water team, working together with the capacity building specialists, supported BTAM and Akatirta training centers across the country to

untuk menilai peluang partisipasi sektor swasta di sanitasi.

Di bawah ini peningkatan kapasitas untuk WASH/PSDA, tim Tujuan 1 melakukan pelatihan untuk meningkatkan kapabilitas pemerintah daerah dan pengelola layanan. Mereka memfasilitasi lokakarya penyusunan rencana kerja responsif gender untuk lembaga koordinasi seperti Kelompok Kerja PKP dan lembaga teknis. Training juga dilakukan untuk pelaksanaan Standar Pelayanan Minimal menggunakan aplikasi E-SPM AMSA. Selain itu, tim menyelenggarakan lokakarya analisis anggaran APBD dan diskusi *Governance Index* (Godex) untuk menilai kinerja dan memberi masukan terhadap perencanaan.

Terakhir, tim Tujuan 1 bekerja memperluas mekanisme untuk mendorong akuntabilitas sosial dan inklusivitas, tim Tujuan 1 mendukung pengembangan layanan untuk mengatasi keluhan. Mereka melakukan lokakarya penilaian dan perencanaan untuk melaksanakan mekanisme inklusi sosial dan akuntabilitas sosial (SIPA), seperti SP4N LAPOR! di Makassar, Barru, Medan, dan Deli Serdang. Panduan teknis diterbitkan untuk operator melalui surat keputusan/peraturan pemerintah daerah.

Di PY3, langkah selanjutnya adalah melanjutkan dukungan peraturan, pelaksanaan *Governance Index*, finalisasi rencana bisnis PDAM, memperluas daftar proyek dan kesepakatan pembiayaan, peningkatan kapasitas, dan dukungan teknis terhadap mekanisme inklusi sosial.

### **Tujuan 2a (Air Minum)**

Di PY2, Tujuan 2a—Air Minum membuat kemajuan penting dalam meningkatkan akses air minum aman dan layanan air minum berketangguhan iklim di Indonesia.

Kemampuan PDAM untuk menyediakan layanan penting bermula dari kapasitas stafnya. Di PY2, tim air minum USAID IUWASH Tangguh, melalui kerja sama dengan spesialis peningkatan kapasitas, mendukung BTAM dan pusat pelatihan Akatirta di seluruh Indonesia untuk

build both the capacity of their own trainers and 433 PDAM staff on topics including water safety planning, non-revenue water, business planning, energy efficiency, and chlorination systems. The team supported MoPWH to develop an occupational map and began implementing the Roadmap for HR Capacity-Building of Drinking Water. In PY3, the team will continue the trainings as well as advocating for the establishment of BTAM as a professional certification institution.

The water team also helped utilities develop approaches to improve operational and financial efficiencies. Together with Akatirta Malang, the team hosted 27 participants including 19 utility staff in its non-revenue water training and helped PDAM Magelang City obtain support to install pressure reducer valves to manage pressure distribution. In PDAM Sukoharjo, the mWater application was deployed to carry out a customer meter condition survey. Working with USAID SINAR, the team developed a plan to collaborate together on energy efficiency programs to take place in the first quarter of PY3, and a collaboration with Imagine H2O helped identify the SmartTerra platform as a solution to non-revenue water in Surabaya, Bogor, and Pontianak to be piloted in PY3.

In PY2, the water team began making strides to achieve its 100% coverage target in six PDAMs. In Pematang Siantar, Pontianak, Magelang, Salatiga, Malang, and Surabaya surveys and discussions helped identify households without piped water connections. All six cities committed to achieving 100% coverage, the first such commitments made by cities in Indonesia. In PY3, utilities will begin connection programs to add piping networks, promote connection campaigns to households, and identify alternative financing options to support infrastructure. In collaboration with Objective I – Governance, USAID IUWASH Tangguh engaged APEKSI (Indonesian Association of City Governments) to assure

meningkatkan kapasitas para pelatih mereka dan 433 staf PDAM mengenai topik yang meliputi rencana pengamanan air minum, air tak berekening, rencana bisnis, efisiensi energi, dan sistem klorinasi. Tim mendukung Kementerian PUPR untuk menyusun peta okupasi dan mulai melaksanakan peta jalan peningkatan kapasitas SDM air minum. Di PY3, tim akan melanjutkan pelatihan serta advokasi untuk pengembangan BTAM sebagai lembaga sertifikasi profesi.

Tim air minum juga membantu pengelola layanan mengembangkan pendekatan untuk meningkatkan efisiensi operasional dan pembiayaan. Bersama dengan Akatirta Malang, tim menyelenggarakan pelatihan air tak berekening dengan peserta 27 orang termasuk 19 staf PDAM dan membantu PDAM Kota Malang untuk mendapat dukungan untuk memasang *pressure reducer valves* untuk mengelola distribusi tekanan. Di PDAM Sukoharjo, aplikasi mWater digunakan dalam survei kondisi meter pelanggan. Bersama dengan USAID SINAR, tim menyusun rencana untuk berkolaborasi dalam pelaksanaan program energi efisiensi di triwulan pertama PY3, dan bekerja sama dengan Imagine H2O untuk mengidentifikasi platform SmartTerra sebagai solusi air tak berekening di Surabaya, Bogor, dan Pontianak, dan akan diujicoba di PY3.

Di PY2, tim air minum membuat kemajuan baik untuk mencapai target 100% cakupan di enam PDAM. Di Pematang Siantar, Pontianak, Magelang, Salatiga, Malang, dan Surabaya, survei dan diskusi membantu identifikasi rumah tangga yang belum tersambung air minum perpipaan. Semua enam kota berkomitmen untuk mencapai 100% cakupan, komitmen pertama yang dibuat oleh kota di Indonesia. Di PY3, PDAM akan mulai program sambungan untuk menambah jaringan perpipaan, mendorong kampanye sambungan ke rumah tangga, dan mengidentifikasi opsi pembiayaan alternatif untuk mendukung infrastruktur. Berkolaborasi dengan Tujuan I—Tata Kelola, USAID IUWASH Tangguh bekerja sama dengan APEKSI (Asosiasi

commitment in city government planning documents.

Ensuring raw water availability as the primary input into utility systems is critical and increasingly challenging as populations grow and climate change puts pressure on raw water usage. In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh's supported drinking water supply systems (*Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum – SPAM*) to: identify bulk water locations, continue ongoing regional SPAM treatment plant construction in Mamminasata and begin formation of the institution that will manage it, and identified tens of thousands of potential household customers to help drive demand and determine costs for bulk water. In Tangerang, the team assisted with the business plan to absorb raw water from SPAM Karian Serpong which will generate 3,200 lps once completed.

In Central Java, the water team supported an innovative, low-cost community-based chlorination system based on technology by US-based AquaClara Reach and in collaboration with a native Jakartan high-school student. In PY3, the "Hydrodoser" design will be replicated in other locations. With water utilities, USAID IUWASH Tangguh began implementing chlorination systems with 10 PDAMs including analyzing existing chlorination systems three of which are beginning their systems from scratch. While the GOI has a Chlorination System Technical Guide, initial assessments with partner PDAMs show a wide mix of system types, equipment standards, dosing regimens, and high variations in residual chlorine monitoring. Chlorination is a critical step required to reach USAID IUWASH Tangguh target of 1.5 million people accessing safely managed drinking water systems, and in PY3, the team will deliver the first tranche of 300,000 people towards this target and take steps to systematically improve chlorination practices that can be documented, referenced, and replicated by other PDAMs.

Pemerintah Kota Seluruh Indonesia) untuk memastikan komitmen dalam dokumen perencanaan pemerintah kota.

Memastikan ketersediaan air baku sebagai bahan utama sistem PDAM merupakan hal yang penting dan semakin menantang seiring dengan pertumbuhan penduduk dan perubahan iklim juga memberi tekanan pada penggunaan air baku. Di PY2, dukungan USAID IUWASH Tangguh terhadap Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum (SPAM) meliputi identifikasi lokasi air curah, melanjutkan pembangunan instalasi pengelolaan SPAM Mamminasata dan mulai pembentukan lembaga pengelolanya, dan identifikasi puluhan ribu rumah tangga calon pelanggan untuk mendorong permintaan dan menentukan biaya air baku. Di Tangerang, tim mendukung rencana bisnis untuk menyerap air baku dari SPAM Karian Serpong yang akan menghasilkan 3.200 lps jika sudah selesai.

Di Jawa Tengah, tim air minum mendukung sistem klorinasi berbasis masyarakat yang inovatif dan berbiaya rendah menggunakan teknologi dari AquaClara Reach yang berbasis di AS dan bekerja sama dengan siswa sekolah menengah di Jakarta. Di PY3, rancangan hydrodoser akan direplikasi di lokasi lain. Bersama dengan PDAM, USAID IUWASH Tangguh mulai melaksanakan sistem klorinasi di 10 PDAM termasuk analisis sistem klorinasi yang ada, di mana tiga di antaranya memulai sistem tersebut dari awal. Sementara Pemerintah Indonesia mempunyai panduan teknis sistem klorinasi, penilaian awal dengan PDAM mitra menunjukkan tipe sistem campuran yang luas, peralatan standar, regimen dosis, dan variasi tinggi pada monitoring klorin residu. Klorinasi merupakan langkah penting untuk mencapai target USAID IUWASH Tangguh, 1,5 juta orang mendapatkan akses air minum aman, dan di PY3, tim akan mendapatkan 300.000 orang pertama untuk mencapai target ini dan mengambil langkah untuk meningkatkan praktik klorinasi secara sistematis yang dapat didokumentasikan, dijadikan referensi, dan direplikasi oleh PDAM



While supporting partner PDAMs, the team will also explore revising national guidelines in support of national targets.

In PY2, the water team also initiated water quality and quantity monitoring (WQQ) activities in support of its SMDW target. The team began outlining a WQQ framework that models all functions within a water utility that it needs to carry out from intake to customer in order to meet standards. In PY3, the team will partner with PDAMs to institute standard operating procedures to carry out tasks including customer-level sample collection and testing of piped water, and sampling methods to ensure continuous service.

A comprehensive water safety plan (*rencana pengamanan air minum - RPAM*) helps assess risk to water sources, production, transmission, distribution, and services and is essential to ensure resiliency of water systems. In PY2, the team helped strengthen the National RPAM Secretariat including facilitating a field visit to a site in Malang District attended by multiple ministerial staff. At the local level, the team supported the completion of six RPAMs, while another 10 are under development towards the life of project target of 20 new RPAMs. In PY3, the team will initiate the other four RPAMs.

Zona air minum prima (ZAMP) is an approach to develop areas of high service delivery within a PDAM's service area by focusing on service improvement in small sub-networks, and then expanding those areas. In PY2, the water team initiated work in four cities to develop ZAMPs for an initial subset of around 560 households, and expand the existing ZAMP in Malang to cover more than the existing 20,000 households. In PY3, this work will be continued along with supporting national-level technical guidelines with MoPWH.

lain. Sembari mendukung PDAM mitra, tim juga akan menjajaki revisi panduan nasional untuk mencapai target nasional.

Di PY2, tim air minum juga menginisiasi kegiatan monitoring kualitas dan kuantitas air minum (WQQ) untuk mendukung target SMDW. Tim mulai membuat garis besar kerangka WQQ yang mengikuti semua fungsi PDAM yang perlu dilakukan mulai dari intake hingga pelanggan guna memenuhi standar. Di PY3, tim akan bermitra dengan PDAM untuk mengembangkan prosedur operasional standar untuk melaksanakan tugas-tugas yang meliputi pengumpulan sampel di tingkat pelanggan dan menguji air minum perpipaan, serta metode pengambilan sampel untuk memastikan layanan yang berkesinambungan.

Rencana Pengamanan Air Minum (RPAM) yang komprehensif membantu menilai risiko terhadap sumber air, produksi, transmisi, distribusi, dan layanan, serta penting untuk memastikan ketangguhan sistem air minum. Di PY2, tim membantu penguatan sekretariat nasional RPAM termasuk memfasilitasi kunjungan lapangan ke Kabupaten Malang yang diikuti berbagai staf kementerian. Di tingkat daerah, tim mendukung penyelesaian enam RPAM, sementara 10 sisanya masih dalam proses penyusunan untuk mencapai target selama periode proyek, yaitu 20 RPAM baru. Di PY3, tim akan menginisiasi empat RPAM lainnya.

Zona Air Minum Prima (ZAMP) merupakan pendekatan untuk mengembangkan area dengan penyediaan layanan tinggi dalam area layanan PDAM dengan fokus pada peningkatan layanan pada sub-jaringan kecil, dan kemudian memperluas area tersebut. Di PY2, tim air minum mulai bekerja di empat kota untuk mengembangkan ZAMP dengan jumlah awal sekitar 560 rumah tangga, dan memperluas ZAMP yang ada di Malang untuk mencakup lebih dari 20.000 rumah tangga saat ini. Di PY3, pekerjaan ini akan terus berlanjut dengan dukungan panduan teknis tingkat nasional bersama dengan Kementerian PUPR.

Ongoing monitoring, learning, and innovation will help ensure long term sustainability of USAID IUWASH Tangguh interventions. In PY2, the team supported the finalization of the PDAM Index baseline, which identified areas for improvement across partner PDAMs, including for categorizing which PDAMs meet the GOI SMDW standard for water quality. The key takeaway is that half of partner PDAMs fail to meet at least one criteria for meeting the quality standard. USAID IUWASH Tangguh has already begun helping to improve through a number of approaches already described above. In PY3, the team will continue to track progress as well as work on streamlined integrated tools together with the MoPWH.

### **Objective 2b (Sanitation)**

In PY2, Objective 2b - Sanitation made significant strides in expanding access to safely managed and climate-resilient sanitation services in Indonesia.

The team facilitated the ongoing development of the sanitation capacity-building roadmap to support mapping competency-based capacity needs for sanitation operators through consultations with stakeholders and FGDs that identified limited workforce capacity and the positioning of BTS and BPSDM as certification bodies.

A major achievement was the expansion of the Forum Komunikasi Air Limbah (FORKALIM) membership base from 38 to 44 local governments. FORKALIM plays a pivotal role in knowledge exchange and capacity building on sanitation. The activity's twinning program showed UPTDs Gresik and Bekasi helping non-USAID IUWASH Tangguh cities West Sumbawa, Semarang, and Lumajang improve their sanitation operations.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided technical assistance to improve the performance of sanitation service providers. In PY2, this

Monitoring, pembelajaran, dan inovasi yang sedang berlangsung akan memastikan keberlanjutan jangka panjang intervensi USAID IUWASH Tangguh. Di PY2, tim mendukung finalisasi baseline indeks PDAM, yang mengidentifikasi area yang perlu peningkatan di mitra-mitra PDAM, termasuk kategorisasi PDAM mana yang memenuhi standar SMDW Pemerintah Indonesia untuk kualitas air minum. Hasil kuncinya adalah setengah dari PDAM mitra gagal memenuhi setidaknya satu kriteria standar kualitas. USAID IUWASH Tangguh telah mulai membantu upaya peningkatan melalui berbagai pendekatan yang dijelaskan di atas. Di PY3, tim akan terus memantau perkembangan serta mengerjakan alat-alat yang terintegrasi dan ramping bersama dengan Kementerian PUPR.

### **Tujuan 2b (Sanitasi)**

Di PY2, Tujuan 2b—Sanitasi membuat kemajuan penting untuk memperluas akses sanitasi aman dan layanan sanitasi berketangguhan iklim di Indonesia.

Tim memfasilitasi pengembangan peta jalan peningkatan kapasitas sanitasi yang saat ini sedang berjalan untuk mendukung pemetaan kebutuhan kapasitas berbasis kompetensi operator sanitasi melalui konsultasi dengan para pemangku kepentingan dan FGD yang mengidentifikasi kapasitas tenaga kerja yang masih terbatas dan posisi BTS dan BPSDM sebagai lembaga sertifikasi.

Salah satu capaian besar yang didapat adalah penambahan anggota Forum Komunikasi Air Limbah (FORKALIM) dari 38 pemerintah daerah menjadi 44. FORKALIM memainkan penting dalam pertukaran pengetahuan dan peningkatan kapasitas sanitasi. Kegiatan program *twinning* menunjukkan UPTD Gresik dan Bekasi yang membantu kota non-dampingan USAID IUWASH Tangguh, Sumbawa Barat, Semarang, dan Lumajang untuk meningkatkan operasional sanitasi mereka.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh memberikan pendampingan teknis untuk meningkatkan kinerja penyedia layanan sanitasi. Di PY2,

included supporting 17 existing UPTDs and supporting 3 UPTDs to upgrade to BLUD status for more flexible financial management. Additionally, the team supported readiness criteria for 5 PDAMs to potentially manage wastewater services. The Objective 2b team conducted thorough assessments of 33 wastewater treatment plants (IPLTs) to evaluate operations, maintenance, and climate risks. This informs recommendations for enhancing IPLT functionality and climate resilience. For instance, improvements were advised for the frequently flooded IPLT Cibinong in Bogor based on climate adaptation analysis.

For septage desludging, the team conducted activities to support LLTT implementation in 27 cities/districts, including reviewing regulations, rehabilitating IPLTs (communal wastewater treatment plants), developing SOPs, promoting LLTT services, calculating tariffs, establishing customer databases, installing management information systems, and facilitating partnerships between UPTDs and BUMDs/PDAMs. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to support two local government partners to prepare readiness criteria for potential funding through the Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) program supported by the World Bank. These efforts aim to expand LLTT as a service model to help achieve safely managed sanitation targets.

The team supported service expansions including developing guidance and technical notes for the Sanitation System Vulnerability Assessment (SSVA) to introduce climate resilience for safely managed sanitation. For the IPLT in Cibinong, the sanitation team recommended redesigning the facility to be more adaptive to climate risks like flooding. Additionally, operational improvements were made to IPLTs in several locations based on assessments, such as building drainage ditches and walls in Bogor and rehabilitating tanks in DKI Jakarta. These efforts aim to establish

dukungan ini meliputi membantu 17 UPTD yang ada dan mendukung perubahan status 3 UPTD menjadi BLUD agar dapat mengelola keuangan dengan lebih leluasa. Selain itu, tim mendukung kriteria kesiapan 5 PDAM yang berpotensi mengelola layanan air limbah. Tim Tujuan 2b melakukan penilaian menyeluruh di 33 Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja (IPLT) untuk mengevaluasi operasional, pemeliharaan, dan risiko terkait iklim. Hal ini memberikan masukan rekomendasi peningkatan fungsi IPLT dan ketangguhan iklim. Contohnya, berdasarkan analisis adaptasi iklim, perbaikan disarankan dilakukan untuk IPLT Cibinong di Bogor yang sering banjir.

Untuk penyedotan lumpur tinja, tim melakukan kegiatan untuk mendukung pelaksanaan LLTT di 27 kota/kabupaten, termasuk meninjau peraturan, rehabilitasi IPLT (instalasi pengelolaan air limbah komunal), menyusun SOP, mempromosikan layanan LLTT, menghitung tarif, membuat database pelanggan, memasang sistem informasi manajemen, dan memfasilitasi kemitraan UPTD dan BUMD/PDAM. USAID IUWASH Tangguh mendukung Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat untuk mendukung dua pemerintah daerah mitra menyiapkan kriteria kesiapan untuk mendapatkan pendanaan melalui program *Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS)* yang didukung Bank Dunia. Upaya ini bertujuan memperluas LLTT sebagai model layanan untuk membantu mencapai target sanitasi aman.

Tim mendukung perluasan layanan termasuk penyusunan panduan dan lembar teknis Kajian Kerentanan Sistem Sanitasi (*Sanitation System Vulnerability Assessment/SSVA*) untuk mengenalkan ketangguhan iklim sanitasi aman. Untuk IPLT di Cibinong, tim sanitasi merekomendasikan desain ulang fasilitas agar lebih adaptif terhadap risiko iklim, seperti banjir. Selain itu, peningkatan operasional dilakukan di beberapa IPLT di beberapa lokasi berdasarkan penilaian, seperti saluran pembuangan bangunan dan tembok di Bogor dan rehabilitasi tangki di DKI Jakarta. Upaya ini bertujuan membuat

more climate-resilient and sustainable sanitation service models.

The team developed a Sanitation Index (Sandex) baseline to measure the performance of sanitation management at the local government level. Baseline data was collected for 38 locations, showing an average score of 40.7% (50% for sites previously supported by USAID and 31% for sites new to USAID support) based on indicators for institutions, regulations, finances, coverage, and operations. The team uploaded the results to mWater. The team also supported developing a Sanitation Roadmap (RSP) for South Sulawesi Province to help achieve the 2030 target of 15% safely managed sanitation access.

### **Objective 3 (Water Resources Management)**

In PY2, the project raised awareness of climate change impacts on water availability. It coordinated discussions and events with national, provincial, and local stakeholders, including key government ministries. The project initiated climate change vulnerability assessments (CCVAs) in 5 regions, collecting data and engaging local governments and utilities in North Sumatra and Central Java. It initiated CCVAs through participatory kick-off meetings to ensure stakeholder involvement and understanding.

The project also focused on partnerships for on-the-ground watershed protection. In West Kalimantan, it collaborated with palm oil companies and authorities on forest rehabilitation. In Central Java, it worked with corporate social responsibility programs to build infiltration ponds that recharge springs. By end of PY2, the project provided training on climate resilience and watershed management to nearly 1,000 individuals nationwide. This will promote sustainable approaches to safeguarding vital water resources.

model sanitasi yang lebih berketangguhan iklim dan berlanjut.

Tim menyusun baseline *Sanitation Index* (Sandex) untuk mengukur kinerja pengelolaan sanitasi di tingkat daerah. Data baseline yang dikumpulkan dari 38 lokasi menunjukkan skor rata-rata 40,7% (50% untuk lokasi yang pernah didukung USAID dan 31% untuk lokasi dukungan USAID yang baru) berdasarkan indikator kelembagaan, keuangan, cakupan, dan operasional. Tim mengunggah hasilnya ke mWater. Tim juga mendukung penyusunan peta jalan sanitasi bagi Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan untuk mencapai target 15% sanitasi aman di tahun 2030.

### **Tujuan 3 (Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air)**

Di PY2, proyek meningkatkan kesadaran tentang dampak perubahan iklim terhadap ketersediaan air. Proyek mengkoordinasi diskusi dan kegiatan dengan pemangku kepentingan di tingkat nasional, provinsi, dan daerah, termasuk kementerian kunci. Proyek melakukan Kajian Kerentanan Perubahan Iklim (*Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment/CCVA*) di 5 wilayah, mengumpulkan data dan melibatkan pemerintah daerah serta pengelola layanan di Sumatra Utara dan Jawa Tengah. Proyek menginisiasi CCVA melalui pertemuan perdana yang partisipatif untuk memastikan keterlibatan dan pemahaman pemangku kepentingan.

Proyek juga fokus pada kemitraan untuk perlindungan daerah aliran sungai di lapangan. Di Kalimantan Barat, proyek berkolaborasi dengan perusahaan sawit dan pihak yang berwenang dalam rehabilitasi hutan. Di Jawa Tengah, proyek bekerja dengan program tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan untuk membangun sumur resapan yang mengisi kembali mata air. Hingga akhir PY2, proyek melakukan pelatihan ketangguhan iklim dan pengelolaan daerah aliran sungai bagi hampir 1.000 orang di seluruh Indonesia. Ini juga akan mendorong pendekatan yang berlanjut untuk menjaga sumber daya air yang penting.

To raise awareness on climate change impacts, the Objective 3 team began in-depth coordination with three key directorates within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, namely the Directorate of Planning and Control of Watershed Management, the Directorate of Inland Waters and Mangrove Rehabilitation, and the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation. The aim was to strategically align programming with the ministry's priorities and policies related to watershed management and building climate resilience. Messaging and collaboration reached diverse stakeholders across multiple sectors, including local governments, communities, water utilities, and the private sector. Awareness-raising spanned various platforms, from CCVA kick-off meetings to identifying potential watershed improvement activities with the Directorate of Planning and Control of Watershed Management.

The CCVAs included the Mebidang cluster in North Sumatra, the Kapuas cluster in West Kalimantan, the Wosusokas cluster in Central Java, the Pasuruan cluster in East Java, and the Mamminasata cluster in South Sulawesi. While initiating these at the local level, the national team actively involved Bappenas, KLHK, and the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation (KLHK) and the Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management (CCROM) to align the methodology.

The team implemented targeted on-the-ground watershed protection and rehabilitation measures to promote sustainable landscapes, newly introduced in PY2. In West Kalimantan, it organized a workshop with diverse stakeholders to discuss protection of the Kapuas River watershed. Ideas emerged around land and forest restoration and establishing a raw water reservoir. USAID IUWASH Tangguh engaged in partnership with USAID SEGAR to implement sustainable landscape related activities. The pilot project

Untuk meningkatkan kesadaran tentang dampak perubahan iklim, tim Tujuan 3 melakukan koordinasi mendalam dengan tiga direktorat kunci di Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, yaitu Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengendalian Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai, Direktorat Perairan Data dan Rehabilitasi Mangrove, dan Direktorat Adaptasi Perubahan iklim. Tujuannya adalah menyelaraskan program secara strategis dengan prioritas dan kebijakan kementerian terkait pengelolaan daerah aliran sungai dan membangun ketangguhan iklim. Penyampaian pesan dan kolaborasi menjangkau beragam pemangku kepentingan di berbagai sektor, termasuk pemerintah daerah, masyarakat, PDAM, dan pihak swasta. Peningkatan kesadaran mencakup berbagai platform, mulai dari pertemuan perdana CCVA hingga mengidentifikasi potensi kegiatan peningkatan daerah aliran sungai dengan Direktorat Perencanaan dan Pengendalian Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai.

CCVA meliputi cluster Mebidang di Sumatra Utara, cluster Kapuas di Kalimantan Barat, cluster Wosusokas di Jawa Tengah, cluster Pasuruan di Jawa Timur, dan cluster Mamminasata di Sulawesi Selatan. Sembari menginisiasi upaya ini di tingkat daerah, tim nasional secara aktif melibatkan Bappenas, KLHK, dan Direktorat Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (KLHK), serta Pusat Pengelolaan Risiko dan Peluang Iklim (*Center for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management/CCROM*) untuk menyelaraskan metodologi.

Tim melaksanakan perlindungan daerah aliran sungai di lapangan tertarget dan upaya rehabilitasi untuk mendorong *sustainable landscape* yang baru dikenalkan di PY2. Di Kalimantan Barat, tim menyelenggarakan lokakarya dengan berbagai pemangku kepentingan untuk membahas perlindungan DAS Sungai Kapuas. Ide muncul sekitar restorasi lahan dan hutan serta membangun bendungan air baku. USAID IUWASH Tangguh bermitra dengan USAID SEGAR untuk melaksanakan kegiatan terkait *sustainable landscape*. Proyek uji

will be implemented in West Kalimantan where there is a potential co-location of both programs. In NTT, the project engaged with local authorities to develop a watershed conservation plan specifying locations, vegetation, community roles, and timeframes for activities. In Central Java, the project collaborated with corporate social responsibility programs to construct infiltration ponds within spring recharge zones in Temanggung District, where springs provide raw water supply.

In PY2, the Objective 3 team also carried out extensive training programs focused on building local capacity for improved watershed management, climate change adaptation, and sustainable landscapes. The team conducted classroom and field training sessions on topics like digital water monitoring, catchment delineation, conservation, and use of management information systems. Participants included local governments, communities, and water utilities, among others. Examples of training locations included Blitar, Temanggung, Bogor, and North Sumatra. By the end of PY2, the project had provided training to nearly 1,000 individuals nationwide, equipping them with strengthened skills and knowledge for implementing climate-resilient watershed management practices on the ground.

To increase accountability and equity in WRM, the team worked extensively to establish and strengthen inclusive, multi-stakeholder platforms such as watershed forums and working groups that integrated diverse stakeholders from government, communities, utilities, and the private sector. These spanned locations from West Kalimantan to NTT to enhance coordination at national, provincial, and local levels. The project also collaborated closely with social inclusion experts to integrate gender considerations into all aspects of programming, including training curriculums and event participation. Additionally, it provided hands-on support to local water

coba ini akan dilakukan di Kalimantan Barat di mana ada potensi untuk kedua program tersebut bekerja di lokasi yang sama. Di NTT, proyek bekerja sama dengan pihak berwenang setempat untuk menyusun rencana konservasi daerah aliran sungai yang secara khusus menyebutkan lokasi, vegetasi, peran masyarakat, dan kerangka waktu kegiatan. Di Jawa Tengah, proyek bekerja sama dengan program tanggung jawab sosial untuk membangun sumur resapan dalam zona pengisian kembali mata air di Kabupaten Temanggung, di mana mata air menyediakan air baku.

Di PY2, tim Tujuan 3 juga melakukan program training yang ekstensif dengan fokus pada peningkatan kapasitas lokal untuk pengelolaan daerah aliran sungai yang lebih baik, adaptasi perubahan iklim, dan *sustainable landscape*. Tim menyelenggarakan sesi pelatihan dalam kelas dan di lapangan untuk topik-topik seperti pemantauan air secara digital, delineasi imbuhan, konservasi, dan penggunaan sistem informasi manajemen. Pesertanya antara lain meliputi pemerintah daerah, masyarakat, dan PDAM. Contohnya, lokasi training meliputi Blitar, Temanggung, Bogor, dan Sumatra Utara. Hingga akhir PY2, proyek melatih hampir 1.000 orang di seluruh Indonesia, membekali mereka dengan keterampilan dan pengetahuan yang kuat tentang pelaksanaan praktik pengelolaan daerah aliran sungai yang berketangguhan iklim di lapangan.

Untuk meningkatkan akuntabilitas dan kesetaraan di WRM, tim bekerja secara ekstensif untuk membentuk dan memperkuat platform multi-pihak yang inklusif, seperti forum DAS dan kelompok kerja yang mengintegrasikan berbagai pemangku kepentingan mulai dari pemerintah, masyarakat, pengelola layanan, dan sektor swasta. Upaya ini dilakukan mulai dari Kalimantan Barat hingga NTT untuk meningkatkan koordinasi tingkat nasional, provinsi, dan daerah. Proyek juga bekerja sama erat dengan ahli inklusi sosial untuk mengintegrasikan pertimbangan gender dalam semua aspek program, termasuk kurikulum pelatihan dan partisipasi kegiatan. Selain itu,

utilities in North Sumatra and NTT to develop management information systems using the mWater platform. This improved monitoring and public access to crucial water resource data.

To improve climate information, the team collaborated with Indonesia's meteorological agency BMKG to incorporate climate data into the climate change vulnerability assessments. The project also identified the types of information needed by water utilities and watershed stakeholders for planning. In North Sumatra, it partnered with BMKG and local stakeholders to conduct a climate field school, equipping farmers and other community members with weather monitoring tools and knowledge. The project further assisted water utilities, such as in Malang, with installing early warning systems for extreme weather to improve climate resilience. In South Sulawesi, the team collaborated with the local water utility PDAM to monitor water quantity and quality parameters at an intake facility using simple methods. In NTT, the project engaged communities in basic water quality testing for awareness-raising. It also worked extensively to equip water utilities across regions with management information systems using the mWater platform. These initiatives enhanced data collection, monitoring, and information-sharing between project partners, government authorities, communities, and other stakeholders.

In PY2, the Objective 3 team worked to strengthen the enabling environment for improved watershed management nationwide. It conducted gap analyses to inform regulatory improvements in locations like North Sumatra and NTT. The project also initiated partnerships with government agencies on various guidance documents, including watershed management manuals and academic papers on strengthening policies. It further began identifying opportunities to implement

proyek memberikan dukungan langsung bagi PDAM di Sumatra Utara dan NTT untuk mengembangkan sistem informasi manajemen menggunakan platform mWater. Ini meningkatkan pemantauan dan akses publik terhadap dapat sumber daya air yang penting.

Untuk meningkatkan informasi iklim, tim berkolaborasi dengan BMKG untuk memasukkan data iklim dalam kajian kerentanan perubahan iklim. Proyek juga mengidentifikasi jenis dan informasi yang diperlukan PDAM dan pemangku kepentingan daerah aliran sungai untuk perencanaan. Di Sumatra Utara, proyek bermitra dengan BMKG dan pemangku kepentingan setempat untuk melakukan sekolah lapangan iklim, membekali petani dan anggota masyarakat lainnya dengan alat dan pengetahuan pemantauan cuaca. Proyek juga terus mendukung PDAM, seperti di Malang, untuk memasang sistem peringatan dini cuaca ekstrem untuk meningkatkan ketangguhan iklim. Di Sulawesi Selatan, tim berkolaborasi dengan PDAM untuk memantau parameter kuantitas dan kualitas air di sarana *intake* menggunakan metode sederhana. Di NTT, proyek bekerja sama dengan masyarakat dalam pengujian kualitas air dasar untuk meningkatkan kesadaran mereka. Proyek juga bekerja secara ekstensif untuk membekali PDAM di seluruh wilayah dengan sistem informasi manajemen menggunakan platform mWater. Inisiatif ini meningkatkan pengumpulan data, monitoring, dan berbagi informasi antar mitra proyek, pemerintah, masyarakat, dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya.

Di PY3, tim Tujuan 3 bekerja untuk menguatkan lingkungan pendukung untuk meningkatkan pengelolaan daerah aliran sungai di seluruh Indonesia. Tim melakukan analisis kesenjangan untuk memberi masukan terhadap peningkatan peraturan, seperti di Sumatra Utara dan NTT. Proyek juga membentuk kemitraan dengan lembaga pemerintahan terkait berbagai dokumen panduan, termasuk panduan pengelolaan daerah aliran sungai dan naskah akademik tentang penguatan kebijakan. Tim mulai mengidentifikasi

payment for ecosystem services schemes that incentivize watershed protection across sectors.

Finally, the project focused on integrating climate resilience and water resource management into government planning and budgeting processes at national and sub-national levels. It collaborated with Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry on incorporating watershed considerations into national development plans and frameworks. The project also ensured climate risks were addressed in local plans, such as through coordination on Regional Raw Water Supply System designs.

These activities will serve as the foundation for significant targets for PY3, including leveraging over \$1 million in financing for WRM/Climate Change.

#### **Objective 4 (Social Behavior Change and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion)**

In PY2, Objective 4 made significant strides in promoting improved hygiene practices, inclusive decision-making, and resilient WASH behaviors in Indonesia.

A key achievement was the completion of formative research to inform data-driven social and behavior change communication strategies. This provided insights into barriers, motivators, and effective communication channels related to hygiene, sanitation, and water resource management. The Objective 4 team developed SBC strategies targeted to sustainable sanitation systems by completing the formative research and finalizing the report. Based on the findings, the team determined the key messages of "Tetangga Panutan" and "Jaga Sumber Air" to promote hygiene behaviors, safely managed water and sanitation, and water resources management. The team started developing the SBC strategies using these messages to foster sustainable practices, improve hygiene, and accelerate achievement of safely managed

peluang untuk melaksanakan skema pembayaran untuk jasa ekosistem yang memberi insentif bagi perlindungan daerah aliran sungai di semua sektor.

Terakhir, proyek fokus pada integrasi ketangguhan iklim dan pengelolaan sumber daya air ke dalam proses perencanaan dan penganggaran pemerintah di tingkat nasional dan daerah. Proyek berkolaborasi dengan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan memasukkan pertimbangan daerah aliran sungai ke dalam kerangka dan rencana pembangunan nasional. Proyek memastikan risiko iklim dibahas dalam rencana daerah, seperti melalui koordinasi rancangan sistem penyediaan air baku daerah.

Kegiatan ini menjadi dasar untuk target penting PY3, termasuk mendapatkan dana lebih dari \$1 juta untuk membiayai WRM/Perubahan Iklim.

#### **Tujuan 4 (Perubahan Perilaku Sosial dan Kesetaraan Gender dan Inklusi Sosial)**

Di PY2, Tujuan 4 membuat kemajuan penting dalam mempromosikan praktik higiene yang lebih baik, pengambilan keputusan yang inklusif, dan perilaku WASH yang tangguh di Indonesia.

Salah satu capaian kuncinya adalah menyelesaikan studi formatif untuk memberi masukan strategi komunikasi perubahan perilaku dan sosial yang berbasis data. Hal ini memberi gambaran tentang tantangan, motivator, dan kanal komunikasi yang efektif terkait praktik higiene, sanitasi, dan pengelolaan sumber daya air. Tim Tujuan 4 menyusun strategi SBC yang menargetkan sistem sanitasi yang berkelanjutan dengan menyelesaikan studi formatif dan finalisasi laporan. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, tim menentukan pesan kunci "Tetangga Panutan" dan "Jaga Sumber Air" untuk mendorong perilaku higiene, air minum dan sanitasi aman, serta pengelolaan sumber daya air. Tim mulai menyusun strategi SBC menggunakan pesan ini untuk mendorong praktik yang berlanjut, meningkatkan higiene, dan mempercepat pencapaian air minum dan sanitasi



drinking water and sanitation. Moving forward, the team aims to utilize the strategic messaging approaches in campaigns that combine "Tetangga Panutan" and "Jaga Sumber Air" to encourage community involvement in protecting water resources.

To increase household demand for WASH Services, the Objective 4 team supported participatory assessment and triggering in 38 districts/cities encompassing 76 subdistricts. The support included conducting assessments, developing community action plans, promoting handwashing and sanitation service connections. The team also implemented the first community-based approach activities for water resources management in NTT, involving the community in trend analysis, mapping, risk analysis, and quick action planning.

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Objective 4 team supported local governments in implementing STBM through activities like triggering and action planning as well as by facilitating their participation in the national STBM awards and coordination meetings to share experiences accelerating ODF, promoting hygiene behaviors, and achieving safely managed water and sanitation.

The Objective 4 team completed data collection for the baseline survey on handwashing with soap and initiated analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of conditions, knowledge, and practices. The baseline survey results show that only 7.6 percent of respondents currently practice handwashing with soap. Based on the findings, the team is developing targeted promotion strategies emphasizing proper handwashing technique, as only 17.5 percent demonstrated proper handwashing techniques at critical times such as after handling animals and before feeding a child.

To increase engagement and demand for WASH services, the Objective 4 team

aman. Ke depan, tim bertujuan untuk menggunakan pendekatan penyampaian pesan yang strategis dengan menggabungkan "Tetangga Panutan" dan "Jaga Sumber Air" untuk mendorong keterlibatan masyarakat dalam melindungi sumber daya air.

Untuk meningkatkan permintaan rumah tangga akan layanan WASH, tim Tujuan 4 mendukung pengkajian partisipatif dan pemicuan di 38 kabupaten/kota yang meliputi 76 kecamatan. Dukungan tersebut mencakup pengkajian, penyusunan rencana kerja masyarakat, promosi cuci tangan pakai sabun dan sambungan layanan sanitasi. Tim juga melaksanakan kegiatan berbasis masyarakat yang pertama untuk pengelolaan sumber daya air di NTT, melibatkan masyarakat dalam analisis tren, pemetaan, analisis risiko, dan perencanaan rencana cepat.

Di PY2, Tujuan 4 USAID IUWASH Tangguh mendukung pemerintah daerah untuk melaksanakan STBM melalui kegiatan seperti pemicuan dan pembuatan rencana aksi serta memfasilitasi partisipasi mereka di acara STBM Awards tingkat nasional dan pertemuan koordinasi untuk berbagi pengalaman mempercepat ODF, mempromosikan perilaku hygiene, dan mencapai air minum dan sanitasi aman.

Tim Tujuan 4 menyelesaikan pengumpulan data untuk survei baseline cuci tangan pakai sabun dan melakukan analisis untuk memberikan pemahaman komprehensif tentang kondisi, pengetahuan, dan praktik. Hasil survei baseline menunjukkan hanya 7,6 persen responden saat ini melakukan cuci tangan pakai sabun. Berdasarkan temuan ini, tim menyusun strategi promosi tertarget yang menekankan teknik cuci tangan pakai sabun karena hanya 17,5 persen yang menunjukkan hal ini dan rendahnya pengetahuan tentang waktu penting, seperti setelah memegang hewan dan sebelum memberi makan anak.

Untuk meningkatkan keterlibatan dan permintaan layanan WASH, tim Tujuan 4

developed campaigns using the “Tetangga Panutan” message and supported operators with marketing and promotions. The team increased PDAM Malang’s awareness of marketing needs for the upcoming regular desludging program by providing training and developing a launch plan. When PDAM Surakarta encountered customer resistance to their existing program, the team helped identify reasons like lack of awareness that fees were already being charged and inflexible scheduling. To address these, the team provided recommendation documents and template content for PDAM Surakarta to use in educating customers. For PDAM Makassar, the team localized “Tetangga Panutan” promotional content to fit the local culture in preparation for their regular desludging launch. Across operators, the team aimed to boost customer engagement by enhancing capacity for and providing ongoing support with marketing and promotional activities.

To mainstream gender and ensure women's involvement in decision-making, the Objective 4 team engaged in several efforts aligned with the GESI strategy. The team facilitated workshops for 25 districts/cities to develop gender mainstreaming work plans, which help implement the GESI strategy by increasing commitment and coordination. The team trained gender drivers on gender responsive budgeting and planning to build knowledge and skills for developing key documents that guide gender responsive programming. The Objective 4 colleagues collaborated with the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment to adjust plans and focus more on capacity building over guidelines development. At the ministerial level, the team coordinated with the gender working groups of the Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Environment and Forestry to strategize approaches for mainstreaming gender into WASH and WRM. Through these capacity building, work planning, budgeting, and coordination efforts,

membuat kampanye menggunakan pesan “Tetangga Panutan” dan membantu operator untuk pemasaran dan promosi. Tim meningkatkan kesadaran PDAM Malang tentang kebutuhan pemasaran untuk program layanan lumpur tinja terjadwal yang akan datang dengan menyediakan pelatihan dan menyusun rencana peluncuran layanan. Ketika PDAM Surakarta menghadapi penolakan dari pelanggan untuk program mereka saat ini, tim membantu identifikasi alasannya, seperti kurangnya kesadaran bahwa biaya sudah ditagihkan dan penjadwalan yang kurang fleksibel. Untuk mengatasi hal ini, tim memberikan dokumen rekomendasi dan templat konten yang dapat digunakan PDAM Surakarta untuk mengedukasi pelanggan. Bagi PDAM Makassar, tim melokalkan konten promosi “Tetangga Panutan” agar sesuai dengan budaya setempat dalam rangka menyiapkan peluncuran layanan lumpur tinja terjadwal. Di seluruh operator, tim mendorong keterlibatan dengan pelanggan dengan meningkatkan kapasitas dan terus memberikan dukungan kegiatan pemasaran dan promosi.

Untuk mengarusutamakan gender dan memastikan keterlibatan perempuan dalam pengambilan keputusan, tim Tujuan 4 terlibat dalam beberapa upaya yang selaras dengan strategi GESI. Tim memfasilitasi lokakarya untuk 25 kabupaten/kota untuk menyusun rencana kerja pengarusutamaan gender, yang membantu pelaksanaan strategi GESI dengan meningkatkan komitmen dan koordinasi. Tim melatih *gender driver* tentang penganggaran dan perencanaan yang reponsif gender untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan pembuatan dokumen kunci yang memandu program yang reponsif gender. Rekan-rekan Tujuan 4 berkolaborasi dengan Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan untuk menyesuaikan rencana dan fokus pada peningkatan kapasitas selama penyusunan panduan. Di tingkat kementerian, tim berkoordinasi dengan kelompok kerja gender di Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan untuk menyusun strategi pendekatan pengarusutamaan gender dalam

the Objective 4 team aimed to accelerate gender integration and women's leadership.

### **Project Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Team for USAID IUWASH Tangguh implemented several successful initiatives in PY2. The MEL Team designed and piloted a beneficiary feedback mechanism to gather insights from participants engaged in key program activities such as developing performance indices, capacity building for water resource management, participatory assessments, gender mainstreaming workshops, and WASH financing. The feedback showed these activities were highly relevant and impactful for beneficiaries, with no negative feedback or ethical issues reported. Additionally, the MEL Team planned and facilitated the first national Pause and Reflect workshop with participants from USAID, Government of Indonesia, and other program partners. The 2-day workshop generated concrete recommendations to enhance programming in PY3, especially around priority areas like improving gender equality and social inclusion, increasing focus on safely managed water and sanitation access, strengthening water resource management, and utilizing digital platforms for behavior change campaigns. Participants positively reflected on the collaborative workshop process and tangible results achieved. Overall, by implementing these learning approaches of beneficiary feedback mechanisms and reflective workshops, the MEL Team has cultivated critical insights to adapt and strengthen program outcomes moving forward in PY3.

Finally, with coordination support from USAID IUWASH Tangguh, the NORC team carried out data collection for and completed drafting the baseline findings of its independent study in PY2. The USAID IUWASH Tangguh technical team provided inputs into the data collection

WASH dan WRM. Melalui upaya peningkatan kapasitas, penyusunan rencana kerja, penganggaran, dan koordinasi, tim Tujuan 4 bertujuan mempercepat integrasi gender dan kepemimpinan perempuan.

### **Monitoring dan Evaluasi Proyek**

Tim Monitoring, Evaluasi, dan Learning (MEL) untuk USAID IUWASH Tangguh melaksanakan beberapa upaya sukses di PY2. Tim MEL merancang dan melakukan uji coba mekanisme *beneficiary feedback* untuk mengumpulkan masukan dari para peserta yang terlibat dalam kegiatan program kunci, seperti menyusun indeks kinerja, peningkatan kapasitas untuk pengelolaan sumber daya air, pengkajian partisipatif, lokakarya pengarusutamaan gender, dan pembiayaan WASH. Masukan yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan-kegiatan ini sangat relevan dan berdampak pada penerima manfaat, dengan tidak ada masukan negatif atau isu etis yang dilaporkan. Selain itu, tim MEL merencanakan dan memfasilitasi lokakarya *Pause and Reflect* nasional yang pertama dengan peserta dari USAID, Pemerintah Indonesia, dan mitra program lainnya. Lokakarya dua hari ini menghasilkan rekomendasi nyata untuk meningkatkan program di PY3, terutama terkait area prioritas seperti kesetaraan gender dan inklusi sosial peningkatan fokus akses air minum dan sanitasi aman, penguatan sumber daya air, dan penggunaan platform digital untuk kampanye perubahan perilaku. Para peserta secara positif melakukan refleksi dalam lokakarya kolaboratif ini tentang proses dan hasil nyata yang dicapai. Secara keseluruhan, dengan menerapkan pendekatan *learning* mekanisme *beneficiary feedback* dan lokakarya reflektif, tim MEL telah menggali masukan-masukan penting untuk mengadaptasi dan menguatkan capaian program ke depan di PY3.

Akhirnya, dengan dukungan koordinasi dari USAID IUWASH Tangguh, tim NORC melaksanakan pengumpulan data dan menyelesaikan penyusunan temuan dasar dari studi independen di PY2. Tim teknis USAID IUWASH Tangguh memberikan masukan

methodology, helped to facilitate data collection, and provided comments on the findings. Together, NORC and USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated a series of meetings and a national workshop, where NORC presented its preliminary results to the Government of Indonesia (GOI) in September 2023. USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Tim Teknis (GOI) provided feedback to the baseline reports, and all related materials. USAID IUWASH Tangguh adjusted its approach and work plan based on these inputs and pledged ongoing support to the independent study, including the provision of progress and annual reports for NORC's desk review and monitoring activities.

terhadap metodologi pengumpulan data, membantu memfasilitasi pengumpulan data, dan memberikan komentar terhadap hasil temuan. Bersama-sama, NORC dan USAID IUWASH Tangguh memfasilitasi serangkaian pertemuan dan lokakarya nasional, di mana NORC mempresentasikan hasil awal studi ini kepada Pemerintah Indonesia pada September 2023. Tim Teknis USAID IUWASH Tangguh (Pemerintah Indonesia) memberikan umpan balik terhadap laporan awal dan semua materi terkait. USAID IUWASH Tangguh menyesuaikan pendekatan dan rencana kerjanya berdasarkan masukan-masukan tersebut dan menjanjikan dukungan berkelanjutan untuk studi independen, termasuk penyediaan laporan kemajuan dan laporan tahunan untuk kegiatan tinjauan pustaka dan pemantauan NORC.

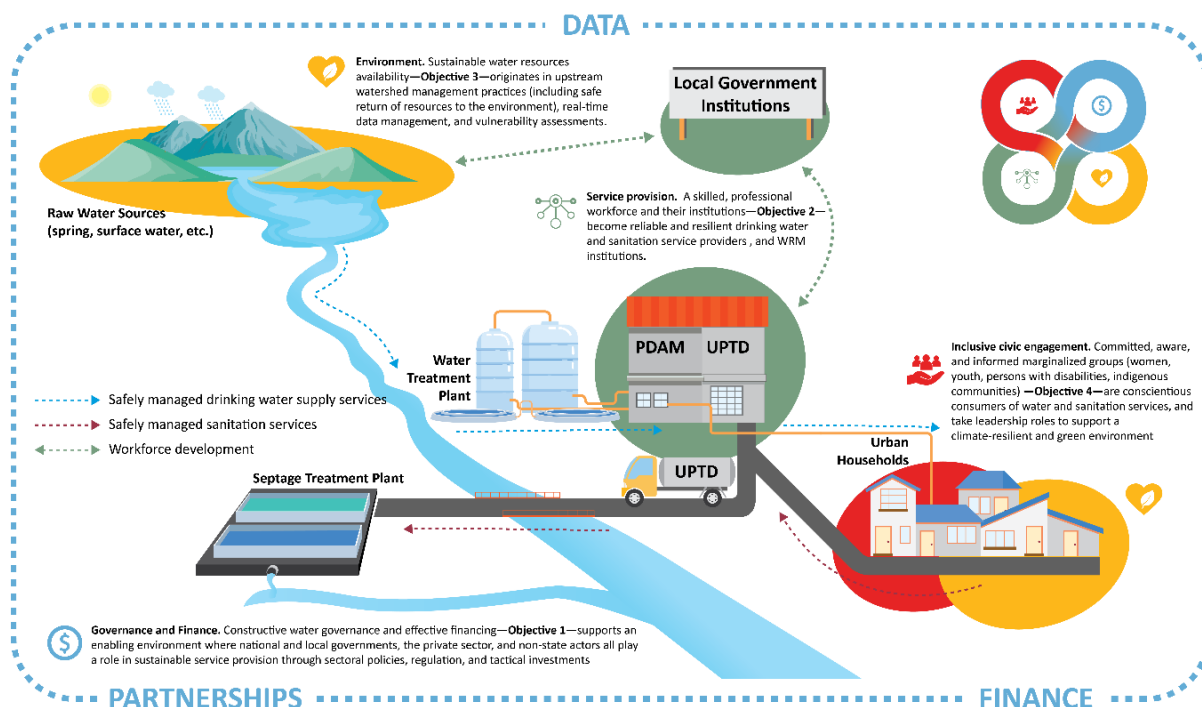
# I. INTRODUCTION

USAID Indonesia Urban Resilient Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (USAID IUWASH Tangguh) is a five-year activity to advance Indonesia’s development goals in increasing access to safely managed drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in vulnerable urban areas and strengthening climate-resilient WASH services and water resources management. In close partnership with the Government of Indonesia (GOI), USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports Indonesia’s work to achieve their Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets to ensure access to water and sanitation for all (SDG 6) and to make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable (SDG 11).

Using an Integrated Resilient IUWASH Systems (IRIS) approach—which aligns actions and incentives between upstream and downstream actors, while crowding in collaboration with key stakeholders through partnerships that accelerate the enabling environment and key enabling factors, such as finance and data—the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team will provide technical assistance to GOI, private sector and civil society stakeholders to achieve four objectives:

- a) Strengthened WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing;
- b) Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services;
- c) Improved Water Resources Management to Support Resilient Drinking Water Services; and
- d) Increased Adoption of Behaviors and Improved Women’s Participation and Leadership Roles that Contribute to Improvements of WASH and WRM.

**Exhibit I. Key Features of the IRIS Approach**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh works in 38 cities and districts in Indonesia. Below is a table of the project’s geographic coverage:

**Exhibit 2 : List of Assisted Cities and Districts USAID IUWASH Tangguh Target Geographies**

North Sumatra	DKI Jakarta/ Banten/ West Java and West Kalimantan	Central Java	East Java and East Nusa Tenggara	South Sulawesi and Papua
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medan city</li> <li>• Binjai city</li> <li>• Deli Serdang district</li> <li>• Pematang Siantar district</li> <li>• Simalungun district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tangerang city</li> <li>• Tangerang district</li> <li>• Tangerang Selatan city</li> <li>• DKI Jakarta province</li> <li>• Bogor district</li> <li>• Depok city</li> <li>• Pontianak city</li> <li>• Kubu Raya district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surakarta city</li> <li>• Sukoharjo district</li> <li>• Karanganyar district</li> <li>• Wonogiri district</li> <li>• Sragen district</li> <li>• Magelang city</li> <li>• Temanggung city</li> <li>• Salatiga city</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surabaya city</li> <li>• Sidoarjo district</li> <li>• Gresik district</li> <li>• Malang district</li> <li>• Malang city</li> <li>• Blitar city</li> <li>• Pasuruan city</li> <li>• Pasuruan district</li> <li>• Kupang district</li> <li>• Timor Tengah Selatan district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Makassar city</li> <li>• Maros district</li> <li>• Gowa district</li> <li>• Takalar district</li> <li>• Barru district</li> <li>• Jayapura city</li> <li>• Jayapura district</li> </ul>

## 1.1. PURPOSE

The 6th Quarterly Progress Report and Project Year 2 (PY2) Annual Progress Report (APR), referenced in section F.5.12 of the contract, provides the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team the opportunity to share progress against the project’s annual work plan and towards achieving the Project Performance Work Statement (PWS) (Section C of the contract). This report covers the second quarter and first project year from October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023.

## 1.2. ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ORGANIZATION

Success Stories section: Success stories highlighting project impact (listed under headings “Story from the Field” and “Cover Story”)

Section 3: In Section 3, Progress of USAID IUWASH Tangguh Objectives, we present the progress on interventions at the national and sub-national level as described in our Year 2 Annual Work Plan (AWP). Under each objective we:

- Present learning and any resulting adjustments to activities and approaches. We also identify specific problems and delays alongside recommendations to resolve them. Finally, we highlight high-level meetings and field visits held during the quarter.
- Detail any coordination and collaboration with other USAID activities, donor programs, and private sector stakeholders that took place during the quarter.
- Present discussions of lessons learned, good practices, and any efforts to promote innovation, and local ownership.
- Outline planned public events for the next quarter.

Section 5: In this section, titled Program Management, we present the operational status of the program including any recruitment and changes in personnel, and any cost overruns or high unit cost

analysis. Following an operational overview, cover Environmental Compliance Reporting, which details on the implementation of the Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP) for any activities requiring EMMRs for the quarter and year (as applicable).

Annex I: Logical Framework Matrix – the logframe details all indicators along with progress against the annual targets and out-year targets for indicators reported in the reporting period. Per the AMELP, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will report indicator progress in the semi-annual (fourth and quarter of the project year) and annual reports.

## 2. STORIES FROM THE FIELD

### Intuitive Village Leadership Pushes for Better Access to Safely Managed Sanitation

The leadership roles assumed by women introduce fresh and valuable perspectives, thereby fostering inclusive participation in village planning, budgeting, and development processes. This underscores the critical importance of women's involvement in village governance and decision-making.

Ms. Laura Isabella is the head of the government at Kerjo Lor village, one of 251 villages in the district of Wonogiri, Central Java. She is one of a dozen women village chiefs and is spearheading change to provide better access to safely managed sanitation and promote hygiene practices for her constituents.



CAHYADI KURNIAWAN FOR USAID IUWASH TANGGUH

Mariyem with her new toilet.

Most of the 9,000 inhabitants<sup>2</sup> of Kerjo Lor make their daily livelihoods as smallholder farmers, farmhands, and local traders. While most families have individual septic tanks, they are poorly managed, resulting in fecal contamination of ground water. Sadly, poverty and low literacy rates have compounded the problem. According to Laura, citizens have poor access to sanitation and several households were still practicing open defecation when she took office in 2007. “We continue to educate the public and work hard to make this region open defecation free.”

USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s intervention in 2022 has helped accelerate changes through advocacy and promotion on safely managed sanitation, community-based initiatives, and workshops to improve the knowledge and skills of volunteers. More than 70 people have benefited from various training that the project organized on organizational management, governance, monitoring and evaluation, and technical skills in constructing standardized toilets.

Hence, Laura saw the urgency in providing families with access to proper sanitation facilities in their homes and soon reciprocated by tapping into the Village Funds (Dana Desa) to fund the construction of ten standardized toilets and septic tanks through the village’s 2023 annual budget. In addition, the village is also anticipating the construction of 18 safely managed sanitation facilities through PT Djarum’s corporate social responsibility program. Decision makers prioritized vulnerable and marginalized groups in the village—people with disabilities, women-led families, the elderly, and especially underprivileged and low-income households. Village leadership chose eligible households through a series of discussions with members of the community. Laura commented on how women participated in the discussions, selection, verification, and decision-making process. “Women were significantly involved and actively volunteering.”

Said one of the recipients is Ms. Mariyem, 55, who now has a new private toilet, “I am extremely grateful. I don’t need to use the toilet at someone else’s house anymore.”

With USAID IUWASH Tangguh support, the village government will promote septic tank desludging services and facilitate alternative financing. Laura plans to make their mission more sustainable for years to come by drafting a bill on safely managed sanitation, “we want the government to be there to help ensure the safety and health of our citizens as well as protect our environment.”

<sup>2</sup> [https://profilbaru.com/Kerjo\\_Lor,\\_Ngadirojo,\\_Wonogiri](https://profilbaru.com/Kerjo_Lor,_Ngadirojo,_Wonogiri)



## 3. PROGRESS OF USAID IUWASH TANGGUH OBJECTIVES

### 3.1. OBJECTIVE 1: STRENGTHENED WASH AND WRM SECTOR GOVERNANCE AND FINANCING

#### 3.1.1. OVERVIEW

The WASH and WRM financing and governance activities in the Integrated Resilient IUWASH System (IRIS) approach connect partnerships, data, and finance with GOI and other stakeholders from the public and private sectors to design, shape, and enforce the policies and regulations governing WASH services and water resources development. The activities promote equity and build the capacity of local governments, PDAMs and other stakeholders to prepare and analyze budgets while identifying opportunities for further investment and revenue generation. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will optimize alternative financing through inviting the private sector to participate in financing economically viable WASH and WRM activities. Private sector investment in WASH and WRM improvement is expected to fill GOI funding gaps. Additionally, strengthening the governance of WASH and WRM services through strengthening the enabling environment by improving the policies and regulations both at the national and local level will strategically achieve the target of safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation for RPJMN 2020–2024 and the SDGs 2030.

During PY2, the team successfully facilitated local governments to issue 25 regulations and policies to support the improvement of WASH/WRM services, such as in Tangerang Selatan, Banten province, resulting in the mayor's approval of establishing PT Pembangunan Investasi Tangerang Selatan (PITS), a water supply company tasked with operating the city's water supply system, and some locations in developing six regulations and policies in the drinking water sector. Additionally, for the water sector performance program, during this reporting period the team completed facilitating the PDAMs of Surakarta and Takalar in the water tariff adjustment process, for which local government head has approved the tariff adjustment proposal respectively. Similarly, for the sanitation service improvement program, the team has completed several regulations, which include the district head of Gresik approving a wastewater BLUD regulation in November 2022.

To expedite private sector involvement in the development programs for water, sanitation, and WRM, the team proactively engaged with various private sector investors and financial institutions to collaborate with USAID IUWASH Tangguh in supporting the national program. In PY2, the team has made significant achievements in mobilizing public and private financing. In terms of public-private partnerships (PPP), the team formed nine, which exceeded this year's target of two. Among these engagement initiatives, six wastewater transportation companies in Sragen district, Central Java committed to support the wastewater service with a secured total investment of Rp.685 million. In the WASH microfinance program, the Ukabima Khatulistiwa rural credit bank (BPR) in Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan has officially engaged with PDAM Kubu Raya to finance 1,000 new connections totaling Rp.1.5 billion. Additionally, in this PY2 period, the Objective 1 team in the cities of Magelang and Surakarta has successfully involved the private sector to contribute Rp.292 million in CSR funds to build the sanitation infrastructure for a communal system.

In this PY2 period, the team continued advocating local governments to allocate more budget (APBD) to financing WASH and WRM service improvement, with total project amounts secured from APBD sources totaling Rp.133 billion or \$8.9 million in locations across the region. Adding to the advocating activities, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also helped the local government to identify the

potential customers and conducted a real demand survey to the projects. Such as in Deli Serdang, the team helped to determine demand for receiving water from the MEBIDANG regional water supply. Details of projects financed through APBD funds is described in Annex 12.

Collaboration with financial institutions to support WASH and WRM financing continued in this PY2 period. USAID IUWASH Tangguh officially began engagement with financial companies and institutions such as PT SMF (PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial – PERSERO), a state-owned company dedicated to supporting national housing development programs by providing funding for related financial institutions, including microfinance institutions, for water and sanitation access. Additionally, the team engaged with Mandiri Capital Indonesia with the aim of receiving support from its Indonesia Impact Fund to potentially fund WRM projects.

Moreover, to reinforce the financing aspects of WASH and WRM at the local level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to facilitate partners, particularly regional drinking water companies (PDAMs), in accessing financing sources for infrastructure development. In Surabaya, East Java, the team continued supporting PDAM Surabaya in securing financing from PT SMI to fund three projects aimed at enhancing service quality for its customers, which were the construction of two reservoirs and the rehabilitation of old distribution pipelines. The total project value amounts to approximately Rp.150 billion and a financial close is expected at the end of 2023.

Furthermore, expanding mechanisms to promote social accountability and inclusivity to improve the WASH governance system is one of the keys to achieving the WASH development targets. In this PY2 period, mechanism services were successfully developed in Makassar and Barru. The model of the SP4N LAPOR! mechanism, under the coordination of the MOHA, was selected for these locations. The model has been improved by incorporating WASH and GESI elements. Additionally, the Objective I team has also worked with USAID ERAT in improving this mechanism into these cities and one city of Deli Serdang that located in North Sumatera province.

Lastly, in this PY2 period, the team continued working closely with financial institutions to support WASH and WRM improvement projects. USAID IUWASH Tangguh engaged with several financial institution such as PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial, which focuses on financing microfinance institutions in supporting WASH microcredit. Similarly, for WRM improvement financing, the team has engaged with BPD LH to seek opportunities to work on WRM projects in West Kalimantan.

### 3.1.2. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

In PY2, the Objective I team continued collaborating with partners at the national and local level to facilitate several programs to strengthen governance and financing of WASH and WRM services. The exhibit below briefly highlights key partners involved in the activities and the broad areas of collaboration.

**Exhibit 3. Objective I Key Partners**

Partner	The activity
Bappenas	Facilitate the Directorate of Housing and Settlements to support the regulation development of VAT exemption for domestic wastewater tariffs and GOI funding for WASH microfinance program.
Ministry of Finance	Support the Directorate of Investment Management Systems to develop the GOI funding facility regulation for the WASH microfinance program.
FORKALIM	Facilitate FORKALIM to develop the regulation on VAT exemption for domestic wastewater tariff.

### Exhibit 3. Objective I Key Partners

Partner	The activity
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	<p>Support the Directorate of Sanitation in issuing the national regulation of wastewater tariff and BLUD establishment at local government for sanitation services.</p> <p>Support the Directorate of Water Supply in implementing the regional SPAM (drinking water supply system) for the off-taker's distribution networks expansion program. This program aims to enhance the capacity of the distribution networks to effectively absorb water from the system.</p> <p>Support the Directorate of Water Supply to facilitate local utilities as the off-takers of regional SPAM to establish or strengthen the institutions to receive the bulk water, such as South Tangerang city, to anticipate the water from the Karian regional system.</p>
Ministry of Home Affairs Directorate of SUPD2	Support the SUPD2 to develop the sanitation tariff regulation; guidelines of Sanitation BLUD establishment; and SPM implementation support for local government.
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (PT SMI)	<p>Support PT SMI in providing municipal loans (<i>Pinjaman Daerah</i>) for local government financing of PDAM infrastructure improvements.</p> <p>Support PT SMI in providing B-to-B loans for PDAM infrastructure improvements, such as for PDAM Surabaya.</p>
PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (SMF)	Support for the WASH microfinance program, providing financing for WASH microcredit.
BPDLH	Collaboration in financing the WRM improvement program for West Kalimantan province.
PT. Mandiri Capital Indonesia (Indonesia Impact Fund - IIF)	Collaboration in financing the WRM improvement program in potential locations. Fund raising facilitation for IIF window development to finance the impacts of climate change program.
Association of Local Governments of Indonesia (APEKSI)	Collaboration in achieving 100 percent access to drinking water in six cities (Pematang Siantar, Surabaya, Malang, Pontianak, Salatiga, and Magelang).
Local level microfinance institution	BPR Ukabima Khatulistiwa, Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan.
PDAMs/local governments	<p>PDAM Surabaya – facilitate financing plan for distribution network expansion and new reservoir and treatment plant.</p> <p>Local government of Tangerang Selatan to establish the water supply company.</p> <p>PDAM city Tangerang – facilitate financing plan for main distribution pipeline.</p> <p>PDAM Sidoarjo – support procurement process for Kontrak Berbasis Angsuran (KBA) scheme cooperation.</p>
USAID ERAT	Collaboration to create/improve the WASH citizen engagement mechanism, public accountability and social inclusion at the local level (Medan, Makassar, and Barru)

### 3.1.3. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

During the period of PY2, the Objective I team closely worked with the other Objective teams to strengthen governance and financing in WASH and WRM services. Integrated activities have been carried out with Objective 2a, for example, in Banten province to support the water supply projects at the PDAMs of Tangerang city and South Tangerang city, as well as in South Sulawesi for the regional water supply of Mamminasata. At the national level, the team has supported regulation development in the water sector, such as developing the new PDAM Performance Index and

supporting the target of 100 percent coverage of piped water in six locations, in coordination with the MPWH.

The team also worked closely with the Objective 2b team to support sanitation projects in several locations at both the national and local level. In this period, it collaborated with Objective 2b at the national level to develop domestic wastewater tariff regulation, and to establish BLUDs for local wastewater projects in Malang city, Sidoarjo, Gresik, and in other locations.

Additionally, working closely with Objective 3, the Objective 1 team explored financing from the Green Climate Fund and Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup (BPDLH) to support the WRM program in West Kalimantan. Regulation development to support WRM at the local level has also taken place, including identification of service needs. Finally, in PY2 the team worked with Objective 4 to advocate local governments and utilities to mainstream GESI into regulations, budget allocations and CEMs. Annual analysis of local government budgets to advise on increased allocation for gender improvement program also continued in this period.

### 3.1.4. PROGRESS BY TASK

#### **Outcome 1.1. Safely managed WASH and water security/WRM policies and regulation created or improved, implemented, monitored, and enforced at the national and regional government levels**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh intensively supports the Indonesian Government in achieving the 2030 SDGs and RPJMN 2020–2024 targets, which mandate the achievement of 100 percent access to water that includes 15 percent access to safely managed drinking water, 90 percent access to sanitation including 15 percent safely managed sanitation, as well as reducing Open Defecation Free rates to an arbitrary rate of 0 percent by the end of 2024. Improvements in governance aspects for the WASH and WRM sectors is needed at both the national and local level, including the development of regulations and policies and capacity building of WASH and WRM institution staff.



USAID IUWASH TANGGUH

USAID IUWASH Tangguh and SUPD II Directorate of MOHA held the FGD in Development of Regulation to Improve Safely Sanitation Service.

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to facilitate the development of regulations and policies at both the national and local level to support the improvement of WASH and WRM services. At the national level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh coordinated with the SUPD II Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop regulations and policies related to (1) wastewater tariff; (2) wastewater provider (BLUD) institutional guidelines in the sanitation sector; and (3) Minimal Service Standards (SPM) use implementation. In addition, USAID IUWASH Tangguh, together with FORKALIM, continued to work on the issuance of regulations on wastewater tariff VAT exemptions to accelerate the expansion of domestic wastewater services. In this period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also worked with the Directorate of Investment Management Systems (SMI) of the Ministry of Finance to issue the regulation for the WASH microfinance financing program. Lastly, at the local level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to facilitate strengthening of the governance aspects of WASH and WRM development programs. During PY2, the team successfully facilitated local governments in some locations to issue 25 regulations and policies to support the improvement of WASH and WRM services, such as in South Tangerang, Banten province, resulting in the mayor's approval of

establishing PT Pembangunan Investasi Tangerang Selatan (PITS), a water supply company tasked with operating the city's water supply system, along with some locations developing six regulations and policies in the drinking water sector.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with all stakeholders at the national and regional levels will continue to develop regulations and policies to support improving WASH and WRM services in PY3.

### **Task 1.1.1. Develop and facilitate policies and regulations for improved WASH/WRM processes at the national and local government levels**

During PY-2 the team continued to facilitate both national and local government to develop required policy or regulation to support the improvement of water and sanitation and water resources management as well. At national level for example the team worked with office of directorate of drinking water to develop the new regulation of PDAM performance indicators, similarly, in sanitation sector the team worked closely with directorate of sanitation to set the sanitation tariff guideline being used by the local government serving the sanitation to the communities. Additionally at local level the team supports LGs to integrate Drinking Water and Sanitation management institutions such as in Malang city and Makassar city for PDAM to manage sanitation services.

For WRM sector, USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and other related ministerial offices organized the National Water Resources Management/WRM Workshop to discuss WRM issues and programs. The workshop resulted on strengthening WRM institutions at local level specifically for PKP Working Group that already implemented in several locations.

At the regional level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh succeeded in facilitating the development and enactment of 25 regulations to support the improvement of WASH/WRM services. These regulations and policies relate to the drinking water and sanitation sectors, as well as cross-sector areas, some of which include:

- Supporting institutional studies of BLUD PALD in the regions, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated and provided technical support to several regions, including the enactment of Gresik Regent Regulation No. 80 of 2022 concerning Governance of Regional Public Service Agencies, Technical Implementation Units for Domestic Liquid Waste Management at the Housing and Housing Creation Services Gresik district Residential Area
- In South Tangerang city, USAID IUWASH Tangguh actively supported the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and local government of South Tangerang city to develop a local government regulation (PERDA) to amend the legal entity (private liability) of Pembangunan Investasi Tangerang Selatan (PITS) to become a Perusahaan Perseroan Daerah (PERSERODA), or regional limited liability company. The regulation was approved on April 17, 2023, through PERDA No.2/2023
- In Wonogiri district, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated a series of meetings and technical assistance to develop the Wonogiri district Head Regulation (Peraturan Bupati) for Wastewater Services (PALD), which was issued as No. 25/2023 on June 5, 2023
- To support the Drinking Water Directorate of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing in advocating and promoting regional water supply systems. USAID IUWASH Tangguh has facilitated and provided technical assistance related to institutional studies and regulatory needs to support Regional SPAM. The team provided technical assistance to the South Sulawesi provincial government to support the SPAM Regional Mamminasata through

the preparation of regulations regarding the Establishment of UPT SPAM Regional in South Sulawesi, this activity will continue in PY-3

At the regional level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh succeeded in encouraging the development and enactment of 25 regulations to support the improvement of WASH/WRM services. These regulations and policies relate to the drinking water and sanitation sectors, as well as cross-sector areas, some of which include:

- In South Tangerang city, USAID IUWASH Tangguh actively supported the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and local government of South Tangerang city to develop a local government regulation (PERDA) to amend the legal entity (private liability) of Pembangunan Investasi Tangerang Selatan (PITS) to become a Perusahaan Perseroan Daerah (PERSERODA), or regional limited liability company. The regulation was approved on April 17, 2023, through PERDA No.2/2023
- In Wonogiri district, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated a series of meetings and technical assistance to develop the Wonogiri district Head Regulation (Peraturan Bupati) for Wastewater Services (PALD), which was issued as No. 25/2023 on June 5, 2023

This quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh succeeded in encouraging the development and enactment of regulations and policies related to the formation of PKP Working Groups (Pokja PKP) in several regions, such as Deli Serdang district, South Tangerang city, and Barru district. It also supported the development of social inclusion and public accountability (PASI) to improve WASH/WRM services through the SP4N LAPOR! mechanism. The team also succeeded in encouraging the development of regulations in Makassar city and Barru district regarding the Surat Keputusan (SK) of the local Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika (Kominfo) office on the technical guidelines for SP4N LAPOR! operators in the WASH/WRM sector.

### **Task 1.1.2. Prioritize pathways for passage and implementation of draft policy and regulations**

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to facilitate national and local government to improve and develop new regulations to support improvement of WASH and WRM services. In this regard, USAID IUWASH Tangguh focused on continuing regulation development processes that had been initiated in the previous year.

At the national level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with FORKALIM followed up on activities to support the preparation of VAT exemption regulations through the Indonesian Water and Wastewater Exhibition and Forum (IWWEF), held in June 2023. The event reactivated discussions on this plan and included participants from related central government offices, such as Bappenas, MPWH, MOHA and the Fiscal Policy Agency of the MOF. The event concluded that the regulation development process will be continued and led by FORKALIM with support from USAID IUWASH Tangguh. Additionally, in terms of other initiatives, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will continue to support the MOF in the development of the regulation for the WASH microfinance financing program.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to coordinate with the SUPD II Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs to develop national regulations for WASH improvement. In the last quarter of PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh and SUPD II of the MOHA held kick-off meetings and FGD activities to determine the action plan to develop three regulations: (1) wastewater tariff; (2) wastewater provider (BLUD) institutional guidelines in sanitation sector; (3) Minimal Service Standards (SPM) implementation. The FGD was held in August 2023 and attended by USAID IUWASH Tangguh,

MOHA, Bappenas, and MPWH, with the result being the Action Plan (RTL). The RTL describes the stages and development process of regulations and policies within the Ministry of Home Affairs and agrees on the division of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in drafting these regulations and policies. In PY3 USAID IUWASH Tangguh will continue this activity.

At the local level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to provide support and technical assistance to local governments and other stakeholders to develop WASH/WRM regulations. The team contributed to the development and enactment of the following regulations and policies:

- In the Surakarta city water sector, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated several activities and provided technical assistance to develop Mayor Regulation No. 27 of 2022 on Drinking Water Tariffs and PDAM Customer Groups in Surakarta city.
- For the Sragen district sanitation system, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated several activities and provided technical assistance to develop a Cooperation Agreement between the Public Works Department of Sragen district and several private parties for latrine suction services and the management of fecal sludge suction.
- In the water sector of Surabaya city, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated several activities and provided technical assistance to develop the PDAM Surya Sembada Regulation No.2 of 2023 on Procedures for Implementing Investment Cooperation with Business Entities.
- In the sanitation sector of Gresik district, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated several activities and provided technical assistance to develop the district Head Regulation to support the Governance of the Regional Public Service Agency Unit as the technical implementer of domestic liquid waste management at Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan and Kawasan Permukiman (Local Government office of Housing and Human Settlement).

### **Task 1.1.3. Stimulate participation of diverse stakeholders in broader policy reform and enforcement initiatives agenda**

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to involve various stakeholders to encourage the development of regulations and policies that support improved WASH/WRM services. In early September 2023, USAID IUWASH Tangguh in collaboration with APEKSI began facilitating the local governments of Pematang Siantar, Pontianak, Magelang city, Salatiga city, Surabaya, and Malang to achieve the 100 percent piped drinking water service. The collaboration with APEKSI will support the local governments to develop and advocate in areas of (1) drafting the local plan document to support 100 percent access to drinking water; (2) developing local regulations to accelerate achievement of 100 percent access to drinking water; and (3) building the commitment of local governments to achieve 100 percent access to drinking water through local budget allocation. In this quarter of PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with APEKSI started facilitating Malang city as a strategy model for advocacy in the six target cities. The meeting took place on September 6, 2023, during which the team met with Drs. H. Sutiaji, Mayor of Malang city, to seek his government's commitment to implement the program to achieve 100 percent access to drinking water.



- At the national level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh in supporting FORKALIM conducted the national discussion of the sanitation sector, which included the pending regulation for sanitation tariff VAT exemption. The discussion took place during the 21<sup>st</sup> IWWEF and was attended by ministerial offices including Bappenas, Ministry of Finance, the Coordinating Ministry of Economy, and Ministry of Public Works and Housing. The event resulted in the national commitment that VAT exemption is crucial for sanitation services and is required to continue. Furthermore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also participated in and supported the city Sanitation Summit XXI 2023 event on June 15, 2023, in Bandung district, West Java, which was organized by AKOPSI. The team facilitated one of the discussions of sanitation financing by inviting PT SMI and one of its customers, the local government of West Tulang Bawang district, Lampung Province. The event aimed to socialize the alternative financing for sanitation projects in Tulang Bawang and attract other local governments to use this mechanism to finance sanitation projects.

At the regional level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also continued to encourage the active role of the PKP Working Group (Pokja PKP) to support improving WASH/WRM services. The activities included the preparation of regulations and policies and encouraging planning and budgeting through the preparation of WASH/WRM sector programs and activities that can be supported by APBDs.

The engagement of diverse WASH and WRM stakeholders is expected to support efforts to improve the WASH and WRM sectors through the improvement and development of related regulations and policies. Details of regulations facilitated by USAID IUWASH Tangguh both at the national and regional levels is described in Annex 9.

### **Outcome 1.2. Increased public and private budgets and expenditures that prioritize equitable, gender responsive, climate-resilient, and sustainable WASH and WRM services**

The USAID IUWASH Tangguh program is designed to improve WASH and WRM initiatives for local governments and PDAMs. It begins with a comprehensive assessment of financial statements and regional fiscal capacities, using this data to provide tailored financial advice. In addition, the program aids in constructing service expansion plans and investment pipelines to attract necessary capital. It also offers technical support in tariff setting, ensuring full cost recovery and financial sustainability for water and sanitation providers. Through a meticulous preparation process, the program filters and incorporates feasible projects into a well-curated investment pipeline. This process extends to facilitating successful financing arrangements, including investor matchmaking and transactional support. Moreover, the team places a significant emphasis on projects aimed at enhancing climate resilience, particularly through the development of Regional Drinking Water Supply Systems (SPAMs). This includes efforts to secure reliable upstream raw water sources and to advance monitoring capabilities. Furthermore, the program strategically engages in discussions around Regional Budget Revenues and Expenditures (APBD) and annual planning, advocating for budget allocations that support WASH and WRM programs, thus effectively driving increased fiscal support for these critical areas.

In PY2, the team made significant achievements in mobilizing public and private financing. In terms of PPP projects, the team formed nine initiatives, exceeding by seven projects this year's target of two. Further, the team's significant support for WASH and WRM initiatives generated about \$9 million in leveraging (both private financing and public budgets), surpassing by \$7 million the \$2 million target. These PPP projects and leveraging were generated, for example, from cooperation between PDAM Kubu Raya and BPR Ukabima Khatulistiwa on microfinancing; cooperation between the Public Works



Agency (DPU) of Sragen with waste vacuum truck owners for sanitation services; and CSR programs from Kompas for WASH infrastructure improvement in Surakarta and Magelang. Furthermore, the team was involved in assisting PDAMs with tariff adjustment, which resulted in two PDAMs (Surakarta and Takalar) obtaining approval from their majors. As for PDAM business plans, the team is currently providing technical assistance to 12 PDAMs, which to date has yielded business plans from two PDAMs (Pematang Siantar and Simalungun) to receive approval from the mayors of these cities. Regarding project proposals, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also supported the preparation of a CSR proposal for desludging services for Magelang city and proposed it to private sector members for financing. Currently, the team is providing transaction advisory services for PDAM Tangerang to develop a waste treatment plant in Zone 2 and 3 of Tangerang city through the B2B scheme (build, rehabilitate, operate, and transfer (BROT) + build and transfer (BT) and installment-based contract).

### **Task 1.2.1. Improve data flows to identify financial flows and gaps at the WASH/WRM sectoral level**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh is developing a sector financial flow tracking system to enhance visibility and understanding of tariff structures, operational expenses, and capital improvement programs to improve budget allocation and expenditure. This system is designed to closely monitor and analyze the financial condition of local governments regarding WASH and WRM sector development.

In PY2, significant progress has been made for the Finance Mobilization Workshop, which includes the PDAM Performance Index, Investment Development Plan (IDP), and Pipeline Development Toolkit for pilot cities (Medan, Pontianak, and Surakarta) to assess PDAM performance and potential investment projects based on selected criteria. The results of the financial flow analysis will be incorporated into the PDAMs' business plan, and the team has also identified current budget allocations through the APBD tracking tool, ensuring effective financial management for WASH and WRM improvement initiatives.

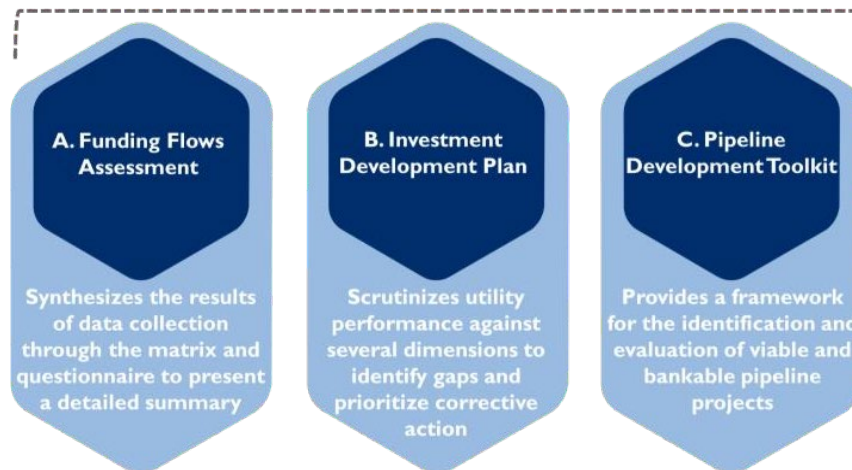
### **WASH/WRM Financial Flow Tracking Tool**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh makes extensive use of the PDAM Performance Index, a comprehensive tool designed to evaluate various facets of PDAM operations. These aspects include water supply coverage, operational efficiency, financial performance, human resource management, environmental impact, customer relations, sanitation coverage, and sources of investment and financing. This data-driven approach empowers well-informed decision making and strategic planning, ultimately enhancing the overall effectiveness and efficiency of PDAMs in delivering sustainable and equitable water and sanitation services. The index serves as a reference point for targeted interventions and capacity-building programs, optimizing the program's investments and fostering long-term growth within Indonesia's WASH and WRM sectors.

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted an in-depth data analysis of the PDAM Performance Index, Investment Development Plan, and Pipeline Development Toolkit. The PDAM Performance Index encompassed data collected over a five-year period, from 2017 to 2021, for each of the pilot locations. Across all categories, there were notable gaps in performance identified. Additionally, the Investment Development Plan analysis highlights several critical issues that hold significant potential for enhancing PDAMs' creditworthiness, cost recovery, and the quality of services they provide. As a recommendation, the IDP results will be integrated into PDAMs' business plan. Furthermore, the results from the Pipeline Development Toolkit revealed a total of 29 potential projects. Among these, only four were in the conceptual stage, making them suitable for initial screening using the Pipeline Development Toolkit. The remaining projects were at a more advanced stage, making them better suited for evaluation through the Transaction Advisory Services (TAS) approach. These

projects encompassed initiatives such as maintenance to reduce Non-Revenue Water (NRW), booster pump installations, exploration of alternative water sources, expansion of piping networks, and the installation of prepaid metering systems.

**Exhibit 4. Three Key Tools to be Covered during the Mobilizing Finance Workshop**

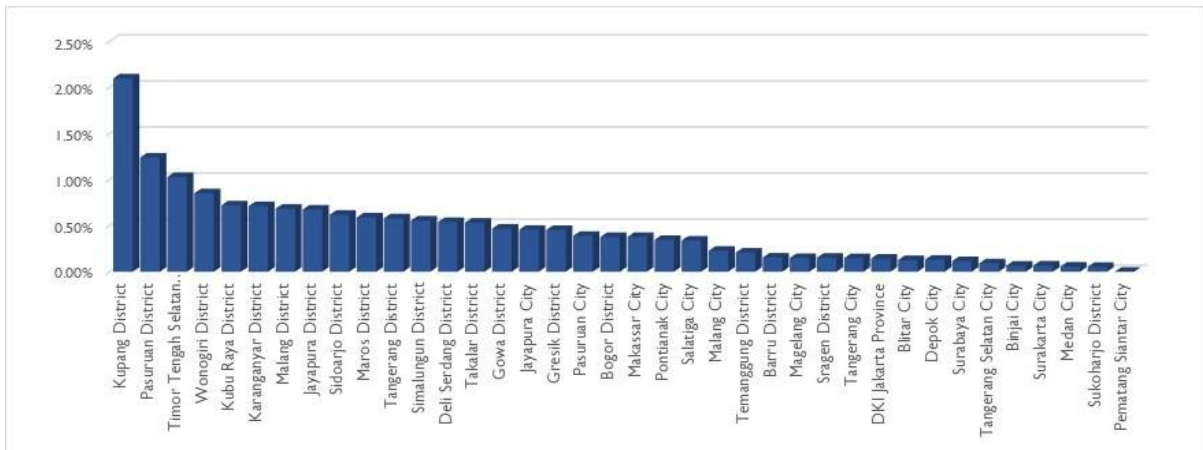


In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued its support to include the results of the financial flow analysis carried out in the last quarter (piloted in three cities: Medan, Pontianak, and Surakarta) in the PDAMs' business plan. This integration will provide a robust financial foundation for these plans, ensuring that they align with the identified funding flows, investment priorities, and project viability outlined in the earlier workshops. By seamlessly weaving the results of the financial flow analysis into their business strategies, the PDAMs can enhance their capacity for efficient financial management and resource allocation, ultimately contributing to the success and sustainability of WASH and WRM initiatives in their respective regions.

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh engaged with all 38 local governments to identify and analyze budget allocation for WASH and WRM stated in the city/district APBD. The budget analysis focused on nomenclatures for the Public Works and Housing Office (Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat—PUPR), Environmental Office (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup), Health Office (Dinas Kesehatan) and Regional Development Planning Office (*Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah*—BAPPEDA). The budget analysis described local government budgetary capacity in each program activity/nomenclatures and whether it supported the city/district target on water, sanitation, and the water resources sector. In addition, the budget analysis provides local government with municipality financing capacity using the Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR). The DSCR is calculated by dividing annual net operating revenues (calculated by subtracting total operating expenses excluding depreciation from total operating revenues) by the system's annual principal and interest payments on all long-term debt. The median DSCR regulated by the Ministry of Finance is 2.5. That means that the city/district government had sufficient capacity to pay 250 percent of their debt service.

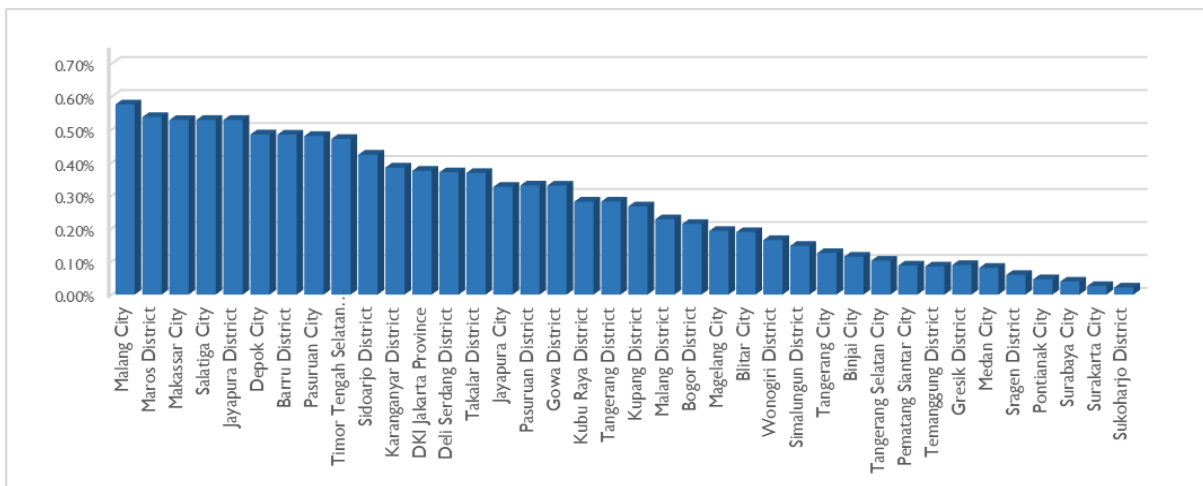
USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed the baseline data for 2020–2022 on budget analysis using the APBD Tracking Tool. The APBD Tracking, categorized into each local government office for budget allocation per nomenclature, described WASH and WRM budget allocation compared with total city/district budget allocation.

**Exhibit 5. Water Budget Allocation against Total APBD  
(Baseline 2020-2022)**



Overall budget allocation to the water sector in 38 cities/districts was in average only 0.27 percent of the total local budget (APBD). In the last three years, city/district government had not concentrated their fiscal budget in the water sector due mandatory fiscal budget shifting to focus more on COVID-19 budget. Only Kupang district, Pasuruan district and Timor Tengah Selatan district allocated their fiscal budget to water sector above 1%, focusing on the development of communal water treatment plants and for urban water sector had put PDAM to invest in the piped water distribution network development. This had caused that PDAM required more to find sources of alternative financing to support the investment other than concentrated in APBD. USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated city/district government to identify program priorities to include urban water sector as well so that in the following APBD could increase its allocation for city-wide water infrastructure.

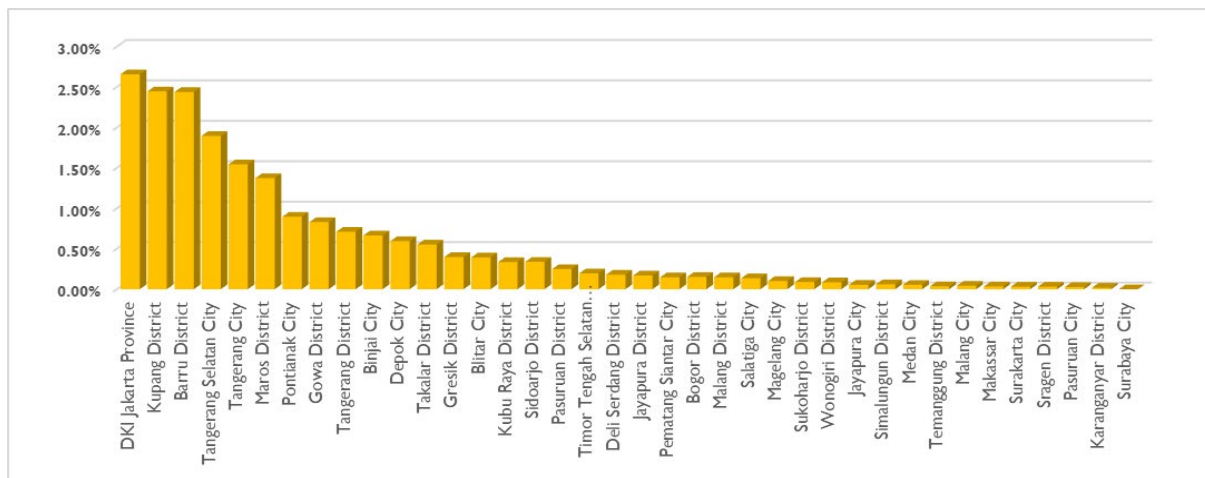
**Exhibit 6. Sanitation Budget Allocation against Total APBD  
(Baseline 2020-2022)**



In the sanitation sector, the average budget allocation (2020 – 2022) was 0.30% from all 38 city/district government. Malang city, Maros district and Makassar city allocated large budget (highest with 0.58% allocation) with program activities included the development of sewerage sub system (individual septic tanks), the development of a wastewater treatment plant to support the city’s sewerage system, and communal septage system including system rehabilitation. The issue on low budget allocation was indicated similar with water where most city/district government needed to

focus the budget on COVID-19 pandemic in the last three years. The baseline data provided USAID IUWASH Tangguh to map and identify urban sanitation program activities and facilitated city/district government to refocus the budget allocation where it will not require large budget to more on the development or rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plants (IPLTs), individual septic tanks program, and fecal desludging transport investment. Other than local fiscal budget, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also facilitated city/district government to have access to APBN with DAK (Dana Alokasi Khusus/Specific Allocation Fund) and/or hibah (grants) program. USAID IUWASH Tangguh also introduced social impact investment mechanism from corporate funding to support community septage system.

**Exhibit 7. Water Resources Budget Allocation against Total APBD  
(Baseline 2020–2022)**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh identified for water resource, most city/district government allocated the fiscal budget in baseline 2020 – 2022 APBD (average 1.36% budget allocation on water resource from 38 city/district) on river normalization/restoration, retention ponds development and raw water installation/development. Jakarta province concentrated its water resource budget allocation (2.66%) on river normalization where it reduced the potential floods in the city. USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to facilitate city/district governments to also concentrate on raw water security where it could impact with water supply from PDAMs. Related programs on conservation and retention ponds had also been introduced as USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated in program activities development with local fiscal budgets. The baseline data provided USAID IUWASH Tangguh to develop social impact investment programs and invite corporate social responsibilities program to participate in water resource sector.

**Task 1.2.2. Support financial planning and analysis at LG, PDAM, and UPTD service provider levels**

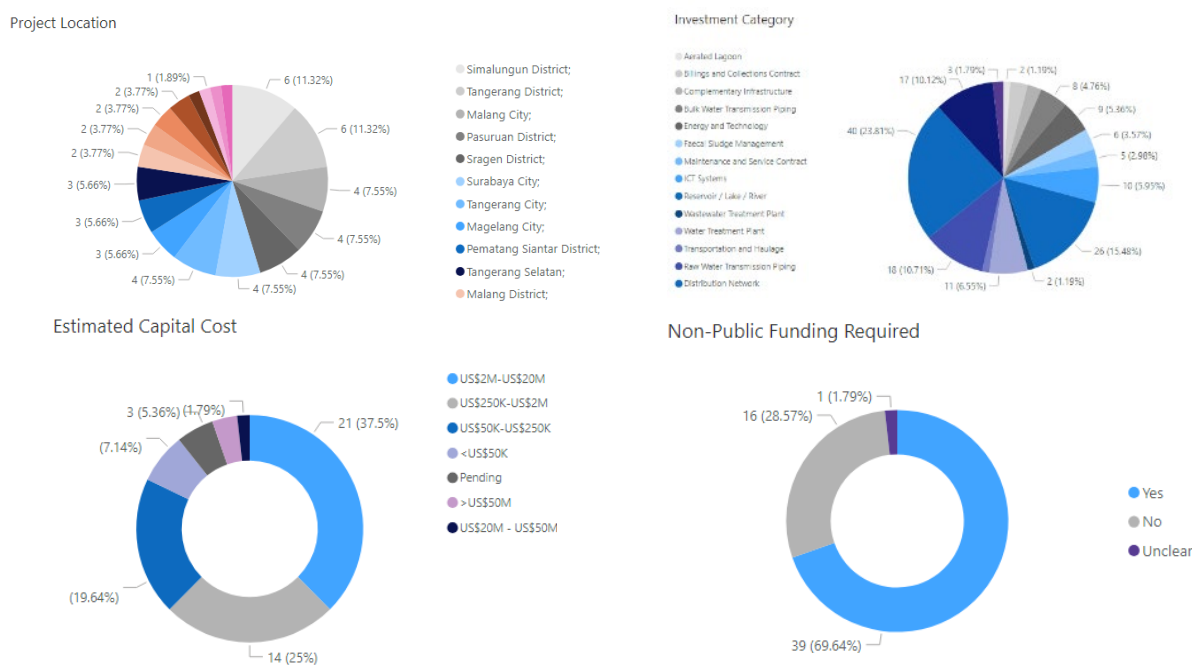
USAID IUWASH Tangguh provides integrated technical assistance to its stakeholders (local governments, PDAMs, and UPTDs) in performing financial planning and analysis. Financial assessment is a critical function that helps stakeholders make better strategic decisions by providing insight into financial health, forecasting future financial performance, and identifying attractive areas for investment, including in WASH, WRM, and wastewater projects. Overall, USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports its stakeholders to achieve long-term financial success by establishing financial targets, collecting and analyzing financial data, monitoring and forecasting future performance, and developing budgets and financial plans.

To ensure that the investment projects are aligned with the stakeholders' business strategy and financial performance, the Objective 1 team worked closely with the Objective 2 team and Regional Offices to define the most viable investment projects. The Regional Offices are responsible for obtaining the overview of stakeholders' business expansion by coordinating with the stakeholders. Furthermore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assists them in further developing selected projects through the preparation of a business plan, pre-feasibility study, and/or feasibility study. The preparation of these documents can be instrumental in developing selected investment projects. A business plan provides a clear understanding of the project's objectives, financial projections, and potential risks and opportunities.

**Exhibit 8. Transaction Advisory Services (TAS) Stages**

TRANSACTION ADVISORY SERVICES (TAS) STAGE			
Identification	Screening	Preparation	Transaction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business Concept</li> <li>Business Plan (PDAM)</li> <li>Drinking Water Master Plan (RISPAM)</li> <li>City Sanitation Strategic Plan</li> <li>RPJMN/D</li> <li>Other Government Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long List Investment Plan</li> <li>Filling out TAS Questionnaire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept notes</li> <li>Preliminary Study</li> <li>Pre-FS</li> <li>FS</li> <li>Outline/Final Business Case</li> <li>Market Engagement &amp; Market Sounding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Budget (APBN/D)</li> <li>Internal Funding</li> <li>Procurement of Business Entities</li> <li>Cooperation Agreement (KBA, KBK, etc.)</li> <li>Loan</li> <li>Grant</li> <li>Others</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Initial Project Identification (WASH and WRM) Based on Documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ USAID IUWASH Tangguh assists PDAM and LG to fill TAS Questionnaire</li> <li>✓ USAID IUWASH Tangguh will assess project feasibility and documents that need to be prepared.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ USAID IUWASH Tangguh provides support for the preparation of documents and transactions.</li> <li>✓ Financing scheme recommendations</li> </ul>	

**Exhibit 9. Transaction Advisory Services (TAS) Results**



**122 Projects**      **74 Projects Eligible**      **48 Projects Non-Eligible**      **Top 20 Projects**

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh organized a workshop titled Project Identification for Water and Sanitation in all regions except Medan, Pontianak, and Surakarta). During the workshop, the participants completed a Transaction Advisory Services (TAS) questionnaire to reveal potential investment projects from PDAMs and local governments and possible support that USAID IUWASH Tangguh can provide for project implementation. The TAS analysis is carried out in four stages to ensure the effective implementation of investment projects. These stages include identification, screening, preparation, and transaction. The team has completed TAS questionnaires for PDAMs and local governments in five Regional Offices (NSRO, WJDB-WK, CJRO, EJRO, and SSRO). The results of the TAS analysis in all regional areas show that among the 122 projects identified, 74 can be continued to the next transaction process (eligible); these were the projects that scored at least 50 percent for each subcategory and the final project. Projects that surpassed this threshold and met the minimum subcategory scores were classified as eligible. 48 of the projects were considered non-eligible to be continued. By recommending appropriate strategies and frameworks, the program ensures that the projects have the necessary resources and financial support to progress. This assistance may encompass guidance in negotiation processes, contract development, and procurement of the project.

In this quarter, the team selected the top 20 water and sanitation projects for further project transaction assistance based on the TAS results. For example, the TAS analysis revealed that PDAM Wonogiri requires business plan preparation assistance from USAID IUWASH Tangguh to support the development of a piping distribution network (WTP Regional Wosusokas). Additionally, UPTD PAL Sragen requires investment fundraising assistance to support the development of IPLT Geneng Duwur. By taking this comprehensive approach to project selection and implementation, USAID IUWASH Tangguh aims to ensure that investments in WASH and WRM sectors are sustainable, financially viable, and aligned with regulations.

### **Technical Assistance for Tariff Setting**

Determining the pricing for water and sanitation services requires an integrated process that encompasses various aspects, including the cost of infrastructure, maintenance and operation, as well as community needs and affordability levels. This quarter, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team significantly contributed to tariff adjustments for PDAMs. Notably, PDAM Takalar and PDAM Surakarta successfully secured mayoral approvals for their water tariff proposals. Surakarta's tariff increased by 5% to IDR 4,501 in 2023, and Takalar's rose from IDR 4,281 to IDR 4,446, addressing the Full Cost Recovery (FCR) gap. These achievements exemplify the team's adeptness in tariff regulation, enhancing the sustainability and service quality of these utilities.

During PY2, the team provided crucial technical assistance for tariff recalculations to PDAMs in Central Java and South Sulawesi, including Surakarta, Takalar, Maros, and Barru. Additionally, tariff proposals have been submitted to the local government head for approval after being reviewed by the PDAM Supervisory Board. Maros and Barru's proposals are currently in the final stages of approval. Additionally, in the sanitation sector, the South Sulawesi team calculated the tariff for IPAL Losari in Makassar and submitted it for board review. These efforts demonstrate our comprehensive strategy to ensure long-term viability and fairness in water and sanitation services.

Below is a table detailing the PDAMs and UPTDs that received tariff calculation assistance:

**Exhibit 10. Technical Assistance for Tariff Setting**

No	Organization	Activity	Status
1	PDAM Surakarta city	Preparing tariff adjustment calculation	Finalized – approved by mayor
2	PDAM Takalar	Preparing tariff adjustment calculation	
3	SPAM Regional Mebidang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparing (bulk water) tariff options calculation for PDAM Medan city, PDAM Binjai, and PDAM Deli Serdang</li> <li>Organizing workshop for the tariff options agreement</li> </ul>	In process – waiting for approval
4	PDAM Tangerang city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparing fecal sludge collection tariff calculation</li> <li>The tariff proposal has been submitted</li> </ul>	
5	PDAM Malang city	Preparing ALD tariff calculation for LLTT implementation	
6	PUPR Blitar city	Preparing ALD tariff calculation	
7	PDAM Gresik	Preparing tariff adjustment calculation	
8	PDAM Maros		
9	PDAM Barru		
10	PDAM Tirtanadi North Sumatra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparing tariff options calculation</li> <li>Preparing supporting data (water supply and demand)</li> </ul>	In process – ongoing development
11	PDAM Pematang Siantar city		
12	PDAM Binjai city		
13	PDAM Deli Serdang		
14	PDAM Simalungun		
15	PDAM Wonogiri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparing tariff options calculation</li> <li>Tariff subsidy has been approved by the Supervisory Board and APBD 2024 allocation process is underway</li> </ul>	
16	PDAM Sragen	Preparing tariff options calculation	
17	PDAM Sukoharjo	Presenting the tariff options to PDAMs' Director and team	
18	PDAM Karanganyar		
19	UPTD PALD Sidoarjo	Preparing tariff adjustment/options calculation	
20	PDAM and UPT Makassar	Preparing ALD tariff options for IPAL Losari	
21	Dinas PU Takalar	Preparing ALD tariff calculation	

### Supporting WASH Utilities with Business Plan, Pre-Feasibility Study, and Feasibility Study

A pre-feasibility study (pre-FS) can assess a project's technical and financial feasibility, including its market potential, resource requirements, and potential impacts. A feasibility study (FS) can provide a more detailed analysis of a project's technical, economic, and financial viability, as well as its environmental and social impacts. By supporting stakeholders in preparing these documents, USAID IUWASH Tangguh can help ensure that investment projects are well-designed and have a high

chance of success. This can lead to improved access to clean and safe water for communities and the financial sustainability of PDAMs and other stakeholders involved in the projects.

In PY2, the team has been actively engaged in delivering technical assistance in business plan development to a total of 12 PDAMs. This collaborative effort has yielded substantial outcomes, with two PDAMs, Pematang Siantar and Simalungun, successfully formulating business plans for the period of 2023–2027 that have been approved by their respective mayors. Furthermore, in terms of project proposals, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also supported the preparation of a CSR proposal for desludging services for Magelang city and submitted it to private sector members for financing. This combined effort demonstrates the team's dedication to not only enhancing water supply infrastructure but also addressing broader sanitation issues, underscoring the importance of public-private partnerships in advancing community welfare.

Additionally, through involvement in FGDs and working closely with PDAM Tangerang city, the team supported development of its business plan for 2023-2027 while preparing its pre-FS. By focusing on these crucial aspects, USAID IUWASH Tangguh helps PDAMs to better understand their revenue streams and operational costs, leading to better financial management and sustainability. Moreover, it can attract private sector financing to provide the necessary capital for PDAMs' infrastructure investment, such as expanding water treatment facilities or repairing aging pipelines. The financing sources refer to any type of investment provided by members of the private sector, including equity investments and loans (e.g., PT SMI), and bonds, rather than by public institutions such as governments or international organizations. The table below shows several PDAMs that have received technical assistance regarding business plans, pre-FS, and FS.

In this quarter, the team has achieved notable advancements in aiding PDAMs with their business plans. For example, the team has actively engaged in preparing the PDAM Simalungun business plan for 2023–2027, which has obtained mayoral approval, providing valuable contributions in forecasting water demand, conducting financial analysis, and assisting in the development of the mWater platform for the Real Demand Survey (RDS). Additionally, USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided support to PDAM Tangerang city throughout the tender process by continuing pre-FS development and transaction advisories.

**Exhibit 11. Technical Assistance for Developing Business Plan**

No	PDAM	Activity	Status
1	Medan	Review Business Plan 2021–2025	In process – awaiting approval
2	Deli Serdang	Preparation of Business Plan 2023–2027	In process – ongoing preparation
3	Pematang Siantar	Preparation of Business Plan 2023–2027	Finalized – approved by mayor
4	Binjai city	Preparation of Business Plan 2023–2027	In process – ongoing preparation
5	Simalungun	Review of Business Plan 2023–2027	Finalized - approved by mayor
6	Temanggung	Preparation of Business Plan 2024–2028	In process – ongoing preparation
7	Tangerang city	Preparation of Business Plan 2023–2027	In process – ongoing preparation
8	South Tangerang city	Preparation of Business Plan 2023–2027	In process – ongoing preparation
9	Kubu Raya	Review Business Plan 2023–2027	In process – ongoing review
10	Gresik	Preparation of Business Plan 2023–2027	In process – waiting for approval
11	Sidoarjo	Review Business Plan 2020–2024	In process – ongoing review
12	South Central Timor	Review Business Plan 2022–2026	In process – ongoing review



**Exhibit 12. Technical Assistance for Pre-FS and FS**

No	PDAM	Activity	Status
1	South Tangerang city	Preparing pre-FS based on Business Plan 2023–2027	In process – ongoing development
2	Surakarta city	Review FS for SPAM Wosusokas pipeline distribution with capacity of 250 LPS	In process – ongoing review
3	Magelang city	Developed CSR proposal for desludging services for Magelang city	Completed – June 2023
4	Malang district	Developing FS for new WTP Wendit with estimated capacity of 200 LPS with funding sources from the private sector and/or PT. SMI	In process – ongoing development
5	Surabaya city	Supporting PT SMI to develop financial modelling to provide project financing needs for revitalized distribution piping network. Assisting PDAM to obtain Project Development Facility (PDF) from PT SMI. The PDF provides technical assistance for piping rehabilitation project. This process is currently ongoing (consultants' procurement). Review FS for new WTP Petekan with estimated capacity of 500 LPS prepared by PT Moya Indonesia as part of cooperation between PT Moya and PDAM Surabaya	In process – ongoing development/procurement/review
6	Sidoarjo	Review and finalize FS for pipeline distribution installation Dusun Bangah – Pabrik Soda – Wedoro, Sidoarjo district	In process – ongoing review

**Task 1.2.3. Identify financing opportunities and create pipeline of WASH-/WRM-related investments**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh actively identifies financing opportunities involving a wide range of stakeholders to build a strong portfolio of investments within the WASH and WRM sectors. Through market evaluations and feasibility studies, the program pinpoints promising investment projects, placing sustainability and impact as top priorities. By fostering partnerships, delivering technical assistance, and mobilizing resources, USAID IUWASH Tangguh drives transformative projects that boost access to clean drinking water, enhance sanitation services, and facilitate efficient water resources management, ultimately benefiting communities.

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided a framework to measure the viability and bankability of project pipelines by using a pipeline development toolkit in the previous quarter. As a result, several potential projects were identified from three piloting cities, such as piping network integration to reduce NRW, solar power plant cooperation for electricity, prepaid meter installation to improve account receivable turnover, and development of a sludge treatment plant (IPLT). The team is currently integrating the results of a pipeline development toolkit into the Transaction Advisory Services (TAS). After performing the TAS analysis, the selected projects will require detailed analysis such as a feasibility study, basic engineering design, and other related analyses to ensure the project documents are completed and ready for the procurement and the financing close process from any

type of financing sources. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will facilitate matchmaking between PDAMs and financiers.

In addition, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has been instrumental in bolstering the improvement of water and sanitation services in Indonesia during PY2. A notable case is the support to PDAM Surabaya in obtaining investment through a loan scheme from PT SMI. This funding will empower PDAM Surabaya to refurbish its pipeline distribution network and augment the water service quality for its users. By facilitating this partnership, USAID IUWASH Tangguh contributes to the sustainable development of Surabaya's water infrastructure, benefiting the residents. Additionally, the team is assisting PDAM Tangerang city in the procurement process and transaction advisory, to develop a WTP in Zone 2 and 3 of Tangerang city through a B2B scheme (BROT+BT and installment-based contract). Under these arrangements, private investors provide the necessary capital and undertake the project's construction, while the PDAMs repay the investment gradually through regular payments. This strategy enables PDAMs to access alternative funds for project implementation without facing significant upfront costs. USAID IUWASH Tangguh remains committed to delivering technical and financial support, along with other significant resources for PDAMs to optimize their project financing decisions.

In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continues to provide PDAMs with technical, financial, and other vital resources to enhance their project funding choices. The total value of potential WASH projects the team is currently supporting is approximately IDR 3.8 trillion, which is equal to \$254 million, where the private sector will potentially contribute about IDR 2.6 trillion or \$173 million. The project's value is approximately 82 percent of the finance mobilization target (\$310 million) of USAID IUWASH Tangguh within five years of the program and not all projects are likely to be fully implemented. Intensive facilitation to realize projects by securing funding from available sources will be provided to both local governments and PDAMs. Furthermore, the team has secured microfinancing amounting Rp.15 billion from a private investor, BPR Ukabima Khatulistiwa, to finance 1,000 new connections of PDAM Kubu Raya.

**Exhibit 13. Project Pipeline for Financing**

No	Project Holder	Project	Project Value (IDR)	Status	Financiers
1	PDAM Depok city	Reducing NRW by revitalization of piping network	256 billion	FS Preparation	PDAM and APBD
2	PDAM Tangerang city	Development of WTP in Tangerang city area (Zone 2 and 3) through PPP scheme (BROT+BT and KBA)	2.4 trillion	Procurement (Prequalification stage)	Private sector
3	PDAM Kubu Raya	Microfinancing for installation of pipe networks to customers	15 billion	Completed, MoU finalized	Private sector (BPR Ukabima Khatulistiwa)
4	PDAM Wonogiri	Piping network development for SPAM Regional Wosusokas (JDU and JDB)	112.5 billion	FS finalized	APBD and DAK (Special Allocation Fund) at the provincial level, APBD at district level
5	PDAM Sukoharjo	Piping network development for SPAM Regional Wosusokas	231.5 billion	FS in progress – ongoing preparation	APBD and DAK (Special Allocation Fund) at the provincial level, APBD at

**Exhibit 13. Project Pipeline for Financing**

No	Project Holder	Project	Project Value (IDR)	Status	Financiers
		(JDU and JDB)			district level
6	PDAM Surakarta	Piping network development for SPAM Regional Wosusokas (JDU dan JDB)	2.1 billion	Budgeted	APBD
7	PDAM Karanganyar	Piping network development for SPAM Regional Wosusokas (JDU and JDB)	16.8 billion	FS finalized	APBD and DAK (Special Allocation Fund) at the provincial level, APBD at district level
8	Public Works Agency (DPU) Sragen	6 PPPs for sludge transportation (trucks)	658.5 million	Completed, MoU finalized	Private sector (Jasa Sedot WC Paleman, Abadi, Berkah Jaya, Jaya, Kurnia, and Tangki)
9	Community, Magelang city	Cooperation with the Regional Credit Bank (BPR) Magelang city for CSR fecal desludging	36.7 million	Proposal preparation	Private sector
10	Tembang Tidar Forum, Magelang city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18 latrine and septic tanks</li> <li>• 24 household connections – SPALDT</li> </ul>	99.1 million	Completed - Tembang Tidar Forum, Magelang	Private sector (Kompas CSR)
11	Mojo Waras Community, Surakarta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 communal septic tank</li> <li>• 26 household septic tanks</li> <li>• 9 household connections – SPALDT</li> <li>• 2 latrine casts</li> </ul>	193.3 million	Completed - Mojo Waras Community, Surakarta	Private Sector (CSR KOMPAS)
12	PDAM Surabaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 reservoirs</li> <li>• Revitalizing existing pipeline distribution volume to households</li> </ul>	219 billion	Cooperation agreement - awaiting approval	PT SMI (Rp. 142 billion loan)
13	PDAM Sidoarjo	Distribution pipeline installation Dusun Bangah – Pabrik Soda – Wedoro, Sidoarjo district	42.6 billion	FS in progress – finalizing	PT Rafa Karya Indonesia, other interested parties
14	Public Works Agency (DPU) Makassar city	Piping installation for WWTP/IPAL Losari	1.85 billion	Tender preparation	APBN

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported 38 local governments to provide advocacy, trainings, workshops and focus group discussions on WASH program activities in reference to APBD nomenclatures. Through USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitation of and intervention in certain activities, local government objectives regarding nomenclatures were achieved and subsequently the allocated budgets well spent. USAID IUWASH Tangguh secured and ensured WASH budget allocation in APBD was utilized accordingly for its activities. The total budget utilized across the locations that received USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s technical assistance (in advocacy, trainings,

workshops, and FGDs) reached Rp.133,447,661,106 or \$8,896,511. Details of the WASH projects that were financed through APBDs in 2023 are described in Annex 10.

### Accelerating Private Sector Participation in Sanitation Financing

To accelerate private sector participation in the sanitation sector (wastewater and fecal sludge treatment), in July 2023, USAID IUWASH Tangguh started developing a study to provide comprehensive information on private sector practices in all sanitation chain segments, as well as to tap new engagement opportunities with the private sector for sanitation infrastructure financing and operation. The inception report of this study has been completed and remaining activities include interviewing utilities and other private sector members, and analyzing the qualitative data and results, which will be completed in PY3.

### Financing Partnership Development

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh engaged and established partnerships with financial institutions with the specific purpose of securing WASH and WRM financing mechanisms.

**Exhibit 14. Institution Partnerships for WASH and WRM Financing**

No	Institution Name	Project Scale	Partnership Objectives
1	PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI)	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare financing plans for the local government, regional-owned enterprise, regional public service agency, and/or entities in the water and sanitation sector, either through direct financing and/or sub-loans through the local government</li> </ul>
2	PT. Mandiri Capital Indonesia (Indonesia Impact Fund)	Start-up and medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop fundraising strategy and engage with target investors to mobilize \$20–25 million for the Indonesia Impact Fund, with particular focus on securing equity investment, blended finance, and catalytic capital from development finance institutions, fund of funds, family offices, philanthropic organizations, and other relevant entities.</li> <li>Collaboration will also occur regarding introductions and meetings with investment ready start-up enterprises that are developing new technologies, manufacturing equipment/machinery, and providing services related to improved water supply and water resource conservation.</li> </ul>
3	PT. Sarana Multigriya Finansial (SMF)	Small and medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist with data sharing and program support in delivering financing to shariah microfinance institutions for piped drinking water and sanitation microfinancing to households in Indonesia.</li> </ul>
4	Badan Pengelola Dana Lingkungan Hidup (BPDLH)	Small, medium, and large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage for WRM project financing that includes developing project proposals in one of the BPDLH's thematic programs of Health, Food and Water Security to potential international funders/donors.</li> </ul>

Furthermore, the team has secured a WASH micro credit program by engaging microfinance institutions (BPR Ukabima) with PDAM Tirta Raya (Kubu Raya district) to provide water connection

micro credit for PDAM customers. It is expected that within three years of partnerships, 10000 households will have access for water connection in Kubu Raya through credit installment.

### **Outcome 1.3. Increased WASH and WRM sector institutional capacities**

To ensure increased capacity of WASH/WRM institutions, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continues to provide technical assistance and facilitate training activities, especially to local governments, through the PKP Working Group and WASH/WRM OPD, which comprises Bappeda, the Health Department, Department of Public Works and Housing, and the Environment Department.

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh carried out various training activities, including (1) training on developing WASH/WRM sector work plans for the PKP Working Group and technical OPD; (2) training on the implementation of SPM in the WASH/WRM sector; (3) PDAM business plan development training. All forms of training aimed to ensure an increase in the capacity of WASH/WRM institutions to support the improvement of WASH/WRM services in the regions.

#### **Task 1.3.1. Build capacity of WASH/WRM coordination institutions**

During the PY2 period, USAID IUWAH Tangguh has carried out work plan preparation training for the PKP Working Group and WASH/WRM OPD including Bappeda, the Health Department, the Department of Public Works and Housing and the Environment Department. This training activity aims to provide technical assistance to the PKP Working Group and regional technical bodies in preparing work plans for programs and activities that are relevant to local needs; prioritizing GESI in program and activity plans; and encouraging the funding of these programs through the APBDs. In addition, this training is expected to support the achievement of targets in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), and SDGs for the WASH/WRM sectors.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported local governments in reviewing local budget (APBD) allocations for WASH and WRM sectors, including identifying program activities attached to nomenclatures in APBD that had been utilized. These activities were summarized through APBD workshops involving participants from Bappeda, the Health Department, Department of Public Works and Housing, and the Environment Department, which also reviewed the budget allocation in the Budget Implementation Document (Dokumen Pelaksanaan Anggaran, DPA). Additionally, the APBD Workshop will also explore gaps and opportunities for WASH and WRM funding from the Central Government Budget (APBN) and the Special Allocation Funds (DAK).

USAID IUWASH Tangguh also carried out SPM Implementation Training for five districts/cities in North Sumatra Province involving OPD WASH/WRM. This activity aimed to collect data related to the drinking water and sanitation sector, calculate SPM achievements, and input data on target BNBA beneficiaries. The training used the AMSA e-SPM application built by USAID IUWASH Tangguh. Also in the North Sumatra region, USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided training to PDAMs in implementing RDS and SKP. As part of preparing business plans, it is necessary to carry out a RDS to identify potential new PDAM customers and an SKP to determine the level of customer satisfaction.



USAID IUWASH TANGGUH

USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated Local Government (shown here Sukoharjo) to identify and review APBD nomenclatures and program activities in during APBD workshop.

The following table shows the activities that have been carried out in PY2 to increase WASH and WRM institutional capacity:

<b>Exhibit 15. Capacity-Building Activities for WASH/WRM Institutions</b>			
<b>Region</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>city/district</b>
Central Java	4–5 April 2023	Training on the Preparation of Regional Work Plans of Gender-Responsive Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Water Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Temanggung city</li> <li>● Salatiga city</li> <li>● Magelang city</li> <li>● Surakarta city</li> <li>● Sragen district</li> <li>● Karanganyar district</li> <li>● Sukoharjo district</li> <li>● Wonogiri district</li> </ul>
West Kalimantan	17–18 May 2023	Training on the Preparation of Work Plan for the Working Group PKP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pontianak city</li> <li>● Kubu Raya district</li> </ul>
Banten	23–24 May 2023	Training on the Preparation of Work Plan for the Working Group PKP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tangerang city</li> <li>● South Tangerang city</li> <li>● Tangerang district</li> </ul>
West Java	7–8 June 2023	Training on the Preparation of Work Plan for the Working Group PKP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Depok city</li> <li>● Bogor city</li> </ul>
North Sumatra	Jan–Jun 2023	Training on the Preparation of Regional Work Plans of Gender-Responsive Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Water Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Medan city</li> <li>● Binjai city</li> <li>● Pematang Siantar city</li> <li>● Deli Serdang district</li> <li>● Simalungun District</li> </ul>
	7 April 2023	Training for implementation of RDS and SKP PDAM Tirta Deli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Deli Serdang district</li> </ul>
	10–11 May 2023	Training for business plan preparation and implementation of real demand survey (RDS) and customer survey (survey kepuasan pelanggan) PDAM Tirta Deli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Deli Serdang district</li> </ul>
	16 May 2023	Training for mWater usage and implementation of RDS and SKP PDAM Tirta Sari, PDAM Tirta Deli, PDAM Tirta Lihou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Binjai city</li> <li>● Deli Serdang city</li> <li>● Simalungun district</li> </ul>
	11–14 July 2023	SPM Training on using AMSA e-SPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pematang Siantar city</li> <li>● Simalungun district</li> <li>● Deli Serdang district</li> <li>● Medan city</li> </ul>
South Sulawesi	20–21 July 2023	Training on the Preparation of Regional Work Plans of Gender-Responsive Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Water Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Makassar city</li> <li>● Barru district</li> <li>● Gowa District</li> <li>● Maros district</li> <li>● Takalar district</li> </ul>

In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with the technical team discussed the results of the PDAM Performance Index as an input for preparing the AWP and RKT PY3. One of the performance indices discussed is the Governance Index 2022 and the support needed from the technical team at the national level to be able to increase the Government Index (Godex)

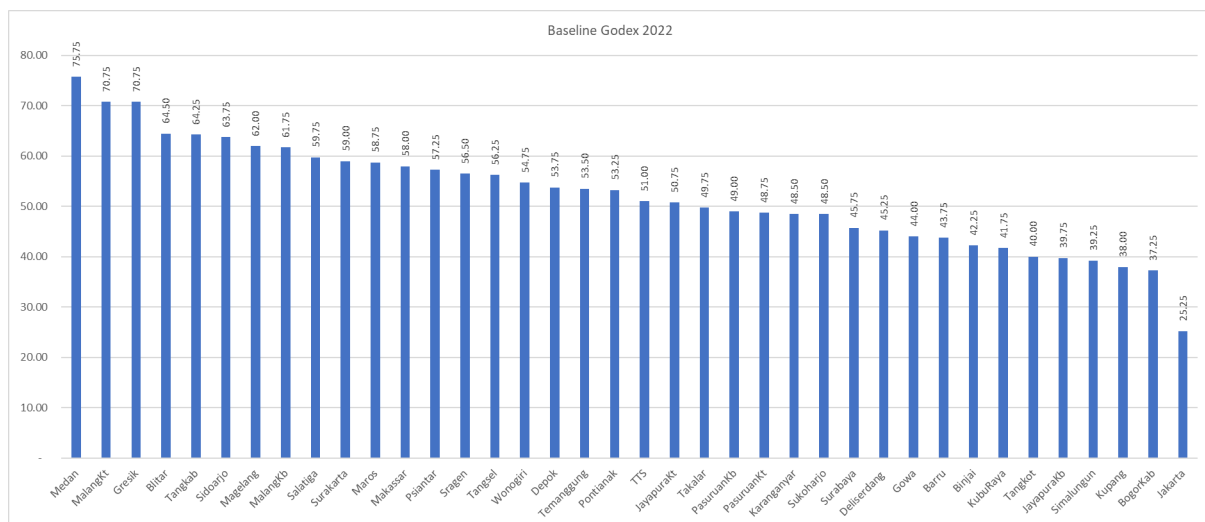
achievements at the regional level. Godex 2022 data has been used as material for preparing the RKT by local governments.

### Government Index (Godex)

The Government Index (Godex) is a tool used to comprehensively measure the performance of local governments in delivering water, sanitation, water resources, and gender-related services in a particular municipality. The Objective I team utilized the APBD tool to analyze budget allocations, which was then used as one of the parameters for performance measurement. The Godex measures aspects that support the improvement of WASH, WRM, and gender conditions, including local budgets, accountability, inclusiveness, professionalism, and regulation frameworks.

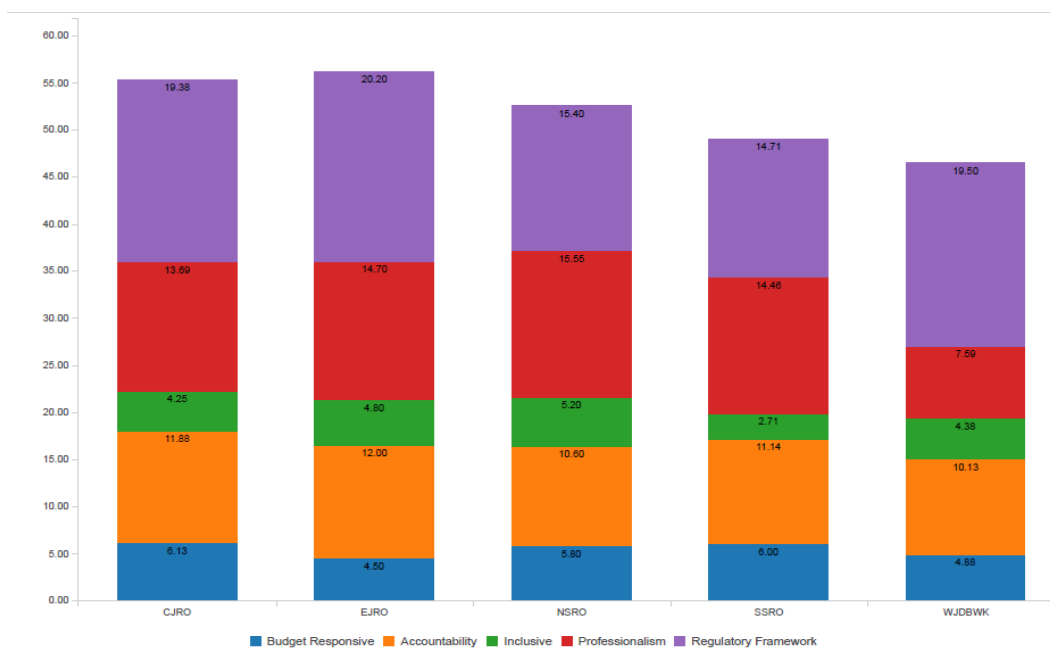
In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assessed the baseline discussion of the Godex with the respective local governments across the regions. A workshop was held to present the tool and finalize the inputted data to become the baseline of Godex. Additionally, the workshop introduced the mWater platform that will be used for data entry for the Godex baseline. Below are the baseline Godex results for 2022, as reported in July 2023:

**Exhibit 16. Godex Baseline 2022 by City/District**



As can be seen in the chart above, 17 regions have Godex scores of less than 50 out of a possible 100. Of the 17 regions, seven had received assistance from USAID IUWASH PLUS, including Deli Serdang, Sukoharjo, Surabaya, Bogor, Barru, Jayapura, and DKI Jakarta. The ten other regions are newly assisted under the USAID IUWASH Tangguh program.

**Exhibit 17. Regional Godex Baseline 2022 by Aspect**



	CJRO	EJRO	NSRO	SSRO	WJDBWK
Regulatory Framework (34)	19.38	20.20	15.40	14.71	19.50
Professionalism (24)	13.69	14.70	15.55	14.46	7.59
Inclusive (9)	4.25	4.80	5.20	2.71	4.38
Accountability (14)	11.88	12.00	10.60	11.14	10.13
Budget Responsive (19)	6.13	4.50	5.80	6.00	4.88

The baseline indicates that most of the municipalities have a score that is in the middle of the scoring system, meaning they have not fully focused on delivering WASH, WRM and gender services. In particular, the new districts/cities under USAID IUWASH Tangguh need to make more effort for achieving WASH access. A regulatory framework, especially for WRM, has still not been finalized due to limitation information on the WRM program.

**Exhibit 18. Aspects of Godex Baseline Data 2022**

No	Aspect	Condition
I	Budget Responsive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget allocation on WASH/WRM across all USAID IUWASH Tangguh locations (38 cities/districts) received less than 11 out of the maximum score of 19 for the Budget Responsive Aspect, meaning budget allocation is below 2 percent of the total APBD for the drinking water and sanitation sectors. Budget allocation on WRM, gender responsive aspects and poverty reduction has not increased from the previous year.</li> <li>Minimal budget allocation on WASH/WRM shows the limited ability and capacity of local governments to fund programs/activities that support the improvement of water supply, sanitation, WRM, and GESI services. Advocacy and capacity-building is needed on planning and budgeting for local governments (technical OPDs) to increase APBD allocations to support WASH/WRM and GESI sector programs and activities.</li> <li>Gender responsive budgeting depends on the active role and institutional capacity of gender mainstreaming in compiling Gender Analysis Pathway, Gender Budget Statement, Term of Reference and Rencana Aksi Daerah Organisasi</li> </ul>



## Exhibit 18. Aspects of Godex Baseline Data 2022

No	Aspect	Condition
		<p><i>Perangkat Daerah</i> as a first step in encouraging gender responsive planning and budgeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget allocation on poverty reduction depends on the active role and institutional capacity of Tim Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan to formulate and coordinate poverty reduction strategies in local government</li> </ul>
2	Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most regions scored well in the Accountability aspect, which can be seen from the number that received a score above ten out of a maximum 14 for this aspect. Locations with scores below ten include Temanggung, Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS), Takalar, Kubu Raya, Pasuruan city, Simalungun, Bogor, Barru, Jayapura and Kupang.</li> <li>Wastewater SOPs are not yet available. Reasons for this include a lack of domestic wastewater management institutions, or the low capacity of these institutions to prepare wastewater SOPs.</li> <li>This aspect also found that APBD documents were unpublished in several regions, meaning the public are not able to access information related to APBD allocations and how APBD is used by regional governments for development purposes and improving people's welfare.</li> </ul>
3	Inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23 regions still have low achievements for the Inclusive aspect, namely a score less than six from the maximum score of 9.</li> <li>GESI training was not included in work plan of government agencies in the WASH/WRM sectors.</li> <li>No identification of early or existing conditions in relation to environment, capacity, vulnerability, DAS management practices, raw water availability, access to safely managed drinking water and safely managed wastewater, as well as people's hygiene behaviors.</li> <li>Some regions have not established Pokja PUG as decreed by the local government head (<i>SK Kepala Daerah</i>).</li> <li>Rencana Aksi Daerah Pengarusutamaan Gender (GESI) has not been compiled to ensure the Gender aspect of the WASH/WRM score.</li> </ul>
4	Professionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 regions still have low achievements for the Professionalism aspect, namely a score less than 16 from the maximum of 24.</li> <li>Implementation of Minimum Service Standards (SPM) for safely managed wastewater is very low across the regions.</li> <li>WRM existing conditions document/report has not been developed.</li> <li>WRM Information System is not available in the region.</li> </ul>
5	Regulatory Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22 regions still have low achievements for the Regulatory Framework aspect, namely a score less than 21 from the maximum of 34.</li> <li>WRM regulations and policies are not yet available.</li> <li>WRM planning and budgeting on RPJMD are not yet available.</li> <li>WRM program implementation guidelines are not yet available.</li> <li>Some regions do not have a local/local head regulation or circular letter on PUG.</li> <li>Some regions do not have a local/local head regulation on poverty reduction.</li> </ul>

The low achievement across all aspects is caused by several issues faced by local governments. The following are the issues based on the above aspects:

## Exhibit 19. Issues in Cities/Districts by Aspects Godex Baseline 2022

No	Aspect	Issues
1	Budget Responsive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no regulations that clearly regulate what percentage of the APBD must be allocated for WASH/WRM programs and activities, promotion of behavior change, GESI, and poverty alleviation.</li> <li>• In some regions, WASH/WRM issues are not considered "sexy" issues that can boost the popularity of regional heads, and therefore they receive less attention and support (especially WRM issues which are still new).</li> <li>• In several regions, the budget allocation for the drinking water and sanitation sector still relies heavily on the central budget allocation (APBN).</li> <li>• Units of measurement in the regions are not yet fully synchronized with those used nationally (e.g., household or family basis).</li> <li>• The limited gender responsive budget allocation is caused by many regions not having prepared a GAP, GBS, TOR/KAK and RKA.</li> <li>• There was a "refocusing" of the budget due to the Covid-19 pandemic in the 2020–2022 period.</li> </ul>
2	Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The availability and implementation of wastewater SOPs is still quite low in the regions.</li> <li>• The domestic wastewater service institutions in the regions are still very diverse (Dinas, UPTD, BLUD, BUMD, and PDAM), which creates challenges for developing a regulatory framework for the sanitation sector.</li> <li>• In some areas there has not been a separation between domestic wastewater regulators and operators.</li> <li>• There are still unclear service standards for the community in the domestic wastewater sector.</li> </ul>
3	Inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The objectives of GESI training still need to be improved by involving regional planning and budgeting PICs in each OPD.</li> <li>• Several regions have not yet carried out GESI situation mapping (gender analysis) to determine existing conditions.</li> <li>• The performance of the Pokja PUG and gender focal points, especially in coordinating the RAD PUG preparation, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation, has not been optimal.</li> <li>• The issues of WASH/WRM, promotion of behavior change and GESI are still very minimally included in RAD PUG, and on average still focus on issues of women's empowerment and child protection.</li> </ul>
4	Professionalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In several areas, SPM implementation is still not fully in accordance with the mandate of UU No.23/2014, PP No.2/2018, Permendagri No.59/2021.</li> <li>• The capacity of the SPM Implementation Team is still low, especially for the WASH/WRM sectors.</li> </ul>
5	Regulatory Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are still many regions that have not prepared regulations and policies regarding domestic wastewater management.</li> <li>• The WRM issue is a new one for regional governments so regional regulations and policies are still in the advocacy stage.</li> <li>• The issues of WRM, promotion of behavior change and GESI are still less mainstream in regional planning documents.</li> </ul>

To improve achievements in every aspect of the Governance Index, the following are the support requirements from the ministerial level technical team:

- Central government regulations and policies that specifically regulate the minimum amount of APBD budget allocation (mandatory spending) for improving safe drinking water services, safe sanitation, WRM, and gender responsive programs.
- The implementation of SPM in the drinking water, sanitation and WRM sector for regional governments (limited regional ability to determine SPM for drinking water and sanitation).
- Central government regulations and policies to clearly regulate WRM in regional governments (institutions and authorities)
- Advocacy, capacity-building, and technical assistance from the central government regarding planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming (PUG) through gender responsive budgeting and planning (GRBP) in the regions (in accordance with regulations, policies and Surat Edaran Bersama 4 Ministers that have been issued)

#### **Outcome 1.4. Increased accountability and inclusivity in WASH and WRM governance**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh continues to encourage service development through mechanisms that support the importance of achieving accountability in WASH/WRM issues, so that the community has access to information about problems and can obtain solutions through mechanisms initiated and developed by the regional government and service providers. In addition, USAID IUWASH Tangguh ensures that gender perspectives and social inclusion are included in the mechanisms being developed, to ensure there are no gaps between service users.

##### **Task 1.4.1. Expand mechanisms to promote social accountability and inclusivity**

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh worked with and facilitated regional governments, community organizations in the WASH sector, and PDAMs in developing public accountability mechanisms so that communities who are concerned about WASH and WRM can have access to information. To support this goal, USAID IUWASH Tangguh organized a series of activities: (1) assessment of public accountability and social inclusion (PASI) service implementation for the WASH/WRM sectors; (2) public accountability and social inclusion (PASI) service development planning workshop for the WASH/WRM sectors; (3) technical assistance in developing public accountability and social inclusion (PASI) services for the WASH/WRM sectors; (4) socialization and implementation of the developed services.

In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh focused on providing technical assistance, socialization, and implementation for developing mechanisms that support improving WASH/WRM services in Medan city, Deli Serdang, Makassar city, Barru and Sukoharjo. Two mechanism services to ensure public accountability and social inclusion that incorporate a gender perspective were developed. In Makassar and Barru, USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the implementation of Technical Guidelines for SP4N LAPOR! operators in the WASH/WRM sectors, which are starting to be used by local governments.

The following table shows the activities that have been carried out in PY2 for supporting development of the public accountability and social inclusion (PASI) improvement mechanism to increase WASH/WRM services:



USAID IUWASH TANGGUH  
USAID IUWASH Tangguh with Kominfo Office and Office of Public Works and Housing in Mariso sub-district of Makassar implementing a complaints mechanism (SP4N LAPOR!) to increase WASH services.

**Exhibit 20. Social Inclusion and Public Accountability (SIPA) improvement mechanism**

No	Name of Services and Operator	Location	Assessment	Status
1	SP4N LAPOR! Operator: Diskominfo	Makassar city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete transition of activity in January 2023 from the public relations office of the mayor's office to Department of Communication and Information (Diskominfo) Makassar</li> <li>• No knowledge among SP4N LAPOR! operators of WASH and WRM issues</li> <li>• Operators in each government office (OPD) have not been appointed permanently.</li> <li>• Limited public awareness of SP4N LAPOR!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed – Implementation of WASH and WRM in SP4N LAPOR!</li> </ul>
2	SP4N LAPOR! Operator: Diskominfo	Barru district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No knowledge among SP4N LAPOR! operators of WASH and WRM issues</li> <li>• Operators in each government office (OPD) have not been appointed permanently.</li> <li>• Limited public awareness of SP4N LAPOR!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed – Implementation of WASH and WRM in SP4N LAPOR!</li> </ul>
3	SP4N LAPOR! Operator: Diskominfo	Medan city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination among government offices requires improvement.</li> <li>• Limited public awareness of SP4N LAPOR!</li> <li>• No knowledge among SP4N LAPOR! operators of WASH and WRM issues</li> <li>• Operational budget has been allocated to Diskominfo. No budget for public awareness or promotion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In process – Implementation of WASH and WRM in SP4N LAPOR!</li> </ul>
4	SP4N LAPOR! Operator: Diskominfo	Deli Serdang district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination among government offices requires improvement.</li> <li>• Limited public awareness of SP4N LAPOR!</li> <li>• No knowledge among SP4N LAPOR! operators of WASH and WRM issues</li> <li>• Operational budget has been allocated to Diskominfo. No budget for public awareness or promotion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In process – Implementation of WASH and WRM in SP4N LAPOR!</li> </ul>
5	Forum Master Meter Operator: F3KM and PDAM	Surabaya city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forum Komunikasi Master Meter is an independent organization operating master meters in Surabaya city.</li> <li>• Mechanism for complaints to the PDAM from Master Meter customers is unavailable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In process – Implementation of Forum Komunikasi Master Meter with PDAM</li> </ul>




### Exhibit 20. Social Inclusion and Public Accountability (SIPA) improvement mechanism

No	Name of Services and Operator	Location	Assessment	Status
6	Forum Tembang Tidar Operator: Forum Tembang Tidar	Magelang city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The forum is established and operated by the community in Magelang city.</li> <li>Mayoral Decision Letter is enacted.</li> <li>No annual budget and work plan</li> <li>No association of articles (AD/ART) for the forum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In process – Implementation of WASH strengthening activities for Forum Tembang Tidar in Magelang city.</li> </ul>
7	Kelompok Informasi Masyarakat (KIM) Operator: Dinas Kominfo and Kelurahan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KIM is established and operated by Dinas Kominfo</li> <li>Developing KIM web-based application</li> <li>Support the KIM Kelurahan as an agent to manage complaints from the marginal poor to be followed up at the district level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In process – Kelompok Informasi Masyarakat (KIM)</li> </ul>

Objective I activity progress in this quarter is summarized in the exhibit below:

Status:  Completed;  On track;  Behind;  Not started;  Cancelled

### Exhibit 21. Objective I Activity Progress

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY2 Q4)		
		% Achieved	Status	Description of Progress
<b>Outcome I.1. Safely managed WASH and water security/WRM policies and regulation created or improved, implemented, monitored, and enforced at the national and regional government levels</b>				
I.1.1	Develop and facilitate policies and regulations for improved WASH/WRM processes at national and local government levels	Ongoing		Twenty-five new regulations for improved WASH/WRM sector were enacted at the regional levels. Facilitating in developing new regulations will continue.
I.1.2	Prioritize pathways for passage and implementation of draft policy and regulations	Ongoing		FGDs with the Directorate of SUPD II MOHA for developing regulation to increased Sanitation services were held. The action plan will be following up in PY3. Support to MOF in developing regulation of micro finance credit will continue.
I.1.3	Stimulate participation of diverse stakeholders in broader policy reform and enforcement of initiatives agenda	Ongoing		Partnership with APEKSI in developing regulation (PERKADA) to achieve the target 100% access to drinking water in 6 cities has started and will continued. Support to FORKALIM in developing regulation of VAT exemption in WASH sectors will continue. Collaboration with stakeholders in policy reform in WASH/WRM sectors will continue.

## Exhibit 21. Objective I Activity Progress

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY2 Q4)		
		% Achieved	Status	Description of Progress
<b>Outcome 1.2. Increased public and private budgets and expenditures that prioritize equitable, gender responsive, climate-resilient, and sustainable WASH and WRM services</b>				
I.2.1	Improve data flows to identify financial flows and gaps at the WASH/WRM sectoral level	Ongoing	●	APBD 2022 tracking completed and baseline for next tracking will continue PDAM Performance Index completed and used by PDAM for financial improvement. IDP completed and used as recommendation in the PDAMs' business plan.
I.2.2.	Support financial planning and analysis at LG, PDAM, and UPTD service provider levels	Ongoing	●	TAS Questionnaire filled by PDAMs to identify potential projects and fundings. Technical assistance for tariff settings, business plans, pre-fs, and fs provided and some are approved.
I.2.3.	Identify financing opportunities and create pipeline of WASH-/WRM-related investments	Ongoing	●	Technical assistance for project pipeline and potential financing provided.
<b>Outcome 1.3. Increased WASH and WRM sector institutional capacity</b>				
I.3.1.	Build capacity of WASH/WRM coordination institutions	Ongoing	●	Local Government trainings in annual budget and work plan for WASH and WRM completed. Water finance training for PT SMI completed.
<b>Outcome 1.4. Increased accountability and inclusivity in WASH and WRM governance</b>				
I.4.1.	Expand mechanism to promote social accountability and inclusivity	Ongoing	●	Mechanism identified in 6 locations, work plan is completed

### 3.1.5. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

The next quarter activities are as follows:

- Follow-up the action plan with Directorate SUPD II for three regulations: wastewater tariff, institutional guidelines for wastewater providers, Minimum Service Standards implementation
- Facilitate FORKALIM in processing the VAT exemption for sanitation services regulation.
- Provide technical support for Godex implementation in 38 cities/districts.
- Collect and analyze the APBD 2024 from all 38 cities/districts using the APBD tracking tool.
- Provide technical support for LG in analyst the APBD 2022 and APBD 2023 realization to provide baseline data for identifying increases in the institutional capacity of WASH/WRM providers in the regions (outcome IT I-6).
- Conduct APBD Workshop to explore gaps and opportunities for WASH and WRM funding from Central Government Budget (APBN) and Special Allocation Funds (DAK).

- Facilitate the business plan development of PDAM Temanggung and PDAM Gresik to achieve mayoral approval.
- Facilitate the PDAMs of Surabaya city and Tangerang city in accessing financing sources to support their service improvement programs.
- Finalize the study of private sector participation in the sanitation sector.
- Facilitate microfinance institutions to engage and partner with PDAMs to provide water connection microcredit to households.
- Hold seminar/workshop with PT. Sarana Multigriya Finansial (SMF) for micro housing finance program linkage with microfinance institutions.
- Provide assessment and technical assistance for the development of SIPA mechanisms in eight cities/districts.
- Initiate pilot program for implementing SP4N LAPOR! in the communities of Titi Papan and Gaharu (USAID IUWASH Tangguh community intervention locations in Medan city), especially for marginalized communities.
- Initiate pilot program for implementing KIM in the communities of Kriwen and Tambakboyo (USAID IUWASH Tangguh community intervention locations in Sukoharjo), especially for marginalized communities.
- Facilitate PDAMs to promote potential projects for accessing finance from various sources.

### **3.2. OBJECTIVE 2A: WATER SUPPLY – INCREASED ACCESS TO POOR-INCLUSIVE, CLIMATE-RESILIENT, SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh aims to increase access to safely managed drinking water for 1.5 million people (375,000 households) over the duration of the program, and in doing so contribute to the National Medium-Term Program Plan ( RPJMN )2020-2024, which targets 15 percent of households to be able to access safely managed drinking water by 2024, as well as the Roadmap for Safely Managed Drinking Water (RI-AMAN) 2030, which targets 45 percent access to safely managed drinking water. To achieve these outcomes, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will provide extensive technical support to PDAMs, with a focus on improving their internal operational performance (technical, financial, and institutional). It will also encourage factors such as good governance, increased financing, linkages to water resources management (WRM) objectives, stronger promotion and marketing, gender inclusiveness, and development of robust citizen engagement mechanisms.

Activities under Objective 2a Water are divided into: Task 2.1.I Apply workforce development framework to support service providers; Task 2.2.I Develop portfolio approaches to improve operational and financial efficiencies; Task 2.3.I Expand menu of service model options for PDAM and local government integration and adoption; and Task 2.4.I Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers.

During this reporting period, the Objective 2a Water team presents the progress, analysis of the Training Needs Assessment results in 32 PDAMs, and a summary of activities at the national and regional levels. These are aligned with the key programs outlined in the PY2 Work Plan and the assigned tasks and subtasks. The specific areas covered included:

- Capacity-building

- Non-Revenue Water (NRW) and Energy Efficiency (EE)
- Six locations targeting 100 percent coverage.
- Asset Management Tools
- Regional SPAM
- Water safety plans (RPAM) and prime drinking water zones (ZAMP)
- Existing conditions and improvement of chlorination systems
- Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring (WQQ) tools
- Support for the Government of Indonesia's (GOI) One Data Policy (Wali Data)

### 3.2.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

During the PY2 period, the team collaborated with Bappenas, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH), the National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP), Drinking Water Technology Agency (BTAM), Tirta Darma Education Foundation (YPTD) Pamsi, and the National Coordinator for Capacity-Building to organize training activities. These activities included Training of Trainer (TOT) RPAM in 13 PDAMs, training on Water Safety Plan (WSP/RPAM) in 16 PDAMs, WSP Management Information Systems (MIS) in 6 PDAMs, expert training on NRW in 19 PDAMs, and Training of Trainers (ToT) in collaboration with BNSP in 6 PDAMs. Participants who completed training activities received Level 6 certification from BNSP, with support from Bappenas, MPWH, BTAM, and YPTD Perpamsi.

In addition, during the PY2 period, to accelerate the process of achieving safely managed drinking water targets, USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with Bappenas encouraged the establishment of National Secretariat (SEKNAS) WSP/RPAM, a forum to strengthen the synchronization of the roles of ministries and institutions in the process of achieving WSP/RPAM National Roadmap targets. The forum comprises Bappenas, MoHA, MPWH, MOH, and donor agencies.

Regarding the PDAM performance improvement program, USAID IUWASH Tangguh in collaboration with MPWH assisted to develop the asset management system and water quality and quantity monitoring tools, as well as integrate the PDAM Index into the national PDAM performance improvement indicator tool that will be used by PDAMs. The development of these tools was also supported by the Ministry of Health to ensure compliance with MOH regulations. Meanwhile, development of the monitoring application was supported by Solstice Institute (mWater).

Activities under Objective 2a Water also encouraged collaboration with other agencies and with donors, to promote various opportunities for cooperation to achieve safely managed drinking water. In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with Austin Ho, a student of the Jakarta Intercultural School, to develop a pilot Community-Based SPAM chlorination system (Hydrodoser) in Magelang city, which also provides benefits for the community of RT 003/RW 006 in Kedungsari Village in the north of the city.

As well as these activities, in PY2 USAID IUWASH Tangguh began collaborating with Image H2O (further details presented under Task 2.2.1) in the area of NRW and with USAID SINAR on Energy Efficiency.



## Exhibit 22. Progress of Work with Objective 2a Key Partners

Partner	Progress Made
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	<p>Collaboration in support of the WSP/RPAM, which included training, development of Management Information System of Drinking Water Supply (SIM PAM) and preparation of RPAM documents.</p> <p>Collaboration on integrating the PDAM Index into the PDAM performance indicator assessment tools.</p> <p>Collaboration on the development of asset management tools and water quality and quantity monitoring (WQQ) tools</p>
National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)	Collaboration on strengthening SEKNAS RPAM to coordinate and communicate with relevant parties, and on monitoring the SEKNAS RPAM action plan at the national level
Ministry of Health	Collaboration on the development of water quantity and quality monitoring (WQQ) tools
BTAM, PDAMs of Malang city, Pontianak city, and Tangerang district	Collaboration on supporting the implementation and achievement of the Road Map target for increasing the capacity of BUMDs/PDAMs
Yayasan Pendidikan Tirta Darma (YPTD) Perpamsi and P3M Akatirta	Collaboration on the implementation of NRW occupational scheme training and national level certification, with a Level 6 certificate of competence issued by the National Certification Agency (BNSP)
Austin Ho, Jakarta Intercultural School	Pilot the development of a community-based Communal SPAM chlorination system (Hydrodoser)
Imagine H <sub>2</sub> O	Collaboration on preparation of the NRW reduction program in PDAMs, especially in the application of technological solutions and innovations
USAID SINAR	Collaboration on preparation of the Energy Efficiency (EE) capacity-building program in PDAMs

### 3.2.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

During PY2, the Objective 2a team collaborated with other objective teams on the following activities:

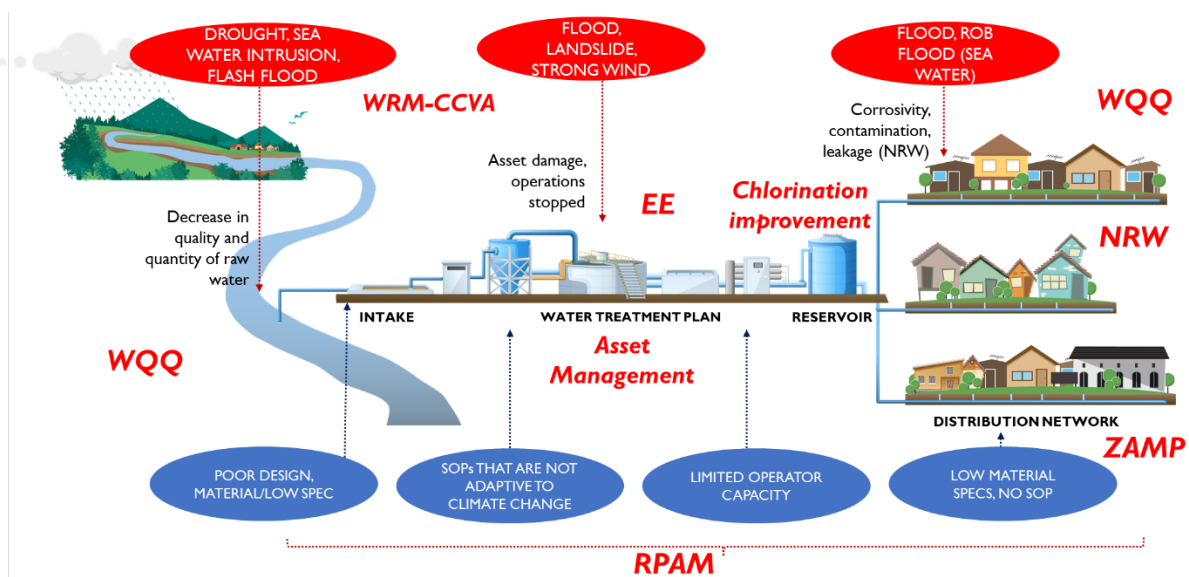
- Collaborated with the Objective 1 team and WJDB Regional team to support the Karian Serpong Regional SPAM on institutional strengthening, compiling a business plan, and conducting capacity-building for off-takers. It also collaborated with the Objective 1 team and the South Sulawesi Regional Office (SSRO) to support the Mamminasata Regional SPAM on institutional preparation and capacity-building for off-takers.
- Collaborated with the Objective 4 team to mainstream GESI concepts into RPAM and conduct NRW training, the participants of which received a Level 6 certificate of competence from the National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP). Bappenas, MPWH, BTAM and Perpamsi supported this collaboration.
- Collaborated with the Objective 4 team on social and behavioral change (SBC) initiatives, including the development of a promotion and marketing strategy with PDAMs in six cities/districts targeting 100 percent drinking water coverage.
- Collaborated with the Objective 3 team to integrate climate resilience in five drinking water supply systems : Mebidang; Wosusokas; Kapuas; Pasuruan; Mamminasata, including regional/bulk water systems and utility production systems, across six major river basins Simalungun-

Pematang Siantar; Greater Tangerang; Temanggung and surrounding areas; Brantas; NTT (TTS District); Jayapura. This will include analysis of the results of the climate change vulnerability assessments conducted in 15 PDAMs, encompassing both those that are incorporated in regional/bulk water systems and those that are not.

- Collaborated with the Objective 3 team to conceptualize the implementation of climate-resilient WASH in SPAM, covering the entire upstream to downstream process.

During PY2, as part of Objective 2a Water activities, the team promoted key climate-resilient water sector programs and integrated them with programs implemented as part of Objective 3 Water Resources Management. This integration involved climate-resilient NRW training activities and the development of a scope of work for climate-resilient Asset Management and WQQ tools. In addition, the Water Safety Plan (WSP/SPAM) which is currently being encouraged by the GOI to PDAMs, is an integrated risk analysis and management approach in SPAM, from the collection of water at the source to the distribution of drinking water at the consumer's tap, to ensure the supply of quality drinking water or safe in terms of health for consumers. WSP/SPAM should also be encouraged to include climate resilience aspects, by integrating Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) by objective 3 into WSP/SPAM in the process of analysing the risks and developing action plans, resulting in climate resilient WSP/SPAM. See the figure below for more details.

**Exhibit 23. Water and WRM Integration**



Additional climate-resilient integration activities are further highlighted below:

- A Water Safety Plan (RPAM) is an integrated approach for risk analysis and management in SPAM, including risks associated with the effects of climate change. The results of the Water Resources Management Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRM-CCVA) will provide input data for RPAM preparation, particularly areas related to hazard identification, hazard events, and risk assessment. The Objective 3 WRM team is responsible for conducting WQQ activities in water resources, which include evaluating existing and potential alternative water sources.
- Tasks under Objective 3 WRM help ensure access to safe drinking water in climate change-resistant areas, or those unaffected by the impacts of climate change on raw water resources,

including PDAM raw water sources. This involves the existence of disaster-resistant infrastructure to prevent damage. The Objective 3 WRM team will contribute to the development and implementation of SOPs and ZAMP, which incorporate climate resilience aspects.

- The water team is preparing SOPs and WQQ tools to enable PDAMs to measure water quality and quantity during pre- and post-hydrometeorological disasters such as floods, landslides, and sea water intrusion. Objective 3 WRM contributes to the development of WQQ SOPs and tools, addressing climate resilience aspects.
- Utilities should include in chlorination system SOPs the need for chlorine chemicals during flash floods or periods of high turbidity. Objective 3 WRM provides input for chlorination system SOPs, incorporating climate resistance aspects.
- The team initiated developing SOPs and asset management tools in PY2 to help PDAMs plan for and mitigate asset damage caused by hydrometeorological disasters resulting from climate change, such as floods, landslides, and sea water intrusion. Objective 3 WRM contributes to the development of Asset Management SOPs and tools, considering climate resilience aspects.
- NRW reduction programs should incorporate climate change adaptation measures. For instance, piping system design, operational SOPs for reducing water loss, and operator capabilities should anticipate hydrometeorological disasters that may lead to piping system leaks. Objective 3 WRM provides input for SOPs and NRW reduction programs, focusing on climate resilience aspects.
- PDAMs are encouraged to conserve energy in production and distribution systems, which include pumping systems, efficiency in water treatment systems, layout of cable and panel systems, layout of piping systems in production systems, and energy efficiency in chlorination systems, through regular energy audits, implementation of climate-resilient and environmentally friendly energy management SOPs, and the use of energy-saving technologies. This includes designing pumping systems that can adapt to the impacts of climate change such as floods, landslides, and flash floods. Objective 3 WRM provided input for EE SOPs and tools, incorporating climate resilience aspects.

### 3.2.3. PROGRESS BY TASK

#### **Outcome 2.1. Increased capacity of professionalized WASH and WRM workforce**

##### **Task 2.1.1. Apply workforce development framework to support service providers**

Increasing the capacity of the WASH workforce involves promoting the establishment and capacity-building of training institutions based on standard criteria. These institutions should have the capability to consistently produce trained personnel for PDAMs. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports this capacity-building by focusing on two subtasks: (1) enhancing the capacity of training institutions and (2) improving the competence of PDAM human resources.

The targets for increasing the capacity of training institutions include:

- a. Encouraging BTAM to become a professional certification body.
- b. Promoting the capacity-building of AKATIRTA as an educational institution specializing in providing skilled workers for the drinking water sector.

- c. Facilitating the acquisition of permits from the Local Manpower Office for training institutions to conduct certified trainings for the PDAMs of Malang city, Tangerang district, and Pontianak city.

Simultaneously, the objective is to increase the competence of PDAM personnel through training. This entails enhancing the skills of PDAM staff through training initiatives. The ultimate goal is to increase the number of trained PDAM personnel.

### TRAINING CENTER CAPACITY-BUILDING (IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUMD CAPACITY-BUILDING ROADMAP)

The training institutions supported by USAID IUWASH Tangguh are the Drinking Water Technology Agency (BTAM), the Tirta Kerta Raharja Training Center in Tangerang district (TKRTC), the Tirta Khatulistiwa Training Institute in Pontianak city (TKTI), and the Training Center Total System Solution (TOSS) of PDAM Malang city.

The stages to become a Professional Certification Institution (LSP) are:

1. Preparation of LSP certification scheme
2. Verification of the certification scheme by the Construction Services Development Institute (LPJK) and the National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP)
3. Assessment of the feasibility of LSP institutions, facilities, and infrastructure by BNSP
4. LSP feasibility test by BNSP
5. Issuance of a license from BNSP

During PY2, at the national level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with the MPWH advocated and coordinated the production of the water sector occupational map, which will be used by water sector training institutions as a reference for organizing training. The water sector occupational map is expected to be included in the Bappenas occupational map website during the USAID IUWASH Tangguh PY3 period.

In PY2, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh Objective 2a team supported the implementation of the Roadmap for Human Resource Capacity-Building of Drinking Water BUMDs at both the national and regional levels. The document states that the establishment of the BTAM LSP is a vital step for maintaining the competency of human resources in the field of SPAM management. Therefore, at the national level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continues to support the Drinking Water Technology Agency (BTAM) to become an LSP (Professional Certification Institution). The scope proposed to the Directorate General of Construction Development of the MPWH is for four Certification Schemes, comprising Operation and Maintenance of Drinking Water Treatment Plant, water quality testing, water quality control, and evaluation of operation and maintenance of of mechanical and electrical systems.

At the national level, IUWASH Tangguh also supported the training centers of PDAM Tangerang district, PDAM Pontianak city, and PDAM Malang city. In PY2, support included the establishment of the Training Center (LPK) to obtain the registration list from the city/district manpower office,



mapping of training topics in each training center and conducting training implementation trials, refinement of training modules, and capacity-building of trainers/instructors.

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also supported the application for LSP licensing from BNSP, through a verification mechanism and determination of work positions by the Directorate General of Construction Development of the MPWH, which were then registered by the Construction Services Development Institute (LPJK). The schemes registered by LPJK were then verified and assessed by the National Professional Certification Agency (BNSP) to obtain the BNSP License.

In this quarter, support for the establishment of the BTAM LSP included the application for scheme recommendation and LSP license from BNSP. The license application mechanism included verification from the Directorate General of Construction Development of the MPWH and registration with the LPJK. To date, the BTAM LSP has received a license recommendation letter from the LPJK No. BK 0401-LK/679. This recommendation letter stipulates classification and sub-classification with the following scope:

**Exhibit 24. Recommendations for classification and subclassification of LSP BTAM schemes**

No.	Scheme	Position Level	Scheme Reference	Classification	Subclassification	Qualification
1	Head of Drinking Water Laboratory	5	SKKNI 422/2014	Environmental Management (Tata Lingkungan)	Drinking Water Engineering	Technician/Analyst
2	Drinking Water Laboratory Analyst	4	SKKNI 422/2014	Environmental Management (Tata Lingkungan)	Drinking Water Engineering	Technician/Analyst
3	Drinking Water Treatment Plant Operator	2	SKKNI 422/2014 SKKNI 045/2017	Environmental Management (Tata Lingkungan)	Drinking Water Engineering	Technician/Analyst
4	Drinking Water Mechanical-Electrical Supervisor	4	SKKNI 422/2014	Environmental Management (Tata Lingkungan)	Drinking Water Engineering	Technician/Analyst

USAID IUWASH Tangguh's achievements and progress made in PY2 to support the PDAM Training Centers and encourage and facilitate institutional strengthening and capacity-building of PDAM Training Centre Instructors (LPKs) can be seen in the following table:

**Exhibit 25. Progress capacity building training centres (LPKs)**

No.	Training Center	Progress	Continuing in PY3
1	Balai Teknologi Air Minum (BTAM) Directorate General of Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtained Decree of the Director General of Construction Development No. 33/KPTS/Dk/2023 concerning the determination of job positions, as well as qualification levels related to construction services (this decree is a requirement for BNSP's verification of the scheme).</li> <li>Obtained a license recommendation from LPJK which includes 4 Classification Schemes</li> <li>Increased the number of BNSP-certified trainers by 6</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applying to BNSP for LSP license</li> <li>Increasing human resources capacity to become competency assessors.</li> <li>Developing 2 modules from the BTAM LSP Scheme, namely 1. Head of Drinking Water Laboratory and 2. Drinking Water</li> </ul>

**Exhibit 25. Progress capacity building training centres (LPKs)**

No.	Training Center	Progress	Continuing in PY3
			Mechanical-Electrical Supervisor
2	Tirta Kerta Raharja Training Center (TKRTC) PDAM Tangerang district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtained registration certificate from the Tangerang district Manpower Office</li> <li>Mapped the training topics to be provided by TKRTC, including Customer Relations, Occupational Health and Safety (K3), and IT</li> <li>Increased the number of BNSP-certified trainers by 6</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trial of Energy Efficiency training at PDAM LPK Tangerang district</li> <li>Increasing human resources capacity to become competency assessors</li> </ul>
3	Tirta Khatulistiwa PDAM Pontianak city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtained registration certificate from the Pontianak city Manpower Office</li> <li>Mapped the training topics to be provided by LPK Tirta Khatulistiwa, including water treatment, pipe installation and connection, and distribution system analysis</li> <li>Increased the number of BNSP-certified trainers by 5 people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trial of water treatment training at LPK PDAM Pontianak city</li> <li>Increasing human resources capacity to become competency assessors</li> </ul>
4	Training Center Total System Solution (TOSS) PDAM Malang city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtained registration certificate from the Tangerang district Manpower Office</li> <li>Mapped the training topics to be provided by LPK Tirta Khatulistiwa which include RPAM, NRW and IT</li> <li>Increased the number of BNSP-certified trainers by 5</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of training modules in accordance with national standards</li> <li>Increasing human resources capacity to become competency assessors</li> </ul>

During this PY2 period, under Objective 2a, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also conducted a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) to identify employee development needs and develop training programs for 35 assisted PDAMs. The TNA results, which include analysis of human resource management and prioritization of training needs, can be seen in the following table:

**Exhibit 26. Training Needs Assessment Result**

Criteria	Analysis Result	Follow Up
Priority Training needs based on function area	Production, distribution, organization, and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the types of training needs in each region</li> <li>Improvement of existing modules</li> <li>Implement training</li> </ul>
Prioritization of training topics needed by PDAMs based on existing USAID IUWASH Tangguh modules	NRW and customer relations	
Prioritization of position levels that need upgrading	Level 5 (Manager/Section Head)	Develop training for Manager/Section Head level
Percentage of total female employees	23.17% of total employees	Development of SOP for employee recruitment system and structural positions to provide more opportunities for female employees
Percentage of female employees who received training opportunities out of total female employees	67.46% (compared to 15.5% of total employees)	Organize training to improve the skills of female employees

USAID IUWASH Tangguh also assisted AKATIRTA, the only educational institution that produces Diploma 3 drinking water personnel graduates. In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh sent AKATIRTA lecturers to participate in TOT BNSP training in Malang City, which is BNSP certified. USAID IUWASH Tangguh also encouraged AKATIRTA to organize a competency training on NRW, which was BNSP certified and attended by 19 PDAMs, with the training location at AKATIRTA Campus and AKATIRTA lecturers.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh will support AKATIRTA in preparing program study selections, curriculums, syllabi, and documentation.

### PDAM CAPACITY-BUILDING

During this PY2 period, under Objective 2a, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted capacity-building through national and regional-level trainings, the concepts of which were designed to support sustainability from the national to regional level. National-level trainings included:

1. TOT RPAM, which was a collaboration between USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the MPWH to support the implementation of the RPAM Roadmap. Thirteen of the PDAMs assisted by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, and also attended by participants from the USAID IUWASH Tangguh regional team. The trainers who graduated from this training will assist in the preparation of RPAM documents in their respective PDAM.
2. BNSP Training and Certification - TOT (Level 4) for drinking water instructors. This training aimed to increase the capacity of trainers/instructors in the drinking water sector at BTAM and Training Centers.
3. BNSP training and certification for non-revenue water (NRW) experts. This training aimed to support the reduction of NRW in PDAMs and was attended by 20 PDAMs.

**Exhibit 27. Progress of PDAM Capacity-Building**

Training level	Modules	Total Participants (Include IUWASH Tangguh)		Total Participants Improved Capacity		Remarks July – Sept 2023
		Thru June 2023	July – Sept 2023	Thru June 2023	July – Sept 2023	
National	RPAM, TOT BNSP, MIS RPAM, NRW BNSP	18 persons 28 persons 28 persons 27 persons	- - - -	11 persons 26 persons 9 persons 22 persons	- - - -	National level training in PY2 was completed in the previous quarter
District/city	RPAM, Business Plan, EE, Chlorination Systems	331 persons 34 persons - -	128 persons - 17 persons 10 persons	243 persons 13 persons - -	82 persons - 17 persons 10 persons	Total EE Training participants in WJDB: 17 persons; Chlorination Systems Training participants in EJRO: 10 persons; RPAM Training in EJRO: 78 persons and in SSRO: 50 persons
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>466 persons</b>	<b>155 persons</b>	<b>324 persons</b>	<b>109 persons</b>	

In this quarter, as part of follow up efforts to increase PDAM human resource capacity, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued implementing training and certification on the topics of RPAM, business plans, improving chlorination, and NRW. The additional number of training participants whose capacity was improved during this reporting period was 109, bringing the total number of participants whose capacity was improved during PY2 to 433.

## **Outcome 2.2. Increased performance of drinking water and sanitation service providers**

### **Task 2.2.1. Develop portfolio approaches to improve operational and financial efficiencies**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh provides technical assistance to PDAMs to improve their service performance and supports them to provide optimal services through their existing infrastructure. The baseline of PDAM index is the basis for determining programs in PY-2 and at the same time a monitoring tool to see the progress of program achievements, some indicators that have low scores in the PDAM Index are; tariff is not yet Full Cost Recovery, billing effectiveness is more than 90 days, more than 70% of production units have not installed main water meters, availability of spatial data (customer and pipeline network) is less than 40%, less than 50% of water samples meet quality requirements, most PDAMs do not have SOP documents. It also supports PDAMs to plan the expansion of service coverage areas. The USAID IUWASH Tangguh water team is currently: (1) supporting the reduction of water loss (NRW) and increasing energy efficiency (EE) programs including collaboration with the National Urban Water Supply Program (NUWSP); (2) encouraging PDAMs and local governments to support the achievement of 100 percent service coverage; and (3) asset management.

#### SUPPORT FOR NRW/EE PROGRAMS

In PY2, the team implemented its NRW program in the PDAMs of Depok city, Magelang city, and Sukoharjo district. In PDAM Depok city, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted in revising the NRW feasibility study to meet the requirements specified by the Performance Base Grant (PBG)-NUWSP Program.

PDAM Magelang city received assistance in developing its NRW reduction program work plan. The distribution piping network was evaluated, and assistance was provided for installing Pressure Reducer Valves (PRV) in Perum Tuk Songo to manage adequate pressure in all distribution networks. Additionally, a NRW step test was conducted in Perum Korpri.

In PDAM Sukoharjo district, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted mWater training to survey the condition of customer meters.

Support for the NRW reduction program included national-level training, which was attended by 27 participants from 19 PDAMs, MPWH, BTAM, as well as USAID IUWASH Tangguh staff. The training covered theoretical and practical aspects, focusing on step test planning, pressure management, and the use of NRW support tools such as water speed measuring tools, listening sticks, and customer meter accuracy tools. This





training was a collaboration between USAID IUWASH Tangguh and MPWH, with support from YPTD Perpamsi and Akatirta.

In addition, efforts are being made to support the NRW and EE programs by collaborating with other parties such as Imagine H2O and USAID SINAR. Imagine H2O will support NRW reduction and EE activities, while USAID SINAR will support EE activities. The collaboration process for these activities involves drafting a joint problem statement with Imagine H2O and sharing a draft collaboration concept note with USAID SINAR.

In this quarter, the NRW program assistance consisted of the completion of the PDAM Depok city NRW feasibility study review and intensive coordination with Imagine H2O. The coordination started by inviting the PDAMs of Surabaya city, Bogor city, and Pontianak city to introduce the water loss reduction technology, SmartTerra. As a requirement for participation in I-H2O's SmartTerra program, the PDAMs had to provide some technical information through the completion of a questionnaire.

The collaboration activities with Imagine H2O and USAID SINAR are as follows:

<b>Exhibit 28. Collaboration Plan with I-H2O and USAID SINAR</b>			
<b>No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Collaboration Plan with Imagine H2O regarding NRW</b>	<b>Collaboration Plan with USAID SINAR regarding Energy Efficiency (EE)</b>
1	Location	PDAM Surabaya city, PDAM Pontianak city, PDAM Bogor district	NTT, East Java, and South Sulawesi
2.	Activities	Pilot SmartTerra for NRW	Socialization, capacity-building, energy audit, and implementation of the EE program
3	Implementation Schedule	PY3	PY3

## WATER GRANT

USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the LG/PDAM partners to participate in the Urban Drinking Water for Low-Income Communities (MBR) Grant program. The project is to encourage the commitment of LG/PDAM partners, prepare readiness criteria (capital participation, technical assessment of idle capacity, beneficiary mapping through mWater), and supervise the construction of house connections. The assistance provided by USAID IUWASH Tangguh included promotional assistance, identification of potential grantees, BNBA pre-baseline survey and pre-verification survey on the suitability of Water Grant House Connection installation. Promotion activities are to inform the community about the HAMP program. BNBA pre-baseline survey is a survey activity to obtain a list of potential prospective customers submitted when expressing interest in participating in the program. While the pre-verification survey is a survey to ensure that prospective beneficiaries who have obtained house connections with construction that meets the requirements. The progress of these activities is as follows:

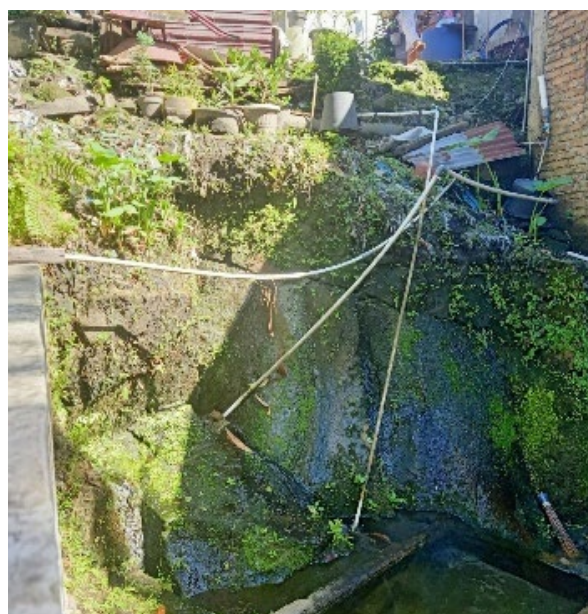
Exhibit 29. Number of Water Grant House Connection		
NO	Location	Number of Instaaled
1	Medan city	1,566
2	Kota Pematang Siantar	302
3	Kota Pontianak	2,521
4	Kab. Kubu Raya	1,021
5	Kab. Bogor	838
6	Kab. Sukoharjo	478
7	Kab. Sragen	502
8	Kab. Wonogiri	516
9	Kab. Malang	1,070
10	Kab. Sidoarjo	686

### 100% COVERAGE TARGET

USAID IUWASH Tangguh aims to achieve 100 percent service coverage in six PDAMs within a four-year timeframe. The process to achieve this includes several activity stages, as follows:

1. Advocacy of PDAM Commitments.
2. Identify existing service coverage.
3. Identify potential new connections and piping networks.
4. Select hotspot locations.
5. Review business plans.
6. Promotion and marketing; and
7. Prepare PDAM program plans.

In the PY2 period, all PDAMs collected baseline data, while USAID IUWASH Tangguh advocated PDAM commitments and identified existing service coverage. The next stage will be identifying potential locations, new connections, and piping networks.



USAID IUWASH TANGGUH

One of the access points to non-piped drinking water in Satia Nagara Village, Pematang Siantar city.

### Exhibit 30. Progress of 100% Coverage Target

City/District	Activity
Pematang Siantar	Access to drinking water in Pematang Siantar city has been identified and verified through survey activities at non-piping spring locations used by the community. Based on the results of the survey, there are currently 350 house units that have not received piped connections. To achieve 100% service access to potable water, in PY3 the remaining 350 houses will receive access through the regular PDAM connection program.

### Exhibit 30. Progress of 100% Coverage Target

City/District	Activity
Pontianak city	USAID IUWASH Tangguh has identified access to drinking water and found that the only proper community access is through the piped network provided by the PDAM. Rainwater harvesting is conducted by those who do not have access to piped networks. To determine the number of Rainwater Treatment (PAH ) users, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collected data in 29 urban villages. This survey revealed that there are approximately 51,000 household units that harvest rainwater, and approximately 30,000 household units that have not yet received a connection from the PDAM. This means that there are PDAM customer houses who also use rainwater harvesting and approximately 21,000 households that are not yet served by the PDAM. In PY3, socialization and promotion programs in the community will continue to be implemented in collaboration with the Health Office and Communication and Information Office (Diskominfo). The promotion should be educational and related to the benefits of being a PDAM customer. Promotion will also be delivered through communication channels used in Pontianak. In PY3, PDAM Pontianak city proposes to finance 626 House Connection (HC) of house connections from Drinking Water Grant (DAK) funds.
Magelang city	USAID IUWASH Tangguh held discussions with the PDAM, Bappeda, the Health Office, Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Community Empowerment Office (DPM4KB), and PUPR Office to calculate the number of houses with proper and improper access. In PY3, to achieve 100 percent coverage, the program will continue to coordinate with DPUPR to determine the actual number of houses and encourage alternative financing of house connections through the DAK program, with a total of 740 house connections and also through regular connections.
Salatiga city	To determine proper and improper access, discussions were held with the PDAM, Bappeda, Health Office, and PUPR Office. As a follow-up to these discussions, in PY3 a needs survey will be conducted in areas indicated to have inadequate access. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will also encourage alternative financing for house connections and regular connections through the DAK program, and socialize the program. These activities have also been included in the PDAM Business Plan.
Malang city	USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated a meeting to calculate the proportion of water access in Malang city. However, the data still overlaps with existing connections, so in PY3 a meeting will be held to determine the coverage of each type of access and potential development plans of non-piped services.
Surabaya city	USAID IUWASH Tangguh held discussions with the PDAM to identify access to water services. The next step is to conduct a survey of the unserved population and improve the Master Meter program.

### ASSET MANAGEMENT

To support the Smart Water Management program, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has developed an Asset Management application. The objectives of the application are:

1. To assist PDAMs to conduct inventorying and ensure asset ownership status
2. To help PDAMs maintain the value of assets so they can operate for a long period of time or in accordance with their technical age (assets can be optimally utilized)
3. To enable the PDAM to develop an action plan for the assets.

To develop the application, it is necessary to establish an asset inventory framework. USAID IUWASH Tangguh hired an individual consultant to implement this framework, which includes the following components: 1) Asset inventory; 2) Asset analysis (depreciation); 3) Integration into financial analysis; and 4) Asset planning. Technical materials will be prepared for the development of the asset management platform using the mWater application. This will involve incorporating the following components: 1) scoring, weighting, and formulas; 2) spreadsheet tables; and 3) a dashboard

scenario. The statement of work for procuring an individual consultant is currently being processed, and application development by Solstice Institute LLC (mWater) will begin in the next quarter.

In the PY2 period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh started to develop an asset management platform. The asset management framework provided a system for managing fixed and current assets, including asset planning, that can anticipate the impacts of climate change through climate change adaptation and mitigation. The consultant for this activity commenced in June 2023 by conducting initial discussions with MPWH about the concept and work plan. In preparing the technical materials, the consultant worked closely with Solstice Institute LLC (mWater) representatives who will assist in preparing the asset management application.

In this quarter, the consultant prepared the work plan and implementation methodology that was discussed with the MPWH on June 22, 2023. Currently, the consultant is preparing an asset management framework that describes the principles of asset management, the stages of asset management implementation, and the draft asset management platform framework.

In addition, Solstice Institute LLC (mWater), which will develop asset management applications, conducted field visits to the PDAMs of Bogor district and Pematang Siantar city.

PDAM Bogor district does not yet have an asset management application. To manage its assets, it uses an asset book that contains products and scheduled maintenance, and for assets in non-optimal condition, an evaluation in order for them to be replaced. Although PDAM Pematang Siantar city does have an asset management application, its use is limited due to difficulties with mobile data retrieval. The two PDAMs are already quite familiar with using the mWater application for data collection. However, it is expected that this application can be integrated with other applications used by PDAM.

### **Outcome 2.3. city-wide inclusive, climate-resilient, and financially viable WASH and WRM institutional arrangements and established and expanded service models**

#### **Task 2.3.1. Expand menu of service model options for PDAM and LG integration and adoption**

To achieve WASH services that are city-wide inclusive, climate-resilient, and financially viable, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assists PDAMs and local government through the following sub-tasks: (1) Assessment and identification of technical needs for the development and improvement of SPAM services; (2) Water Safety Planning; (3) Prime Drinking Water Zone; and (4) Improvement of chlorination systems. This technical assistance will contribute to the national target of safely managed drinking water as stated in the RPJMN 2020-2024 and 2030 SDGs.



USAID IUWASH TANGGUH

A broken transmission pipeline asset from Bah Sikkam spring in Pematang Siantar city that caused service disruption.

## ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF TECHNICAL NEEDS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF SPAM SERVICES

The support given to the Regional SPAMs in 20 PDAMs throughout the duration of the program includes several stages, as follows:

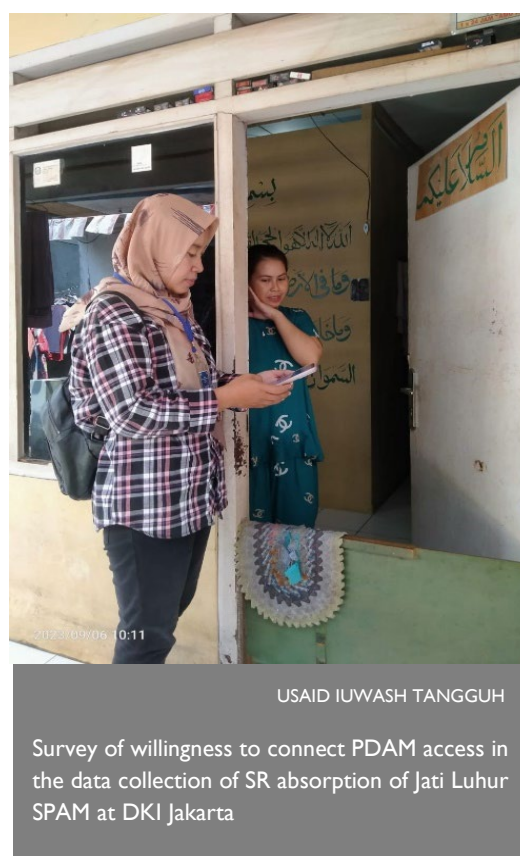
1. Identify SPAM Regional locations.
2. Identify bulk water locations.
3. Determine the scheme of construction stages for new house connections.
4. Determine the need of the distribution pipeline length (primary, secondary, and tertiary distribution)
5. Calculate the cost.

In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted the Regional SPAMs of Karian Serpong, Jatiluhur I, and Mamminasata.

Regarding Karian Serpong Regional SPAM, assistance was provided to conduct a BNBA (by name by address) survey of 18,900 respondents in Tangerang city to determine their willingness to become PDAM customers, with approximately 13,300 indicating their interest. This data became the basis for the preparation of the detailed engineering design (DED) to develop the distribution network. In addition, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted with the business plan of PDAM Tangerang city, and supported BUMD PT PITS South Tangerang city to develop a program of activities to absorb house connections from SPAM Karian Serpong.

Regarding Jatiluhur SPAM for Jakarta, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted the first phase of the BNBA survey to determine respondents' willingness to become PDAM customers. Among approximately 8,900 respondents, 5,280 indicated willingness for their households to become new house connections. In addition, the team also socialized the plan of PAM Jaya to install distribution pipes and house connections in seven villages (Cilincing, Marunda, Rorotan, East Cakung, West Cakung, Ujung Menteng and Pondok Kopi).

The progress of Mamminasata Regional SPAM is currently at the water treatment plant construction stage. At the same time, USAID IUWASH Tangguh is assisting the Water Resources Agency (SDA CKTR) Office of South Sulawesi Province to prepare an academic study on the establishment of the South Sulawesi SPAM Technical Implementation Unit (Unit Pelaksana Teknis/UPT). The UPT SPAM South Sulawesi will be the initial form of the institution that will manage the Mamminasata Regional SPAM. To assist the establishment of the UPT, discussions were held in the form of a workshop organized by the South Sulawesi Provincial SDA CK TR Office together with the USAID IUWASH Tangguh South Sulawesi Regional Office. The workshop aimed to



synchronize the information and inputs for the development of the Mamminasata Regional SPAM, in order to accelerate the formation of the UPT.

**Exhibit 3 I. Progress of support for Regional SPAMs**

No. Regional SPAM	Progress and Issues	USAID IUWASH Tangguh Support
<b>1 MEBIDANG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The construction of the main distribution network up to the main meter has been completed, but the piping from the bulk water meter has not been connected to the offtake location. This is a problem because it is not yet clear who is responsible for building the connecting pipe.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted training on the use of the mWater application for real needs surveys in Deli Serdang district, with training in Binjai city to follow.</li> <li>USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated discussions with Bappeda of North Sumatra Province, PUPR Office of North Sumatra Province, and BPPW of North Sumatra Province to find an alternative to financing the distribution from the bulk water production meter to the service area.</li> </ul>
<b>2 KARIAN SERPONG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPAM Karian Serpong is currently under construction and scheduled to be operational in 2026. While construction of the water treatment plant and main distribution network is carried out, the offtakers (Tangerang city, South Tangerang city, and DKI Jakarta) are also preparing a bulk water absorption plan.</li> <li>South Tangerang city formed a drinking water operator that will manage the absorption of bulk water from SPAM Karian Serpong.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted the local government of South Tangerang city to establish a water operator. The formation process has been completed with the issuance of Local Regulation No. 2/2023 on the Change of Legal Entity PT PITS to PERSERODA South Tangerang Investment Development (Perubahan Bentuk Badan Hukum PT PITS menjadi PERSERODA Pengembangan Investasi Tangerang Selatan). The next activity plan is to assist South Tangerang to prepare SOTK, Jobdes, SOPs, and tariff calculations in collaboration between PT PITS and Tangerang Regency PDAM.</li> <li>The business plan of PDAM Tangerang city has been completed but has not yet been signed by the Mayor. The business plan of PT PITS is still being revised to incorporate input from the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) and the cooperation process with PDAM Tangerang district to distribute bulk water from SPAM Karian Serpong.</li> <li>A BNBA real demand survey was conducted in Tangerang city to determine respondents' willingness to become PDAM customers</li> </ul>
<b>3 WOSUSOKAS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Regional SPAM Wosusokas is in Phase I and is expected to be completed in 2024. Capacity of Phase I is 750 l/sec.</li> <li>Offtakers are conducting piping network studies to prepare budgeting and construction of piping networks and house connections.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A review of piping network studies for each offtaker has been completed.</li> <li>FGDs with offtakers were conducted to prepare funding for distribution network construction through the Provincial APBD and DAK. The proposed budget through the Provincial APBD has been submitted to the central government.</li> </ul>
<b>4 UMBULAN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Regional SPAM Umbulan has been completed, and PDAM Surabaya city has</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The districts of Gresik and Sidoarjo are working with the private sector to construct a primary</li> </ul>

### Exhibit 3 I. Progress of support for Regional SPAMs

No. Regional SPAM	Progress and Issues	USAID IUWASH Tangguh Support
	<p>absorbed bulk water. Capacity of SPAM Regional Umbulan is 4,000 l/s and the target for house connections is 245,000 units + industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PDAMs of Sidoarjo district, Pasuruan city, Pasuruan district, and Gresik district have not been able to absorb bulk water.</li> </ul>	<p>distribution pipeline to increase the absorption of Umbulan bulk water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USAID IUWASH Tangguh has facilitated PDAM Sidoarjo district to cooperate with the private sector through the Installment Based Cooperation (KBA) system for the construction of the main distribution pipeline (JDU), which is currently open for tender.</li> <li>PDAM Gresik district is still developing an MoU with the industrial estate to agree on the volume/capacity of bulk water to be purchased.</li> </ul>
<b>5 MAMMINASATA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The water treatment plant (WTP) and main distribution network are under construction. The capacity of the WTP built in phase I is 500 l/sec.</li> <li>There is no drinking water operator institution that will manage the Regional SPAM of Mamminasata.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To accelerate the formation of the UPTD, the South Sulawesi provincial government conducted a comparative study of UPT Kartamantul in Yogyakarta.</li> <li>USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated the Provincial SDA CKTR Office to organize a workshop to accelerate the formation of the UPTD which will manage the Mamminasata Regional SPAM. The workshop was also held to review academic studies and prepare the draft Governor Regulation on the establishment of UPT Regional SPAM Mamminasata.</li> </ul>

### IMPROVING CHLORINATION SYSTEMS

In the PY2 period, the Objective 2a team and a student at Jakarta Intercultural School, Austin Ho, installed a Hydrodoser chlorination system in a community-based water supply system (Communal SPAM) that serves 33 households in Kedungsari Village in Magelang city. The Hydrodoser chlorination system is a low-cost gravity powered chlorination system developed by AguaClara Reach (a U.S. non-governmental organization), which was prototyped in Indonesia by Austin Ho.

A Hydrodoser chlorination system is considered suitable for Communal SPAM due to its low installation and maintenance cost (Rp.5–8 million per system), greater longevity, and ability to serve up to 1,000 people. Additionally, the system is easy to maintain. In this piloting activity, at least seven members of the SPAM caretaker team (*Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat/KSM*) were involved in installing the Hydrodoser system and received training on its operation and. With a chlorination dose of 26.7 grams per 50 liters, the results of water quality measurements showed that residual chlorine in the reservoir faucet was 0.5 ppm, in homes it was 0.1–0.3 ppm, and at the farthest point



it was 0.1 ppm. Dosing of chlorine and water quality will be monitored periodically to ensure safely managed drinking water.

In this quarter, the Objective 2a team is continuing to monitor the Hydrodoser chlorination system built in Magelang city. The Communal SPAM equipped with a Hydrodoser in Kedungsari Village now has a formal management organization, namely the Tirta Mulya Community Self-Help Group (KSM). This KSM was formed on the decree of the Kedungsari Village Head and to date has prepared activity plans until 2024. The financial management system, which was previously mixed with RT (*Rukun Tetangga*, Neighborhood Association) finances, is now separately managed by KSM Tirta Mulya. However, public education is still needed to convince the community that the presence of the smell of chlorine in the water indicates that the water is safe. In PY3, the Hydrodoser design will be refined, and SOPs will be produced so the chlorination system can be replicated at other locations.

Related support to improve the chlorination system will be provided in ten PDAMs during the program period. In PY2, this activity began with the identification and analysis of the existing chlorination system and recommendations for system improvement. In PY3 this activity will be continued with the improvement of the chlorination system and implementation.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh support for improved chlorination will be implemented in ten PDAMs, with the following stages of activities:

1. Identification of safely managed drinking water and existing chlorination systems
2. Analysis of the existing chlorination systems
3. Recommendations for improving the chlorination systems
4. Improvement of chlorination systems
5. Trial/implementation of chlorination systems

In this quarter, the Objective 2A team is continuing the process of identifying the existing chlorination systems in ten PDAMs, with results displayed in the following table.



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Staff of PDAM Pasuruan district checked the remaining free chlorine at reservoir during the On-the-Job Training for Chlorination System Improvement

**Exhibit 32. Existing Condition of Chlorination Systems**

No.	PDAMs	Remarks
1	Simalungun district	<p>PDAM does not have a chlorination system at all. PDAM has 33 SPAMs as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 SPAM units with surface water sources (upstream of the mountain) with a gravity system</li> <li>• 27 units of protected springs with a gravity system and some pumping</li> <li>• 1 deep well</li> </ul> <p>In this quarter, training for water treatment plant (WTP) operators was carried out on September 15, 2023 to improve water quality and chlorination systems. In this training, water quality testing was carried out in the Pematang Raya drilled well and in the Penetonga Spring, where the results were still below the standards of Minister of Health Regulation No. 2/2023. The follow-up to this training is that the PDAM needs to improve water quality by adding soda ash and implementing a chlorination system.</p>



**Exhibit 32. Existing Condition of Chlorination Systems**

No.	PDAMs	Remarks
2	Binjai city	<p>PDAM has two SPAM systems with raw water sources from the Binge River, namely IPA Paket (2x20 lps) and IPA Beton (140 lps), as well as five drilled well points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At two SPAM WTPs, the chlorination system used is very simple: manually dripping chlorine in each reservoir. However, residual chlorine is still low (below 0.1 mg/L), so it is necessary to increase the dose of chlorine.</li> <li>• For the five drilled wells, the chlorination system used is adding chlorine with a dosing pump. However, currently all dosing pumps are broken.</li> </ul> <p>In this quarter, training for WTP operators was carried out from 11–12 September 2023 to improve the water quality and chlorination systems in Marcapada Water Treatment Plan. In addition, the PDAM has been invited to visit certified laboratories, namely the North Sumatra Province Health Lab and the Tirtanadi PDAM Laboratory. This visit is to find out the correct water quality testing process and lab equipment needs. The next activities are monitoring the PDAM to ensure it is carrying out proper water quality testing; improving the chlorination system at reservoirs and customer perspectives on water quality and preparing adequate laboratory equipment.</p>
3	Tangerang district	<p>The chlorination system uses chlorine gas which is injected at the reservoir inlet. Some of the equipment used includes a flexible connector, auxiliary valve, pressure contact, vacuum regulator, flow meter, pump, pressure gauge, and injector. The next activity is periodically monitoring the calculation of chlorine doses.</p>
4	Tangerang city	<p>The chlorination system uses chlorine gas which is injected at the reservoir inlet. Real-time monitoring of chlorine levels is conducted using an online chlorine analyzer. Residual chlorine is in 100 percent compliance with the MOH standard. The next activity is periodically monitoring the calculation of chlorine doses.</p>
5	Depok city	<p>The PDAM has three SPAMs with surface water sources, namely SPAM Legong, SPAM Citayam and SPAM Duren Seribu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For SPAM Legong, the chlorination system uses chlorine gas with an automatically controlled injection system.</li> <li>• For SPAM Citayam, the chlorination system uses a manually controlled dosing system.</li> <li>• For SPAM Duser Seribu, the chlorination system uses a manually controlled injection system.</li> </ul> <p>The next activity is supporting the PDAM to conduct a study in PY3 on the use of alternative disinfectants such as salt (NaCl) and hydrochloric acid (HCL).</p>
6	Kubu Raya district	<p>The chlorination system of PDAM Kubu Raya uses a simple/manual system to add chlorine to the reservoir. The PDAM is constructing a dispensing facility and dosing pump for SPAM IPA Arang Limbung. The PDAM has also just finished building IPA Ambawang, which plans to use a chlorine injection system with a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) control system. The next activity is conducting SPAM operational and maintenance training for operators (for IPA Arang Limbung and IPA Sungai Kapur).</p>
7	Pasuruan district	<p>Initial socialization regarding the chlorination system in the context of safe drinking water has been carried out. Water services originating from PT. Air Bersih (PTAB) East Java (for regional SPAMs) already have a chlorination system.</p> <p>In this quarter, On the Job Training (OJT) was carried out to improve the chlorination system at PDAM Pasuruan district. In this training, PDAM staff were taught to determine SPAM priorities for improving their chlorination systems, determine representative sampling points, check residual free chlorine, and calculate the percentage of safe drinking water. In the next quarter, the PDAM plans to install chlorination systems at two SPAMs.</p>

**Exhibit 32. Existing Condition of Chlorination Systems**

No.	PDAMs	Remarks
8	Kupang district	The PDAM does not yet have a chlorination system. The next activities are socialization regarding the importance of chlorination, implementation of a chlorination system in SPAMs, as well as On the Job Training and monitoring.
9	Timor Tengah Selatan district	The PDAM does not yet have a chlorination system. The next activities are socialization regarding the importance of chlorination, implementation of a chlorination system in SPAMs, as well as On the Job Training and monitoring to be carried out in PY3.
10	Maros district	The chlorination system uses dosing pumps and chlorine, but some of the dosing pumps are old and inefficient. In this quarter, the PDAM plans to prepare a safe drinking water access service zone map by including all internal and external lab test data. This map will be used to determine where access is and is not safe. For areas with low residual chlorine, chlorination dosage adjustments will be made. The PDAM has also planned sampling locations for the following year with several samples representing the nearest, middle, and furthest points meeting the regulatory requirements.

In PY3, the Objective 2a team will develop a typical chlorination system for PDAMs and review/revise the Chlorination System Technical Guide published by the GOI, which has not been updated for a long time. This technical guide, along with types of chlorination systems, is a reference for PDAMs to be able to improve their water quality to achieve safely managed drinking water. Meanwhile, at the regional level, the team will assist the improvement of chlorination systems in PDAMs by either installing new system or improving/upgrading existing ones. This will depend on the results of identification and analysis of the existing chlorination systems.

**WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY MONITORING (WQQ)**

In the PY2 period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh started activities to develop a water quality and quantity (WQQ) monitoring platform. This platform aims to assist PDAMs in ensuring the quality of water produced meets the requirements for safely managed drinking water. This activity is being carried out by a consultant who is preparing frameworks and technical materials for the development of the WQQ platform. The WQQ framework will focus on the SPAM supply chain from intake to customers, excluding water catchment areas. The consultant started work on 12 June 2023. In preparing the technical materials, the consultant worked with representatives of Solstice Institute LLC (mWater), who will assist in preparing the WQQ monitoring application. The WQQ monitoring framework to be developed can be seen in the following diagram:

**Exhibit 33. WQQ Monitoring Framework**



In this quarter, several meetings were carried out on the following topics: initial discussions with consultants and MPWH to discuss work plans on July 3, 2023; WQQ monitoring framework discussion with MPWH and Solstice LLC mWater on July 26, 2023; and a discussion on the WQQ monitoring framework with MPWH, MOH and Bappenas. An important input from the MOH is that the application being developed by USAID IUWASH Tangguh and mWater should not overlap with the e-Monev PKAM (Water Quality Monitoring) application being developed by the Ministry. However, based on the latest discussion, the WQQ monitoring application focuses on improving PDAM performance, while the e-Monev PKAM application will be used by sanitarians to capture water quality data in various drinking water facilities, both from piped water and other sources. In the next quarter, the consultant will complete the framework and technical materials to be further developed into the mWater application.

In this quarter, the Objective 2a team accompanied the Solstice LLC mWater team to visit several PDAMs to identify the existing WQQ monitoring process as well as PDAM readiness to use the mWater application. The PDAMs visited for WQQ monitoring platform development were those of Depok city and Pematang Siantar city. In general, both PDAMs are quite familiar with the mWater application, even though its use is limited to IT-related staff.



USAID IUWASH TANGGUH  
Solstice LLC visits Nagahuta Springs in Pematang Siantar to show how to use the mWater for WQQ Monitoring.

In addition, both PDAMs do not have a system or application for monitoring water quality and quantity. Data collection on water quality results is still conducted manually and recorded in Microsoft Word documents or Excel spreadsheets. Therefore, the WQQ application developed by USAID IUWASH Tangguh and mWater will significantly help PDAMs improve their water quality and quantity monitoring process.

**WATER SAFETY PLAN/RENCANA PENGAMANAN AIR MINUM (RPAM)**

In the PY2 period, the Objective 2A team’s national level RPAM assistance activities included strengthening the RPAM National Secretariat (SEKNAS RPAM). At the provincial level, activities included RPAM Training of Trainer (TOT) and improving and conducting training on the RPAM

Management Information System (SIM RPAM). Meanwhile, at the regional level, training and preparation of RPAM documents continues as a follow-up to the provincial level TOT held from 5–14 December 2022. The TOT was attended by 18 participants, comprising 13 PDAM staff and five participants from across the regions of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. This activity was also a follow-up to the RPAM Roadmap launched in September 2021.

In this quarter, support to strengthen SEKNAS RPAM continued with a field visit to PDAM Malang district on 21 August 2023 and the third coordination meeting on 22 August 2023. These activities were attended by cross-ministerial representatives from Bappenas, MPWH, and MHA, as well as Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT) as one of the development partners. In Malang district, participants observed the utility’s raw water supply intake and how the PDAM identifies and mitigates risks along its water supply chain, as well as its progress in developing the RPAM. SEKNAS RPAM then provided feedback to the utility on how to align its RPAM with the recent MPWH guidelines.



The coordination meeting revealed that Indonesia has a limited number of RPAM trainers and only 53 water utilities have or are developing documents that adhere to the MPWH’s guidelines. Additionally, many local governments still need to increase their understanding of and support for RPAM. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will support participating institutions’ next steps to accelerate the achievement of the roadmap’s targets, with activities as follows:

- MOHA will issue circular letters to district heads and mayors on the 2024 priority RPAM locations list, increase safely managed drinking water activities mapping, as well as RPAM and drinking water quality monitoring.
- MPWH will continue to collect data on districts/cities that have prepared and developed RPAMs and publish the RPAM training list on their social media platforms.
- Bappenas will continue to facilitate the RPAM National Secretariat Team to hold regular coordination meetings and visit other areas receiving technical assistance from development partners.

In this quarter, the review and improvement of SIM RPAM have been completed. MPWH followed up by conducting a trial of SIM RPAM with PDAMs that were targeted by the RPAM Roadmap (around 190 PDAMs). This trial was carried out online from 11–12 July 2023 and involved other related agencies such as Bappenas, MOH, MOHA and the Provincial Settlement Infrastructure Center. Meanwhile, at the regional level, several versions of the SIM RPAM are starting to be used by several PDAMs, including the PDAMs of Pematang Siantar city, Gresik district, Malang district, and Jayapura.

To support the GOI’s “One Data” policy, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with the MPWH’s Drinking Water Directorate to integrate the SIM RPAM with the SIM SPAM, which is the management information system for drinking water supply. Several FGDs have been carried out to reach a consensus on the form of integration. Based on the discussions, it was agreed that SIM RPAM will draw some data from SIM RPAM, especially technical data related to the SPAMs managed

by PDAMs (Data for Module 2 regarding SPAM Overview). SIM SPAM will also pull data from SIM RPAM on the progress of RPAM preparation per module for each SPAM.

This integration process is still being carried out by the SIM RPAM consultant under USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the SIM SPAM consultant under the Drinking Water Directorate. The trial of the integration results is scheduled for the end of September 2023, and in PY3 it will be followed by training on the latest version of the SIM RPAM conducted for several PDAM partners.

During the period of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh program, RPAM document development and implementation will be carried out in the 20 PDAMs included in the RPAM Roadmap, with the following activity stages:

1. Strengthening the national secretariat of RPAM (national level)
2. Review and improve SIM RPAM (national level)
3. RPAM Training of Trainer (provincial level)
4. Baseline assessment of RPAM in each PDAM
5. RPAM socialization and training in each PDAM
6. RPAM document development in each PDAM
7. RPAM implementation in each PDAM
8. RPAM audit in each PDAM

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh targeted the completion of six RPAMs and as of this quarter, the six PDAMs that have completed the training and preparation of the documents are the PDAMs of Pematang Siantar city (for all SPAMs), Pontianak city (for all SPAMs), Bogor district (for SPAM Rumpin and part of SPAM Parung Panjang), Magelang city (for four SPAMs), Gresik district (for SPAM Legundi), and Gowa district (for SPAM IKK Barombong).

The PDAMs of Malang district and Surakarta city have also completed their RPAMs, but the documents are still being reviewed and finalized before submission to the PDAM Director for approval. Meanwhile, PDAM Kota Surabaya completed its RPAM document in 2022, which has been reviewed by the MPWH.

Additionally, there are eight PDAMs whose RPAM training and preparation processes are still ongoing and will continue to the next quarter (PY3). There are also three PDAMs that started socialization and preparation for activities in PY2, but are still awaiting confirmation of team formation, namely the PDAMs of Sukoharjo district, Wonogiri, and Temanggung district. Meanwhile, PDAM Takalar district will start activities in PY3.

An overview of the RPAM training and document preparation status can be seen in the following table:

Exhibit 34. Progress of RPAM training and document preparation													
No	City/District	Progress of RPAM Document (M: Modul)										Remarks	
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10		M11
1	Medan city	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Ongoing
2	Deli Serdang district	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Ongoing

**Exhibit 34. Progress of RPAM training and document preparation**

No	City/District	Progress of RPAM Document (M: Modul)											Remarks	
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10	M11		
3	Pematang Siantar city	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Completed
4	Bogor district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Completed
5	Pontianak city	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Completed
6	Surakarta city	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Completed, in finalization process
7	Wonogiri district													Ongoing, awaiting team establishment
8	Sukoharjo district													Ongoing, awaiting team establishment
9	Magelang city	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Completed
10	Temanggung district													Ongoing, awaiting team establishment
11	Sragen district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ongoing
12	Karanganyar district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ongoing
13	Gresik district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Completed
14	Malang district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Completed, in finalization process
15	Blitar city	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ongoing
16	Surabaya city	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Completed, prepared by PDAM independently
17	Kupang district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ongoing
18	Gowa district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Completed
19	Takalar district													Not yet started (PY3)
20	Jayapura city & district	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Ongoing (including input to SIM RPAM)

Notes:

	Training
	Document Preparation

**PRIME DRINKING WATER ZONE/ZONA AIR MINUM PRIMA (ZAMP)**

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh carried out advocacy and preparation for the development of ZAMPs with four PDAMs, namely the PDAMs of Pematang Siantar city, Magelang city, Salatiga city, and Malang city. Technical assistance for the ZAMPs was carried out in the four PDAMs with the following stages of activity:

1. Determining the baseline of existing ZAMP
2. Advocacy of PDAM commitment
3. Real demand survey (RDS) and socialization to customers
4. Technical and non-technical studies
5. Preparation of DED and tender documents

6. Calculation of tariffs and socialization
7. Construction
8. Preparation of maintenance and operational SOPs
9. SOP training and trials

In PY2, the team identified three cities for ZAMP development, namely the cities of Pematang Siantar, Magelang, and Salatiga. Meanwhile, in Malang city, ZAMP-related support focused on improving the existing ZAMP in accordance with the Technical Instructions being prepared by the MPWH. Details of the latest information regarding ZAMP development plans in the three cities, as well as the existing ZAMP in Malang city, can be seen in the following table.

Exhibit 35. Progress of Zona Air Minum Prima (ZAMP)	
PDAMs	Remarks
Pematang Siantar	PDAM Pematang Siantar city has committed to building a ZAMP in the Mega Land Housing area with a total Household (HH) of 210 connections in 2024 with a budget of Rp.200 million. This budget has been included in the Business Plan. In this quarter, the regional team began collecting technical data such as residual pressure data, residual chlorine, as-built drawings, water quality test results, pipe inspection according to GIS, checking the presence/absence of washout, leak inspection, etc.
Magelang city	PDAM Magelang city is committed to budgeting Rp.500 million for the construction of ZAMPs with a total of 150 HH units in 2024. The alternative location that has been identified is the Sanggriya Housing Complex, Wates Village, North Magelang district.
Salatiga city	PDAM Salatiga city is committed to budgeting Rp.800 million–1 billion for the construction of ZAMPs with a total of 200 HH units in 2024. The alternative location that has been identified is the Wahid Baru Housing. During this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted the PDAM to review its Business Plan and incorporate the ZAMP activities into the plan.
Malang city	PDAM Malang city currently has a ZAMP throughout its service area, and already has 171 drinking water tapping points in public locations. However, based on discussions with the field team, there are still service areas whose quality is relatively poor, especially the water services from the Sumber Pitu Spring. The service area covers 20,000 customers or about 11% of the total service.  The follow-up activities that USAID IUWASH Tangguh will conduct in PY3 to improve the ZAMP in Malang city include socializing the new RPAM Technical Guidelines to PDAM Malang city. The ZAMP technical guidelines are currently being finalized by the MPWH.

In PY3, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will start establishing a ZAMP in three PDAMs, and in the next quarter, the Objective 2a team will recruit consultants to prepare ZAMP development activities in the three cities mentioned above. This includes conducting feasibility studies, creating detailed engineering designs (DED), developing SOPs, and other necessary tasks. The construction process is scheduled to commence in early 2024. The preparation and construction of these ZAMPs will adhere to the ZAMP Technical Guidelines currently being prepared by the MPWH. Meanwhile, for PDAM Malang city, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will socialize the ZAMP Roadmap and Technical Instructions to become a reference for improving the existing ZAMP.

## Outcome 2.4. Monitoring, learning, and innovation platforms developed and strengthened

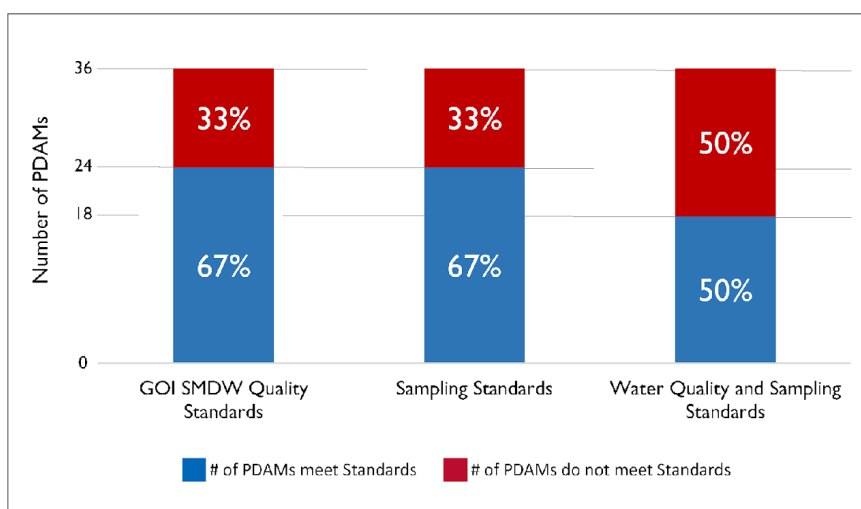
### Task 2.4.1. Support adoption of a data system by service providers

To support the GOI’s “One Data” policy, USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed the PDAM Performance Index as one of the tools used by PDAM and the project in conducting internal performance assessments. Further, at the national level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will review the PDAM performance assessment indicators developed by MPWH. These indicators will be integrated with the PDAM Performance Index and subsequently amalgamated into one application. As a follow-up to the SIM RPAM improvement, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also supports MPWH to integrate the SIM RPAM into MIS for drinking water supply systems (SIM SPAM).

### BASELINE OF SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER

The baseline data analysis (PDAM Index) of the initial condition of safely managed drinking water (SMDW) conducted at 36 PDAMs partnering with USAID IUWASH Tangguh showed there were 12 PDAMs whose samples did not meet sample collection standard of the MOH regulation, and 24 PDAMs whose samples did meet sample collection standard of the MOH regulation. Meanwhile, 78.25 percent of the 24 PDAMs whose samples did meet the regulation also met the quality requirements based on the MOH regulation.

**Exhibit 36. Percentage of PDAM Meeting Quality and Sampling Standards**



The results of the preliminary assessment related to compliance with the number of samples (point 3.7 in the PDAM Index) and compliance with PDAM water quality (point 3.8 in the PDAM Index) can be seen below.

Exhibit 37. Baseline of Safely Managed Drinking Water									
No.	Region	City/District	3.7	3.8	No.	Region	City/District	3.7	3.8
1	NSRO	Medan city	102%	88%	19	CJRO	Sukoharjo district	130%	77%
2	NSRO	Binjai city	20%	100%	20	CJRO	Wonogiri district	104%	100%
3	NSRO	Pematang Siantar city	100%	100%	21	EJRO	Surabaya city	101%	20%
4	NSRO	Deli Serdang district	8%	0%	22	EJRO	Pasuruan city	70%	86%
5	NSRO	Simalungun district	3%	0%	23	EJRO	Malang city	104%	77%
6	WJDB	Tangerang city	114%	99%	24	EJRO	Blitar city	29%	6%
7	WJDB	Tangerang district	222%	75%	25	EJRO	Sidoarjo district	73%	94%
8	WJDB	Depok city	95%	95%	26	EJRO	Gresik district	208%	100%
9	WJDB	Bogor district	157%	100%	27	EJRO	Malang district	100%	78%



**Exhibit 37. Baseline of Safely Managed Drinking Water**

No.	Region	City/District	3.7	3.8	No.	Region	City/District	3.7	3.8
10	WJDB	DKI Jakarta	199%	100%	28	EJRO	Pasuruan district	21%	100%
11	WJDB	Pontianak city	175%	25%	29	EJRO	Kupang district	0%	0%
12	WJDB	Kubu Raya district	112%	0%	30	EJRO	TTS district	11%	100%
13	CJRO	Temanggung district	106%	100%	31	SSRO	Makassar city	245%	100%
14	CJRO	Salatiga city	114%	95%	32	SSRO	Barru district	15%	57%
15	CJRO	Magelang city	34%	41%	33	SSRO	Takalar district	133%	99%
16	CJRO	Surakarta city	249%	47%	34	SSRO	Maros district	131%	100%
17	CJRO	Sragen district	102%	43%	35	SSRO	Gowa district	300%	100%
18	CJRO	Karanganyar district	108%	92%	36	SSRO	Jayapura	328%	63%

Remarks:

3.7: Percentage of the number of samples of water quality test in distribution unit against MOH regulation standards (Point 3.7 in PDAM Index)

3.8: Percentage of test sample quality in distribution unit that meets MOH Regulation standards (Point 3.8 in PDAM Index)

## BASELINE PDAM INDEX

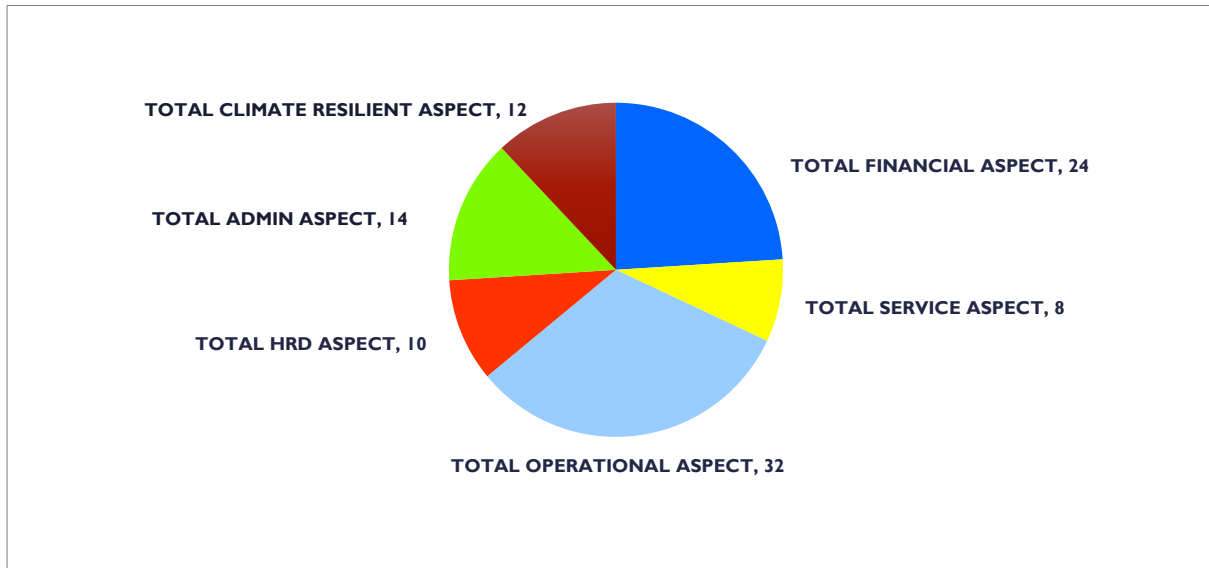
During PY2, the national and regional teams held meetings with national and local stakeholders (PDAMs and local governments) to discuss the PDAM Performance Index indicators, and highlight the importance of using the Index as a straightforward planning tool with concrete results achievable within one year. Further, the scores of the six Indicators in the PDAM Performance Index show that its use is not only important for measuring the baseline, but also for providing clear guidance to USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s partners on which program activities to prioritize in their annual plans to further strengthen their performance and improve their Index. This message was clearly received by all partners, who indicated that they would continue using key indicators from the Index that are relevant to them. The PDAM Index consists of six groups of indicators, as shown below:

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1) Financial         | Full cost recovery, current ratio, collection efficiency   |
| 2) Service Coverage  | Connection increase  |
| 3) Operational       | NRW, production meters, customer meter, spatial data, MIS application, percentage of the quantity of samples, percentage of the number of PDAMs whose water quality meets the requirements |
| 4) Human Resources   | Employee ratio, ratio of female employees, employee training ratio, ratio of women's representation in training  |
| 5) Administration    | Business Plan, financial SOP, GESI-inclusive customer relations SOP, production SOP, distribution SOP  |
| 6) Climate-Resilient | Vulnerability of raw water and water infrastructure to the impacts of climate change, Water Safety Plan availability   |

Each indicator in each group has a weight and a score. The score in each indicator ranges from 0–4, where each number has its own criteria. The number 0 has the lowest/negative criteria, and the number 4 has the highest/positive criteria. Each indicator is given a weight whose value is determined

based on experience and level of importance. The maximum value for each indicator is generated by multiplying the highest score and weight. The maximum value of each aspect is shown in the following graph.

**Exhibit 38. Aspect and Score of PDAM Index**



Based on the comparison between USAID IUWASH Tangguh PDAM Performance Index Indicators and those of USAID USAID IUWASH PLUS, changes include:

1. The Index developed by USAID IUWASH Tangguh features indicators that were not included in the Index previously developed by USAID IUWASH PLUS: (sub indicators 3.7) Number of water samples tested for quality; (sub indicators 3.8) Number of samples that meet quality standards; (sub indicators 4.4) Ratio of women's representation in training; and (sub indicators 6.2) Availability of RPAM.
2. The addition of indicators led to changes in the total score value of each aspect, as follows:
  - The total maximum score of financial aspects reduced from 28 to 24
  - The total maximum score of the service aspect remains at 8
  - The total maximum score of the operation aspect increased from 28 to 32
  - The total maximum score of the human resources aspect reduced from 12 to 10
  - The total maximum score of the administration aspect reduced from 18 to 14
  - The raw water aspect was adjusted to the climate-resilient aspect with the total maximum score increased from 6 to 12.
3. Details of baseline PDAM Index results of all locations can be found in Annex 5. The following is a summary of the main conclusions for the baseline:
  - The PDAM Index was applied to 36 locations, 35 of which are USAID IUWASH Tangguh partners, including Jayapura where the PDAM is jointly managed by the city and district (two private operators).
  - The average baseline Index score was 54.5 points.
  - Among the 36 PDAM locations, at the baseline, six PDAMs reached a score above 70 points (max 100 point) while 18 PDAMs reached a score between 50–69 points. The remaining 12 PDAMs received a score under 50 points. Details can be seen in Annex 5.

- The table below shows the baseline score for the locations and the main reasons for the score. Annex 5 provides more details on the changes among all PDAM Index indicators as well as the main causes for the scores in each USAID IUWASH Tangguh location.
- In PDAMs with a low PDAM Index score (an Index value below 50 points), there is still less support for additional aspects (based on Governance Index analysis), such as budget availability and regulatory support. For PDAMs with low average customer growth and a low PDAM index score, budgetary and regulatory support is still low.

Locations with highest PDAM Index score		Locations with lowest PDAM Index score	
Malang district	85.5 points	Simalungun city	20.0 points
Sidoarjo district	74.5 point	Binjai city	31.5 point
Bogor district	74.5 points	Pasuruan city	31.0 points
Tangerang district	72.5 points	Kupang district	32.5 point
Salatiga city	70.5 points	Deli Serdang district	35.0 point
Main reasons for high PDAM Index score		Main reasons for low PDAM Index score	
a. Tariff is Full Cost Recovery (average)		a. Tariff is not yet Full Cost Recovery	
b. Average number of connections increasing more than 3% per year		b. Billing effectiveness is more than 90 days	
c. Availability of spatial data (customer and pipeline network) is more than 65%		c. More than 70% of production units have not installed main water meter	
d. More than 75% of water samples meet quality requirement		d. Availability of spatial data (customer and pipeline network) is less than 40%	
e. Employee ratio is less than 6 people per 1000 customers		e. Less than 50% of water samples meet quality requirement	
f. Availability of RPAM document		f. Most PDAMs do not have SOP documents	
Recommendations to increase the Index score of PDAMs with high scores		Recommendations to increase the Index score of PDAMs with low scores	
a. Increase the number of customer meter replacements		a. Tariff review to find out the strategy for achieving Full Cost Recovery Tariff	
b. Reduction of Non-Revenue Water		b. Reduction in collection billing days	
c. Preparation of Business Plan documents		c. Increasing spatial data (customer and pipeline network)	
d. Preparation of GESI-inclusive customer relations SOP		d. Preparation of SOP documents	
e. Preparation of vulnerability of raw water and water infrastructure to impacts of climate change		e. Reduction in replacement water meters	
f. Encouraging the implementation of the RPAM		f. Encouraging the improvement of the quality of water production	

## INTEGRATION OF PDAM INDEX INTO PDAM PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT INDICATORS DEVELOPED BY MPWH

In the PY2 period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided a technical materials platform to integrate USAID IUWASH Tangguh's PDAM Index into the PDAM performance assessment tool developed by MPWH. Thus, the aspects developed in the MPWH performance assessment, and the aspects developed in the PDAM Index, will be analyzed to identify the linkages between these two tools.

This activity will not change the aspects and indicators but will examine which ones are related and support each other.

During this quarter, the draft technical platform was successfully finalized, and covers financial, technical, and human resource aspects. These three performance aspects have integrated indicators from the USAID IUWASH Tangguh PDAM Index, which is currently used by IUWASH Tangguh as a monitoring tool for the success of the IUWASH Tangguh program. In PY3, the draft technical platform will be discussed with relevant ministries for inputs and approvals before being finalized through a Director General Decree or Minister of Public Works Regulation, or other regulation.



#### INTEGRATION OF SIM RPAM INTO SIM SPAM

In the PY2 period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the GOI's "One Data" policy. In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the MPWH to complete the integration of the SIM RPAM into the SIM for Drinking Water Supply Systems (SIM SPAM). SIM SPAM is a web-based application that has been developed by the MPWH since 2018 to update SPAM profile data in both urban and rural areas. The application is expected to be able to integrate various drinking water development activity data, including RPAMs. This integration aims to assist the Ministry in monitoring the progress of RPAM preparation by PDAMs in each district/city.

The integration will be carried out by setting up an access link in the SIM SPAM so that users at the MPWH can access the SIM RPAM application. On the SIM RPAM dashboard, users will have viewer access to overall data on SPAMs managed by water utilities, including which SPAMs have been identified for RPAMs. Even without going through to the SIM SPAM backend, MPWH users will receive a dedicated account to access the SIM RPAM as a viewer to monitor the progress of RPAM preparation by the water utilities. This integration scheme will be discussed further with the Directorate of Drinking Water in PY3.

The Objective 2a activity progress in PY2 is summarized in the exhibit below.

Status:  Completed;  On track;  Behind;  Not started;  Cancelled

<b>Exhibit 39. Objective 2a Activity Progress</b>				
<b>Current Progress (PY2 Q4)</b>				
<b>#Task</b>	<b>AWP Activities</b>	<b>% Achieved</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Description of Progress</b>
<b>Outcome 2.1. Capacity of professionalized WASH and WRM workforce increased</b>				
2.1.1	Apply workforce development framework to support service provider.	100		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BTAM has obtained the Decree of the Director General of Construction Development No. 33/KPTS/Dk/2023 concerning the determination of job positions, as well as qualification levels related to construction services (this decree is a requirement for BNSP verifying the scheme).</li> <li>• Training Institute registration certificate has been issued by the district/city Manpower Office for the LPK PDAMs of Tangerang district, Malang city, and Pontianak city.</li> <li>• Based on advocacy and coordination with relevant parties, the submission process of Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI) for the water sector can use the National Occupational Map developed during the previous USAID-SECO Partnership Program. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the Training Institutions to apply for the KKNI process for the water sector in BTAM, and in the LPK PDAMs of Tangerang city, Malang city, and Pontianak city. The occupational map of the drinking water sector has been registered with Bappenas. The national occupational map in the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI) maps the types of positions/jobs/professions in various fields, sub-fields and occupations.</li> <li>• USAID IUWASH Tangguh has completed a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) to identify employee development needs and develop training programs for the 35 assisted PDAMs. The TNA includes an analysis of human resource management and prioritization of training needs. These results will be socialized in a workshop conducted in PY3.</li> <li>• In terms of capacity-building support, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has conducted trainings at both the national and regional levels. The training modules are related to RPAM, Business Plan, TOT BNSP, and NRW. The target of 375 people trained and improved has been achieved.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2.2 Performance of drinking water and sanitation service providers increased</b>				
2.2.1	Develop portfolio approaches to improve operational and financial efficiencies.	100		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NRW training and certification at the national level for 19 PDAMs and BTAM-MPWH has been completed.</li> <li>• A draft note of cooperation between USAID IUWASH Tangguh and USAID SINAR on the Energy</li> </ul>

**Exhibit 39. Objective 2a Activity Progress**

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY2 Q4)		
		% Achieved	Status	Description of Progress
				<p>Efficiency program has been developed and will be implemented in PY3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Problem Statement (PS) has been compiled to apply for cooperation with I-H2O in relation to the NRW program. I-H2O has started to explore SmartTerra technology innovation cooperation with the PDAMs of Surabaya city and Pontianak city in PY3.</li> <li>• The NUWSP-NRW program assistance has been 100% implemented in Depok city; the NRW feasibility study is under review, and Performance Base Grant (PBG) has been 100% absorbed in Sukaharjo and Magelang city.</li> <li>• USAID IUWASH Tangguh activities include the installation and monitoring of the pressure reducer valve (PRV) in the Tuk Songo housing complex and step-test in Perum Korpri in Magelang city.</li> <li>• The development of the asset management application has begun with the development of its technical framework and platform. Development of the application will continue in PY3.</li> </ul>

**Outcome 2.3 city-wide inclusive, climate-resilient, and financially viable WASH and WRM institutional arrangements and service models established and expanded**

2.3.1	Expand menu of service model options for PDAM and LG integration and adoption.	100	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RPAM assistance program at the national level is progressing well. Support to strengthen the RPAM National Secretariat was carried out through three coordination meetings and 1 field visit to Malang district.</li> <li>• The SIM RPAM has been improved and tested, and representatives from MPWH, BTAM, Bappenas, MOH, Perpamsi and six PDAMs have received SIM RPAM training. In addition, the SIM RPAM has been implemented in several PDAMs assisted by USAID IUWASH Tangguh.</li> <li>• Three PDAMs have completed the entire series of RPAM modules from I to II; nine PDAMs are drafting modules I to II which will continue in PY3; and eight PDAMs will start the document drafting process in PY3.</li> <li>• Development of the WQQ application has begun with the development of the technical framework and platform. Development of the application will continue in PY3.</li> <li>• For the chlorination system development program, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with Austin Ho from Jakarta Intercultural School to pilot a Hydrodoser chlorination system in the community-based water supply (Communal SPAM) in Magelang city. Meanwhile, for chlorination system improvement in PDAMs, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has identified the existing chlorination systems in ten PDAMs and</li> </ul>
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### Exhibit 39. Objective 2a Activity Progress

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY2 Q4)		
		% Achieved	Status	Description of Progress
				will continue with planning and implementation in PY3.
<b>Outcome 2.4. Monitoring, learning, and innovation platforms developed and strengthened</b>				
2.4.1	Support adoption of novel data system by service providers.	100	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PDAM Index baseline has been completed and the results have been analyzed.</li> <li>To support the "One Data" system, USAID IUWASH Tangguh integrates the PDAM Index with the BUMD Performance Indicators issued by MPWH. The progress of this activity is ongoing and will continue in PY3.</li> <li>The development of the SIM RPAM application and integration of SIM RPAM with SIM SPAM MPWH has been completed.</li> </ul>

#### 3.2.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

Next quarter, the Water Supply team will:

- Conduct capacity-building of PDAM Training Centers (e.g., encourage the training centers to become competency testing centers)
- Continue to facilitate the integration of the PDAM Index into the National PDAM Performance Assessment Tool
- Continue to facilitate the integration of the SIM RPAM into the SIM SPAM MPWH Tools
- Continue to facilitate the Asset Management Tools Development
- Socialization of Technology Development of NRW Program and Energy Efficiency Program regarding collaboration with others donor
- Continue to facilitate the Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring (WQQ) Tools Development
- Continue to support RPAM National Secretariat to monitor the implementation of the RPAM Roadmap
- Develop the scope of work for Prime Drinking Water Zone (ZAMP) preparation
- Develop the scope of work for developing the Hydrodoser chlorination system design, guidelines, and SOPs
- Continue to monitor the progress of training and preparation of the RPAM document in 20 PDAMs

### 3.3. OBJECTIVE 2B: SANITATION – INCREASED ACCESS TO POOR-INCLUSIVE, CLIMATE-RESILIENT, SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

The target for Objective 2b Sanitation over the duration of the project is one million people gaining access to safely managed sanitation. This target supports the Government of Indonesia to achieve its RPJMN 2020-2024 target and to achieve 90 percent access to basic sanitation. This target includes 15 percent safely managed sanitation, and to anticipate the SDGs and national targets for 2030 as stated in the Safely Managed Sanitation Roadmap to achieve 30 percent coverage. USAID IUWASH Tangguh promotes onsite and offsite sanitation to achieve safely managed sanitation. To achieve the related targets at the local government level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh promotes the regular desludging service (LLTT) approach for on-site systems and supports sanitation operators in the promotion and marketing of house connections for off-site sanitation systems.

During this quarter, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh Sanitation team supported the regional teams in the septage treatment plant (IPLT) assessment, institutional capacity-building, and policy advocacy. It also facilitated efforts to achieve safely managed sanitation targets at the provincial level and supported the regional team in the development of local annual work plans (RKT) for PY3. At the national level, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team supported the FORKALIM Secretariat in organizing a seminar at the Indonesia Water and Wastewater Expo and Forum (IWWEF) facilitated the Directorate of Sanitation of the MPWH in developing a grand design for sanitation sector capacity-building and facilitated the discussion on sanitation tariff setting and BLUD guidelines with MOHA and MPWH.

#### 3.3.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

**Exhibit 40. Progress of Works with Objective 2b Key Partners**

Partner	Progress Made
Bappenas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination on SMS target calculation at the provincial level</li> <li>• Coordination on developing the sanitation resilience framework</li> </ul>
Ministry of Public Works and Housing MPWH Directorate of Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGD for gathering input for development of sanitation sector capacity-building grand design</li> <li>• Participated in the revision of Ministerial Decree (Permen) 04/2017 about wastewater management.</li> <li>• Participated in the development of the city Sanitation Strategy (SSK) money system</li> <li>• Coordination on Operation, Maintenance, Optimalization, and Rehabilitation (OPOR) program for IPLT Maros rehabilitation</li> </ul>
Ministry of Home Affairs Directorate SUPD II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IUWASH Tangguh participated in a discussion on the regulation of tariff setting and BLUD formation guidelines</li> </ul>
FORKALIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the FORKALIM Secretariat in organizing a national work meeting (<i>rakernas</i>), a seminar at the IWWEF event, and webinar series on wastewater management</li> <li>• USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported FORKALIM on a twinning program between UPTD Lumajang and Gresik, and KSB</li> </ul>
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination on PDAM capacity-building in managing IPAL Losari and LLTT program in Makassar</li> </ul>
Perpamsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination on sanitation seminar at IWWEF event</li> </ul>
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated a discussion with UNICEF on WASH resilience</li> </ul>



#### Exhibit 40. Progress of Works with Objective 2b Key Partners

Partner	Progress Made
KIAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coordination on potential collaboration in facilitating the sanitation grant at local government</li></ul>
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coordination on CWIS- program</li></ul>

### 3.3.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

The Objective 2b team collaborated with the Objective 1 team in supporting the East Java Regional Office (EJRO) to convince the local government of Surabaya to proceed with the formation of a UPTD and encourage PDAM Surabaya to participate in managing the LLTT. In collaboration with the Objective 1 team, it also supported PDAM Malang city to convince the PDAM Supervisory Board that the wastewater business is feasible, and also collaborated on BLUD and tariff setting guidelines discussions with the MOHA. With the Objective 2a team, the Sanitation team discussed the readiness criteria for PDAMs to manage wastewater in their respective areas. With the Objective 3 team, the Sanitation team discussed how to integrate climate change adaptation into the planning and designing of the IPLT. With the Objective 4 team, the Sanitation team discussed communication channels and marketing of sanitation services at the local government level.

### 3.3.3. PROGRESS BY TASK

#### Increased capacity of professionalized WASH and WRM workforce

##### Task 2.1.1. Apply workforce development framework to support service providers

##### Grand design of sanitation capacity-building

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated the development of a sanitation capacity-building roadmap (grand design) to support the Directorate of Sanitation of the MPWH and the Sanitation Technical Center/*Balai Teknologi Sanitasi* (BTS) in mapping the needs of competency-based capacity-building for sanitation operators.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh hired a consultant to develop the sanitation roadmap through a series of consultations with related stakeholders such as wastewater operators (both UPTD and PDAM); development partners including USAID, UNICEF, The World Bank, KIAT, Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) Alliance, and SNV Indonesia; associations such as FORKALIM and Perpamsi; training institutions like YPTD PAMSI, BPSDM PUPR and BTS; as well as with Bappenas and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH). Two FGDs were carried out to collect input for the development of the roadmap. In the first FGD, all participants agreed that there is a lack of capacity in human resources when it comes to sanitation, including limited training facilities, especially for competency-based training. The second FGD focused more on positioning BTS and BPSDM as designated Professional Certification Institutions (LSP) under the Ministerial Decree of the MPWH, while BTS will continue to serve as the training center for competency assessment. There are six job titles that require certification: Director of the sanitation operator, Manager of Sanitation Services, Coordinator of Desludging Transportation, Coordinator of IPLT, Coordinator of Sewerage Network, and Coordinator for IPAL.

## Supporting FORKALIM

With the support of USAID IUWASH Tangguh, during PY2, the FORKALIM Secretariat promoted membership of FORKALIM to potential local governments at every event possible as well as through the FORKALIM website. Through September 2023, there was an increase in FORKALIM membership from 38 to 44 local governments as seen in Annex 4. Nine of 44 are USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted local governments. In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the FORKALIM twinning activities conducted in collaboration with UNICEF. FORKALIM managed the learning sessions between mentors and mentees from USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the UNICEF work area. UPTD Gresik acted as a mentor on the SOP review and desludging process for West Sumbawa and Lumajang, while UPTD Bekasi acted as a mentor on UPT work plan development for West Sumbawa and Semarang. The twinning activities can be seen in Exhibit 41.



Exhibit 41. Twinning activities by FORKALIM

No.	Mentee	Mentor	Implementation Date	Twinning Activity
1.	UPTD Lumajang district	UPTD PLCD Gresik district	14–16 June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of IPLT SOP</li> <li>On the Job Training of desludging process</li> </ul>
2.	UPTD Semarang city	UPTD BLUD Bekasi city	22 June 2023	Development of UPTD work plan
3.	UPTD West Sumbawa district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UPTD PLCD Gresik</li> <li>UPTD BLUD Bekasi city</li> </ul>	1–3 August 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SOP review</li> <li>Development of UPT work plan</li> </ul>

USAID IUWASH Tangguh also supports FORKALIM in National Meeting and IWWEF activities. The National Meeting (*Rakernas*) activities began with a seminar that was guided by the theme "Towards More Professional Domestic



Wastewater Management to Achieve the Safely Managed Target in Indonesia". The *Rakernas* produced several results including changes in FORKALIM management personnel and membership fees, as well as the continuation of existing programs. Meanwhile, for the IWWEF, USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported FORKALIM in hosting speaker sessions that discussed three topics: VAT Exemption, City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS), and domestic wastewater management in residential areas by the private sector.

## Outcome 2.2. Increased performance of drinking water and sanitation service providers

### Task 2.2.1. Develop portfolio approaches to improve operational and financial efficiencies

#### Lessons learned exercise on LLTT

Regular desludging services so-called LLTT sludge emptying services, are carried out periodically in 2-3 years by the operator. Introduced in 2015 by USAID IUWASH and the Ministry of Public Work and Housing (MPWH). Piloted in Surakarta, Makassar, and Kota Bogor, many local governments are interested in implementing the program. LLTT handbook was already published by MPWH, but demand for simpler guidance emerged during the facilitation at local government. USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the Sanitation Directorate of MPWH collaboratively prepared the pocketbook of LLTT. The pocketbook consists of the basic principle of LLTT that covers the availability of sanitation facilities, procedures, regulations, institutions, finances, customers, operational patterns, and LLTT promotion. Additionally, the pocketbook consists of a description of the second cycle of desludging and the importance of evaluation of the overall system of LLTT. The copies of pocketbook have been distributed in several events, and the digital version is available at USAID IUWASH Tangguh website.



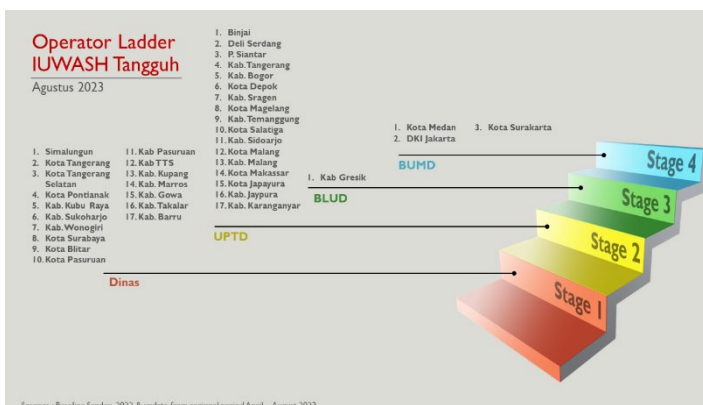
As a complement to the LLTT pocketbook, USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed several flyers such as: Why safely managed sanitation? Achieving safely managed sanitation through LLTT program, and Develop climate resilience sanitation.

#### Domestic wastewater operator status update

##### UPTD Establishment

The Quarterly Progress Report #6/Annual Progress Report #2 contains several updates regarding the progress status of UPTD formation. Karanganyar has completed the UPTD formation process, while Gresik has finally completed the requirements of BLUD. With these changes, there are currently 17 districts/cities in the form of Dinas (local government department), 17 UPTD, one BLUD, and three BUMD (further details can be seen in Exhibit 42).

Exhibit 42. Sanitation operators at the local government level



17 local governments currently managed by Dinas are in various stages of progress. Barru and Takalar districts are showing the most progress, as academic studies have been conducted and draft Regional Head Regulations (*perkada*) have passed the consultation stage and been submitted for approval at the district level. Status updates of UPTD formation can be seen in Exhibit 43.

**Exhibit 43. UPTD formation status update**

No	District/city	Initial Discussion	Academic Paper for UPTD Formation	Draf Perkada for UPTD Formation	Promulgation of the regulation	Remarks
1	Simalungun	✓	✓	✓		Draft regulation and academic paper have been completed and submitted to the district head (the regent) of Simalungun for approval
2	South Tangerang	✓				From initial discussions, South Tangerang city will add domestic wastewater tasks into UPT drinking water
3.	Tangerang city	✓				An academic study was conducted in 2018 with support from Balai PUPR. Tangerang city has requests USAID IUWASH Tangguh to review it.
4.	Pontianak	✓				Discussions on domestic wastewater operators in Pontianak identified the regulation of appointing PDAM as operator – PERWAL No. 102 Year 2022.
5.	Kubu Raya	✓				
6.	Sukoharjo	✓				Initial discussions have been conducted and will continue
7.	Karanganyar	✓	✓	✓	✓	Process completed, UPTD established and in the process of installing the MIS.
8.	Wonogiri	✓				The regent recently issued a regulation regarding domestic wastewater, which has led to discussions on the establishment of UPT (Urban Piped Wastewater Treatment) facilities.
9.	Surabaya	✓	✓			Initial discussions on determining the right operator for ALD management in Surabaya city have taken place, while the academic study for UPTD is already in the legal stage
10.	Blitar city	✓				Still in the process of transferring wastewater tasks from Dinas LH to PUPR
11.	Pasuruan city	✓				The organization section is currently in the process of establishing the UPTD facilities and collecting the necessary data for the implementation.
12.	Pasuruan city	✓				Preparation of master plan (RISPAL) and determination of IPLT. Infrastructure is being prepared first followed by institutions.
13.	TTS	✓				Preparing infrastructure first and then institutionalization. DED is being processed.

**Exhibit 43. UPTD formation status update**

No	District/city	Initial Discussion	Academic Paper for UPTD Formation	Draf Perkada for UPTD Formation	Promulgation of the regulation	Remarks
14.	Kupang district	✓				Setting up infrastructure first and then institutionalization. A communal WWTP is being constructed for Timor Leste refugees.
15.	Maros	✓				Initial discussions have taken place along with preparation of the readiness criteria for rehabilitation of IPLT through the national OPOR Program
16.	Gowa	✓				
17.	Takalar	✓	✓	✓		Takalar district has presented its academic study to the provincial government and is awaiting the result
18.	Barru	✓	✓	✓		Barru district has presented its academic study to the provincial government and is awaiting the result

### Upgrading Regional Technical Implementing Units (UPTD) to Regional Public Service agencies (BLUD)

To improve the performance of UPTDs in conducting domestic wastewater services, a flexible financial management scheme is needed, so existing UPTDs can be upgraded to BLUDs.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh has a target to upgrade three UPTDs to BLUDs during the length of the project. In practice, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team has promoted the concept of BLUD to all potential UPTDs that have good planning, human resources, and a high capacity of IPLT. During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh convinced Gresik, Sidoarjo, and Deli Serdang, while Magelang still needed extra support to convince the district head to upgrade the UPTD status to BLUD.

Of the four local governments, Gresik has successfully designated UPTD PALD as a BLUD, which was officiated by the Decree of the Regent of Gresik. Meanwhile, Deli Serdang, Sidoarjo, and Magelang city are still in the initiation stage. A summary of BLUD establishment activities can be seen in Exhibit 44.

**Exhibit 44. BLUD formation status**

No.	District /city	Initial Discussion	Team Formation	Fulfillment Requirement (Substantive, Technical, Adm.)	Regulation Drafting	Assignment PPK BLUD	Remarks
1	Deli Serdang	✓					A discussion series and horizontal learning sessions were held in PY2. The work schedule to establish the BLUD was compiled
2	Sidoarjo	✓	✓				The draft document (Renstra-SPM-Governance) has been prepared and submitted to

**Exhibit 44. BLUD formation status**

No.	District /city	Initial Discussion	Team Formation	Fulfillment Requirement (Substantive, Technical, Adm.)	Regulation Drafting	Assignment PPK BLUD	Remarks
							the assessment team and is awaiting the revision. Drafting of the local government regulation is ongoing.
3	Gresik	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Decree of the Regent of Gresik No. 657.2/404/HK/437.12/2023 concerning the Implementation of Regional Public Service Agencies in the Technical Implementation Unit for Domestic Waste Management at the Gresik district Office, Housing and Settlement Areas has been issued.
4	Magelang	✓					A series of discussions has been held and documents regarding the feasibility of BLUD as domestic wastewater operator have been drafted.

**Readiness Criteria for PDAM as Wastewater Operator**

As reported in the PY2 Annual Work Plan, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will promote the integration of wastewater business into PDAMs. Based on the readiness criteria established by the Directorate of Sanitation of the MPWH, five PDAMs have the potential to manage wastewater business: the PDAMs of Medan, Surakarta, Makassar, Malang, and Surabaya. The PDAMs of Medan and Surakarta are in the process of expanding the LLTT program by increasing the capacity of the treatment plant; while the PDAMs of Makassar and Malang are in the process of fulfilling the mayoral decree of appointment to manage wastewater business. PDAM Surabaya is in the process of a preliminary feasibility study and convincing the mayor to assign it and the Water Resource and Road Agency (Dinas SDABM) to jointly manage wastewater business. Learning from Medan and Surakarta, the facilitation process for PDAMs to manage wastewater depends on many factors, such as the political will of the mayor, support from related local government agencies, the human resource capacity of PDAMs, the regulation process, the availability of a treatment facility, and community acceptance of a tariff. It takes at least five years to establish all readiness aspects, while year by year adjustments to adhere to new policies and regulations must be made. To persuade PDAMs to manage wastewater, USAID IUWASH Tangguh offers a business model for them to adopt, as seen in Exhibit 45.

**Exhibit 45. Alternative business model for PDAMs to manage wastewater business**

PDAM	Business Model	Progress Status
Medan	PDAM manages overall wastewater business, both sewerage and LLTT program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Assessment of the co-treatment capacity of existing IPLT Cemara</li> <li>● Budget advocacy for new IPLT construction</li> <li>● Promotion and marketing ST, LLTT, and house connection for sewerage</li> </ul>
Surakarta	PDAM manages the overall wastewater business, both sewerage and LLTT program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Review of existing IPLT capacity</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM to review the DED for new IPLT</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM to prepare readiness criteria of CWIS project loan for IPLT construction</li> <li>● Capacity-building of PDAM staff on marketing of LLTT program</li> </ul>
Makassar	PDAM Makassar manages sewerage system and LLTT program in 5 sub-districts, while outside the 5 sub-districts, on-call LLTT services are managed by UPTD PALD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Facilitating the division of work between PDAM and UPTD</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM to prepare mayoral decree assigning PDAM to manage wastewater business</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM and UPTD in tariff setting</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM to conduct customer survey</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM in MIS LLTT development</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM in promotion of LLTT as well as house connections to sewerage system</li> </ul>
Malang	PDAM Malang city jointly manages LLTT program with UPTD PALD Malang. Desludging services under PDAM, the IPLT under UPTD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supporting PDAM to convince the supervisory board to expand into wastewater business</li> <li>● Facilitating Malang city in preparation of mayoral decree to assign PDAM to manage wastewater business</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM in septic tank desludging tariff calculation</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM in customer survey and promotion of LLTT program</li> </ul>
Surabaya	It is proposed to assign PDAM to manage LLTT program, while UPTD will manage the IPLT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Advocating LLTT program to mayor</li> <li>● Supporting Dinas SDABM on UPTD formation</li> <li>● Supporting PDAM feasibility study of LLTT program</li> </ul>

### Septage Treatment Plant (IPLT) assessment



In PY2, a total of 33 IPLTs have been surveyed using the IPLT checklist. 30 have IPLT profiles, and nine have assessment reports (Makassar, Maros, Pematang Siantar, Binjai, Bogor, Tangerang city, Karanganyar, Gresik, and DKI Jakarta – 1 IPLT). Progress of the IPLT assessment can be seen in Exhibit 46.

**Exhibit 46. IPLT assessment progress**

Region	Number of IPLTs	Status of IPLT Assessment		
		IPLT Checklist	IPLT Profile	IPLT Assessment Report
NSRO	5	5	5	2
WJDB	7	7	7	3
CJRO	8	8	6	1
EJRO	7	7	6	1
SSRO	6	6	6	2
Total	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>


Of the 33 IPLTs, 32 are operational and in various states of condition. Currently, 16 IPLTs are operating optimally; 13 are operating in close to optimal condition; three are not operating optimally; and one is non-operational. The operating status of the IPLTs may change depending on when the IPLT assessment was performed. The operational conditions are assessed by five factors: (i) The IPLT “treatment chain” consists of five treatment steps; (ii) All treatment units are equipped with proper tools; (iii) All treatment units are operating according to their function; (iv) All treatment units do not have critical damage; (v) The flow system works well and has dry solid handling. Several recommendations based on the IPLT assessment have been followed up by local governments, as seen in Exhibit 47.

**Exhibit 47. Follow up to IPLT assessment recommendations**

Local Government	Assessment Findings	Recommendation	Follow-up by Local Government
Maros	Not functional due to physical failure	Rehabilitation	DED prepared by BTS and reviewed by USAID IUWASH Tangguh. To be funded by APBN OPOR in FY2023
Bogor district IPLT Cibinong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SDB unit was broken and flooded.</li> <li>● Sedimentation tank was broken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rehabilitation of SDB unit</li> <li>● Restructuring the land slope and drainage system to avoid run-off</li> </ul>	<p>DED was developed through the local budget and reviewed by USAID IUWASH Tangguh. Construction of the first stage of rehabilitation of the first SDB and drainage system completed. Allocated local budget for the first stage was IDR 700 million</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the liquid treatment unit is ongoing.</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">USAID IUWASH TANGGUH</p> <p>Before and After rehabilitation Sludge Drying Bed</p>
DKI Jakarta: IPLT Pulo Gebang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There was no design document for the maturation unit.</li> <li>● No information on the capacity design of the maturation pond</li> <li>● There were wall cracks in the facultative, maturation, and final tank.</li> <li>● The flow between processing units is not optimal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Redraw based on existing conditions and update the aeration system from the blower pump to a surface aerator that is more energy efficient.</li> <li>● Recalculation of the capacity based on dimensions.</li> <li>● Fix the wall cracks.</li> <li>● Improve the flow between the processing unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Redrawing in process</li> <li>● Measurement of IPLT unit</li> </ul>  <p style="text-align: right;">PAL JAYA FOR USAID IUWASH TANGGUH</p> <p>Maturation Unit to be rehabilitation.</p>



**Exhibit 47. Follow up to IPLT assessment recommendations**

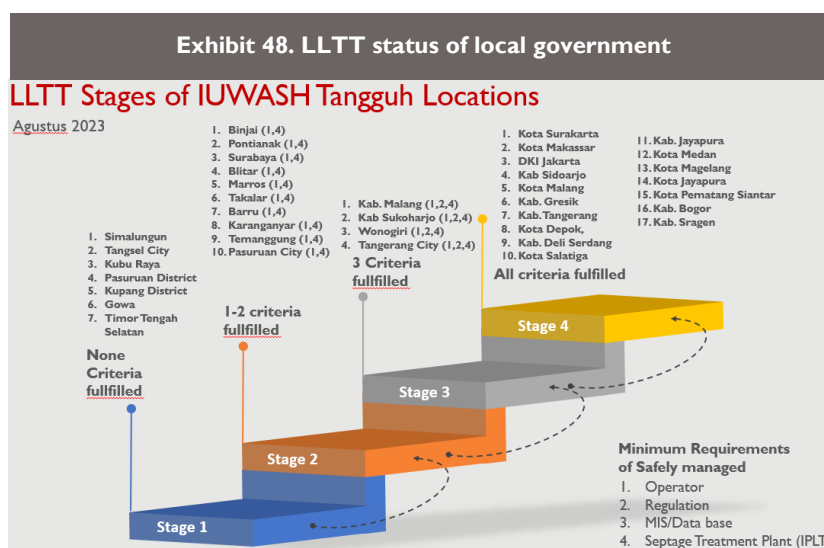
Local Government	Assessment Findings	Recommendation	Follow-up by Local Government
Depok	Low capacity of solid and liquid separation unit: 16m <sup>3</sup> /d  High capacity of liquid treatment capacity: 280m <sup>3</sup> /d	Need additional separation unit and additional water storage for cleaning the belt press unit	Installation of new belt press for liquid and solid separation with capacity 80m <sup>3</sup> /d   New Belt Filter Press (BFP) is placed next to the old BFP.

### Facilitation of LLTT implementation by local governments

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted several activities related to LLTT implementation at the local government level. LLTT implementation activities were carried out in 27 cities/districts in USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted areas. In general, LLTT implementation activities can be divided into nine sections: institutional formation; regulation development; IPLT review-rehabilitation or operational IPLTs; SOP development; customer database; management information systems (MIS), LLTT promotion or socialization, tariff calculation; and private partnerships or partnerships between UPTD and BUMD/PDAM. LLTT activities conducted in PY2 can be seen in Exhibit 48.

In terms of the fulfillment of LLTT readiness criteria,

there were seven local governments still in Stage 1; ten in Stage 2 after Tangerang city and Wonogiri moved to Stage 3; four in Stage 3; and 17 in Stage 4. The LLTT status of all local governments can be seen in Exhibit 49.



**Exhibit 49. LLTT activities at the local government level**

	NSRO	WJDB-WK	CJRO	EJRO	SSRO
Institutional	<b>Deli Serdang</b> , proposed to form BLUD.  <b>Simalungun</b> , proposed to form UPTD.	<b>Tangerang city</b> , proposed UPTD.  <b>South Tangerang city</b> put an additional job description on wastewater	<b>Magelang</b> , initiated feasibility study of BLUD.  <b>Karanganyar, Sukoharjo</b> , in the process of UPTD formation	<b>Gresik</b> : preparation of BLUD  <b>Surabaya, Pasuruan city</b> : in the process of UPTD formation	<b>Takalar, Barru</b> : preparation of UPTD formation

**Exhibit 49. LLTT activities at the local government level**

	<b>NSRO</b>	<b>WJDB-WK</b>	<b>CJRO</b>	<b>EJRO</b>	<b>SSRO</b>
<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Simalungun, Binjai:</b> prepared the regulation on wastewater.	<b>Tangerang city</b> prepared the regulation on wastewater.	<b>Karanganyar, Temanggung, Wonogiri:</b> in the process of regulation on wastewater	<b>Surabaya city:</b> preparation of Mayor decree for UPTD formation <b>Gresik:</b> preparation of BLUD regulation <b>Pasuruan city:</b> development of LLTT tariff	<b>Maros, Takalar :</b> preparation of wastewater regulation
<b>IPLT</b>	<b>Medan:</b> proposed the IPLT capacity increase. <b>Binjai, Pematang Siantar:</b> reviewed the existing IPLT	<b>Bogor, Depok, DKI Jakarta, Tangerang city,</b> IPLT review and rehabilitation.	<b>Surakarta, Karanganyar, Salatiga, Sragen,</b> IPLT review and rehabilitation.	<b>Gresik, Sidoarjo:</b> Review and rehabilitation of IPLT <b>Pasuruan city:</b> improvement of IPLT operation.	<b>Takalar:</b> improvement of IPLT operation. <b>Maros:</b> review readiness criteria for IPLT rehabilitation funded by the national budget
<b>SOP</b>	-	<b>Tangerang city:</b> develop the SOP for desludging services and IPLT operation and maintenance	<b>Karanganyar:</b> prepared the SOP for desludging services	-	<b>Makassar:</b> development of SOP for desludging services by PDAM
<b>Customer database</b>	<b>Deli Serdang, Siantar Binjai:</b> conducted septic tank survey	<b>Tangerang city, Depok:</b> Conducted a septic tank survey	<b>Karanganyar:</b> conducted a septic tank census	<b>Malang city:</b> Septic tank census by PDAM	<b>Makassar:</b> septic tank census by PDAM
<b>MIS</b>	-	-	<b>Karanganyar, Magelang:</b> installment of MIS for LLTT	-	<b>Makassar:</b> installment of MIS for LLTT by PDAM
<b>Promotion</b>	<b>Deli Serdang</b>	<b>Depok</b>	<b>Sragen</b>	<b>Malang city:</b> training of PDAM staff on LLTT promotion	-
<b>Tariff</b>	<b>Siantar, Simalungun</b>	<b>Depok, Tangerang regency</b>	<b>Temanggung Wonogiri. Karanganyar</b>	<b>Pasuruan city, Blitar, Malang city:</b> preparation of LLTT tariff setting	<b>Makassar :</b> in the process of mayor approval on wastewater services tariff
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>Pematang Siantar:</b> discussed the collaboration between UPTD and PDAM	<b>Tangerang city, Tangerang district and South Tangerang:</b> initiated the harmonization of LLTT services between the cities and districts	<b>Sragen:</b> UPTD partners with 6 local desludging companies for LLTT services	<b>Malang city:</b> facilitation of collaboration between UPTD and PDAM on LLTT management <b>Malang city:</b> facilitation of collaboration between PDAM and private desludger	<b>Makassar:</b> in the process of collaboration with private desludging company <b>Gowa and Makassar city</b> initiated the partnership in IPLT sharing

## **Outcome 2.3. city-wide inclusive, climate-resilient, and financially viable WASH and WRM institutional arrangements and service models established and expanded**

### **Task 2.3.1. Expand menu of service model options for PDAM and LG integration and adoption**

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed the guidance and technical notes for the Sanitation System Vulnerability Assessment (SSVA). The SSVA is referred to WASH resilience framework that developed by Bappenas and UNICEF. The SSVA guidance consists of the basic terms, concept illustrations, report outline, and a “how to” section. The guidance and technical notes allow regional Urban Sanitation Specialists and relevant personnel to begin introducing climate resilience and direct it toward the achievement of safely managed sanitation.



As a follow-up to the findings related to climate change adaptation in IPLT Cibinong, USAID IUWASH Tangguh advised UPTD PALD Bogor district to redesign the IPLT to be more adaptive to climate risks. Acknowledging the magnitude of the problems in the sludge drying bed unit – which constantly flooded due to a combination of groundwater extrusion and a poor drainage system – would require more intense effort and bigger investment, therefore the stakeholders have decided to move it to the second phase. As identified in the Climate Resilience Capacity Evaluation, lack of access to responsive funding was the main factor in this decision. Hence, USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s recommendation for climate adaption in the first phase was limited to ensuring the facility complied with the evaluation criteria of being “located in a climate-safe area”.

The details of the recommendations involve part of the operational unit that has a similar function, which is the older SDB unit. Although this unit is also affected by similar negative conditions, it has great potential to be optimized. For this part of the facility, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has recommended building an additional ditch surrounding the SDB unit, which will then be connected to the current drainage in the hope of rerouting the potential runoff to the drainage system. In addition to this, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has recommended increasing the elevation of the SDB unit by constructing an additional freeboard wall structure around it.



## **Outcome 2.4. Monitoring, learning, and innovation platforms developed and strengthened**

### **Task 2.4.1. Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers**

#### **Sanitation Index Baseline**

During PY2, the Sanitation Index (Sandex), which is a tool for measuring the performance of sanitation management by local governments, entered the finalization stage and became a complete baseline after several iterations. The baseline data for all 38 USAID IUWASH Tangguh locations was

collected by the national and regional teams, which included meetings with all relevant national and local stakeholders (UPTDs, PDAMs, Perusahaan Daerah (PDs), and LGs). During the meetings, the purpose of collecting baseline data was explained, i.e., the results will be an excellent basis for planning future sanitation performance improvement programs. The Sandex consists of five groups with 22 indicators, as shown below:

1) Institutional (29%)	7 indicators: Type of institution; staffing responsibilities; staffing numbers; ratio of female staff; operator as PUG focal point; SOP (GESI inclusive); wastewater planning documents
2) Regulations (10%)	2 indicators: city regulations (Perda); mayoral regulations (Perkada)
3) Financial (16%)	4 indicators: APBD budget for wastewater services; operating cost; planning budget; collection efficiency.
4) Coverage (15%)	3 indicators: sanitation coverage ratio versus provincial plan; citywide coverage; integration of climate change adaptation measures
5) Operational (30%)	6 indicators: IPLT operation; condition of offsite/communal systems; support for promotion activities; support from community groups; effluent quality monitoring; SOP (technical)

Each of the 22 indicators has a score between 2–10, with the highest (10) for IPLT operation and the lowest (2) for operator involvement as PUG focal point. Each indicator is then given a weight with the value determined by the importance of the indicator relative to the others. Most indicators have a weight of 1, but four (of 22) indicators have a weight of more than 1: type of institution (1.4x); city regulations (2x); sanitation coverage ratio (1.5x); and IPLT operation (2x). By multiplying the actual score per indicator with the weight of the individual indicator value, the total Index score per group and overall score can then be calculated for each sanitation operator. In PY2, the Sanitation Index was also integrated into the mWater system. Details of baseline data of all locations produced by the Sanitation Index can be found in Annex 6. The following is a summary of the main conclusions from the baseline data collection:

- The Sanitation Index was used to assess 38 locations, which comprise 19 locations also previously supported by USAID IUWASH PLUS and 19 new locations.
- The average Baseline Index score is 40.7 percent. Interestingly, among the 19 former USAID IUWASH PLUS locations, the baseline average is 50.6 percent, while among the 19 new locations, it is 30.9 percent. This means that on average, the baseline score of the 19 new locations is 20 percent lower than the 19 supported previously.
- Among the 38 locations, five reached a score above 60 percent (see Exhibit 50); eight reached a score between 50–60 percent; 13 received a score between 30–50 percent; while 12 received a score lower than 30 percent (with the lowest five also included in the table below).
- The main reason for the difference in Sandex scores among the locations are institutional and operational factors, as well as the existence of regulations and operator staff, as shown in the table below.
- The following table shows the locations with the highest and lowest baseline scores and the main reasons for these scores. Annex 6 provides more details on all Sanitation Index indicators for each USAID IUWASH Tangguh location.

<b>Exhibit 50. Summary of Sanitation Index Baseline</b>			
<b>Locations with highest Sanitation Index score</b>		<b>Locations with lowest Sanitation Index score</b>	
Surakarta city	77%	Southern Central Timor	12.4%
Malang city	63.8%	Kupang district	12.9%
Medan city	69.5%	Pasuruan district	14.9%
Gresik district	63.3%	Gowa district	11.4%
Sidoarjo district	62.8%	Takalar district	11.9%
<b>Main reasons for high Sanitation Index score</b>		<b>Main reasons for low Sanitation Index score</b>	
g. Good institutional arrangements (PDAMs, PD)		g. Poor institutions (only Dinas)	
h. Adherence to most wastewater regulations		h. Lack of adherence to wastewater regulations	
i. Reasonable number employees/connections		i. Insufficient staff	
j. Reasonable coverage following provincial plans		j. Low coverage	
k. Functioning IPLT		k. Non-operational/poorly functioning IPLT	
l. Sufficient SOPs		l. Minimal/no SOPs	

For the 19 former USAID IUWASH PLUS locations, a quick comparison was made between the final score during USAID IUWASH PLUS and the baseline score under IUWASH Tangguh, with the following results and comments:

1. The average final score of the 19 former USAID IUWASH PLUS locations was 60 percent, while their Baseline Index score was 50.7 percent, showing a difference of almost 10 percent.
2. There are additional indicators in IUWASH Tangguh's Index which were not in the USAID IUWASH PLUS Index, especially ones related to sanitation resilience and inclusiveness of women.
3. Scoring for some indicators is stricter under USAID IUWASH Tangguh, e.g., for the water quality testing indicator, not only the number of tests receive a score, but the results also receive a score for their level of compliance with standards.
4. The final score under USAID IUWASH PLUS was calculated in 2020, while the baseline data for IUWASH IUWASH Tangguh was collected in 2022. During 2021 and 2022, most local governments reduced their budget support for wastewater services, due to budget reallocation for handling the Covid-19 pandemic.
5. Reduced budget support from local governments is shown by lower investment (2021–2023) for wastewater infrastructure maintenance and expansion, lower budgets for wastewater operators (UPTDs), and higher operating costs due to inflation and fuel price increases, without the necessary tariff increase.
6. In some cities, such as Surakarta, the lack of budget to expand the sludge treatment plant (IPLT), resulted in poorer treatment services, which did not comply with the relevant SOP and effluent standards.
7. In other cities, such as DKI Jakarta and Medan, support for Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat/ KSM (community-based organization) to manage communal sanitation systems is no longer the responsibility of the wastewater operator but transferred to a local government department (Dinas), which does not report to the waste operator. This means the score for this indicator was reduced in these cities.

## Provincial Sanitation Roadmap (RSP) South Sulawesi

Bappeda South Sulawesi province requested USAID IUWASH Tangguh to support the development of the sanitation roadmap. The province aims to achieve 15 percent access to safely managed sanitation by 2030. Further, the provincial government will use the roadmap document as a reference to prepare the 2025–2045 regional medium-term development plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah/RPJMD*) considering

Indonesia’s centennial celebration as a republic in 2045. The Government of South Sulawesi Province still faces challenges, such as limited functioning septage treatment plants and domestic wastewater operators. USAID IUWASH Tangguh continues to support national and local government partners to strengthen regulatory frameworks to aid the government and service providers in expanding safely managed sanitation access to the larger Indonesian population. USAID IUWASH Tangguh hired a consultant to facilitate the development of the roadmap. During PY2, the consultant facilitated the first FGD to collect technical, institutional, regulatory, and financial data.

Activity summary of Objective 2b can be seen in Exhibit 51.



**Exhibit 51. Objective 2b Activity Progress**

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY2Q6)		
		% Achieved	Status	Description of Progress
<b>Outcome 2.1. Capacity of professionalized WASH and WRM workforce increased</b>				
2.1.1.	Apply workforce development framework to support service providers	133	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>58 people have been trained on sanitation survey, IPLT operationalization, LLTT management by USAID IUWASH Tangguh and BTS MPOW. Additional 75 persons have been trained on IPLT O&amp;M, WW management, and SOP development.</li> <li>Grand design of sanitation capacity building in draft final status</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2.2. Performance of drinking water and sanitation service providers increased</b>				
2.2.1	Develop portfolio approaches to improve operational and financial efficiencies	30	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perbup on BLUD Gresik approved.</li> <li>Perbup on BLUD Sidoarjo in the process of approval</li> <li>Integration of WW with PDAM in Makassar is waiting for Mayor's decree</li> <li>Karanganyar completed the formation of UPTD</li> <li>IPLT assessment report completed for 9 of 33 IPLTs</li> <li>Pocket book of LLTT completed and published.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2.3. City-wide inclusive, climate-resilient, and financially viable WASH and WRM institutional arrangements and service models established and expanded</b>				

### Exhibit 51. Objective 2b Activity Progress

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY2Q6)		
		% Achieved	Status	Description of Progress
2.3.1.	Expand menu of service model for PDAM and LG integration and adoption	30	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept of sanitation resilient has been consulted with Bappenas and PUPR</li> <li>• SSVA technical note available</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2.4. Monitoring, learning, and innovation platforms developed and strengthened</b>				
2.4.1.	Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers	45	●	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MIS LLTT is updated and trialed in Makassar and Karanganyar</li> <li>• Baseline of sanitation index for 38 LGs completed</li> </ul>

### 3.3.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

The next quarter plan for the Sanitation (2b) team includes the following activities:

- In collaboration with UNICEF, Bappenas, and the Directorate of Sanitation of the MPWH, commence the sanitation resilience field trial.
- In collaboration with BTS and the Directorate of Sanitation, hold LLTT training for local governments.
- In collaboration with BTS and the Directorate of Sanitation, finalize and implement the grand design of sanitation capacity-building.
- Supporting the Directorate of Sanitation in organizing the UN-Habitat event on Sanitasi Aman Ekonomi Tangguh
- Continue to support FORKALIM in coordinating horizontal learning among sanitation operators.
- Pilot the sanitation resilience program in four local governments with UNICEF.
- Continue to support local governments on IPLT assessment and encourage them to follow up on the recommendations for improvement.
- Continue to support Makassar city and Malang city on PDAM capacity-building.
- Support the EJRO team on the preparation of a BLUD in Sidoarjo and establishment of a BLUD in Gresik
- Continue to support regional offices in UPTD formation in Maros, Takalar, and Tangerang city.
- Support Gresik and Surakarta on readiness criteria of City-wide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) and coordination with World Bank and MPWH
- Support regional offices in the implementation of LLTT at local governments.
- In collaboration with the Objective 1 team, facilitate MOHA in finalizing the BLUD guidelines.
- In collaboration with Objective 4, develop the GESI inclusive SOP for wastewater operators.

- In collaboration with Objective 3, facilitate local governments in Sanitation System Vulnerability Assessment (SSVA) development.
- In collaboration with Objective 2a, promote the integration of wastewater business into PDAMs.
- Support the Directorate of Sanitation in revision of Ministerial Decree (PermenPUPR) No. 4/2017.

### **3.4. OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TO SUPPORT RESILIENT DRINKING WATER SERVICES**

#### **Overview**

In PY2, the Objective 3 team consolidated work initiated since the first quarter of PY2 that contribute to the achievement of output and outcome targets. Targets that have been met or even surpassed include IT 3-2a (14 institutions with management information systems and/or data management tools adopted), IT 3-2b (82 people from the institutions using information and/or data management tools or implementing risk-reducing actions to improve resilience to climate change), and IT 3-7 (997 people trained in climate change adaptation and sustainable landscapes). On the subject of climate change vulnerability assessments (CCVAs), although we have encouraged local universities and research institutions to participate in the CCVA process, engagement has been challenging, primarily due to a new focus that Water Resources Management (WRM) specifically supports water supply in the face of climate change, and the lack of comprehensive and practical guidance on CCVAs for water resources. Nonetheless, the team has engaged local experts and universities to carry out five clustered CCVAs, which are currently being developed and are expected to be completed in PY3.

In PY2, Objective 3 started to include sustainable landscape (SL) approaches in addition to climate change adaptation (CCA) in its programming. The SL perspective emphasizes the importance of landscape conservation and restoration to address climate change issues. While the SL aims at reducing, avoiding, and sequestering GHG, the landscape conservation and restoration in parallel will also enhance watershed management. Addition of the SL approaches is reflected in the AMELP, e.g., broader definition and scope of indicators and PIRS. The SL approaches have also led the team to work with broader stakeholders, e.g., the team has reached out to oil palm actors, corporate and small holders, so as the team may encourage and support them on landscape conservation and restoration efforts.

The team-built partnerships at the national, provincial, and district/city levels to ensure that the Objective 3 programs align with policies, strategies, and priorities at all respective levels. At the national level, the team has primarily consulted with Bappenas and KLHK, while at the provincial and district/city levels, the team's work is coordinated through the development planning agency Bappeda. This ensures smooth coordination across administrative roles among local government agencies and sectors.

The team ensures that partner ministries are well-informed about the team's programming, particularly during important events like CCVA kick-off meetings, where a wide range of stakeholders and decision-makers participate. Through these events, local governments and stakeholders gain a better understanding of the importance of the CCVA, for example, the significance of sustainable water resources for resilient water supply, which in turn leads to the achievement of local development goals. Additional events include discussions with three



directorates at KLHK, attended also by Bappenas, which emphasize the importance of improved watersheds for a sustainable supply of raw water for water utilities, thereby contributing to improved access to piped water.

The main activities of the Objective 3 team focused on building and strengthening partnerships, data provision primarily through the development of CCVAs for improved decision-making, capacity building, policy advocacy, and Management Information System (MIS) development. In the last quarter of PY2, the team received strong buy-in, particularly from the Directorate P3DAS of KLHK, aimed at fostering collaboration for improved watershed management. Initial collaborative efforts are centered on two areas: first, preparing a scientific basis for accelerated watershed improvements, and second, building on the best practices of effective watershed forums for improved watershed management.

During the last quarter of PY2, the team also began to address livelihoods as a crucial aspect of improving water resources and watershed management. This approach was initiated in West Kalimantan, where the team engaged a broader set of watershed actors, including plantation concessionaires, for brainstorming sessions focused on identifying Water Resource Management (WRM) issues and devising potential solutions through various strategies. In parallel, the team included a newly hired National Coordinator for Climate Resilient Watershed Management, Bapak Giri Arnawa, to address emerging needs arising from this livelihood-centric approach and programming.

Throughout the *Rencana Kegiatan Tahunan* (RKT) process, it has become increasingly evident that Objective 3 also needs to focus on the provincial level, where water resource and watershed issues often cross district and city boundaries, as well as sectoral lines. In the coming quarters, the team plans to work more closely with provincial governments and stakeholders. Additionally, the team will continue to engage with ministerial units that have roles in WRM and watershed management on the ground, including the watershed management agency BP DAS and the water resources agency BWS.

### 3.4.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

At national level, the Objective 3 team works mainly with Bappenas and KLHK. In addition, the team also works with other partners at national, provincial, and district/city levels.

**Exhibit 52. Progress of Works with Objective 3 Key Partners**

Partner	Progress Made
National Development Planning Agency ( <i>Bappenas</i> )	Bappenas participated in kick-off meeting of CCVA where their presence emphasized importance of sustainable water resources for resilient water supply in terms of working towards SDG6 and SDG11.
Ministry of Environment and Forestry ( <i>KLHK</i> ); Directorate of Inland and Mangrove Rehabilitation	The Directorate of Inland and Mangrove Rehabilitation, Directorate General Watershed and Protected Forest took part in in CCVA implementation.
Ministry of Environment and Forestry ( <i>KLHK</i> ); Directorate of Planning and Control of Watershed Management	The Directorate of Planning and Control of Watershed Management, KLHK took part in the CCVA and collaborated on strengthening watershed management broadly.
Ministry of Environment and Forestry ( <i>KLHK</i> );	USAID IUWASH Tangguh worked with the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation on CCVA methodology. The Directorate took part in kick-off meetings on CCVA implementation.

## Exhibit 52. Progress of Works with Objective 3 Key Partners

Partner	Progress Made
Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation	
Ministry of Health, Directorate of Penyehatan Lingkungan	Objective 3 took part in discussions with the Directorate on Desa Sehat Iklim initiative.
Meteorological, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG)	USAID IUWASH Tangguh worked with Climatology Stations of BMKG as part of their source of climate and climate change information needed for awareness raising as well as for CCVA analyses.
River Management Authority (Balai Wilayah Sungai)	Consultation on CCVA implementation and data-information sharing.
Watershed Management Agency (BP DAS)	Consultation on CCVA implementation and data-information sharing.
Local universities/ research institute	USAID IUWASH Tangguh worked with local universities as part of building their capacity on climate resilience issues.
Center for Climate Change, Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB)	Service provider on training on building water resilience as well as climate resilience data-information source.
Perum Jasa Tirta I	Collaboration on water resources and watershed management issues including plan for Bengawan Solo and Brantas watersheds improvements.
USAID SEGAR	Coordination and collaboration on CCVAs by addressing biodiversity and forest carbon consideration, working with oil palm plantation on watershed improvement, improvements of watershed governance.
Private sector including Cargill, BRI, Bank Jateng	Potential collaboration on watershed and water resource protection.
CSO/NGO such as Yayasan Cempaka	Potential collaboration on watershed conservation.

### 3.4.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

The Objective 3 team collaborated with other Objectives to ensure integration across various objectives, aiming to maximize impact on partners and beneficiaries. Accordingly, cross-Objective coordination and programming have been conducted to tackle integration issues at both the national and regional levels. In some instances, teams from different Objectives work in consultation with the same partners, encouraging these partners to think creatively about how water resilience issues can be addressed by different units within a ministry, as well as by other ministries.

Objective 3 partnered with Objective 1 to identify potential WRM activities, particularly in West Kalimantan as a starting location involving diverse actors in the watershed. This approach commenced with a workshop that engaged a broad range of stakeholders. Participants shared problem identification and recommendations for watershed conservation from their respective perspectives and interests.

Objective 3 also aligned its efforts with those of Objective 2a to ensure that Objective 2a's RPAM work is consistent with the CCVA. This alignment focuses on identifying climate hazards and, more importantly, on developing recommendations to address these issues. Consequently, the two

Objectives share common locations for their work on the ground, including the regionalized SPAM of Mebidang in North Sumatra and Wosusokas in Central Java.

Objective 3 has been coordinating with the Objective 2b team to pilot Sanitation Services Vulnerability Assessment (SSVA) activities in Gresik and Makassar. Once the piloting phase is ready for implementation, Objective 3 will become actively involved in the process and establish links with WRM stakeholders. For example, the team will liaise with the climatology station of BMKG, where Objective 2b can learn about climate and climate change aspects that need to be addressed in the pilot projects.

Lastly, Objective 3 participated in formative research led by Objective 4 to identify communication channels and understand how information circulates within communities. The team's involvement aimed to capture specific WRM issues at the community level, which will subsequently be used to develop key messages on how communities can take actions to improve water resources. In addition, Objective 3 also contributed to the development of the community work plan, known as *Rencana Kerja Masyarakat* (RKM), focusing on WRM issues.

### 3.4.3. PROGRESS BY TASK

#### **Outcome 3.1. Improved water quality, quantity, and reliability in watersheds which supply raw water drinking water services**

##### **Task 3.1.1. Raise awareness of the impact of climate change on water availability for watershed stakeholders including national and local government, communities, utilities, and private sector**

In PY2, the Objective 3 team focused on raising awareness through discussions and other events at the national, provincial, and district/city levels. At the national level, the team coordinated with three directorates within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK): namely, the Directorate of Planning and Control of Watershed Management (*Perencanaan dan Pengawasan Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai-P3DAS*), the Directorate of Inland Waters and Mangrove Rehabilitation (*Rehabilitasi Perairan Darat dan Mangrove-RPDM*), and the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation. The aim was to align the Objective 3 program with the ministry's policies and priorities. Specifically, the team engaged in discussions with the Directorate P3DAS, identifying nine potential activities that USAID IUWASH Tangguh could support, mainly in the area of watershed improvement.

The Directorate has recognized that several watersheds, such as priority watersheds, face various threats including uncontrolled land conversion, pollution, and climate change. As a result, there is a need to strengthen the planning and governance of these watersheds. The nine potential collaborations include the development of best practices or manuals for watershed management through a multi-stakeholder approach, advocacy for the integration of watershed management plans into planning efforts by related ministries and local governments, and promotion of more significant roles for the private sector and community in watershed improvements.

##### **Task 3.1.2. Map upstream water systems, downstream consumption patterns, and potential pollution sources, and prepare climate-resilient water resource vulnerability assessments and action plans**

In PY2, the Objective 3 team focused on CCVAs across five clusters: Mebidang in North Sumatra, Kapuas in West Kalimantan, Wosusokas in Central Java, Pasuruan in East Java, and Mamminasata in South Sulawesi. The CCVAs for Mebidang, North Sumatra and Wosusokas, Central Java have made

progress in data collection and analysis. During the CCVA process, the team engaged with Bappeda, PDAM, BMKG, and other WRM stakeholders to ensure they were informed and understood the ongoing efforts.

The CCVA work in Kapuas, West Kalimantan and Mamminasata, South Sulawesi has started data collection and initial analysis, while the CCVA in Pasuruan is finalizing the selection process and is scheduled to commence in the first quarter of PY3.

Bappenas and KLHK were actively involved in the CCVA process and attended the kick-off meetings. Bappenas highlighted the importance of sustainable raw water provision for water supply services. Meanwhile, KLHK called on all stakeholders to take action for the conservation and improvement of watershed management. Furthermore, the team collaborated with the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation at KLHK and the Centre for Climate Risk and Opportunity Management (CCROM) on developing the CCVA methodology. They are aligning this methodology with those being developed by KLHK and CCROM, so that the results of various CCVAs can be comparable. These results may also serve as valuable inputs for related units in the ministry for their governance and programming efforts.

### **Task 3.1.3. Promote private sector investment into WRM activities to protect natural assets and invest in green infrastructure**

Objective 3 and Objective 1 engaged in discussions with the Environment Fund Agency (Badan Pengelolaan Dana Lingkungan Hidup or BPD LH) under the Ministry of Finance to explore potential funding for WRM activities. During these discussions, BPD LH informed the team that West Kalimantan is in the process of securing funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF). They recommended that the team liaise with West Kalimantan's Environment and Forestry Agency (Dinas LHK, Kalbar) for further exploration. Subsequently, the team discussed with Dinas LHK Kalbar the possibility of USAID IUWASH Tangguh supporting the province's Forest and Other Land Use (FOLU) Net Sink agenda.

Additionally, the team-initiated dialogue with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), which is also involved in supporting West Kalimantan in accessing BPD LH/GCF funding. Both USAID IUWASH Tangguh and GIZ identified potential areas of collaboration, particularly in WRM and climate change adaptation, given the importance of the Kapuas watershed in the province. More detailed discussions with GIZ are planned for the next quarter to further define potential collaboration.

At the regional level, Objective 3 and Objective 1 focused on identifying potential collaborations with the private sector. In East Java, both teams collaborated to engage Cargill and the Cempaka Foundation on the conservation of the watershed in Pasuruan. This watershed is vital as a source of raw water used by PDAM (the local water utility). The teams stressed that conservation efforts should prioritize the spring recharge areas within the watershed.

### **Task 3.1.4. Implement and manage protection measures for watershed catchment areas to conserve biodiversity and water sources and improve sustainable water services**

In West Kalimantan, the team organized a workshop featuring a diverse range of stakeholders to discuss the Kapuas River, which has inconsistent water quality and fluctuating water levels, rendering it an unreliable source of raw water year-round. This variability presents challenges for the local water utility in treating the water. Several ideas emerged during the discussion, including the importance of land and forest rehabilitation, which requires the involvement of the private sector. A

representative from GAPKI (Gabungan Pengusaha Kelapa Sawit or Palm Oil Business Association) expressed interest in contributing to land and forest rehabilitation as well as water resource improvement.

Additionally, the water resources authority BWSK I advocated for the establishment of a raw water reservoir in Penepat to ensure a more reliable water supply for utilities in both Pontianak and Kubu Raya district. USAID SEGAR, which also participated in the workshop, shared their focus on biodiversity conservation and climate mitigation. In the next quarter, the team plans to delve deeper into the ideas generated during the workshop to develop them into potential projects. As a part of the workshop activities, the team also visited Kalibandung in Kubu Raya district to assess its suitability for WRM interventions.

In summary, the workshop and follow-up discussions with GAPKI and other stakeholders have identified a number of potential projects as presented in the table below.

<b>Exhibit 53. Summary of Potential Project Activities for Kapuas Watershed and Water Resources Improvements</b>			
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Location</b>
Water Stewardship in Palm Oil Production	Promote efficient use of water and improve water quality in palm oil plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with GAPKI</li> <li>• Water use assessment</li> <li>• Training on water conservation</li> </ul>	Kubu Raya district
Kapuas Watershed Youth Stewardship Program	Engage students in hands-on conservation education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Curriculum development</li> <li>• Teacher training</li> <li>• School nurseries</li> <li>• Field monitoring</li> </ul>	Kubu Raya district
Point Source Industrial Pollution Management	Identify point source pollutants near PDAM intakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site assessment</li> <li>• Reclamation planning</li> <li>• Pilot demonstration</li> <li>• Policy engagement</li> </ul>	Pontianak/Kubu Raya
Kapuas Water Innovation Challenge	Spur water monitoring technology solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design challenge</li> <li>• Promote to innovators</li> <li>• Prototype grants (e.g., engaging CSR)</li> <li>• Demo day &amp; awards</li> </ul>	Pontianak city
Raw Water Management Plan	Develop integrated basin water availability plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydrological analyses</li> <li>• Systems modeling</li> <li>• Stakeholder advocacy</li> </ul>	Kapuas Watershed Note: need CCVA input
Community-Based Landscape Restoration	Engage smallholders & plantations in revegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide native seedlings</li> <li>• Establish nurseries</li> <li>• Revegetate priority areas</li> </ul>	Kapuas Watershed Note: need CCVA input
Peatland Rehabilitation for Water Regulation	Rehabilitate peatlands for water regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peat mapping</li> <li>• Hydrological restoration</li> <li>• Revegetation</li> <li>• Livelihoods</li> </ul>	Kapuas Watershed
Kapuas Watershed Conservation Fund	Channel CSR into high-impact conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSR assessment</li> <li>• Selection and design of pilot activity</li> </ul>	Kapuas Watershed

**Exhibit 53. Summary of Potential Project Activities for Kapuas Watershed and Water Resources Improvements**

Project Title	Objective	Key Activities	Location
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation</li> </ul>	
Kapuas Watershed Management Information System	Develop platform for data-driven watershed management practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MIS assessment</li> <li>• Training on MIS</li> <li>• Piloting MIS</li> </ul>	Kapuas Watershed



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The landscape of Kalibandung village, Kubu Raya. (Right) USAID IUWASH Tangguh team has a discussion on the potential intervention in Kalibandung village with the community members.

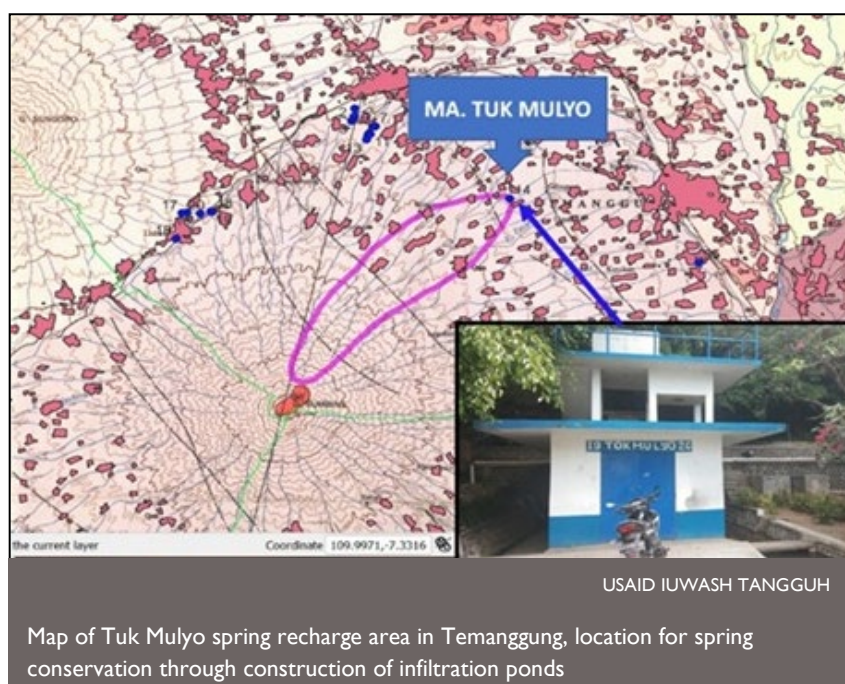
In NTT, the team engaged in discussions with Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BBKSDA NTT) and BPDAS Benain-Noelmina regarding watershed conservation. Both institutions are supportive of the conservation efforts, and the team will assist in developing a conservation plan for the watershed. The plan will specify the locations for conservation activities, types of vegetation to be used, roles of the community, and the timeframe, considering that the province experiences only a short-wet period each year.

In Temanggung, Central Java, Objective 3 hosted a workshop on "Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in WRM." Participants included representatives from local government, local NGOs/CSOs, and the CSR forum, which features BRI and Bank Jateng. As a result of the workshop, the CSR forum committed to supporting the construction of artificial infiltration ponds in the Tuk Mulyo spring watershed area, a critical source of raw water for PDAM Temanggung. In the upcoming quarter, the team will consult with the CSR forum to determine the number of ponds they can support and to select the locations for these ponds.

### **Task 3.1.5 Build capacity of local workforce to carry out watershed management activities such as construction of infiltration wells, improved sloping and management**

The Objective 3 team carried out various training activities focused on catchment area delineation, MIS using mWater, and conservation. Partners' capacities were enhanced through both classroom and field training sessions on topics related to WRM. These included digital water monitoring in Blitar, catchment area delineation for PDAM Temanggung, maintenance of infiltration ponds in Bogor district, and the use of mWater for PDAM Simalungun. By the end of PY2, a total of 997 individuals had been trained across various locations covered by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, at the national, provincial, and city/district levels.

Specifically, in Temanggung, the team collaborated with PDAM Temanggung and the WRM coordination team to conduct training on Tuk Mulyo spring delineation and infiltration pond construction. The training was attended by 15 participants from PDAM, Bappeda, and other local governmental agencies. The topics covered included the concept of watershed delineation. As a follow-up, PDAM Temanggung has developed a program and allocated its own budget for the construction of 100 artificial infiltration ponds annually, including 30 ponds planned for 2023 in the Tuk Mulyo spring catchment area.



### **Outcome 3.2. Increased accountability and equity in WRM and climate-resilient WASH regulatory and management arrangements**

#### **Task 3.2.1. Establish or strengthen inclusive WRM committees including local government, private sector, communities, and utilities**

The Objective 3 team worked and continued to implement multi-stakeholder approaches to integrate WRM issues in the local government agenda. As such, the team worked mainly with district/city development planning agency Bappeda to ensure that WRM is an important aspect in addressing its water services. Throughout the PY2, the team has advocated establishment of multi-stakeholder platform that integrated climate resilient water resources management.

**Exhibit 54. Integrate WRM issues in the local government agenda**

No.	Description	Remarks
1.	Establishment of Kelompok Kerja Penataan Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kabupaten Sragen	WRM is part of the Kelompok Kerja
2.	Establishment of Tim Penyusun <i>Rencana Aksi Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim</i> Kota Salatiga	WRM is a sector addressed in the Tim
3.	Establishment of Kelompok Kerja Perumahan dan Kawasan Pemukiman Kabupaten Barru	WRM is part of the Kelompok Kerja

The Objective 3 team has been implementing similar approaches in other locations, with ongoing work aimed at strengthening watershed forums in regions such as North Sumatra, Central Java, West Kalimantan, East Java, and NTT. Once the WRM committees are effectively established—though their names and formats may vary—the team plans to support these platforms in several ways. This could include aiding the committees in improved coordination efforts, contributing to the development of recommendations on watershed management, and advocating for the protection of water resources.

For example, the team will offer support to the TKPSDA (Tim Koordinasi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air) at the Welang-Rejoso watershed level and its working group at the Pasuruan district level. The aim is to facilitate better coordination among stakeholders and thereby enhance water resource management and conservation efforts.

In West Kalimantan, USAID IUWASH Tangguh coordinates with USAID SEGAR on work with stakeholders in the province as well as in Kubu Raya district. Both projects work with provincial development planning agency Bappeda, where USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s work is focused on climate resilient water resources management issues. In Kubu Raya USAID IUWASH Tangguh will work on social forestry as a strategy to improve watershed management. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will refer to the similar strategy that SEGAR has been advocating in the district.

**Task 3.2.2. Provide awareness-raising and training for government officials and WRM stakeholders on gender equity and inclusion, including gender-responsive budgeting**

The Objective 3 team has been collaborating closely with Objective 4 to ensure the integration of GESI issues into various events and activities. For instance, during the mWater training organized by Objective 3, training materials incorporated GESI aspects to help attendees understand how these issues can be integrated into planning and other relevant areas. The collaboration between Objective 3 and Objective 4 also extends to encouraging the participation of women and disabled individuals in these events.

In the upcoming quarter, this collaboration will continue as part of the development of training modules. The team will work with Objective 4 to ensure that training materials integrate the GESI perspective, thus promoting a more inclusive approach to water resource management and planning.

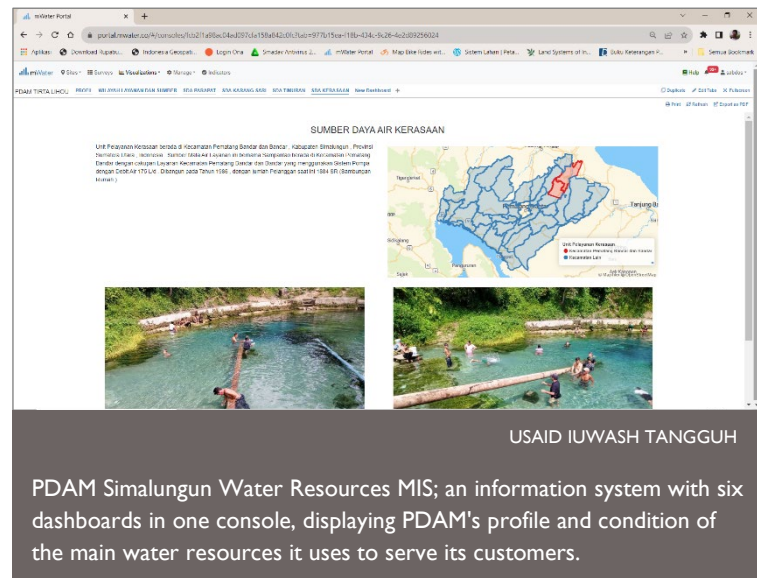
**Task 3.2.3. Ensure that relevant WRM information and data are publicly available, including production from springs and water usage statistics**

The Objective 3 team has been instrumental in supporting PDAM Pematang Siantar and Simalungun in North Sumatra to develop a MIS for monitoring their raw water using the mWater platform. The initiative started with a training program aimed at building awareness and understanding among



PDAM staff about the importance and functionalities of the MIS. This hands-on training also served to assess the specific needs of these utilities for such a system.

Active participation from both PDAMs was encouraged throughout the development process, enabling them to gain a comprehensive understanding of how the MIS functions. As a result, MIS for PDAM Pematang Siantar and Simalungun has been successfully developed. Their MIS may be found in the following weblink: <https://shorturl.at/crjZl> for PDAM Pematang Siantar city and <https://shorturl.at/glqyV> for Simalungun district. In the next quarter, the team aims to extend similar support to the water



utilities PDAM of Temanggung district and Magelang city. Additionally, the team plans to assist in developing an MIS for the watershed forum of Gowa district. This continued support will ensure better management and monitoring of water resources, which is crucial for sustainable water management practices.

The Objective 3 team has been quite active in developing Management Information Systems (MIS) using the mWater platform. As part of this effort, they provided training in PY2 to a wide array of stakeholders. In Pematang Siantar city, the participants included multiple government departments such as Bappeda (Planning Agency), Dinas Kesehatan (Health Department), Dinas Lingkungan Hidup (Environmental Services), and the city's water utility PDAM, among others. Similarly, in Simalungun district, the training saw participation from departments ranging from public governance to environmental services and public health. Jayapura's PDAM also participated in the training.

These comprehensive training sessions were designed to ensure that each stakeholder understands the utility and functioning of the MIS, thereby enabling more effective and coordinated water resource management across sectors.

Additionally, the team has been working in Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) to develop a contingency plan for addressing drought conditions caused by El Niño, a crucial issue given the province's limited rainy season of only three months. The Objective 3 team has been collaborating with the disaster mitigation agency BPBD to disseminate this important information to WRM stakeholders. In the coming quarter, the team plans to continue its engagement with BPBD as well as other institutions such as the Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG). The aim is to ensure that climate-related information is readily accessible to WRM stakeholders and the public at large, which is crucial for planning and mitigating the impacts of climate variability.

### **Outcome 3.3. Expanded information, analysis, and advocacy for climate-resilient decision making in policy, programs, and operations**

#### **Task 3.3.1. In partnership with BMKG improve quality and accessibility of climate information and promote applied messaging for WRM decision makers**

In the development of the CCVA, the team collaborated with BMKG, specifically the climatology station, to serve as a source of climate and climate change information. The team also identified recommendations for what kind of information PDAM and other WRM stakeholders will require. In the upcoming period, the team will continue to work with BMKG to pinpoint the specific data and information needed by PDAM and WRM stakeholders for better operational planning.

In North Sumatra, the team partnered with BMKG and the watershed forum to conduct a climate field school in Simalungun. PDAM participated in the event, along with other attendees, to learn about weather and climate information. As a part of the field school, BMKG installed a rain gauge that can be utilized by local farmers, the community, and any interested organizations. In the next quarter, the team plans to use this rain gauge to collect data, interpret it, and disseminate the information to the community, PDAM, and other interested organizations.

Objective 3 assisted PDAM in Malang district with the installation and utilization of BMKG's SIDARMA (Sistem Integrasi Data Radar Cuaca Mandiri). This will enable PDAM to receive near real-time weather updates, such as rainfall predictions. This information is crucial for PDAM as it allows for the adjustment of operations to prevent any damage from heavy water flow.

### **Task 3.3.2. Provide PDAMs with a real-time groundwater and surface water monitoring information system**

In the last quarter of PY2, the team collaborated with the water utility PDAM to monitor the PDAM's intake facility in Tanralili, Maros, South Sulawesi. The water quality at the Tanralili intake, including TDS, DHL, and pH levels, complies with the Class I raw water quality standards as per government regulation Peraturan Pemerintah-PP No. 22 of 2021, related to Environmental Protection and Management. However, the intake's capacity has declined over recent years. In the upcoming quarter, the team plans to work with PDAM to explore the potential use of mWater for Management Information System (MIS) purposes. This will allow for regular monitoring of both the capacity and quality of the raw water, enabling timely corrective actions when needed.

### **Task 3.3.3. Develop and equip a citizen scientist program to raise awareness of WASH/WRM data use and monitor water quality and quantity**

Objective 3's community engagement efforts included work in NTT, where the team collaborated with the Faculty of Science and Engineering at Universitas Nusa Cendana. The team engaged a community in Baumata village, Kupang district, in water quality monitoring within their locality. This initiative aims to broadly raise public awareness about water resources. The community was trained in water quality testing, specifically in measuring pH and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), using simple tools. Now, the community is capable of conducting basic water quality monitoring and, more importantly, understands the significance of such monitoring in identifying threats to water resources—serving as a catalyst for future water conservation actions.



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Community of Baumata, Kupang district, NTT is involved in water quality testing—a collaboration with Universitas Nusa Cendana (Undana), NTT.

### **Outcome 3.4. Strengthened national and subnational GOI WRM policy, guidance, and programs to support resilient drinking water services**

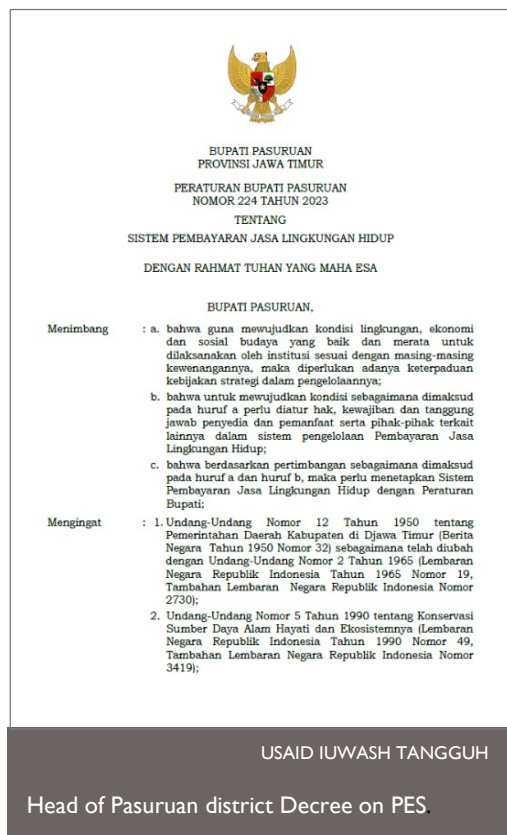
#### **Task 3.4.1 Conduct gap analysis in policies and regulations for improved watershed-level WRM**

In PY2, Objective 3 focused on strengthening the policy and regulation surrounding watershed management. The team initiated the development of technical guidance for water conservation in the Bingei sub-watershed in North Sumatra. Once completed, this guidance can serve as a reference for both the planning and implementation of conservation efforts. Concurrently, the team engaged in similar activities in NTT, where discussions with authorities in Kupang district and Timor Tengah Selatan highlighted the need for regulation on water resources conservation. In the upcoming quarter, the team will work on finalizing these regulations initiated in PY2 and will begin similar support efforts in other locations, including Malang district and Pasuruan district in East Java.

#### **Task 3.4.2. Strengthen the enabling environment for watershed management and improve WRM capacity for upstream and downstream users**

The team worked on PES particularly in Pasuruan district where the team supported the district government to pass a PES regulation as a legal basis for PES activities. The issuance of the district

regulation Perbup No. 224 of 2023 provides clear guidance on governance of PES, who may be involved, how the PES should work, who would benefit from it, and oversight to ensure that PES is beneficial to people and ecosystem.



In the upcoming quarter, the team will focus on involving the private sector in PES, particularly in Pasuruan. The team will collaborate with the Cempaka Foundation, which is currently implementing water and land conservation projects in the Pasuruan area funded by Cargill. The team will advocate that conserving the upper watershed will yield additional benefits for the residents of Pasuruan, who rely on clean water distributed by the district's water utility.

The initiatives in Pasuruan will serve as a reference point for identifying other potential PES projects in Central Java (specifically in Wonogiri) and the Kapuas watershed in West Kalimantan. In Wonogiri, Objective 3 has engaged with members of the watershed forum to discuss the viability of PES for watershed protection in the area. In Kapuas, the watershed context and its interrelated issues are more complex. The team has begun broad stakeholder discussions on issues such as palm oil plantation operations in the upper watershed, which is crucial for water regulation. In the coming quarter, the team will identify specific sub-watersheds to serve as pilot locations for PES mechanisms.

Regarding PES identification and development, Objective 3 is collaborating with USAID SEGAR, which is also active in Kubu Raya and additional locations like Ketapang, Sanggau, and Sintang—the upper watershed areas of Kapuas. Coordination between USAID IUWASH Tangguh and USAID SEGAR will be more effective if a mutually beneficial framework is developed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh plans to revisit the current draft concept note, aiming to strengthen the CCVA by incorporating biodiversity and carbon considerations into the study and action planning.

**Task 3.4.3. Ensure that climate resilient WRM is integrated into government plans and budgets at all levels**

The Objective 3 team collaborated with the Directorate of Planning and Control of Watershed Management (P3DAS) under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) to develop a technical manual or guidance for improved watershed management. As an initial step, the team and the Directorate organized FGD that included participants from five watershed forums in USAID IUWASH Tangguh project locations. These were watershed forums from North Sumatra, Central Java, East Java, West Kalimantan, and NTT. The National Watershed Forum also participated, and Bapak IB Putera Parthama, the former Director General of Watershed Management at KLHK,



Representatives of five watershed forums as well as national watershed forum gather to initiate development of a guidance building on best practices in the five watersheds.

emphasized the importance of having an integrated watershed management plan. He also stressed that this plan should be incorporated into the national planning framework.

In parallel, USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the Directorate P3DAS have initiated discussions to draft an academic paper. This paper will serve as the technical foundation for the planned issuance of a Presidential Decree aimed at accelerating improvements to the Bengawan Solo watershed in Central Java. As the watershed serves as the source for the Wosusokas regionalized water supply

system, the team will ensure that the need for raw water to supply the Wosusokas system is adequately addressed in the academic paper. In the coming quarter, the team will concentrate its efforts with the Directorate on these two priority issues: the development of watershed management guidance and the drafting of the academic paper.

Summary of Objective 3 activity progress in this quarter is listed in the exhibit below.

Status: ✔ Completed; ● On track; ● Behind; ● Not started; ● Cancelled

**Exhibit 55. Objective 3 Activity Progress**

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY-02 Q6)		
		% achieved	Status	Description of Progress
<b>Outcome 3.1 Improved water quality, quantity, and reliability in watersheds which supply raw water drinking water services</b>				
3.1.1	Raise awareness of the impact of climate change on water availability for watershed stakeholders including national and local government, communities, utilities, and private sector	100%	<span style="color: green;">✔</span>	Consultations at national, provincial, city/district continued, e.g., at national: with three directorates at KLHK mainly on CCVA, watershed forum, and policy and regulation
3.1.2	Map upstream water systems, downstream consumption patterns, and potential pollution sources, and prepare climate-resilient water resource vulnerability assessments and action plans	50%	<span style="color: yellow;">●</span>	Four clustered CCVAs are progressing on Mebidang (North Sumatra), Wosusokas (Central Java), Kapuas (West Kalimantan), and Mamminasata (South Sulawesi).
3.1.3	Promote private sector investment into WRM activities to protect natural assets and invest in green infrastructure	On track	<span style="color: green;">●</span>	The team has reached out to GCF and BPD LH for their potential funding on WRM. The team has also discussed with private sector including palm oil concessionaires in West Kalimantan for their engagement in land rehabilitation in watershed.

**Exhibit 55. Objective 3 Activity Progress**

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY-02 Q6)		
		% achieved	Status	Description of Progress
3.1.4	Implement and manage protection measures for watershed catchment areas to conserve biodiversity and water sources and improve sustainable water services	On track	●	The team continued discussion with national and local governments on increased programs for WRM activities. In West Kalimantan, the team had discussions with broad stakeholder, including oil palm plantation concessionaires, on WRM activities.
3.1.5	Build capacity of local workforce to carry out watershed management activities such as construction of infiltration wells, improved sloping and management	On track	●	Capacity building activities through various events continued particularly targeting provincial and district/city local government including PDAMs.
<b>Outcome 3.2. Increased accountability and equity in WRM and climate-resilient WASH regulatory and management arrangements</b>				
3.2.1	Establish or strengthen inclusive WRM committees including local government, private sector, communities, and utilities	On track	●	The team facilitated establishment and strengthening WRM committees, e.g., in Salatiga and Sragen, Central Java and Barru, South Sulawesi. Toward end of Q4, the team initiated to work with national and 5 regional watershed forums, to help strengthen their roles in improving watershed management.
3.2.2	Provide awareness-raising and training for government officials and WRM stakeholders on gender equity and inclusion, including gender-responsive budgeting	On track	●	Objective 3 worked with Objective 4 that GESI aspects are addressed, e.g., in Objective 3 training or workshop also addressing gender issues.
3.2.3	Ensure that relevant WRM information and data are publicly available, including production from springs and water usage statistics	On track	●	The team supported the development of raw water monitoring in Simalungun and Pematang Siantar, North Sumatra using the mWater platform.
<b>Outcome 3.3. Expanded information, analysis, and advocacy for climate-resilient decision making in policy, programs, and operations</b>				
3.3.1.	In partnership with BMKG improve quality and accessibility of climate information and promote applied messaging for WRM decision makers	On track	●	The team worked with North Sumatra's BMKG's climatology station on climate field school attended by PDAM, local government agency, and community. BMKG is also involved in CCVA process where they are in charge of production of climate and climate change information.
3.3.2	Provide PDAMs with a real-time groundwater and surface water monitoring information system	On track	●	The team conducted raw water quality monitoring in PDAM Maros, South Sulawesi. In the next quarter the team will introduce mWater for raw water monitoring MIS.
3.3.3	Develop and equip a citizen scientist program to raise awareness of WASH/WRM data	On track	●	In Baumata, Kupang District, NTT the team engaged Universitas Nusa Cendana and community to do water quality testing as part of building public awareness.

### Exhibit 55. Objective 3 Activity Progress

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY-02 Q6)		
		% achieved	Status	Description of Progress
	use and monitor water quality and quantity			
<b>Outcome 3.4. Strengthened national and subnational GOI WRM policy, guidance, and programs to support resilient drinking water services</b>				
3.4.1	Conduct gap analysis in policies and regulations for improved watershed-level WRM	On track	●	The team have identified gaps on policy, guidance, and program on WRM. In North Sumatra, the team initiated to develop a manual on conservation. The has also identified that Kupang and Timor Tengah Selatan need regulation on WRM.
3.4.2	Strengthen the enabling environment for watershed management and improve WRM capacity for upstream and downstream users	On track	●	The team supported Pasuruan District where a Head of District on PES was issued in Q4. In parallel the team is working to integrate WRM issues into Cargill-Cempaka Foundation's works in Pasuruan.
3.4.3	Ensure that climate resilient WRM is integrated into government plans and budgets at all levels	On track	●	Objective 3 supported watershed forums on development of guidance/manual on watershed management. The team also had discussions with KLHK on planned issuance of president regulation on Bengawan Solo watershed management.

#### 3.4.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

In the next quarter, Objective 3 activities will focus on:

- Continue coordination with national, provincial, and district/city stakeholders, e.g., Bappenas and KLHK at national level, Bappeda and Dinas Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan at province, and Bappeda and Dinas Lingkungan Hidup at city/district level
- Implementation of CCVA particularly in the five clusters in Mebidang (North Sumatra), Kapuas (West Kalimantan), Wosusokas (Central Java), Pasuruan (East Java), and Mamminasata (South Sulawesi). Other CCVA works will include Pematang Siantar & Simalungun (North Sumatra), Tangerang Raya, Bogor-Depok, and DKI, Temanggung-Magelang-Salatiga (Central Java), Brantas (East Java), Kupang-TTS (NTT), and Jayapura (Papua).
- Development of climate change adaptation action plans as a follow up of the CCVA
- Engaging private sector for WRM activities, either with CSR and/or CSV approach
- Development of regulation, guidance, and program on WRM and/or watershed issues. In particular, the team will continue to collaborate with Directorate P3DAS, KLHK on development of guidance on watershed management and drafting of academic paper on Bengawan Solo watershed management
- Development of MIS for WRM and/or raw water monitoring using the mWater platform at city/district, province, and potentially at Directorate P3DAS, KLHK

- Continue to strengthen WRM’s multi-stakeholder platform at national, province, and district/city levels
- Development of training modules with reference to results of the Training Needs Assessment (TNA)
- Training and other capacity building programs on various topics based on the TNA
- With Objective 1; identification and development of WRM-watershed project pipeline initially in West Kalimantan, then referred to for other locations
- With Objective 2.a; continue alignment of CCVA and RPAM
- With Objective 2.b; take part in piloting of sanitation services vulnerability assessment in Gresik and Makassar
- With Objective 4 conduct participatory assessments in initial villages as an entry point that will include WRM issues, local actors, up to identification of actions at community level.
- With Objective 4; ensuring GESI is integrated into WRM programming
- Collaboration with USAID SEGAR on CCVA process, watershed governance, and upper watershed conservation and/or PES

### **3.5. OBJECTIVE 4: INCREASED ADOPTION OF BEHAVIORS AND IMPROVED WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP ROLES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVEMENTS IN WASH AND WRM**

Understanding that increased adoption of behaviors plays an important role to improve hygiene behavior, access to safely managed water and sanitation, and improvement of water resources management, USAID IUWASH Tangguh created concerted activities that include a community-based approach and campaign to build awareness and willingness to contribute to WASH access and improve WRM. Recognizing the need to ensure equal access and opportunities for women, men and vulnerable groups, USAID IUWASH Tangguh placed specific effort on mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) into program implementation to contribute to safely managed WASH and better WRM. To mainstream gender issues and ensure gender equality and social inclusion, USAID IUWASH Tangguh works with women, men, people with disabilities, the elderly and youth to promote changes, attitudes, and behaviors in households and in the workplace.

On the PY2 USAID IUWASH Tangguh has developed the key message “*Jaga Sumber Air*” (Protect Water Resources) to promote WRM and confirmed the use of “*Tetangga Panutan*” (Good Neighbor) to promote WASH. While the message already confirmed, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued its effort to engage with community and encourage their active participation and contribution to promote hygiene behavior, access to safely manage water and sanitation, and active involvement to water resources management. To build awareness of WASH and WRM USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with media, LGs, community group, and WASH operators. They have developed the contents and published the contents through social media, website, online news, and distribution of printed materials such as brochures.

During PY2 USAID IUWASH Tangguh started to assist LGs to better understand gender mainstreaming and the process of Gender Responsive Budgeting and Plan (GRBP), especially for WASH and WRM.



### 3.5.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS



Throughout PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh proactively engaged and collaborated with various WASH and WRM stakeholders to build awareness and support the acceleration of access to safely managed water and sanitation. The Objective 4 team collaborated on technical aspects with the Objective 2 and 3 teams and continued to closely collaborate with the Ministry of Health’s Directorate of Environmental Health and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection. It also started to build active communication with the Ministry of Forestry.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh participated as a team reviewer for the Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) Award. It regularly conducted meetings with the MOH to discuss hygiene behavior and a national campaign to promote hand washing with soap and safely managed water and sanitation. During this year, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also started initial discussions with the MOH and Bappenas to develop guidelines for STBM Pillar 3 (household drinking water and food handling management) and guidelines for STBM Pillar 5 (household gray and black wastewater management).

USAID IUWASH Tangguh also maintained engagement and collaboration with the Head of the Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK) Mobilization Team, which comprises the wives of local district heads. Together with the team members,

USAID IUWASH Tangguh actively promoted hygiene behavior and safely managed sanitation and water, including water resources management.

#### Exhibit 56. Summary of Activities with Objective 4 Key Partners

Partner	Summary of Activities
Bappenas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial discussion to develop STBM guidelines for STBM pillar 3 (household drinking water and food handling management) and for STBM pillar 5 (household grey and black wastewater management).</li> </ul>
MOH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration for Global Handwashing Day 2022, World Water Day 2023, National Coordination Meeting for Water and Sanitation (STBM Rakornas)</li> <li>Initial discussion to develop STBM guidelines for STBM PILLAR 3 (household drinking water and food handling management) and for STBM PILLAR 5 (household gray and black wastewater management).</li> </ul>
MOEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation and discussion regarding key message to promote WRM</li> <li>Discussion on potential collaboration to promote WRM</li> </ul>
PKK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration on WASH promotion, STBM PILLAR 5 triggering and participatory assessment to increase WASH access and reduce stunting</li> </ul>
HAKLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration to support the STBM Rakornas</li> </ul>
Jejaring AMPL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best practice of partnership and collaboration to accelerate achievement of safely managed drinking water and sanitation targets</li> </ul>

### Exhibit 56. Summary of Activities with Objective 4 Key Partners

Partner	Summary of Activities
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion regarding program integration for the implementation of WASHFIT PUSKESMAS in East Java (Sidoarjo district) and South Sulawesi (Maros district and Gowa district)</li> </ul>
Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial discussion to collaborate and create program integration with USAID PASTI</li> </ul>

### 3.5.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

In PY2, the Objective 4 team closely collaborated with the Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL) team to analyze and present the results of the Hand Washing with Soap (HWWS) baseline survey to the Ministry of Health. The Objective 4 team also collaborated with the Objective 2a and 2b Water and Sanitation teams to assist water and wastewater operators in the development of a marketing and promotion strategy for their services. Specifically, Objective 4 collaborated with Objective 2's Water team to support PDAM Pontianak city in identifying former customers and potential customers, which will be used to develop their strategy. With Objective 2's Sanitation team, Objective 4 supported several activities as follows:

- 1) Supported UPTD Malang city in conducting marketing and promotion training for preparing LLTT promotions.
- 2) Supported PDAM Surakarta in developing marketing strategy recommendations and preparing social media content.
- 3) Supported PDAM Surakarta in conducting experience marketing training for private desludging service operators.
- 4) Supported PDAM Makassar city in developing marketing strategy recommendations and preparing social media content.
- 5) Supported UPTD Tangerang city in developing initial brand guidelines for Tangerang city regular desludging services.

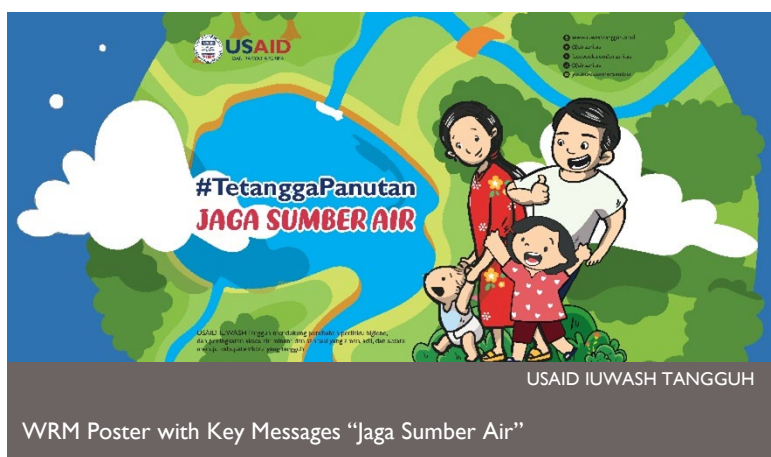
During this PY2 period, Objective 4 continued to support Objective 1 in improving the citizen engagement mechanism and especially in its promotion. Efforts included activities such as supporting training for Lapor SP4N to develop a promotion strategy comprising channel identification, target setting, determining promotional messages, and compiling a timeline.

To promote and build awareness of water resources management, the Objective 4 team collaborated with Objective 3 to develop social media content, conduct media advocacy, and engage communities through a community-based approach for WRM. Participatory assessment and triggering activities were conducted for the first time in Baumata Village, Kupang district in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province. The community actively participated in the discussion of the trend analysis, transect walk, resources and social mapping, and water resources risk analysis.

### 3.5.3. PROGRESS BY TASK

#### Outcome 4.1. Latrine use, maintenance, and desludging behaviors adopted and become socially regulated norms

##### Task 4.1.1. Develop SBC strategies targeted to sustainable sanitation systems



During this PY2 period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh successfully concluded its Formative Research to confirm “Tetangga Panutan” as the key message to promote WASH and to determine key messages to promote water resources management and define the effective communication channels to promote it, along with improving hygiene behaviors and increasing access to safely

managed water and sanitation. USAID IUWASH Tangguh with consultation to MOH used the findings to develop Social and Behavior Change strategies that include a campaign to promote hygiene behavior, safely managed water and sanitation, and water resources management. While the message “*Tetangga Panutan*” (Good Neighbor) is still relevant for promoting hygiene behavior and access to safely managed water and sanitation, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also consulted with MOEF to develop the key message for WRM and decided on “*Jaga Sumber Air*” or “Protect Water Resources” as the key message to promote WRM and engage community to lead the initiative to protect water resources.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh combined the two messages “*Tetangga Panutan*” and “*Jaga Sumber Air*” into the phrase “*Tetangga Panutan Jaga Sumber Air*” (Role Model Neighbors Protect Water Resources). Encouraging individuals and communities to become actively involved in initiatives to protect water resources, the phrase resonates well with the target audience, as it emphasizes the positive influence of community members in promoting and protecting their water resources. The phrase conveys the importance of safeguarding water resources for long-term sustainability. This decision was based on the Formative Research, which revealed a lack of awareness regarding the importance of protecting water resources for sustainable water availability, particularly among communities residing near these resources. Therefore, “*Jaga Sumber Air*” also serves as a call to action, urging individuals and communities to actively contribute to the preservation of water resources.

Through these strategic messaging approaches, USAID IUWASH Tangguh aims to foster sustainable water resources management practices, improve hygiene practices, and accelerate achievement of safely managed drinking water and sanitation.

#### **Task 4.1.2. Increase household demand for WASH services**

##### **Participatory assessment and triggering for WASH and WRM**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to utilize the social mobilization approach to engage the community to become actively involved and lead the process to improve their hygiene practices, access to safely managed water and sanitation, and water resources management. Through this approach, USAID IUWASH Tangguh engaged the community to assess the WASH and WRM conditions, analyze challenges, identify potential risks, and determine potential solutions to increase WASH access and improve water resources management. The ultimate goal of this activity is to engage the community in developing action plans that address the challenges and risks, and determine potential partners and support for the implementation of these action plans.



USAID IUWASH TANGGUH/IKA FRANCISCA

Women's group in Baumata Village in Kupang District discuss trend analysis and identify potential risks for the sustainability of their water resources.

In the second year of program implementation, USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported 38 districts/cities, encompassing 76 subdistricts and two additional subdistricts in Maros district, South Sulawesi. USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated training and supported the implementation of STBM. The support included triggering and participatory assessment, the development of community action plans (RKMs), household promotion to encourage handwashing with soap, and household promotion to connect with WASH service providers for drinking water and regular desludging services. On the specific locations that were assisted by previous USAID IUWASH PLUS project, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with the Participatory M&E team known as Monev team to train and assist communities at hotspot

locations to conduct participatory assessment and triggering.

On this PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to identify WASH entrepreneurs to provide supply for the demands. While the identification conducted in collaboration with communities is ongoing, the female WASH entrepreneurs were under the radar. However, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will continue to seek the WASH female entrepreneurs and provide assistance to improve their WASH knowledge and capacity.

Furthermore, during PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh started to implement the Community-Based Approach for Water Resources Management. Similar to the community-based approach for urban WASH/STBM, this approach combines participatory and visual methods. The first-ever participatory assessment and triggering activities for WRM were held in Baumata Village, NTT Province. The community actively participated in the discussion to analyze the WRM conditions and changing conditions related to weather, livelihoods, and water resources (trend analysis), as well as to develop a map of village sources and social activities. Following the discussion, the community participated in the transect walk and discussed how their livelihood activities may impact their water resources. To build stronger engagement on further activities to conserve the water resources, the community discussed the potential hazards that will negatively impact them. The discussions concluded with determining a quick action plan, in which the community agreed to prepare seedlings and start forest replanting as soon as the rainy season begins.

### **Advocacy and Knowledge Sharing to Inspire through Water and Sanitation National Coordination Meeting (Rakornas STBM)**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with the Ministry of Health to organize the Rakornas STBM (National Coordination Meeting for Water and Sanitation). The hybrid event served as a platform for the GOI, local governments, donors, and development partners to share experiences and lessons learned.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated the cities of Depok, Malang, Magelang, Surabaya, and Gresik district to participate and share their initiatives to implement STBM, accelerate efforts toward achieving the status of Open Defecation Free (ODF), and promote hygiene behavior and access to

safely managed water and sanitation. The specific contribution from each of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported locations were as follows:

- The community of Depok city, which has formed a monitoring and evaluation team, emphasized the importance of safely managed water and sanitation through a local comedy drama called "Lenong".
- Mayor Eri Cahyadi of Surabaya city emphasized sanitation as a crucial aspect of public health and discussed strategies to accelerate the city's open defecation-free initiative.
- Mayor Dr. H. Sutiaji of Malang city showcased its strategies for achieving safely managed water, including joint policies and commitments, regulatory frameworks, stakeholder collaboration, and district budget (APBD) allocation.
- Magelang city's community-based Forum Tembang Tidar provided insights into community leadership and the implementation of the five pillars of STBM.
- Gresik district shared its innovative approaches for achieving the ODF strategy and safely managed sanitation.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh continues to support the MOH to promote hygiene behavior and safely managed water and sanitation and will continue to closely coordinate with key stakeholders to stimulate community engagement and sustain the demand for improved WASH and WRM services.

### **Baseline Survey Hand Washing with Soap**

The data collection for the baseline survey on handwashing with soap has been completed, and the analysis is currently underway to provide a comprehensive understanding of facility conditions, knowledge, and practices. The baseline survey result shows that 7.62 percent of respondents practice handwashing with soap (total respondents 13,413).

Based on the survey result, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has developed a handwashing with soap promotion strategy. The focus of the promotion and education is to emphasize the critical times for handwashing with soap, particularly in relation to the availability of facilities near the latrine. The survey reveals that respondents' knowledge about the importance of handwashing with soap after handling animals, after changing a child's diaper, before feeding a child, and before holding a baby is still low.

The promotion and education efforts also concentrate on the Correct Technique for Proper Handwashing (CTPS) method. The survey indicates that only 17.51 percent of respondents were observed rubbing soap with both hands on the recommended areas.

### **Outcome 4.2. Payment for equitable and accountable water and sanitation services becomes the social norm**

#### **Task 4.2.1. Develop an SBC campaign for payment for water and sanitation services**

In its efforts to boost customer engagement with WASH services, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has continued its initiatives to aid operators in crafting marketing and promotional campaigns while maintaining the "Tetangga Panutan" message as the key message for operators to use. Strengthening the operator's role is crucial because in the development and dissemination of campaigns by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, operators play a significant role as issue holders and as channels for delivering content that is closely connected to the public.

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh undertook several efforts aimed at enhancing the quality and knowledge of operators regarding marketing and promotion endeavors. USAID IUWASH Tangguh initiated this assistance by first identifying the marketing and promotion efforts that operators had already implemented and assessing their readiness to carry out large-scale marketing campaigns. Below are the findings identified and the recommendation:

<b>Exhibit 57. Finding and Recommendation for marketing and promotion</b>	
<b>Findings</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Operators do not have a content pillar for the social media channel	The creation of a content pillar, consist of three elements, namely Education, Branding, and Testimonies. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will assist in content creation using "Tetangga Panutan" campaign tools
There are no standard operating procedure for customer complaint handling through social media	Standard operating procedures (SOP) for handling customer complaints originating from social media must be established, and operators should have a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section regarding common inquiries from customers or potential customers
To much internal content is being published, which does not align with the perspective of the target market	Creates separate Instagram account for the publication of internal content/activities, the content on the general Instagram account should focus on content for customers such as promotion info, update on services
Social media marketing conducted without considering the consumer's data	Taking into consideration the social media engagement rate, reach, follower growth, and top-performing posts. Analyze and delve deeper on the data
In person activation activities are carried out without calculating return of investment (ROI) and without marketing lead data collection process	Measure the success of activations
There is not enough manpower to conduct door-to-door promotion	Adoption of WhatsApp API
The operator does not have a marketing approach strategy for new potential customers	Identification customers' perceptions
Many of registered- regular desludging (L2T2) customers still refuse the desludging service	Identification of the reasons of customer rejection
The tasks of marketing and promotion team were not so clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear division of tasks for the promotion and marketing department with a recommended structure including the creative department, promotion department, and customer relations department</li> <li>• Development of operator's branding that is relevant with target consumer</li> </ul>

Based on this identification, USAID IUWASH Tangguh sees that there is still much improvement needed by operators to carry out large-scale and sustainable marketing campaigns. Several basic marketing factors must be prepared for operators before delving into content and marketing

strategy further. One fundamental aspect is strengthening the internal sector in marketing and promotion. Many operators do not have an internal team for marketing and promotion, and many combine it with customer relations, even though marketing and promotion approaches are different from customer relations. Internal issues are also experienced by operators who are in the process of developing the regular desludging program. There is still no clear team formation and task division, and it's uncertain whether a new team will be established or integrated with the PDAM team. Another factor in the development of marketing and promotion efforts from the operator's perspective is the lack of awareness regarding content that suits the target market. Therefore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted operators and created content templates that focus on "*Tetangga Panutan*".

USAID IUWASH Tangguh is determined to move forward by providing customized recommendations for the issues operators are dealing with in the supported locations. These recommendations are given step by step, and USAID IUWASH also directly supports the operators at each stage to make sure they can apply the recommendations correctly.

### **Increasing awareness of marketing and promotion in readiness for the regular desludging program (LLTT) of PDAM Malang**

Promotion and marketing are an important element to increase awareness and increase customers. USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted PDAM Malang to develop its marketing and promotion strategy for wastewater services.

To date, PDAM Malang city is still in the final stages of preparing for the regular desludging program. USAID IUWASH Tangguh is present to assist in providing an initial understanding and marketing concept for the PDAM to develop before launching the regular desludging program. The outcome of this training and support includes the creation of a campaign plan and calendar for the regular desludging launch.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh in close collaboration with PDAM Malang identified potential customers, which revealed that customers perceive PDAM as responsible for clean water and therefore should not necessarily deal with wastewater. Based on this, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted PDAM Malang to educate potential customers to understand the roles of the PDAM. This is one of the branding objectives that PDAM Malang needs to strengthen, and to date, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continues to maintain intensive communication with PDAM Malang for branding support. USAID IUWASH Tangguh has also provided educational content about "*Tetangga Panutan*" to promote the PDAM's services while waiting for the official launch of the regular desludging program. This content has been incorporated into its content pillar.

## Identifying customer resistance toward the regular desludging program of PDAM Surakarta city

USAID IUWASH Tangguh consistently emphasizes that PDAMs are service-oriented companies rather than product-based ones, and therefore they have more intricate marketing needs. USAID IUWASH Tangguh stressed the importance of ensuring that marketing efforts go beyond digital marketing and also encompass experience marketing, which revolves around customer service.

PDAM Surakarta has been implementing the regular desludging program for several years. However, it has encountered a growing issue of customers rejecting the program, despite these customers having already made payments that were included in their PDAM bills. Although the operator attempted to identify the reasons for rejection, the results were unclear and inaccurate. Therefore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh in close collaboration with PDAM Surakarta city conducted re-identification to better understand the customer resistance for the regular desludging program. From this re-identification, the following reasons for rejection were deduced:

1. PDAM customers are not aware that they are already paying the regular desludging fee.
2. PDAM is perceived as inflexible in terms of desludging timing, which often occurs on weekdays without prior appointment when the customers are not at home.
3. Field operators are seen as unprofessional during desludging operations.
4. People find it easier to contact private operators for desludging services rather than the PDAM.
5. The community still needs education about the importance of septic tank cleaning/regular desludging.

Based on these identification results, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has already provided a recommendation document that includes template content ready for use by operators. This was prepared because it was observed that PDAM Surakarta had not previously conducted education on this issue due to its lack of sufficient content and an internal team dedicated to creating sanitation content. Additionally, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has actively involved field operators in training sessions to ensure they professionally deliver excellent services to customers.

## Implementation of the "Tetangga Panutan" campaign content for PDAM Makassar

Every marketing and promotion recommendation provided by USAID IUWASH Tangguh contains a recommendation emphasizing the importance of educating the public on the issue. As mentioned earlier, in PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to use "Tetangga Panutan" as the key message and strengthened it by collaborating with operators to disseminate related content.

PDAM Makassar is currently preparing for the marketing and promotion aspects of its regular desludging program launch. As part of the preparation plan, USAID IUWASH Tangguh directly contributes to supporting the creation of educational content for the community. USAID IUWASH Tangguh, in collaboration with PDAM Makassar, has developed several "Tetangga Panutan"







Localized content to promote regular desludging with “*Tetangga Panutan*” as the key message.

educational content pieces that have been localized to fit the Makassar culture. The goal is for this content to be well-received by the local community.

In PY2, Objective 4 of USAID IUWASH Tangguh also facilitated the wastewater UPTD of Tangerang city to work on the branding development, which included creating brand guidelines based on the initial branding draft developed by the operator.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh also assisted PDAM Kubu Raya to develop its marketing and promotion strategy. USAID IUWASH Tangguh created guidance and recommendations for

PDAM Kubu Raya, focusing on the development of social media content, which is currently in progress.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh is committed to continuing its support for WASH operators in improving their marketing and promotional efforts. This includes enhancing operator capacity and providing recommendations for activities and reinforcement. At the same time, it also collaborates with WASH operators to implement the “*Tetangga Panutan*” message in their marketing and promotion efforts.

#### **Task 4.2.2. Engage different media channels, influencers, and content providers**

Objective 4 activity progress in this quarter is summarized in Exhibit 58 below.

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh began collaborating with the project’s potential stakeholders to support the dissemination, promotion, and education of WASH and WRM-related information to the project’s targeted audiences.

In July 2023, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted an FGD with journalists and media industry leaders to discuss potential opportunities to disseminate topics on WASH and WRM through various media channels. USAID IUWASH Tangguh took advantage of the event to map potential cooperation with media outlets. From this activity, the project was able to develop an agenda that involved collaborative activities with media institutions, which included but were not limited to field visits, talk shows, podcasts, edutainment programs, and training on content writing. Beyond that, USAID IUWASH Tangguh embraced influencers by expanding its partnership with activists and community members with the means to promote hygiene behavior changes and access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

In close coordination with partnering ministries and government agencies, USAID IUWASH Tangguh took part in several campaigns to promote national programs related to handwashing with soap, water, health, hygiene, and sanitation. The project was actively involved, in different roles and capacities, in the planning, development, and execution of all these activities. The commemoration of the Handwashing with Soap Day (*Hari Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun*), World Water Day, World Rivers Day and the national equivalent *Hari Sungai Nasional*, and the Water and Sanitation National Coordination Meeting (Rakornas STBM) are among several important days that USAID IUWASH Tangguh commemorated with its government partners.

Through these activities, the project disseminated materials to support its key messages #*TetanggaPanutan* and #*JagaSumberAir* via social media platforms, and online and offline events—

targeting households as WASH and WRM consumers—and government stakeholders through the #StandarPelayananMinimal messaging.

To reach the target of at least one million people exposed to messages related to hygiene behavior change issues, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continues to regularly campaign to publish WASH and WRM information on various social media channels and at offline events. The project’s social media engagement utilized the @airsanitasi handle on several popular platforms, namely Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. In this period, the project’s total reach of 163,235 people has exceeded the PY2 target of 50,000 people.

The project continues to rely on various publications and online and offline channels to educate and influence the public to change their behavior regarding WASH. The ability to push our messaging across and disseminate information were attributed to the project’s adoption of the multistakeholder collaborative approach.

From May 24–25, 2023, USAID IUWASH Tangguh hosted the 2023 Jawa Timur Media Summit (JMS) in Surabaya, East Java. The JMS was held in partnership with Suara.com and INGO International Media Support (IMS) and brought together 145 individuals representing leadership from the media industry. Opened by the Governor of East Java, the two-day event raised WASH and WRM issues as the event’s main discussion points as well as examples during workshops on social media and video content development. During this period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh was also involved in the "Archipelago of Drought" journalist workshop that was organized by the U.S. Embassy Jakarta and CNN Akademi.

To ensure the sustainability of USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s collaboration with journalists and communities, the project identified opportunities and potential activities that were jointly executed. For example, USAID IUWASH Tangguh worked with the media and communities to publish WASH and WRM content, organized field visits, and hosted citizen journalism events. The project worked with the media to carry out capacity-building activities to develop social media calendars, live streaming content, and messaging—all of which helped communities become better at developing and promoting relevant and engaging content for their audiences.

**Exhibit 58. Regional Media Monitoring Achievements (October 2022–June 2023)**

Period	Total Publications	Topic
<b>NSRO</b>		
Oct–Dec 2022	31 publications (22 online news, 6 websites, 1 newspaper, 1 Instagram, 1 Facebook)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID IUWASH Tangguh to support North Sumatra for safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation (annual work plan/RKT meeting)</li> <li>• Hand washing with soap campaign (Bunda Sanitation)</li> <li>• FGD government regulation for PALD</li> </ul>
Jan–March 2023	52 publications (22 online news, 4 websites, 20 Instagram, 3 Facebook, 1 TV, 2 newspapers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with city or district governments in the NSRO area</li> <li>• Collaboration event for promoting alternative finance</li> <li>• Collaboration for International Women’s Day</li> <li>• Collaboration for promoting WRM sector</li> <li>• Supporting USAID IUWASH Tangguh for safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation</li> <li>• Workshop on m-Water for WASH and WRM survey</li> </ul>
April–June 2023	57 publications (15 online news, 3 websites, 11 Instagram, 4 Facebook, 4 radio, 5 newspapers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training participatory assessment and triggering</li> <li>• Collaboration for safely managed drinking water and sanitation</li> <li>• Water Safety Plan</li> <li>• USAID field visit</li> </ul>

**Exhibit 58. Regional Media Monitoring Achievements (October 2022–June 2023)**





Period	Total Publications	Topic
<b>Total</b>	140 publications on 125 media outlets (59 online news, 13 websites, 32 Instagram, 8 Facebook, 8 newspapers, 4 radio, 1 television)	
<b>WJDBWK</b>		
Oct–Dec 2022	23 publications (14 online news, 1 website, 7 Instagram, 1 Twitter)	USAID IUWASH Tangguh to support Pontianak City for safely managed sanitation and safely managed drinking water (collaboration meeting with Pontianak City)
Jan–March 2023	81 publications (27 online news, 9 websites, 15 Instagram, 17 Facebook, 10 Twitter, 3 YouTube)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID Chief Climate Officer visit</li> <li>• Collaboration on promoting WASH issues in districts/cities in the WJDBWK area</li> <li>• Handwashing baseline survey</li> </ul>
April–June 2023	79 publications (36 online news, 6 websites, 7 Instagram, 9 Facebook, 6 Twitter, 6 YouTube)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training participatory assessment and triggering</li> <li>• mWater training</li> <li>• USAID field visit</li> <li>• City sanitation summit</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	183 publications on 174 media outlets (77 online news, 16 websites, 29 Instagram, 26 Facebook, 17 Twitter, 9 YouTube)	
<b>CJRO</b>		
Oct–Dec 2022	64 publications (16 online news, 17 websites, 3 radio, 22 Instagram, 1 YouTube, 4 Facebook, 1 TV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID IUWASH Tangguh to support Central Java for safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation (annual work plan/RKT meeting)</li> <li>• Hand washing with soap campaign (Bunda Sanitation)</li> <li>• Collaboration with Yayasan Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas (YDKK) on safely managed sanitation</li> <li>• Collaboration with Temanggung District for safely managed sanitation (FGD Perbup)</li> <li>• Collaboration with the Action Team of the Family Welfare and Empowerment Movement (TP-PKK) for safely managed sanitation promotion</li> <li>• Sanitation Index and Government Index workshop</li> </ul>
Jan–March 2023	93 publications (40 online news, 11 websites, 27 Instagram, 10 Facebook, 2 radio, 2 Twitter, 1 YouTube)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with district/city governments in the CJRO area</li> <li>• Promotion of sanitation regulation</li> <li>• Handwashing baseline survey</li> <li>• USAID Field visit and discussion with community (Chief DEIA)</li> </ul>
April–June 2023	34 publications (14 online news, 4 websites, 5 Instagram, 3 newspapers, 5 Facebook)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safely managed drinking water services and water resources management</li> <li>• Collaboration for safely managed sanitation Triggering STBM</li> <li>• Water resources management</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	191 publications on 180 media outlets (70 online news, 32 websites, 54 Instagram, 19 Facebook, 2 Twitter, 2 YouTube, 1 television)	
<b>EJRO</b>		
Oct–Dec 2022	7 publications (5 online news, 1 website, 1 TV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with Malang District</li> <li>• Talk show with Surabaya City</li> </ul>
Jan–March 2023	15 publications (1 online news, 2 websites, 8 Instagram, 3 Facebook, 1 Twitter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration for WASH and WRM promotion</li> <li>• Focus group discussion for LLTT</li> <li>• World Water Day talk show and celebration</li> </ul>

### Exhibit 58. Regional Media Monitoring Achievements (October 2022–June 2023)

Period	Total Publications	Topic
April–June 2023	16 publications (6 online news, 3 Instagram, 3 YouTube, 1 radio)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media workshop for WRM and WASH issues</li> <li>Regional Annual Work Plan (RKT) Workshop</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	38 publications on 35 media outlets (12 online news, 3 websites, 11 Instagram, 3 Facebook, 3 YouTube, 1 Twitter, 1 television, 1 radio)	
<b>SSRO</b>		
Oct–Dec 2022	20 publications (17 online news and 3 websites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration meeting with Makassar City</li> <li>Collaboration meeting with Maros District</li> <li>MoU Papua provincial government with USAID IUWASH Tangguh (collaboration to support safely managed drinking water)</li> </ul>
Jan–March 2023	18 publications (14 online news, 2 websites, 1 Facebook, 1 YouTube)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration for WAS management in Makassar City</li> <li>Collaboration meeting with Gowa District</li> </ul>
April–June 2023	41 publications (23 online, 2 websites, 5 Instagram, 3 YouTube)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration for safely managed sanitation</li> <li>Safely managed sanitation services</li> <li>Water supply challenges</li> <li>Media workshop for water crisis</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	79 publications on 66 media outlets (54 online news, 7 websites, 5 Instagram, 1 Facebook, 4 YouTube)	
<b>Total All Regions</b>	<b>631 publications on 58 media outlets via different channels</b>	

Status:  Completed;  On track;  Behind;  Not started;  Cancelled

### Exhibit 59. Objective 4 Activity Progress

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY2Q2)		
		% achieved	Status	Description of Progress
<b>Outcome 4.1. Latrine use, maintenance, and desludging behaviors adopted and become social regulated norms</b>				
4.1.1	Develop SBC strategies targeted to sustainable sanitation systems	90%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formative research completed and finalization of the report.</li> <li>SBC strategy development on going, and at the consultation stage with MOH</li> </ul>
4.1.2	Increase Household Demand for WASH Services	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory assessment and triggering completed at community focus locations (hotspot)</li> <li>Development of community action plan on going</li> <li>Starting the replication process</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 4.2. Payment for equitable and accountable water and sanitation services becomes the social norm</b>				
4.2.1	Develop an SBC campaign for payment for water and sanitation services	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social media campaign</li> <li>Develop marketing and promotion strategy for PDAM Kubu Raya district, PDAM Pontianak City, PDAM Makassar City, PDAM Malang City</li> </ul>
4.2.2.	Engage different media channels, influencers, and content providers	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media focus group discussion</li> <li>Participated in Jatim Media Summit</li> <li>Involved in Archipelago of Draught</li> <li>Collaborated with a community of content creators</li> </ul>

## Exhibit 59. Objective 4 Activity Progress

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY2Q2)		
		% achieved	Status	Description of Progress
<b>Outcome 4.3. Institutional prioritization, commitment, and participation in WASH and WRM sector improvements, including for poor-inclusive and data-driven decision making, increased</b>				
4.3.1.	Accelerate gender integration and women's agency in WASH and WRM sectors	100%	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated capacity building to accelerate GRBP and to mainstream gender into WASH and WRM. More detailed information will be discussed under the GESI programming section.</li> </ul>

### 3.5.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

- Create demand for WASH services through promotion and triggering
- Facilitate the development of WASH community action plans at community focus locations
- Replicate community-based approach in new community focus locations
- Community engagement and participatory assessment for WRM community focus locations
- In collaboration with MOH, conduct Global Handwashing with Soap Day campaign
- Taking part in the World Toilet Day campaign
- Support MOH in its advocacy work to accelerate ODF
- In collaboration with Suara.com and IMS, conduct national level local media summit to promote and advocate WASH and WRM
- Assist WASH operators to implement marketing and promotion for their services

### 3.6. GESI PROGRAMMING

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) is essential to ensure people with different needs, assets, opportunities, and challenges have equal access to information, education, participation and safely managed water and sanitation. USAID IUWASH Tangguh uses the GESI lens to ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups in decision making and program implementation.

The primary focus of USAID IUWASH Tangguh is to facilitate an inclusive process that ensures all members of the community have equal opportunities to participate in program implementation and receive program assistance. This includes providing information and education, capacity-building, and access to safely managed water and sanitation services. Additionally, USAID IUWASH Tangguh is committed to promoting gender equality by ensuring equal opportunities for male and female staff of water and domestic wastewater operators. The program also emphasizes the importance of gender-responsive budgeting and planning to ensure equitable access and opportunities for women, men, and vulnerable groups.

#### 3.6.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

During the PY2 period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh coordinated and collaborated with Bappenas, Ministry of Women's Empowerment, Ministry of Public Works, and Ministry of Environment to strengthen the path to mainstream gender into the WASH and WRM sectors. USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with Bappeda, the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Office, Regional Financial and Asset Management (BPKAD), Public Works, Health Office, Environment Office, and other related district/municipal offices to build understanding of gender mainstreaming.



USAID IUWASH TANGGUH  
Workshop in Tangerang Selatan city to develop GRBP.

To further optimize the capacity of gender focal points in the WASH and WRM sectors, USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided technical assistance for strengthening local government capacity through workshops and trainings.

Discussions between USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, which are currently occurring at the ministerial level, have revealed that some adjustments are being made to gender analysis instruments (GAP - Gender Analysis Pathway and GBS - Gender Budget Statement). During these discussions, USAID IUWASH Tangguh confirmed with the Women's Empowerment Ministry that gender analysis instruments and gender

mainstreaming prerequisites could still be used while waiting for new implementation instructions and policy revisions at the ministerial level.

#### Exhibit 60. Progress of Works with Gender Programming Key Partners

Partner	Summary of Activities
Bappenas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation to engage with ministries and the approach to mainstream gender into WASH and WRM</li> </ul>
The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination to develop a strategy to strengthen gender mainstreaming institutions at the national level, especially the ministerial level, in the WASH and WRM sectors</li> <li>• Formulated joint plans related to capacity-building for gender working groups, gender drivers and focal points</li> <li>• Discussion on the preparation of gender responsive budgeting and planning modules and guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the WASH and WRM sectors</li> </ul>
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and assessment of gender roles and GESI programming at Ministry of Environment and Forestry</li> <li>• Discussion on gender mainstreaming is no longer seen as an exclusive but inclusive activity at all levels that must be implemented in policies and programs</li> </ul>
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination of gender mainstreaming strategies and road map at the ministerial level, especially in the WASH and WRM sectors</li> <li>• Discussion on achievements in promoting gender mainstreaming in policies and programs at the ministerial level</li> <li>• Discussion of capacity-building opportunities and support that can be provided by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing</li> </ul>
Pokja PUG, gender drivers, gender focal points and local government offices in WASH and WRM sectors in Medan city, Binjai city, Pematang Siantar city, Deli Serdang district, Simalungun district. Makassar city, Maros district, Gowa district, Takalar district, Barru district, Depok, Tangerang district, Tangerang Selatan city, Surakarta city, Salatiga city, Magelang city Sukoharjo district, Sragen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided technical assistance/capacity-building for local governments and drinking water and sanitation operators to mainstream GESI</li> <li>• Discussion of local government budget for strengthening gender mainstreaming institutions and gender responsive budget allocation for the WASH and WRM sectors</li> <li>• Discussion with Bappeda and gender drivers about the roles and functions of gender focal points in the WASH and WRM sectors</li> </ul>

## Exhibit 60. Progress of Works with Gender Programming Key Partners

Partner	Summary of Activities
district, Karanganyar district, Wonogiri district and Temanggung district	
Pokja PUG, gender drivers, gender focal points and local government offices in WASH and WRM sectors, Jayapura city and Jayapura district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyzed the seven prerequisites for gender mainstreaming, achievements, and obstacles</li> <li>Reviewed the tasks of Pokja PUG, gender drivers, and gender focal points as stated in Permendagri No. 67/2011</li> <li>Assessed the challenges to mainstreaming gender, especially for the development of GRBP</li> </ul>
Forum PKP of West Kalimantan, East Java and Papua Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided training on gender responsive work plan document for PKP Working Groups that are part of the district/city government regional apparatus</li> <li>Discussion to encourage staff appointed in the PKP Working Group as well as the PUG Working Group to have a GESI perspective in planning and budgeting</li> </ul>
Forum Tembang Tidar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of gender roles and women's participation in WASH, both in community-based activities and at the household level</li> <li>Shared information regarding women's leadership and involvement in strategic forums and decision making</li> </ul>
Center for Gender Studies, University of North Sumatra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination and facilitated training in formulating GAP and GBS documents for gender mainstreaming working groups and gender focal points in the WASH and WRM sectors</li> </ul>

### 3.6.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

Objective 4 collaborated with Objectives 1, 2, and 3, as well as with the capacity-building and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) teams, to promote gender mainstreaming into program implementation. Objective 4 supported Objectives 1, 2 and 3 in providing GESI content for the technical training materials. Objective 4 worked closely with Objective 1 to collect and analyze GAP, GBS and Scope of Work (*Kerangka Acuan Kerja/KAK*) documents developed by the relevant local government working unit (OPD) and assessed the gender responsive budgets in the WASH and WRM sectors. Objective 4 collaborated with the capacity-building team to ensure GESI mainstreaming into modules and technical training materials.

Objective 4 worked closely with the MEL team to monitor beneficiaries' feedback and progress of GESI mainstreaming into program implementation.

### 3.6.3. PROGRESS BY TASK

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh focused on mainstreaming gender into program implementation and technical training materials, analyzed GAP and GBS documents, assessed gender responsive budgeting and assisted gender mainstreaming working groups, gender drivers and gender focal points to mainstream gender into WASH and WRM. USAID IUWASH Tangguh also collaborated with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and provided technical assistance to strengthen local government capacity to mainstream gender into the WASH and WRM sectors.

During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh engaged with the Pokja PUGs of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and Ministry of Environment. Several discussions were conducted to strategize the approach to mainstream gender into WASH and WRM. Furthermore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh

collaborated with the Pokja PUG of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to facilitate training and assist local governments to mainstream gender into WASH and WRM.

The efforts to build awareness and capacity to mainstream gender, especially into WASH and WRM, through training and mentoring has contributed to the outcomes and achievements. USAID IUWASH Tangguh has trained 1,260 persons in gender equality and gender mainstreaming. Among the participants, there was a 14 percent increase in those who agree with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities.

Status: Completed; On track; Behind; Not started; Cancelled

#### Exhibit 61. GESI Programming Activity Progress

#Task	AWP Activities	Current Progress (PY2Q2)		
		% achieved	Status	Description of Progress
<b>Outcome 4.3. Institutional prioritization, commitment, and participation in WASH and WRM sector improvements, including for poor-inclusive and data-driven decision making, increased</b>				
4.3.1.	Accelerate gender integration and women's agency in WASH and WRM sectors			
	Consultation with Ministry of women empowerment and child protection	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Considering the result of assessment conducted by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, the ministry provided advise to postpone the development of guidelines for gender mainstreaming in the WASH and WRM sectors and focus more on training and capacity building</li> <li>Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child protection supported training provided by USAID IUWASH Tangguh</li> </ul>
	Conducting GESI assessment in Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed in the target location</li> </ul>
	Conducting GESI training for internal staff	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Completed for PY2</li> </ul>
	Adjustment and review of the PPRG module according to the needs of the WASH and WRM Sector and will collaborate with NC Capacity Building	40%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Postponed as advised by Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection</li> </ul>
	Facilitate PPRG training and other necessary capacities building programs for Pokja PUG	100%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training completed for the specific target location</li> </ul>

#### 3.6.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

- Facilitate training to increase awareness and agreement on gender equality and gender mainstreaming in WASH and WRM
- Conduct group discussion with MPWH and MOEF gender working groups to develop collaborative event to promote gender mainstreaming in WASH and WRM
- Develop of education materials to build understanding of gender mainstreaming
- Develop inclusive SOP for safely managed water and sanitation services



## 4. REGIONAL PROGRESS

### 4.1. NORTH SUMATRA

#### Overview

USAID IUWASH Tangguh North Sumatra has completed the preparation of its Annual Activity Plan (RKT) for the period October 2023 to September 2024 in five districts/cities (Medan city, Binjai city, Deli Serdang district, Pematang Siantar city, and Simalungun district) and the North Sumatra Province. Many achievements and lessons learned were obtained during the assistance provided as part of the previous RKT (October 2022–September 2023).

The assistance provided to SPAM Regional Mebidang was important and included calculating bulk water tariffs (Operational Cost Component/OPEX) and preparing the addendums of Synergy Planning and Implementation of Building (SP3). In September 2023 the SPAM Regional Mebidang was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. Currently the Regional Development Infrastructure Office (BPPW) of the MPWH in North Sumatra Province is preparing to hand over SPAM Regional Mebidang assets to the Government of North Sumatra Province. With USAID IUWASH Tangguh support, PDAM off-takers (PDAM Medan, PDAM Binjai and PDAM Deli Serdang) have been starting the preparation of household absorption connections for 1,100 lps.

The WRM Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) conducted at the SPAM Regional Mebidang intake in Bingei Sub-watershed is in the report finalization stage, which is being managed by the selected consultant team. Some of its recommendations have been to replicate the Climate Field School (SLI) that has been carried out with BMKG in Simalungun, as this activity directly contributes to sustainable landscapes.

Regarding water security, the NSRO team has completed the facilitation training and document preparation for the Drinking Water Security Plan (RPAM) for PDAM Pematang Siantar, which has also been integrated with SIM RPAM. The team is also finalizing the RPAM documents for PDAM Medan and PDAM Deli Serdang.

Two business plans were also prepared for PDAM Pematang Siantar and PDAM Simalungun in early 2023. The team is currently in the process of assisting the preparation of business plans for PDAM Binjai and PDAM Deli Serdang, while the Medan PDAM business plan was reviewed in the middle of this year. For improving the quality of drinking water, three PDAMs have conducted chlorination training (PDAM Binjai, PDAM Deli Serdang and PDAM Simalungun). The recommendations of the training results to be followed up by the PDAMs include the need for SOPs and for supporting equipment for portable minimum water quality tests, such as Sanitarian Kits, which can measure pH Meters, Turbidity Meters and Chlorine Meters.

In line with the planning process and agenda in five districts/cities and North Sumatra Province, the team is assisting the preparation of the intermediate RPJMD 2024. Several advocacy meetings and workshops to support local governments in the preparation of this document have been conducted, including brainstorming meetings with Bappeda and related offices for proposed programs and activities, as well as aligning WASH and WRM programs with district/city and provincial APBD Expenditure Plans (Renja). Recommendations from the assessment results of the Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index, and APBD Tracking Tool are very strategic indicators to use for advocacy materials, the development of the RPJMD/RPJPD (Regional Medium Term Development Plan/Regional Long Term Development Plan), as well as for the Annual Work Plan (RKT).

ESPM (Minimum Service Standards) assistance for drinking water and domestic wastewater has been carried out in four districts/cities (Medan city, Pematang Siantar city, Deli Serdang district and Simalungun district). The training was conducted with the support of SUPD 2 of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The E-SPM AMSA (Electronic Minimum Services Standard of Drinking Water and Sanitation) training program involved relevant Dinas's (Bappeda, Public Work and Housing Office/ Human Settlement and Spatial Planning Office), Health Office, Governance and PDAM/Municipal Drinking Water Company). BNBA (by name by address) data compilation for this service is updated regularly by data producers and the SPM acceleration team. The handover of the ESPM program and the compiled data is accommodated by the respective Communication and Information Office and has been installed on local government servers in Simalungun district; <https://e-spmamsa.simalungunkab.go.id> and Pematang Siantar city: <https://espmamsa.pematangsiantar.go.id>.

In addition, the implementation of the Public Accountability and Social Inclusion (PASI) Technical Assistance for water supply and sanitation services has started in Medan city and Deli Serdang district. SIPA is integrated into the SP4N LAPOR! program, and the handover of PASI Technical Assistance to the Communication and Informatics Office of Medan city and Deli Serdang district is currently being finalized, as well as a trial implementation in selected villages in both areas.

In this PY2 period, the team also conducted urban STBM triggering in ten hotspot areas in five districts/cities, and formative research and monitoring in Medan city and Pematang Siantar city. The results adequately describe the living conditions of low-income communities in urban areas and riverbanks/watersheds. The general lessons learned from this formative research are very illustrative of the lives of urban communities in North Sumatra as well as conditions in hotspot areas. Many interesting things were obtained in the field, as over 500 people were exposed to urban STBM triggering and participatory assessments. The results provide input to local governments for related infrastructure needs and drinking water services, sanitation, and community behavior change. This activity also produced recommendations for community work plans that can be implemented by self-managed communities or that can become proposals for government and CSR work plans.

Capacity-building for gender mainstreaming was conducted during PY2 in accordance with the results of needs identification and with local government RKTs. The capacity-building activities produced various lessons learned and testimonials that were well documented.

In this PY2 period, collaboration with USAID ERAT has been conducting in the Private Sector Engagement through Penta helix collaboration with the objective to accelerate program development in WASH sector, extreme poverty eradication and stunting reduction.

## NORTH SUMATERA PROVINCE



**Population:**  
15,115,206 (North Sumatra Bappelitbangda)



**Current WASH access:**  
Improved drinking water: 89.68%, Safely managed drinking water: 10.93%  
  
Improved sanitation: 74.92%  
(Bappelitbangda of North Sumatra)

In North Sumatra, USAID IUWASH Tangguh works in Medan city, Binjai city, Deli Serdang District, Pematangsiantar District, and Simalungun District.



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN PY 2



**\$1.5 million** in total leveraged for several WASH projects, funded by LG budgets allocations in all assisted districts and cities.



**246 people** trained in climate change adaptation and sustainable landscape.



**3 regulations** developed with our support: establishment of Deli Serdang Pokja PKP, Minimum Service Standard in Pematang Siantar, and formation of Domestic Wastewater Management Team in Simalungun.



**13 local government institutions** used the WRM information management systems of Pematang Siantar and Simalungun to improve climate change resilience.



**2 WRM information systems** adopted by water utilities in Pematang Siantar and Simalungun.



**2,848 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.



**2 water utilities** in Pematang Siantar and Simalungun improved their capacity in addressing climate change risk.



**213 people** have gained better understanding in gender equality or female empowerment in WASH and WRM.



**196 staff** of local government offices and WASH service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies.

## Lessons Learned and Recommendations

SPAM Regional Mebidang has reached the final stages of construction of Water Treatment Plant and transmission pipe to each off takers' reservoir. Furthermore, what needs to be followed up is the process of SR (house connection) absorption by each PDAM off taker and strengthening the management of SPAM Regional, as well as budget advocacy to cover the lack of District/City budget allocations for the construction of distribution pipes and house connections.

Encouraging PDAMs to apply the concept of safe drinking water (in terms of quality according to regulation of the Minister of Health (Permenkes No. 02/2023) in distributing water to customers

requires high commitment from PDAM management and local government. This is related to the PDAM's financial capacity or APBD allocation as well as the PDAM's human resource capacity. Of the five assisted PDAMs in North Sumatra, only Pematang Siantar PDAM and Medan PDAM are ready and have periodically tested customer drinking water samples with the number and frequency in accordance with the Permenkes. Budget allocation by the government is also available to conduct external tests by sending samples to accredited laboratories. Until the end of PY2 PDAM Pematang Siantar based on the results of the algorithm calculation of service water coverage has reached 100%, namely 98% of piped services and 2% non-piped (springs and wells). Meanwhile, other areas are still in the process of being completed.

Increasing the capacity of domestic wastewater services towards safe sanitation in Deli Serdang Regency continues to be improved, the 'Road to BLUD' is already in process, just waiting for the kick off of the preparation of BLUD documents by the regional head. In parallel, UPTD PALD personnel capacity building, clear job descriptions, SOP updating, BLUD business plan preparation, massive customer promotion continues to be conducted such as through radio, provision of discount/subsidy on desludging fee, community awareness to replace the sump to be watertight and Circular Letter on desludging to government staff. While the implementation of LLTT by UPTD PALD Pematang Siantar City is in the preparation process to collaborate with PDAM, the approval from the Mayor and PDAM Board of Directors is already in place. Currently, the implementation of LLTT in Medan City has been going well despite the challenge of overcapacity of the STP and PDAM Medan is preparing the DED for the construction of a new STP. LLTT implementation in Binjai City is in the preparation stage such as preparing regulations and repairing the STP that has minor damage.

In terms of institutional formation, only Simalungun District does not yet have a domestic wastewater operator, Simalungun is encouraged to separate the regulator and operator functions. As a first step, the PUTR Office of Simalungun District formed a mobile Domestic Wastewater Management team, which became the forerunner of the UPTD formation. The establishment of the UPTD PALD Simalungun is currently in the process of being reviewed by the Provincial Organization Bureau and will then be ratified in a Regent Regulation. However, the ALD mobile team continues to work in accordance with the roadmap that has been made such as the preparation of RISPALD (Domestic Wastewater Management System Master Plan), Regulations, planning and budgeting advocacy for the preparation of IPLT construction.

The limited financing of WASH and WRM sectors from the APBD in five districts/cities in North Sumatra makes it difficult to achieve the SDGs targets for safe water supply and sanitation services. Alternative financing from the private sector or other financial institutions that is accessible and sustainable is required, advocacy to local governments and PDAMs for mutually beneficial financing opportunities is needed.

Increased participation of gender drivers such as inspectorates and regional finance agencies in gender mainstreaming activities in the five cities and districts continues to be encouraged. The limitation of disaggregated data especially in the field of WASH and WRM is a challenge that the team must address, some assisted areas are currently preparing Regional Action Plans (RAD) for Gender Mainstreaming, this is an opportunity to include elements of WASH and WRM in the RADs document.

The collaboration of Water Resource Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (WRCCVA) study results with the Drinking Water Safety Plan (RPAM) document is closely related. The ongoing WRCCVA study is in the Bingai sub-watershed (intake of the SPAM Regional Mebidang), with this

condition, it is necessary to advocate the management SPAM Regional Mebidang to prepare RPAM documents from Intake to the off taker with regards the results of WRCCVA Study and RPAM for SPAM Regional Mebidang could be utilized and become the concern of related stakeholders to secure the resource of water supply.

### **PY2 Q4 Key Activities**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh North Sumatra's key activities in the July–September 2023 period were:

- Facilitated the district Head Regulation on the Establishment of UPTD PALD and district Head Regulation on domestic wastewater management in Simalungun district, Binjai city
- Facilitated Regional Regulation (Perda Perumda) of PDAM Deli Serdang
- Implementation of Minimum Service Standards (SPM) for the WASH sector in Medan city, Pematang Siantar city, Simalungun district, and Deli Serdang district
- Facilitation of SPAM Regional Mebidang for coordination and revision of Synergy Planning and Implementation of Building (SP3) and calculation of its bulk water tariff
- Facilitation of household absorption was also conducted among the three PDAM off-takers by incorporating the planning into the PDAM Business Plan and the APBDs of Medan provincial government and Deli Serdan and Binjai regional governments
- Conducted mWater training to PDAM staff for drinking water house connections and desludging services, and conducted a Real Demand Survey and Customer Satisfaction Survey to complete the Business Plan of the PDAMs of Deli Serdang, Simalungun and Binjai
- Conducted GIS training in PDAM Simalungun
- Facilitated and coached 19 PDAMs in North Sumatra to prepare the upper and lower drinking water tariff cooperation with Bappeda and Perpamsi North Sumatra Province
- Training on preparing the RPAM for the PDAMs of Pematang Siantar city, Medan city, and Deli Serdang district
- Conducted chlorination training in PDAM Binjai, PDAM Deli Serdang and PDAM Simalungun to improve water quality
- Supported the local governments of 33 districts/cities to prepare safely managed sanitation data (Susenas) that spans the last three years, as part of preparations for the sanitation roadmap of North Sumatra Province
- Facilitated preparation of co-treatment for IPLT Cemara in Medan, IPLT Binjai and IPLT Tanjung Selamat at Deli Serdang
- Conducted socialization to 2023 septage tank grant beneficiaries as potential LLTT customers in Pematang Siantar city and Deli Serdang district
- Development and training of technical SOP for staff of the UPTD PALD in Deli Serdang district
- Facilitated local governments to develop and monitor the action plan of UPTD PALD in Simalungun district
- Supported local governments to prepare BLUD formation in Deli Serdang district
- Facilitated the Dinas CKTR team and UPTD PALD and related OPD for comparative study of BLUD Bekasi and BLUD Tabanan
- Facilitated local governments to compile 'Sustainability Checklist' for sanitation
- Facilitate the writing of WRM Conservation Guidebook by using vegetative approach

- Prepared the PO for the Water Resources Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRCCVA) of Bolon and Hapal Watershed, Pematang Siantar city and Simalungun district
- Facilitated the Climate Field School in cooperation with BMKG to contribute to Sustainable Landscapes (LC) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Simalungun district
- Development of BMKG's data/information dissemination through agreed modes, e.g., website, SMS, WhatsApp groups, Android apps in five district/cities
- Conducted training on SISDA (Water Resources Information System) for PDAMs and selected local government officials in Pematang Siantar city and Simalungun
- Conducted the Workshop on district/city Annual Activity Plan (RKT) document in five districts/cities and at the provincial level during July to August 2023
- Identified collaborative WASH-WRM sector campaigns with media, communities, content creators and influencers
- Conducted collaborative WASH-WRM sector campaigns involving government officials in eight assisted districts/cities through various channels including websites, radio, social media and outdoor media
- Conducted training and mentoring of PUG working groups and focal points in five districts/cities on GRBP (GAP and GBS) for the WASH and WRM sectors, and mentoring in the development and internalization of PUG working plans in five districts/cities
- Technical Assistance to PUG Working Group of Medan City, Deli Serdang Districts, and Simalungun District on preparation of regional action plan on gender mainstreaming
- Conducted a workshop with Forum Journalist Perempuan (Female Journalist Forum) North Sumatra Province, and held regular media gatherings/media coffee mornings
- Regularly participated in live radio talk shows with Radio DSB Deli Serdang district

### Next Quarter Plan

USAID IUWASH Tangguh North Sumatra's activities for the next quarter are:

- Facilitation of regulation on domestic wastewater management system and desludging services in Binjai city and Simalungun district
- Develop and facilitate required WASH, WRM, GESI and CSR regulation and policy
- Review the selected project pipelines of five PDAMs and the UPTD PALDs of Pematang Siantar, Deli Serdang, and Binjai with related OPDs to align with Business Plan documents, RISPAM, Jakstrada, SSK and other related planning documents
- Facilitate analysis and preparation of APBD tracking (fiscal index and capacity) as well as support PDAMs with the PDAM Performance Index
- Facilitate and prepare regional regulations or a governor's decree on upper and lower water tariff limits for PDAMs in North Sumatra Province
- Develop a concept note for collaboration with the private sector for WASH and WRM activities
- Collaborate with the CSR Forums of North Sumatra Province, Deli Serdang, Medan and Pematang Siantar to identify private entities/corporations interested in WASH services and watershed protection
- Creating public-private partnerships with innovative finance and CSR programs:
  - Identification and mapping of private sector financial institutions with the potential to become involved in WASH microfinancing

- Discussion with financial institutions, WASH operators (PDAMs/UPTDs), and other private sector members or related stakeholder for potential financing access and financing schemes from financial institutions
- Discussion with financial institutions and WASH operators (PDAMs/UPTDs) regarding the concept and scheme of cooperation/agreement between the private and public sectors
- Drafting and signing of the private sector-public sector cooperation agreement
- Implementation of microfinancing scheme, monitoring and evaluation
- Finalization of MoU between BPR (Community Credit Bank) Syariah Puduarta and PDAM Deli Serdang for the drinking water house connection micro credit scheme.
- Follow cooperation with PNM (Permodalan Nasional Madani/ Indonesian state-owned financial services institution, water.org and BPR (Community Credit Bank) in five districts/cities
- Finalize preparation of RPAM of PDAM Medan city and PDAM Deli Serdang district
- Conduct survey and socialization with PDAMs regarding safe drinking water house connections (DAK drinking water program) in Deli Serdang district, Binjai city, and Medan city
- Conduct needs assessment and identify recommendations for laboratory equipment in PDAMs and pilot the equipment's implementation in PDAM Binjai, PDAM Deli Serdang and PDAM Simalungun
- Provide technical assistance to local governments in the preparation of readiness criteria for the drinking water and sanitation grant of the Special Allocation Fund (DAK)
- Conduct training on the production, transmission, and distribution of GESI inclusive SOPs in the PDAMs of Deli Serdang, Binjai, and Simalungun
- Preparation for strengthening PDAM Capacity for NRW Reduction Program (Capacity Building and FS) in PDAM Medan, PDAM Deli Serdang, PDAM Pematang Siantar and PDAM Simalungun
- Preparation of the Strengthening PDAM Capacity for EE Improvement Program (Capacity-Building and Feasibility Study) in PDAM Binjai city
- Preparation of the water resources vulnerability assessment, including the action plan, through the GESI mainstreaming participatory process in Binjai city, Pematang Siantar city and Simalungun district
- Technical preparation for the ZAMP and implementation of 100 percent coverage for drinking water services in PDAM Pematang Siantar
- MIS training and customization of fecal desludging services at the UPTD PALDs of Binjai city and Pematang Siantar, and refresher training for Deli Serdang district
- Identification survey on septic tank grant recipients (SPALDS) and connections to communal IPALs as 2024 grant recipients in Deli Serdang district
- Preparation for launching fecal sludge desludging service in Binjai city
- Technical assistance for promoting improvements in the institutional domestic wastewater operator cooperation between PDAM Pematang Siantar with UPTD PALD Pematang Siantar, and for the upgrading of UPTD PALD Deli Serdang to a BLUD (Regional Public Services Agency)
- Report finalization for Water Resources Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRCCVA) Mebidang in sub-watershed Bingai
- Preparation for implementation of WRCCVA in Bolon and Hapal Watershed, Pematang Siantar city and Simalungun district
- Prioritization of Sei Bingai Water Resources Management Action Plan

- Regular coordination and consultation with WRM-related stakeholders (e.g.: BBWS, BPDAS, PDAM) on results of the identification/delineation to obtain their confirmation and input
- Collaborating with TP PKK, community social organizations, drinking water operators and sanitation operators to campaign for safe drinking water and safe sanitation in all districts/cities.
- Accelerate gender mainstreaming in safe drinking water and safe sanitation services in all districts/cities
- Preparation of district/city Governance Index documents, PDAM Index, Sanitation Index and APBD Tracking tool
- Assistance in the preparation of the Business Plan 2024–2028 for PDAM Deli Serdang district and PDAM Binjai city
- Assistance in the preparation of the Strategic Plan for the UPTD PALD of Binjai and Pematang Siantar city
- Expanding the campaign for payment for WASH services involving TP PKK, local media, communities, and government owned media in all districts/cities
- Expanding the WASH-WRM sector campaign involving local/national media, communities, and government owned media in all districts/cities.
- Preparation and implementation of hotspot replication and support for the community action plan to be accommodated in Musrebang RKP/Development Planning Consultation of Regional Development Work Plan, and CSR funding potential
- Training and mentoring for PUG working groups and focal points in five districts/cities and the province on GRBP; mentoring in the development and internalization of PUG working group action plans; and assisting Deli Serdang and Simalungun districts to develop Regional Action Plans (RAD) on PUG and GESI.
- Facilitate regular media gatherings/media coffee mornings
- Participate in regular live radio talk shows with Radio DSB Deli Serdang district and a podcast with North Sumatra Information and Communication Office about WASH and WRM programs
- Continue to collaborate with Diskominfo Deli Serdang to promote issues related to WASH, WRM, hygiene behavior change, and GESI
- Training of enumerators for data monitoring, data cleaning and data analysis of marginalized population survey using DHS 2017 for IT 1-3, IT 2-4 and IT 2-5 indicators.

## 4.2. WEST JAVA, DKI JAKARTA, BANTEN, AND WEST KALIMANTAN

### Overview

USAID IUWASH Tangguh's WJDB Regional Office and satellite office in West Kalimantan covers eight cities/districts and four provinces, namely West Java, DKI Jakarta, Banten and West Kalimantan. The cities/districts are Depok city, Bogor district, DKI Jakarta Province, Tangerang city, Tangerang district, South Tangerang city, Pontianak city, and Kubu Raya district. Four of these cities/districts are new locations for USAID IUWASH Tangguh: Tangerang and South Tangerang city in Banten Province, Pontianak city and Kubu Raya district in West Kalimantan Province, while the rest of the cities/districts were USAID IUWASH PLUS Program working areas.

The total area of West Java Province is approximately 35,377,76 km<sup>2</sup>, and its population of 48,274,162 lives across 27 cities/districts. The total area of DKI Jakarta is approximately 664 km<sup>2</sup>,



and its population of 10,562,088 lives across six cities/districts. The total area of Banten Province is approximately 9,662,92 km<sup>2</sup> and its population of 11,904,562 lives across eight cities/districts. The total area of West Kalimantan Province is 147,307 km<sup>2</sup> and its population of 5,414,390 lives across 14 cities/districts.

The Directorate of Drinking Water of the MPWH has requested assistance in relation to the BNBA Survey in the Regional SPAM program in the WJDBWK region. For SPAM Karian Serpong, the WJDBWK team was asked to help three locations, namely Tangerang city, South Tangerang city, and DKI Jakarta Province, while for Jatiluhur I Regional SPAM, it was only asked to help in DKI Jakarta. These requests for assistance show that the data collection and sampling process is not going well at the MPWH's Directorate of Drinking Water. To prevent the above issues from recurring, the WJDBWK team will document use of the survey tool (mWater), along with lessons learned, to be handed over to the MPWH's Directorate of Drinking Water, to provide a reference for determining data collection in the future.

Some notable achievements in this PY2 period are presented below:

### **West Java:**

- Energy Efficiency (EE) Training with PDAM Depok city, PDAM Kubu Raya district, PDAM Bogor district and PDAM Tangerang city.
- RPAM Training PDAM Bogor district included Technical Guidance (Stage 2). The PDAM has also finished the development of its RPAM document.
- Support for the socialization and promotion materials of desludging services for UPTD IPLT in Kalimulya Community in Depok city.
- Support for the revitalization of Cibinong IPLT through DED IPLT review and monitoring, and evaluation assistance for IPLT revitalization activities, in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and UPTD SPALD of Bogor district.
- Advocating the use of MIS using mWater to manage and store PDAM Bogor's raw water quality monitoring data.
- Fiscal budget assessment and USAID IUWASH Tangguh local government advocacy workshop.
- FGD on water and sanitation investment program identification in WJBWK.
- Support for participatory assessment and triggering of 5 Pillars of STBM and preparation of community activity plans in Bogor district (Babakan Madang and Karang Tengah Villages) and Depok city (Pasir Putih and Pancoran Mas Villages).
- Finalization of work plan for PUG working group and focal points of Depok city.
- Gender mainstreaming (PUG) institutional training in the preparation of GRBP (GAP and GBS) for the WASH and WRM sectors, assistance in the preparation of PUG regional action plans (RADs) for the WASH and WRM sectors, and training in the preparation of disaggregated data and gender profiles in Depok city.

## WEST JAVA PROVINCE



**Population:**  
50,025,605 (BPS, 2022)



**Current WASH access:**  
Improved Drinking Water:  
93.04%  
Improved Sanitation: 74.02%

In West Java, USAID IUWASH  
Tanggung works in Bogor District  
and Depok city.



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN PY 2



**\$100,000** total leveraged for a sanitation project funded by LG budgets allocations in Depok city.



**58 people** trained in climate change adaptation and sustainable landscape.



Depok city **optimizes** septicage treatment at their IPLT by purchasing a new belt filter press.



**386 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.



**65 staff** of local government offices and wash service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies



**38 people** have gained better understanding in gender equality or female empowerment in WASH and WRM through training activities.

### DKI Jakarta:

- Socialization and training of enumerators for Stage I of the BNBA survey for new house connections (NHC) to absorb drinking water supply from SPAM Jatiluhur I (5,249 respondents willing to connect) in seven communities: Marunda, Cilincing, Rorotan, Cakung Timur, Cakung Barat, Ujung Menteng and Pondok Kopi.
- Training on NRW control and its practical experiences in PDAM DKI Jakarta, which included PDAM Tangerang district, PDAM South Tangerang city, and PDAM Tangerang city.
- In collaboration with the Department of Public Works and Housing, disseminated the IPAL's RUSUNAWA Study in Jakarta to stakeholders. As a result, the stakeholders in DKI Jakarta are committed to optimizing the communal wastewater plants in RUSUNAWA across DKI Jakarta.
- Identification of issues, institutions, and regulation through the collection of publicly available data, which will be followed by a FGD to synthesize WRM issues in DKI Jakarta.
- Collaborated with BPSDM and DSDA to educate the public through a YouTube podcast series called "Rabu Belajar" on the topic of WRM in DKI Jakarta Province, which generated approximately 5,000 views.
- Collaboration with USAID IUWASH Tangguh National Outreach Team to organize National Media FGD.
- Support for participatory assessment and triggering of 5 Pillars of STBM and preparation of community activity plans in DKI Jakarta (the communities of Harapan Mulya and Tanah Tinggi).

## DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE



**Population:**  
10,679,951 (BPS, 2022)



**Current WASH access:**  
Improved Drinking Water: 98.81%  
Improved Sanitation: 92.79%  
(BPS, 2022)



## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN PY 2



**13 staff** of local government offices and wash service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies.



**7,058 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.

### Banten:

- Energy efficiency (EE) training in PDAM Tangerang city, hosted by PDAM Depok city.
- Training on NRW control and its practical experiences for PDAM Tangerang city, South Tangerang city and Tangerang district conducted at PDAM DKI Jakarta.
- Support for changes in the status of drinking water management institution in South Tangerang city from BUMD PT PITS to PERSERODA PITS (Perda No. 2 of 2023 concerning Changes in the Form of Legal Entity of South Tangerang Investment Development Limited Liability Company to South Tangerang Investment Development Regional Company).
- Support for the institutional establishment of domestic wastewater management (UPT PALD) in Tangerang city, through the review and revision of the draft academic study and preparation of PERWAL on the establishment, position, organizational structure, duties, and functions, and working procedures of the technical implementation unit for domestic wastewater management at the Housing, Settlements and Land Agency. Calculating the workload, analysis of the ratio of employee expenditure, and presentation of the draft PERWAL related to the establishment of the UPT will be scheduled.
- Assistance for the PDAM Tangerang city business plan has been completed, and the document has been submitted for approval from the Tangerang city mayor.
- Assistance for PDAM Tangerang city in preparing a feasibility study of Zone 2 and Zone 3 for collaboration with the private sector through the Installment Payment Credit (*Kredit Berbayar Angsuran*, KBA) and B2B contracts.
- Support for PDAM Tangerang district to conduct BNBA survey, which resulted in 3,553 respondents expressing their interest in connecting to the PDAM.
- Assistance with BNBA survey for SPAM Regional Karian Serpong, which resulted in 13,153 respondents expressing interest in becoming potential PDAM customers.

- Preparation of feasibility study (FS) for SPAM Sitanalal to collaborate with private sector through KBA contracts.
- Assistance in preparing the PDAM South Tangerang city business plan, which has been completed and now awaiting review from the commissioner and the mayor.
- Assisting Bappeda Tangerang city for “level increasement” of STBM Award on APDB tracking, projection and required documents.
- Identification discussion with related WRM agencies in Tangerang district and South Tangerang city (to be followed by a FGD to synthesize WRM issues).
- Organized a WASH Festival, which included games and a storytelling competition, for the students of SDN Cikasungka, Tangerang district. Through this activity, more than 400 students were exposed to hygiene promotion. The storytelling winners will be involved in WASH and WRM promotion activities at the community level.
- Fiscal budget assessment and IUWASH Tangguh advocacy on local government workshop.
- Support for participatory assessment and triggering of 5 Pillars of STBM and preparation of community activity plans in Tangerang district (Cikasungka and Pesanggrahan Villages), Tangerang city (Margasari and Kebon Besar Villages) and South Tangerang city (Perigi Lama and Perigi Baru Villages).
- Finalization of work plans for PUG working group and focal points in South Tangerang city.
- Training on PUG institutionalization in the preparation of GRBP (GAP and GBS) for the WASH and WRM sectors in Tangerang city and South Tangerang city. Assistance in preparing the regional action plan (RAD) for PUG in the WASH and WRM sectors and training on gender responsive budget analysis (ARG) in South Tangerang city.
- South Tangerang city Government is committed to allocating budget in 2024 for monitoring gender mainstreaming for WASH and WRM.
- Training of enumerators for customer/household data management for domestic wastewater treatment systems (SPALDs) in Tangerang city.

## BANTEN PROVINCE

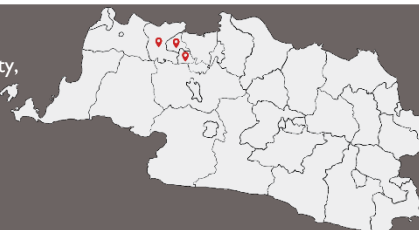


**Population:**  
12,251,985 (BPS, 2022)



**Current WASH access:**  
Improved Drinking Water:  
92.71%  
Improved Sanitation: 85.12  
(BPS, 2022)

In Banten, USAID IUWASH Tangguh works in Tangerang city, Tangerang District, and South Tangerang city.



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN PY 2



**\$2.3 million** in total leveraged for a sanitation project funded by lg budgets allocations in Tangerang district.



**23 staff** of local government offices and wash service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies.



**2 regulations** developed and supported on the amendment of the legal status of PT PITS (the drinking water utility in South Tangerang city) into *Perusahaan Perseroan Daerah* PITS and the formation of PKP Forum in South Tangerang.



**9,591 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.



Tangerang city **improves** domestic desludging service through a new regional regulation on regional regulation on domestic wastewater.



**66 people** have gained better understanding gender equality or female empowerment in WASH and WRM

## West Kalimantan:

- Collected data on numbers of households that use rainwater harvesting in Pontianak city.
- Supported Pontianak city Government to conduct an EHRA Study including the preparation of primary data for the study, starting from training for enumerators and the analysis of survey results.
- Assistance in the preparation of the PDAM Kubu Raya district business plan (final report preparation) and will monitor/observe the PDAMs of Singkawang district and Bengkayang district, as requested by Bappeda West Kalimantan Province, to determine whether both PDAMs are eligible to access potential loans.
- Fiscal Budget Assessment and USAID IUWASH Tangguh Advocacy on Local Government Workshop.
- PKS (Cooperation Agreement) between PDAM Kubu Raya and BPR (Rural Credit Bank) Ukhabima Khatulistiwa for 10,000 household drinking water connections valued at Rp.15 billion.

- The Water Resources Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRCCVA) study for Pontianak city and Kubu Raya district is in progress (second progress report).
- Conducted a WRM identification workshop with key stakeholders, especially those in the payment mechanism ecosystem (PES), in West Kalimantan, to gain insights and identify potential partners for WRM activities in the province.
- Support for the preparation of domestic wastewater management regulations in Kubu Raya district (regulations under review by the provincial legal department).
- Support for participatory assessment and triggering of 5 Pillars of STBM and preparation of community activity plans in Kubu Raya district (Kapur and Kuala Dua Villages) and Pontianak city (Parit Mayor and Parit Tokaya Villages).
- Collaborate with local community-based organizations and media in West Kalimantan to cover WASH and WRM issues and publish them on online media (Atmago).
- Coordination to identify seven prerequisites for PUG in Kubu Raya district and Pontianak city, including: commitment, policies, institutions (PUG working group and focal points), resources, analysis tools (GAP and GBS), disaggregated data and community participation.
- Worked with USAID SEGAR on several issues and activities that include coordination with development planning agencies of West Kalimantan province and Kubu Raya district, watershed-water resources stakeholder workshop, and identification of village for WRM hotspot location.

## WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE



**Population:**  
5,541,376 (BPS, 2022)



**Current WASH access:**  
Improved Drinking Water: 80.42%  
Improved Sanitation: 77.41%  
(BPS, 2022)

In West Kalimantan, USAID IUWASH Tangguh works in Pontianak city and Kubu Raya District



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN PY 2



**\$1.2 million** in total leveraged for several wash projects funded by LG budgets allocations and PPP scheme in Kubu Raya and Pontianak.



**25 people** trained in climate change adaptation and sustainable landscape.



**1 agreement** on the alternative financing for new water customers signed between Kubu Raya Water Utility and BPR Ukabima



**6,898 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.

Khatulistiwa.



**39 staff** have gained better understanding in wash after participating in USAID IUWASH Tangguh trainings.



**19 staff** of local government offices and wash service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies.

Detailed progress in each district and city is presented in the city Updates (Annex 26)

### Lessons Learned and Recommendations:

#### West Java:

From the Training on RPAM Stage 2 and Technical Guidance in Preparing RPAM Document, it was learned that the main constraint is timeline synchronization among partners and encouraging them to prepare their own RPAM document for each SPAM, without depending on external consultants as the PDAMs usually did before, due to limited time and other daily internal tasks. The team hopes that the PDAMs can replicate this support activity to prepare the next RPAM document for their other SPAM schemes.

Further, information about UPT IPLT (fecal wastewater plant technical management unit) services is not widely known, from the contact details to the cost of desludging services. There is also a lack of public understanding of safe sanitation. To address these issues, promotion of strategies through various media, both online and offline, is needed.

It was learned from identification meetings especially on WRM that training materials need to be tailored to potential audiences and made more applicable. Training materials need to be discussed with other training participants/organizers to better suit the needs of the participants. In addition, more field activities are needed to better demonstrate the practices that should be carried out, such as delineation of spring catchment, infiltration well construction and maintenance of infiltration well.

Usually, Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA) and RPAM studies focused on water sources from rivers, but in Bogor district, many PDAM branches are sourced only from springs and are not connected to other networks. We recommend supporting PDAMs in analyzing their operational springs based on a smaller scale CCVA study.

Increased participation of gender drivers such as the inspectorate and local finance agency in gender mainstreaming activities in city Depok. There is a need to compile gender-disaggregated data for each regional apparatus including the WASH and WRM sectors.

### **DKI Jakarta:**

Based on the NRW Training for Control and Practical Experience in PDAM DKI Jakarta, in which the PDAMs of Tangerang city, South Tangerang city, and Tangerang district also participated, it was observed that during the training process, the participants were often distracted by their own activities and unable to focus properly.

Further, from Stage 1 of the BNBA survey of potential new household connections to Regional SPAM Jatilihur I, which is targeting about 19,000 connections, it was learned that several processes were not well supported by PDAM DKI Jakarta. These include program socialization, existing customer map, and initial data (green/brown field data), and it was also slow to provide assignment letters and ID cards for enumerators. Meanwhile, there was resistance from community administrators because the 2024 presidential election is approaching, resulting in the survey process being less well run. For Stage 2 of the BNBA survey, with an improved strategy and preparation, it is hoped that these challenges will not be repeated.

The importance of establishing close communication at the provincial and national government levels to be able to produce programs in accordance with issues in DKI Jakarta was also made clear. The team recommends involving provincial and national organizations (BBWS, BPDAS) in FGDs to discuss the synthesis of water resources management issues for drinking water.

### **Banten:**

All partner districts in Banten Province are in the downstream area of the watershed and are a cross-provincial river region (Wilayah Sungai Lintas Provinsi) and prioritized watershed (DAS Prioritas) managed by the central government, while the piped water supply is mainly provided by the Tangerang District PDAM. Therefore, a special approach according to these geographical characteristics is required. The team recommends that the discussion on water resources management be carried out by involving the three partner regions in Banten, based on the similarity of issues faced and the nearby geographical location.

In this PY2 period, it was also learned that not all gender focal points have the capacity to analyze gender gap issues in programs/activities/sub-activities (prepare GAP and GBS documents, due to limited understanding and a lack of disaggregated data including for the WASH and WRM sectors. The Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning in South Tangerang city used the 2023 fiscal year fund allocation for capacity-building of



focal points in the preparation of GRBP (GAP and GBS) for the WASH and WRM sectors, sharing the cost of activities with USAID IUWASH Tangguh.

### **West Kalimantan:**

Many households in Pontianak city use rainwater harvesting as a source of drinking water. Based on the safe drinking water ladder adopted by the Government of Indonesia, drinking water sources derived from rainwater harvesting that can be accessed in less than 30 minutes are included in the category of access to basic drinking water. However, to ensure the safety of rainwater collected from roofs and that it is not contaminated with dust or animal feces, the reservoir must be closed and cleaned regularly.

All partner cities/districts in West Kalimantan are in the downstream area of the Kapuas watershed and are cross-provincial watersheds managed by the central government, while the piped clean water supply is mostly provided by the PDAMs of Pontianak city and Kubu Raya district. Therefore, a special approach according to these geographical characteristics is required. Due to the large catchment area of the Kapuas River, protection of drinking water sources should be focused on areas of particular importance, especially those closest to water sources or areas that significantly affect the quality of drinking water sources. Environmental impacts from settlements along the riverbanks, peatlands around the river basin, and other practices in the Kapuas watershed impact the quality and quantity of water in the Kapuas River.

Identification of water resources management in Kapuas River, West Kalimantan is still being conducted. The objectives of this activity are refining geographical areas of project concern based on risks from climate change to landscapes impacting water resources and identifying potential projects and ongoing initiatives to mitigate risks, including physical infrastructure related to water resources management, interventions, capacity-building initiatives, information systems, technological innovations, and others. Funding from CSR programs and other sources must be mobilized from the outset, as the investment required to improve WRM and sustainable landscapes is significant.

### **PY2 Q4 Key Activities**

- BNBA Survey to absorb SPAM Regional Karian Serpong at PDAM Tangerang city for 100 lps, with a target of 9,000 new connections.
- BNBA Survey to absorb SPAM Regional Jatiluhur I at PDAM DKI Jakarta for 230 lps, with a target of around 19,000 new connections.
- WRCCVA Kapuas launched, and the result will be used for Pontianak city and Kubu Raya district.
- Identification of Water Resources Management Workshop in Kalimantan Barat.
- Development of WASH and WRM Stories Training with Media and Local Communities in Pontianak city.
- Signing of a cooperation agreement between PDAM Kubu Raya and BPR Ukabima for microfinancing of new house connections for drinking water supply.
- Assistance for PDAM Tangerang city in preparing Feasibility Study (FS) of Zone 2 and Zone 3 for collaboration with the private sector.
- Together with partners (health offices and community health centers) facilitated the participatory assessment and triggering of the 5 Pillars of STBM and the preparation of Community Activity Plans (RKM) at the village/sub-district level in the districts/cities.

- Conduct capacity-building for PUG institutions (PUG working groups and PUG focal points) in developing GRBP in the WASH and WRM sectors and the importance of disaggregated data in understanding gender gap issues in WASH and WRM sector programs/activities/sub-activities in districts/cities.

### **Next Quarter Plan**

- Support the implementation of water house connection grants through DAK funds in Pontianak city and Kubu Raya district.
- Training on mWater utilization for raw water quality monitoring data management and delineation of spring recharge area in Bogor district.
- Workshop identification on regulation, institutions, and monitoring system, in DKI Jakarta, Tangerang district, and South Tangerang city. These activities will be supporting the CCVA for each related district/city.
- In collaboration with the CSR Forum, identify private enterprises/corporations that have a mandate/interest in watersheds (and their protection) and involve local communities and/or CSOs/NGOs in water quality and quantity monitoring through awareness raising, training and their participation in monitoring.
- Support the improvement of the institutional status of domestic wastewater management (PALD) in Tangerang city.
- SIPA preparation process in Depok city.
- Assistance in preparing Business Plan in Kubu Raya district with two districts as observers, as requested by Bappeda West Kalimantan Province.
- Support for the Review of Pulogebang IPLT in DKI Jakarta.
- Finalization of the Academic Study Review for the Establishment of PALD UPTD in Tangerang city.
- Government, PDAM, and Sanitation Index and APBD Tracking update workshop across cities and districts.
- Capacity-building and supporting partners and communities in implementing STBM in urban areas and in conducting education and promotion to increase access to drinking water, increase safe sanitation and hygiene behavior, including improving handwashing with soap (HWWS) behavior.
- Assistance and strengthening of PUG institutions (Pokja PUG and focal points) and WASH service operator institutions to integrate GESI in WASH and WRM sectors.
- Enumerator training, survey implementation, data monitoring, data cleaning and data analysis of Marginalized Population Survey using DHS 2017 for IT Indicators 2-5.
- Workshop on Facilitation of Alternative Financing Cooperation with Private Sector and CSR/TJSL potential for WASH/WRM in cities/districts.

### 4.3. CENTRAL JAVA

#### Overview

The PDAMs of Magelang city and Surakarta city have now completed the preparation of the RPAM document. A series of activities starting from socializing the RPAM, forming an RPAM Team, and continuing with training in preparing RPAM documents was carried out in stages. Both RPAM Teams are very enthusiastic toward their task. The PDAM Magelang city RPAM document was signed by the Principal Director of PDAM Magelang city in September 2023.

PDAM Surakarta city had previously prepared an RPAM document, but it still used the old concept (4K). In September 2023, the PDAM finished compiling the revised RPAM document with a new concept (1K).

The MIS installation at UPTD Karanganyar district of Public Works Agency (DPU) has been completed, while the MIS upgrade at the Magelang city PALD UPTD transferred it from a leased cloud to a server belonging to Dinas Kominfo. Currently, MIS operations and fecal desludging services continue to be carried out at the two UPTDs.

In PY2, the team conducted advocacy and assistance to improve water resources management and sustainable landscapes equally across eight cities/districts in Central Java. However, the most prominent local government support occurred in Temanggung district. There, the local government and stakeholders agreed and committed to increasing the spring's discharge. Therefore, the delineation was carried out at the Tuk Mulyo spring which now has a discharge of 60 lps, which is planned to be increased to 200 lps. To increase the discharge by 140 lps, around 2,920 infiltration wells are needed with a total investment of Rp. 10.22 billion.

In response to this, Bappeda encouraged the OPD to allocate funds for the construction of infiltration wells. As a result, the Environmental Services (DLH) and PDAM will contribute ten and 30 infiltration wells respectively in 2023. Due to the large amount of funds to be allocated for green infrastructure, the WRM and private sector engagement specialists are planning to approach the CSR Forum in Temanggung district in PY3. Furthermore, some approaches are needed to successfully implement green infrastructure, such as conducting formative research, socialization, discussion, and community triggering.

A Beneficiary Feedback Survey was conducted among 20 respondents to capture the condition of community understanding and access to safe drinking water and safe sanitation, and to obtain input for improving WASH and WRM programs. This survey was conducted in the cities of Surakarta and Magelang, and in Temanggung and Wonogiri districts, and covered the themes of PDAM Index, Sanitation Index and Governance Index, WRM and PUG.

Some of the policy advocacy that was successfully completed includes the preparation of the UPTD PALD Institutional Study Document at the Sukoharjo districts Public Works and Spatial Planning (PUPR), and preparation of the Contribution Calculation Guide Document for Sanitation Services by KSM/KPP in Surakarta city, Sukoharjo district, Salatiga city and Magelang city.

Community SIPA activities in Sukoharjo district through the KIM WASH program were carried out with support from the preparation of Lurah/Village Head Decree Documents regarding Community Information Groups at Intervention Locations in Sukoharjo district, as well as the preparation of work plans and content calendars for the WASH/WRM sector of Community Information Group (KIM) activists.

Access to safe sanitation in Magelang city, based on *Sistem Informasi Manajemen Air Minum dan Sanitasi Cipta Karya (SIMANIS CIKA)* Jawa Tengah data, is still low (13.40 percent), which is one of the reasons for the suboptimal desludging services from the UPTD ALD of Magelang city. The ability to pay desludging costs is one of the obstacles for people to carry out routine desludging, especially for low-income communities (MBR). One of the efforts carried out by USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with UPTD ALD Magelang city was to hold a CSR Auction for Safe Sanitation Services for MBR, which was held on July 7, 2023. This activity was also attended by the Deputy for Facilities and Infrastructure at Bappenas, the Mission Director and the Central Government Technical Team. This CSR Auction resulted in eight companies providing CSR support with total funds of Rp. 37,740,000 for suction of 222 households. This CSR Auction activity for Safe Sanitation Suction can be an example of the role of the private sector in supporting the achievement of access to safe sanitation in Magelang city.

WASH/WRM sector campaign programs continue to be carried out and have reached more than 14,000 people both offline and online. Campaign efforts are carried out in various ways, including collaboratively preparing content for the safe drinking water and sanitation sector with local communities and media, and government-owned communication channels.

### **Lessons Learned and Recommendations**

Assistance in preparing the Drinking Water Security Plan Document (RPAM) is an interesting exercise, both in regard to how to increase the PDAMs' capacity in understanding the RPAM and through sharing experiences. Not all assisted PDAMs have prepared RPAM documents; the PDAMs of Sukoharjo district, Temanggung district, and Wonogiri district need to be encouraged to form RPAM Teams and receive assistance in preparing the RPAM documents. Although the PDAMs of Magelang city and Surakarta city have completed the preparation of these documents, updating and implementation of the RPAMs must be carried out. For this reason, assistance and monitoring of the RPAM implementation is still needed.

In addition to the RPAM for PDAMs, activities to support safe drinking water are also carried out at SPAMs managed by the community, including in RT3, Kedungsari Village, Magelang city. The Hydrodoser pilot project in Kedungsari is an effort toward safe drinking water. The Hydrodoser was built in May 2023, and is currently still operating. The management institution for the SPAM and Hydrodoser has been formed by KSM Tirta Mulya, which is expected to be able to manage it and ensure that the Hydrodoser equipment continues to run so that the quality of drinking water is safe for consumption. Even though some users cannot accept chlorine-flavored water, KSM Tirta Mulya continues to operate the Hydrodoser. The challenge is to continue to provide education, awareness raising and understanding to the user community regarding the benefits of chlorine-flavored water.

An Information Management System (MIS) for domestic wastewater services is necessary because it involves managing customer data. Karangnyar district is one of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted areas that does not yet have a domestic wastewater service MIS, although it is the most prepared to implement fecal desludging services. The district Head regulations on Domestic Wastewater are in the final stages of preparation and are awaiting ratification. In terms of domestic wastewater management institutions, a UPTD PALD has been established in Karangnyar district, which is supported by Public Service Levy Regulations for Fecal Desludging Services.

In the July–September 2023 period, all initial preparations for the implementation of the MIS for desludging services have been carried out at the UPTD PALD of the Karangnyar district Public Works Service (DPU). Activities commenced with setting the server offline, installing the application,

and testing suction using the MIS. Next, team members can start familiarizing themselves with the fecal desludging service from the UPTD PALD of DPU Karanganyar district.

The selection of WRM intervention locations (hotspots) and community preparation must be carried out immediately so that the funds allocated by local government can be immediately applied. In addition to this, funding from CSR programs and other sources must be intensified as early as possible considering that the investment needed to improve WRM, and sustainable landscapes is significant.

In the culture of patronage that still persists in Javanese society, social change is largely influenced by patrons who are defined as parties who have social and political power and various resources. The inauguration of the Temanggung district Sanitation Mother, Eni Maulani Saragih, the wife of the district Head of Temanggung and Chair of the Temanggung district PKK Mobilization Team, has been able to accelerate the socialization of the issue of safe drinking water and safe sanitation in the district, which in 2022 had the second highest prevalence of stunting in Central Java Province (28.9 percent). As head of the TP PKK, the Mother Sanitation was able to mobilize all PKK cadres to campaign for safe drinking water and safe sanitation at the household level. As the district Head's wife, Mother Sanitation was able to invite social and religious organizations such as BAZNAS to participate in building sanitation access for residents. This positive story did not last long however, as the Head of Temanggung district was constitutionally required to conclude his position, and as his wife Eni Maulani Saragih had to follow. However, seeing the results and impacts of Mother Sanitation in campaigning for safe drinking water and safe sanitation, the role must be continued regardless of who the district Head is.

The success of communities in four villages in the intervention locations in Wonogiri district and Temanggung district resulted in a community activity plan (RKM) playing a major role in convincing a national corporation to be involved in the development of safe drinking water and safe sanitation in the two districts. The RKM is a concrete commitment from communities who want to develop their environment, which begins through a participatory assessment and triggering process. The main role of the community in this change is attracting corporations to join the initiatives, which are also directed at ending stunting in the district, which in 2022 had the second largest prevalence of stunting in Central Java Province (Source; SSGI Pocket Book, Ministry of Health 2022). The point of the community as the main actor is also the most interesting challenge because Wonogiri district and Temanggung district are new USAID IUWASH Tangguh partners. Therefore, there must be a thorough effort to prepare the community in terms of institutions, mechanisms, rules of the game, and more rigorous human resources, so the program can run according to plan.

The Sukoharjo district Government has the district Head Regulation No. 3 of 2022 concerning Guidelines for Organizing, Developing and Empowering Community Information Groups, which is being followed up by USAID IUWASH Tangguh in collaboration with the Communications and Informatics Service to assist in the implementation of community information groups (KIM) in each Subdistrict/Village. Initially, a KIM was formed at the program intervention locations, namely in Kriwen Village, Sukoharjo Subdistrict and Tambakboyo Village, Tawang Sari Subdistrict. The KIM in Kriwen Village and Tambakboyo Village will focus on information on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, so it is hoped that this will help the subdistricts/villages in providing information and data to achieve the SDG targets. The lack of public awareness regarding this information is a challenge for KIM members in carrying out their duties, so there is still a need to disseminate information to the public regarding the importance of access to safe drinking water and sanitation as well as hygienic

behavior. It is hoped that in the future there will be replication of KIM that focus on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene in all subdistricts/villages in Sukoharjo district.

The KIM program in Sukoharjo district is also supported by capacity-building activities regarding techniques for packaging WASH/WRM issues so that they are relevant to the local community context. One of the capacity-building workshops was carried out for KIM WASH members in Sukoharjo district with a total of 33 participants. From the workshop, it is hoped that one piece of content per day will be produced and uploaded into an Android-based application made by the Communication and Information Service (Diskominfo). This application is called KIM WASH Sukoharjo. The participants also developed a work system and content calendar for the campaign for the next three months.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh's support in strengthening PDAMs as drinking water operators is to improve company performance. PDAM health is one aspect of performance that is encouraged to be maintained. One of the PDAM health factors is that it is supported by Full Cost Recovery (FCR) tariffs. In PY2, PDAM Giri Tirta Sari in Wonogiri district provided assistance with the Tariff Study. Based on calculations carried out by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, PDAM Wonogiri's FCR level has only reached 96.90 percent and has not yet reached FCR status, so it is being to propose tariff adjustments for 2024. From the results of the tariff exposure activities with the PDAM Supervisory Board, it was recommended that options other than tariff adjustments to achieve FCR are provided as 2024 is a political year. Based on Minister of Home Affairs Regulation no. 21 of 2020, one of the options that regional governments have if they do not agree to tariff adjustments is to subsidize tariffs. A tariff subsidy option of Rp. 1,317,299,068 was finally approved by the PDAM Supervisory Board and proposed to be included in the 2024 APBD. The provision of tariff subsidies to support FCR PDAM tariffs in Wonogiri district is the first example in Indonesia, which is committed to supporting the achievement of FCR in relation to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 21 of 2020.

Below is the summary of key achievements in Central Java:

### **PY2 Q4 Key Activities**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh Central Java key activities in the July–September 2023 period were:

- Training on preparing RPAM for the PDAMs of Magelang city, Surakarta city, Sragen district, and Karanganyar district.
- Establishment of the Tirta Mulya Community Self-Help Group (KSM) Communal Water Supply System (SPAM) RT3, Kedungsari Village, Magelang city.
- Socialization of the implementation of the district Head Regulation Concerning Domestic Wastewater Management in Wonogiri district, to the KSM managing the SPALD-S/T.
- Technical planning workshop for the construction of SPALD-S/T for TFL PUPR of Magelang city.
- Implementation of MIS and customization of fecal desludging services at UPTD PALD Karanganyar district Public Works Service (DPU).
- Conduct FGD on Planning for the Management and Protection of the Catchment Area of Kali Sombo Spring Water (Salatiga city), and Wonogiri Multipurpose Dam Reservoir.
- Socialization of Community Programs for the Action Plan for Management and Protection of Water Resources in Temanggung district.

- Conduct field survey in Salatiga city and Temanggung district to verify the delineation results.
- Develop PUG work plan along with the OPD WASH gender focal point and the PUG working group in all districts/cities.
- Compile the UPTD PALD Institutional Study Document for the Sukoharjo district Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (DPUPR).
- Workshop on district/city Annual Activity Plan (RKT) document for the October 2023–September 2024 period for eight districts/cities.
- Develop guidance document for calculating contributions for Sanitation KSM/KPP in Surakarta city, Sukoharjo district, Salatiga city and Magelang city.
- Assistance in the preparation of the PDAM Temanggung district Business Plan 2024–2028.
- Review of PDAM Salatiga's Business Plan to include the Prime Drinking Water Zone Program (ZAMP) and 100 Percent Access to Improved Drinking Water by 2024.
- Identify collaborative WASH/WRM sector campaigns with media, communities, content creators and influencers.
- Collaborative WASH/WRM sector campaigns involved government officials in eight assisted districts/cities through various channels including websites, radio, social media and outdoor media.

## CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE



**Population:**  
372,032,410  
(Central Java in Figures, 2023)



**Current WASH access:**  
Improved Sanitation: 83.28%  
Improved Drinking Water: 93.62%  
(BPS, 2021)

In Central Java, USAID IUWASH Tangguh works in eight districts/cities, Surakarta, Sukoharjo, Karanganyar, Wonogori, Sragen, Magelang, Temanggung, and Salatiga.



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN PY 2



**\$1.2 million** in total leveraged for several WASH projects funded by LG budgets allocations and PPP scheme in Surakarta, Sragen, Magelang, and Salatiga.



**491 people** trained in climate change adaptation and sustainable landscape.



**2 regulations** on water tariff and domestic wastewater management signed and enacted with our support.



**8,130 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.



**6 agreements** on the desludging services between Sragen Public Works Office and private desludging service operators were developed.



**381 people** have gained better understanding in gender equality or female empowerment in WASH and WRM.



**309 staff** of local government offices and wash service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies.

## Next Quarter Plan

USAID IUWASH Tangguh Central Java planned activities for the next quarter are:

- Training on Development of RPAM Document for the PDAMs of Temanggung, Sukoharjo, and Wonogiri districts.
- Socialization of Safe Drinking Water House Connections (DAK drinking water program) in Surakarta city, Sragen district, and Wonogiri district.
- Operation and Maintenance training for SPALD S/T managers (KPP/KSM and individual users) in Magelang city, Salatiga city, and the districts of Karanganyar, Wonogiri and Sragen.
- Familiarization of UPTD fecal desludging services in Karanganyar district, Wonogiri.
- Prepare water resources vulnerability assessment including action planning through the participatory process in Salatiga city, Magelang city, Temanggung district, and Sragen district.



- Work with CSR Forum to identify private entities/corporations that have mandates/are interested in watershed (protection) in Salatiga city, Magelang city, Temanggung district.
- Engage local communities and/or CSOs/NGOs in water quality and quantity monitoring through awareness raising, training, and their participation in monitoring in Salatiga city and Temanggung district.
- Integrating RKM into government planning systems (musrenbang) and corporations to make changes at intervention locations in all districts/cities.
- Collaborating with TP PKK and community social organizations to campaign for safe drinking water and safe sanitation in all districts/cities.
- Accelerate gender mainstreaming in the safe drinking water and safe sanitation services in all districts/cities.
- Finalization and socialization of district Head Regulations regarding the PALDs in Karanganyar district and Temanggung district.
- Preparation of district Head Regulations on the implementation of SPAM Karanganyar district.
- Preparation of UPTD IPALD institutional study documents at the Public Works and Spatial Planning Department (DPUPR) of Salatiga city from Class B to Class A.
- Finalization of the draft institutional study document for BLUD UPTD PALD at the Magelang city Public Works and Spatial Planning Department (DPUPR).
- Preparation of UPTD PALD institutional study documents at the Wonogiri district Environmental Service (DLH).
- Preparation of district/city Governance Index documents.
- Assistance in the preparation of business plans for PDAM Wonogiri, PDAM Karanganyar, and PDAM Magelang city for 2024–2028.
- Assistance in the preparation of the UPTD IPALD strategic plan for Salatiga city.
- Expanding the campaign for payment of WASH services involving TP PKK, local media, communities, and government media in all districts/cities.
- Expanding the WASH-WRM sector campaign involving local/national media, communities, and government-owned media in all districts/cities.

#### **4.4. EAST JAVA AND EAST NUSA TENGGARA**

##### **Overview**

In East Java Province, USAID IUWASH Tangguh works in eight cities/districts, namely the cities of Surabaya, Malang, Blitar and Pasuruan, and the districts of Sidoarjo, Gresik, Malang and Pasuruan. The total area of East Java Province is approximately 47,800 km<sup>2</sup> with a total population of approximately 41,149,000 living across 38 cities/districts (Source: *Jawa Timur dalam Angka Tahun 2023*). The East Java Regional Office also manages a Satellite Office in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), which covers two districts namely Kupang and Timor Tengah Selatan (TTS). The total area of NTT Province is approximately 44,446,64 km<sup>2</sup>, with the total population of approximately 5,466,285 people living across 22 cities/districts (Source: *Nusa Tenggara Timur dalam Angka Tahun 2023*).

Early this year, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated the preparation of baseline data for the Governance Index, PDAM Index, and Sanitation Index. The results of these three tools are used as a benchmark to achieve improved local government performance. As the filling in process of these tools was carried out after the RKT was developed, the implementation of some of the RKT activities were adjusted accordingly.

Some notable achievements in PY2 are presented below:

#### **East Java:**

- Seven regulations for the WASH sector have been issued as a result of USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitation in Surabaya city, Gresik district and Pasuruan district.
- A social inclusion and public accountability measure was implemented by Forum Master Meter Surabaya city.
- Facilitation for the preparation of business plans for the PDAMs of Gresik district and Sidoarjo district.
- Assistance to review the feasibility study for PPP for the PDAMs of Sidoarjo district and Surabaya city.
- To achieve the target for safely managed drinking water, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated activities for chlorination system improvement for the PDAMs of Pasuruan city and Pasuran district.
- Training and facilitation in the development of the Water Safety Plan (RPAM) document was implemented in the PDAMs of Gresik district, Malang district and Blitar city. The RPAM document of PDAM Malang district has been finished for one system out of 65 systems, while the RPAM of PDAM Gresik district is still at the finalization stage. USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated the PDAMs of Sidoarjo and Malang district in socialization of safely managed drinking water for the potential beneficiaries of the DAK 2023 program, and suggested the potential beneficiaries use safely managed drinking water from the PDAMs for their own health purposes.
- Facilitation for the preparation of business plans for the PDAMs of Pasuruan district and Sidoarjo district.
- Assistance in review of feasibility study for PPP for the PDAMs of Sidoarjo district and Surabaya city.
- Assistance in BLUD operational preparation for wastewater management unit (UPT ALD) of Gresik and Sidoarjo district. For Gresik district, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also assisted the preparation of business plan and budgeting, as the BLUD determination letter has been ratified by the district Head.
- Comparative study of Sidoarjo district local government to Bekasi city in the context of learning to upgrade UPTD to BLUD domestic wastewater management.
- Assistance in planning for IPLT development in Malang district and city, Gresik district and Sidoarjo district.
- Assistance in preparing the LLTT marketing plan for PDAM Malang city.
- Training for data collection of LLTT potential customers for PDAM Malang city.

- FGD for policymakers on institutional alternatives and financing for safely managed sanitation systems in Surabaya city.
- Formative study for the drinking water, sanitation and WRM sector in Gresik district and Surabaya city.
- Community facilitations are still ongoing in all eight cities/districts, with progress up to the preparation of the community work plan (RKM/Rencana Kerja Masyarakat). It is expected that these RKMs can be discussed in the MUSRENBANG to receive budget allocation for the implementation of their activities for the next year's development.
- Introduced digitalization for recording water quantity and quality to the PDAMs of Pasuruan city, Pasuruan district, Malang district, Malang city and Blitar city.
- Introduction of climate change information for raw water availability for PDAM Malang district as well as integration of disaster information for water source resilience and distribution networks.
- FGD on the use of digital information systems and reporting monitoring of discharge and quality of raw water resources in the PDAMs of Malang district and Malang city, Gresik district, Sidoarjo district, Blitar city and Surabaya city.
- With the assistance of USAID IUWASH Tangguh, PDAM Malang district has implemented an application from BMKG, namely the SIDARMA application, for planning maintenance activities or protecting springs.
- FGD on water source resilience through the Water Resources Management Coordination Team (TKPSDA), East Java Province.
- FGD on planning of the establishment of Pasuruan city and district working group in support of the Coordination Commission at TKPSDA Welang-Rejoso.
- Climate change communication training for BMKG staff of East Java Climatology and Meteorology Station to increase public and local government awareness.
- Evaluation of implementation of AWP PY2 was conducted in all ten local government partners, with the results helping to improve the preparation and implementation of the AWP in the following year.
- The Fiscal Budget Assessment and USAID IUWASH Tangguh Advocacy on Local Government Workshop has been implemented for all ten local government partners. The results will also help the local government partners in the preparation of their development programs.
- Furthermore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with local government partners developed the third-year work plan (AWP PY3). The AWP PY3 has been presented to the Technical Team in the Central Government and is ready to be signed.

## EAST JAVA PROVINCE



### Population:

**41.15 million**

Source: East Java Province in Figures, 2023.



### Current WASH access:

Safely Managed Drinking Water

**2021: 12,53%**

**2022: 13,80%**

Safely Managed Sanitation

**2021: 8,04%**

**2022: 10,42%**

Source: BAPPENAS 2023.

In East Java, USAID IUWASH

Tanggung works in eight districts/cities, Surabaya, Sidoarjo, Gresik, Malang city, Malang District, Blitar, Pasuruan city, and Pasuruan District.



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN PY 2



**\$1.6 million** in total leveraged for a drinking water project funded by Lg budgets allocations in Pasuruan district.



**158 people** were trained in climate change adaptation and sustainable landscape.



**6 regulations** on business enterprises investments, feasibility studies of spam development as well as BLUD management, strategic planning, minimum services standards, and the status amendment of UPTD into BLUD were signed.



**35,678 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.



Gresik district **upgrades** the status of domestic wastewater operator from UPTD into BLUD to improve scheduled desludging services.



**140 people** have gained better understanding in gender equality or female empowerment in WASH and WRM.



**181 staff** of local government offices and wash service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies.

### East Nusa Tenggara:

- Facilitation for the preparation of the business plan for PDAM South Central Timor district.
- Training and facilitation for preparation of water supply projects MIS for PDAM Kupang district.
- FGD for improvement of PDAM service performance to increase the service hours in PDAM Kupang district.
- Workshop on payment system for new connection fees for drinking water PDAM through installment system from Bank NTT.

- Workshop on identifying the impact of climate change on WRM in Kupang district and South Central Timor district.
- Workshop on innovative funding and financing schemes for improved landscape governance that support climate change adaptation strategies in East Nusa Tenggara Province.
- Multistakeholder coordination for climate resilient WRM in East Nusa Tenggara Province.
- Training on Community-Based Water Source Quality and Discharge Monitoring in Baumata Village, Kupang district.
- FGD Methodology for Climate Vulnerability/Risk Assessment in Water Resources in East Nusa Tenggara Province.
- Formative Study for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Water Resources Management Sector in Kupang district.
- Community facilitations are still ongoing in Kupang and South Central Timor districts, while progress is up to the preparation of the community work plan (RKM/Rencana Kerja Masyarakat). It is expected that these RKM can be discussed in the MUSRENBANG to receive budget allocation for the implementation of their activities in the following year.
- Training on food processing made from local ingredients and increasing access to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to prevent stunting through women's schools in Kasetnana Village, South Central Timor district.

## EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE



### Population:

5.466.290

(Nusa Tenggara Timur Province in Figures



### Current WASH Access:

Improved drinking water: 85%

Improved sanitation: 80%

In East Nusa Tenggara, USAID IUWASH Tangguh works in Kupang district and South Central Timor district



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN PY 2



**2,665 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.



**39 people** have gained better understanding in gender equality or female empowerment in WASH and WRM.



**19 staff** of local government offices and wash service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies.

Detailed progress in each district and city is presented in the city Updates (Annex 26)

## **Lessons Learned and Recommendations:**

### **East Java:**

The very small percentage of WASH and WRM sector financing from the APBDs in eight districts/cities in East Java makes the SDG target for safe drinking water and sanitation services difficult to achieve. Alternative financing from the private sector or other institutions that are easily accessible and sustainable is needed. The Government Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking Tool can generate advocacy materials for stakeholders (executive, legislative, private and NGOs) related to improving safe drinking water and sanitation services in eight districts/cities. Therefore, the role of working groups at the district/city level is vital for strengthening institutions in the drinking water and sanitation sector. On the other hand, it is necessary to encourage PDAM partners to review their business plans and prepare RPAM documents to improve drinking water services. UPTD PALD and its IPLT must also be encouraged to function optimally. Upgrading the UPTD to a BLUD in Gresik district can provide a learning example and act as a pilot for other districts/cities. In the WRM sector, there are limited water resource management authorities across the districts/cities in East Java, such as the Welang watershed and Rejoso watershed. CCVA activities in Pasuruan district and Pasuruan city are the responsibility of the provincial government with the establishment of the Pasuruan city and district Resilience Working Group (Pokja Ketangguhan) in supporting the Coordination Commission at the Welang-Rejoso TKPSDA.

In addition, with the ratification of Perbub No. 224 of 2023 concerning the payment system for environmental services in Pasuruan district, this is expected to strengthen the implementation of environmental conservation, control of pollution and environmental damage, conservation of natural resources and improve community welfare. Optimization of channels available in all districts/cities is a strategy for disseminating information and promoting changes in community behavior so that they have safe access to the drinking water and sanitation sector.

### **East Nusa Tenggara:**

Sanitation services in Kupang and South Central Timor district are not yet running optimally. Both districts do not have an IPLT yet. This needs to be the main focus of USAID IUWASH Tangguh's assistance in advocating local governments to be able to immediately prepare and build STPs. Stunting and extreme poverty are among the main issues in NTT Province. In the drinking water sector, the PDAMs of Kupang and South Central Timor district are also not yet running optimally (they are not yet operational 24 hours and other technical problems persist). Therefore, intensive assistance is needed in preparing a business plan to achieve FCR and provide safe drinking water services for customers.

Water resources management is also a concern for local governments. In Baumata Village, Kupang district, there is a spring with a large enough discharge of about 75 liters per second, which is one of the main water sources for PDAM Kupang district. This spring is also utilized for agriculture, tourism areas and the bottled water industry. Efforts to protect the quantity and quality of Baumata spring is the responsibility of all parties, including the surrounding community. Therefore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has collaborated with Nusa Cendana University Kupang to train the community of Baumata Village to monitor water quality and quantity in a simple way. This collaboration is expected to increase public awareness to control water pollution and environmental health.

Participatory assessment in the assisted areas of Kupang and South Central Timor district is also an effort to raise public awareness of the importance of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation.

The enthusiasm of the community to obtain access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation is constrained by unaffordable financing for the poor. Therefore, it is necessary to think of alternatives or appropriate financing schemes. Because the local governments have limited budgets, multistakeholder support is needed either from the private sector, NGOs, or other relevant institutions, along with contributions from the community itself.

### **PY2 Q4 Key Activities**

- Workshop on evaluation of PY2 RKT implementation in all ten cities/districts assisted by USAID IUWASH Tangguh.
- Assistance in the preparation of business plan and budget documents for BLUD UPTD PLCD Gresik district.
- Training on community-based water source quality and quantity monitoring in Baumata Village, Kupang district.
- Support the implementation of the DAK Drinking Water Program FY 2023 in Larangan Village, Sidoarjo district.
- Training on gender responsive integration of water, sanitation, and hygiene sector for the preparation of village government work plans (RKP) in Larangan and Balongdowo Villages, Sidoarjo district.
- Identification of financing needs for the water supply, domestic wastewater, and water resources management in all ten local government partners.

### **Next Quarter Plan**

- Preparation of local regulation and advocacy (including to local representative council) for revision of domestic wastewater management service tariffs in Pasuruan city, Blitar city and Malang district.
- Preparation and capacity-building for academic papers and draft regional regulations concerning domestic wastewater management in Malang district, Blitar city and Kupang district.
- Preparation of regulations for the management and maintenance of springs in Pasuruan district, Malang district, Kupang district and South Central Timor district.
- Preparation and advocacy for regulatory needs for sanitation management in pilot village locations in Sidoarjo district, Kupang district and South Central Timor district.
- Preparation of UPTD BLUD activity services for domestic wastewater management in Gresik district, Sidoarjo district and Malang city.
- Preparation of regional policy and strategy formulation (Jakstrada) for drinking water and sanitation for Malang city and Kupang district.
- Preparation of policy arrangement for LLTT (regular desludging service) for Surabaya and Malang city.
- Identification of potential collaboration between PDAM/OPD and private desludging entrepreneurs in Surabaya city, Gresik district, Sidoarjo district, Malang city and Blitar city.
- Facilitate initiation of opportunities for collaboration between local governments in the use of IPLT for Pasuruan district and Sidoarjo district.

- Continue to facilitate PDAM business plan review in Sidoarjo district and South Central Timor district, and start to review PDAM business plan for Pasuruan district and Kupang district.
- Facilitate PDAMs to prepare feasibility study review or preparation of water project development for Surabaya city, Gresik district, Sidoarjo district, Pasuruan district and Pasuruan city and Malang city.
- Facilitate PDAMs in water tariff adjustment to improve Full Cost Recovery (FCR) for Pasuruan city, Kupang district and South Central Timor district.
- Facilitate local governments in feasibility study review (readiness criteria) of IPLT development in Gresik district, Sidoarjo district and Pasuruan district.
- Facilitate UPTD/BLUD PALD in budget and business plan preparation (RBA) in Gresik district and Sidoarjo district.
- Identification of financing needs of domestic wastewater (ALD) and water resource management (PSDA) sector in Kupang and South Central Timor district.
- Capacity-building for community engagement and public accountability for WASH/WRM (SIPA) in Surabaya city, Pasuruan district, Malang city and Blitar city.
- Connecting PDAMs to alternative funding sources for water project development in all ten local government partners.
- Connecting local government (UPTD/PALD) to alternative funding source for wastewater project development, including IPLT development in Gresik district, Sidoarjo district and Malang city.
- Conduct workshop on Governance Index, Sanitation Index and PDAM Index and APBD tracking in all ten local government partners.
- Training for PDAM staff on optimization of distribution system in Kupang district and South Central Timor district.
- Capacity-building for KPSPAM/HIPPAM operators in Sidoarjo district, Malang district, Blitar city and South Central Timor district.
- Socialization and verification of data (pre-baseline) of potential beneficiaries of the 2024 Urban Drinking Water Grant in Sidoarjo district, Pasuruan district, Pasuruan city and Malang district.
- Technical support for PDAMs for the implementation of the EE improvement program in Pasuruan city and Kupang district.
- Facilitation to improve PDAM Kupang district governance.
- Data collection and mapping of chlorination systems needed in Surabaya city, Pasuruan city, Pasuruan district, and Blitar city.
- Identification of potential cooperation between the governments of Blitar city and Blitar district for the utilization of Rambut Monte Spring, to increase the service coverage of PDAM Blitar city.
- Facilitation for preparation of SSK document in Kupang district and South Central Timor district.



- Assistance in the integration of domestic wastewater management with the PDAMs of Malang city and Surabaya city.
- Multi-stakeholder meetings in provincial or regional forums and with working groups on water resource management and sustainable landscape program in East Java Province.
- Preparation of Brantas and Noelmina water resource vulnerability assessments and action plans in East Java and NTT Province.
- Continue Welang-Rejoso-Kedunglarangan Groudwater Resources Vulnerability Assessment in Pasuruan city and district.
- Facilitate preparation of RAD API for resilient water and sanitation sector in NTT Province.
- Work with provincial government to develop ideas/concept notes to be proposed for funding opportunities from BKF/GCF and/or BPD LH in NTT Province.
- Develop concept for collaboration with private sector on WRM activities (include support for Proklim Village) in East Java Province.
- Work with WRM stakeholders to ensure WRM data/information are updated from time to time and publicly available in NTT Province.
- Development of BMKG's data/information dissemination through agreed modes, e.g., website, SMS, WhatsApp groups, and Android apps in Malang district, Kupang district and South Central Timor district.
- Assistance in reviewing and drafting regulations on the environment, infiltration ponds and groundwater restrictions in Pasuruan district, Malang district and Blitar city.
- Continue capacity-building for community on WASH and WRM sector issues in all assisted community areas.

#### **4.5. SOUTH SULAWESI AND PAPUA**

USAID IUWASH Tangguh's South Sulawesi and Papua office works in seven cities/districts to ensure the project target on WASH/WRM is achieved. In the sanitation sector, the approval for Perumda Air Minum Makassar to manage the IPAL Losari, including its tariff, has been granted by the mayor, the city secretary, and the supervisory board of Perumda Air Minum. The utility company will also manage the LLTT program in five sub-districts, starting with water customers of 52,523 house connections. In Jayapura, the local government, and PT Air Minum Jayapura have started to discuss its potential management of the LLTT. The mayor has agreed to the proposal and will proceed with the process after visiting Perumda Air Minum Makassar. In the water sector, the RPAM document of PDAM Gowa has been completed while the RPAM of PDAM Jayapura will be finished in October 2023.

Some notable achievements in this PY2 period are presented below:

##### **South Sulawesi:**

##### **Objective I:**

- The Makassar city mayor, the city secretary, and the supervisory board of Perumda Air Minum have agreed for Perumda Air Minum Makassar to manage the Losari domestic

wastewater treatment plant (IPAL Losari) and manage the LLTT program in the city's five subdistricts and the calculated tariff for IPAL Losari.

- Water tariff adjustment calculation for Perumda Air Minum Tirta Panrannuangku of Takalar district has been approved by the district head with Decree No. 375 on July 2023, and has been socialized to stakeholders.
- CSR meeting in Barru district to socialize safely managed sanitation, safely managed drinking water and WRM, which resulted in three potential companies/institutions to approach: Bank BPD, PT PLN Indonesia Power, and BAZNAS. The government through Pokja PKP has prepared and presented the proposal.
- The collaboration with USAID ERAT on Social Inclusion and Public Accountability (SIPA) in Makassar and Barru district to strengthen the Diskominfo office responsible for the SP4N LAPOR! application system for community complaint services, particularly in the sanitation, drinking water, and WRM sectors.

### **Objective 2:**

- The districts of Barru and Takalar have obtained the determination of qualifications for the establishment of UPT PALD by the Organizational Office of South Sulawesi Province. The next stage is the preparation of a draft district head regulation which will then be proposed to the Organizational Office and the Law Office for review and approval.
- The kickoff meeting of the Safely Managed Sanitation Roadmap for South Sulawesi Province was held on September 22, 2023, and attended by 90 participants consisting of the Head of the Public Works Office, Head of Bapelitbangda, and staff from 24 cities/districts. In this event, the data on wastewater conditions and activity plans in the cities/districts were analyzed.
- The Wastewater Division of Perumda Air Minum Makassar has been trained in PDAM customer data collection in five subdistricts. Among a total of 16,000 households, 9,000 are ready to have their septic tank receive desludging services.
- The Gowa district government has committed to building the IPLT by allocating budget for land and the revised DED in September 2023, while the construction will be budgeted in 2024.
- Assisting the preparation of technical and management SOPs for the Drinking Water Division of Perumda Air Minum Makassar city.
- In collaboration with the South Sulawesi Provincial Planning Board Office and PPSP consultant of Balai PPWP, conducted a workshop on monitoring and evaluation tools for sanitation information services called “National Housing, Water and Sanitation Information Services (NAWASIS)” for the provincial Bappeda in four assisted districts and five assisted cities. The local government representative has been able to input EHRA and SSK documents into the NAWASIS application, which be accessed by Bappenas and Pokja PKP.
- The Perumda Air Minum Tirta Jeneberang of Gowa district has completed its RPAM document.
- The GIS team of Perumda Air Minum Tirta Waesai of Barru district has been assisted by a service provider in improving spatial data for pipe networks and customers, which was collected between June and October 31, 2023.

### **Objective 3:**

- The work plan arrangement of Barru district Water Resources Council (Dewan SDA) and Gowa district Watershed Forum (Forum DAS) resulted in the work plans for both forums as part of the local government's efforts to maintain the sustainability of water resources from upstream to downstream.
- Introduction of information system-based water resources management using mWater to Gowa district River School (Community), Gowa district Watershed Forum (Forum DAS), and Gowa district Governments (OPD). The result was an increase in the capacity of participants and increased interest in utilizing mWater in managing water resources in Gowa district, which will be deployed in the next training in PY3.
- In collaboration with PDAM Maros district, conducted a simple study and monitoring of the Tanralili intake, which found that the groundwater level in the area around the intake is higher than the river water (gaining stream river system), and that there are several springs that are the mainstay of the surrounding community during the dry season. In general, the water quality (TDS, DHL, pH) at the Tanralili intake meets the quality standards of (class I) raw water based on PP No. 22 of 2021.

### **Objective 4:**

- Hotspot Selection: two urban villages per district/city have been selected to become the focus of assistance to promote behavior change related to the 5 Pillars of STBM, which are in line with the national program and include reducing stunting in the community.
- Formative research was conducted in Makassar, Jayapura city and Jayapura district.
- Hotspot Selection: two urban villages per district/city have been selected to become the focus of assistance to promote behavior change related to the 5 Pillars of STBM, which are in line with the national program and include reducing stunting in the community.
- Increased understanding regarding GESI among PDAM staff regarding the role of PDAMs in providing drinking water services for the community, including low-income communities (MBR) and female headed families. The activities focused especially on community involvement and access to water sources, customer service, and including GESI issues within the PDAMs.
- Capacity-building for local governments in five districts/cities, especially the health service and community health centers (Pic STBM) and cadres/TOMA in assisted locations regarding participatory assessment and triggering of the 5 Pillars of Urban STBM. This activity was to ensure partners can facilitate the implementation of participatory assessments and inclusive triggering in urban areas, which is different from triggering in rural areas and is usually carried out by the health office and community health centers.
- Integrating WASH/WRM promotional activities including drinking water services and desludging by operators with the communications and information service through radio talk show and podcast activities in Makassar city and Takalar district and online media in five regencies/cities.
- Supporting the implementation of capacity-building for subdistrict governments, sanitarians, and cadres in implementing STBM monitoring, which was carried out by the Makassar city Health Office in a participatory manner. This activity was a replication conducted by the

Makassar Health Office/city Government of the participatory monitoring carried out during the USAID IUWASH PLUS program. This participatory STBM monitoring was carried out in 21 subdistricts which are stunting areas.

- The Pokja PUG in five districts/cities have prepared a two-year Pokja PUG work plan (2023–2024) to become a reference for the government in encouraging the implementation of PUG in each SKPD, through Pokja PUG workshop activities and Pokja PUG coordination meetings in each district/city.
- To encourage the preparation of an inclusive Pokja PKP work plan, synergizing gender issues for the training activity for preparing the work plan, involving representatives of the Pokja PKP from five assisted districts/cities.
- Facilitated PDAM Makassar in preparing and implementing promotion and marketing for wastewater treatment services, including content, targeted print and digital media, and creating a content calendar for the PDAM's public relations team and PAL division.
- Supporting the governments of five assisted districts/cities in preparing activity documents for the 2023 Parahita Ekapraya Award (APE) evaluation. This activity involved referring to activities related to GESI conducted during the 2022 period.

## SOUTH SULAWESI PROVINCE



**Population:**  
9.225.747  
(South Sulawesi in Figures, 2023)



**Current WASH access:**  
Sanitation Access: 100%  
(Health Office)

In South Sulawesi, USAID IUWASH Tangguh works in five districts/cities, Makassar, Maros, Gowa, Takalar, and Barru.



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN PY 2



**\$1.4 million** in total leveraged for several wash projects funded by LG budgets allocations in all assisted districts and cities.



**76 people** were trained in climate change adaptation and sustainable landscape.



**5 regulations** supported the development and signing, i.e.: on the establishment of SP4N LAPOR SOP in Makassar and Barru, formation of the team for drafting the regional regulation on domestic wastewater management in Maros, water tariff in Takalar, and establishment of Pokja PKP in Barru.



**2,262 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.



**23 people** have gained better understanding in gender equality or female empowerment in WASH and WRM.



**121 staff** of local government offices and wash service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies.

### Papua:

#### Objective I:

- Advocate the local government of Jayapura city for PT Air Minum Jayapura to manage domestic wastewater with a focus on desludging through the LLTT program and operating IPLT Koya Koso. The mayor of Jayapura has agreed to the proposal and will follow up with a decree after learning from other PDAMs that already manage domestic wastewater. The UPTD PALD will carry out coaching and mentoring to KPP/KSM IPAL communal settlements/housing in Jayapura city.

## Objective 2:

- Jayapura city and district government have started to prepare the RISPAM document. They are currently collecting primary and secondary data.
- PT AM Jayapura is in phase 3 of RPAM document development, which is Modules 5–7.
- Facilitated a discussion on SPAM Sentani between Bappeda Papua Province, BPPW Papua, BBWS Papua and PT AM Jayapura on the plan to utilize Lake Sentani as a water source. It focused on preparation of readiness criteria documents that will be prepared by Jayapura city Government and PT AM Jayapura. The BPPW's plan for phase I is for the lake to have an estimated discharge of 100 lps to service the Abepura Subdistrict, with preparation beginning in 2024.
- In collaboration with UNICEF, supported the development of an EHRA document. USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided training on mWater application for survey tools.

## Objective 3:

- Preparations for implementing CCVA in Jayapura have begun by collecting data and information from related government offices and universities and currently the scope of work has been completed.
- Start engagement initiative with several companies, such as PT freeport, Bank Indonesia, and other financial institutions for possible collaboration, especially on WRM issues

## Objective 4:

- Hotspot Selection: two urban villages per district/city have been selected to become the focus of assistance to promote behavior change related to the 5 Pillars of STBM, which are in line with the national program and include reducing stunting in the community.
- Formative research was conducted in Jayapura city and Jayapura district.
- The participatory assessments and triggering of the 5 Pillars of STBM and preparation of community activity plans in the selected urban villages were conducted in collaboration with the subdistrict governments, health centers and related regional government partners.
- Capacity-building for local governments in five districts/cities, especially the health service and community health centers (Pic STBM) and cadres/TOMA in assisted locations regarding participatory assessment and triggering of the 5 Pillars of Urban STBM. This activity was to ensure partners can facilitate the implementation of participatory assessments and inclusive triggering in urban areas, which is different from triggering in rural areas and is usually carried out by the health office and community health centers.
- Media workshop in Jayapura city, involving journalists and Diskominfo representatives from the city and district of Jayapura. The objective was for local media to gain an understanding of WASH issues. During the field visits, the forms of collaboration between media, USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the Diskominfo offices to disseminate information and education related to gender responsive drinking water, sanitation, hygiene behavior and natural resource management were discussed.

## PAPUA PROVINCE



### Population:

1.034.956 (Updated Papua in Figures, 2023)



### Current WASH access:

Sanitation Access: 83% (Papua Health Office)

In Papua, USAID IUWASH Tangguh works in Jayapura city and Jayapura district.



## KEY ACHIEVEMENT IN PY 2



**\$468,305** in total leveraged for several wash projects funded by LG budgets allocations in Jayapura city and district.



Jayapura Water Utility **adopts** the national water safety plan MIS.



**48 staff** of local government offices and wash service providers have improved their WASH and WRM skills and competencies.



**638 people** reached through social behavior change campaign, promoting WASH and WRM resilience.



**10 people** have gained better understanding in gender equality or female empowerment in WASH and WRM.

Detailed progress in each district and city is presented the city Updates (Annex 25)

### Lessons Learned and Recommendations:

#### South Sulawesi:

- Advocacy for local governments to allocate budget to WRM should start in February each year.
- The decision on water tariff adjustment for the PDAMs of Barru district and Maros district has been postponed until after the election of the district head next year.
- The selection of assisted locations should be synergized with the Health Service and Public Works Service (for grant programs) to ensure that these two LG offices are involved in all community activities.
- The involvement of Perumda Air Minum in managing domestic wastewater, especially for the LLTT program, to ensure the tariff payment, as the company is already billing for water.
- A simple study based on the declining amount of PDAM raw water at the Tanralili intake found that for future adaptation, the PDAM requires catchment conservation in the form of small weirs to raise the water at the Tanralili intake, as well as infiltration wells that maximize surface runoff water into groundwater to provide a supply for the summer and also raise the groundwater level. The study also found that in the future water should be supplied by a river as the river system in this area is gaining stream. The challenge is that land cover in the form of teak, bamboo, and other trees will need to be reduced to enable

the river to be dredged by people who own the land. This could result in worsening water availability in the area.

- Communication with the Maros district government on the establishment of the Water Resources Council as a coordination forum for water resources management and as one of the requirements for a healthy city. However, the challenge is that there is no clear information regarding the water resources council in the province. The council once existed but it is unclear whether it is still active or not. A significant information search and new approach is needed to accelerate the formation of the Water Resources Council, or it can be replaced with a Watershed Forum or a revision of the PKP Working Group to include the Water Resources section.

#### **Papua:**

- The challenge in implementing the LLTT program is the mechanism for paying desludging fees in installments, which needs to be integrated with the PDAM customer payment system. Meanwhile, non-PDAM customers need a financial institution.
- The availability of PDAM raw water sources is an obstacle in efforts to increase access to drinking water services, so there is a need to increase the capacity of raw water sources or add new raw water sources. On the other hand, the new raw water source identified is in a nature reserve area, so it requires a special approach to relevant stakeholders.

#### **PY2 Q4 Key Activities**

- The Makassar mayor and city secretary and Perumda Air Minum and Public Works Office have finally approved the tariff calculation for IPAL Losari and agreed that Perumda Air Minum will manage the IPAL Losari operation.
- Implementation of participatory assessment and triggering of the 5 Pillars of STBM and community meeting in communities across seven districts/cities.
- Raising awareness of GESI at the Pokja PKP preparation training, to encourage gender integrated Pokja PKP work plans.
- Facilitated PDAM Makassar in developing a plan and implementation of promotion and marketing of wastewater treatment services.
- Pokja PUG meeting to finalize the Pokja PUG work plan in five assisted districts/cities and ensure the implementation and completeness of seven PUG prerequisites.
- The development of the RPAM document of Perumda Air Minum Tirta Jeneberang Gowa district was completed at the end of September and the final report will be submitted in October 2023.
- Up to September 2023, the progress of GIS assistance in PDAM Barru district is digitizing the pipe network and improving the coordinates of IKK Mankoso and IKK Palanro customers. The work targeted for completion by October 2023 is to complete customer coordination improvements for IKK Mangkoso and IKK Palangga, as well as carrying out a QGIS-EPANET analysis pilot project for the IKK Mangkoso and IKK Palanro pipe networks.
- Drafted the work plans of Barru district Water Resources Council (Dewan SDA) and Gowa district Watershed Forum (Forum DAS) as part of the local government's efforts to maintain the sustainability of water resources from upstream to downstream.



- Capacity-building and increased local community and government interest in mWater training in Gowa district, introduction of information system-based water resources management using mWater to Gowa district River School (Community), Gowa district Watershed Forum (Forum DAS), and Gowa district Governments (OPD). The result was an increase in the capacity of participants and increased interest in utilizing mWater in managing water resources in Gowa district, which will be deployed in the next training in PY3.
- Training for Phase 3 of the PT AM Jayapura RPAM, covering Modules 5–7, including the preparation plan for system improvement in the RPAM study area.
- SIM RPAM training at PT AM Jayapura, which was a continuation of the previous UWS Workshop in Jakarta with the Director General of Drinking Water of the MPWH, together with the SIM RPAM implementation consultant. The focus of this training was to digitize RPAM data for integration into the PDAM's system. PT AM Jayapura has implemented up to SIM RPAM Module 2.
- Facilitated a joint workshop with Bappeda Papua Province, BPPW Papua, BBWS Papua and PT AM Jayapura on utilizing Lake Sentani as a raw water source.
- Supported 2023 EHRA study for Jayapura district.
- Supported the development of SSK document of Jayapura city.
- Meeting with Jayapura mayor, Public Works Office, Planning Board Office and PT Air Minum Jayapura on the management of domestic wastewater in Jayapura. The mayor has agreed to involve PT AIR Minum in managing the domestic wastewater.
- Advocating the Jayapura district government to receive the sanitation grant in 2024.
- USAID IUWASH Tangguh were involved as a member of Pokja 5 in the development of the South Sulawesi Province RPJPD.

### **Next Quarter Plan**

- Finalization of RKM documents from 16 community hotspots.
- Identification and selection of WASH replication hotspots in seven cities/districts.
- Identification and selection of WRM sites in one or two districts and conduct participatory assessment at WRM sites.
- Sanitarian meetings in seven districts to share the HWWS Baseline results and discussion on HWWS promotion plan.
- Capacity-building of gender focal points from OPD in WASH/WRM sector in relation to GAP and GBS development in five districts of South Sulawesi.
- Hearing and discussion on the involvement of PKK in Gowa district, Maros district and Barru district in the implementation of participatory assessment and triggering, WASH/WRM promotion and participatory monitoring.
- Hearing with the Chairperson of Darmawanita Barru district and Jayapura district regarding the promotion and education activities on scheduled desludging for civil servants.
- Encouraging the acceleration of PUG decree documents and PUG regulations in Jayapura district.

- Support the Ministry of Health in training on STBM e-money completion for SSROs (funded by GOI).
- Facilitate Perumda Air Minum Takalar to socialize the calculated tariff adjustments to stakeholders.
- Advocacy to local governments for the allocation of 2024 APBD funds for WASH/WRM.
- Finalization of the RPAM document of Perumda Air Minum Tirta Jeneberang Gowa district and support the RPAM team in compiling the documents for other SPAM systems.
- Conduct mentoring activities for the GIS team of Perumda Air Minum Barru district to complete the spatial data of the pipeline network and customers, as well as the pilot project analysis of the IKK Mangkoso and the customers pipeline networks using QGIS-EPANET.
- Continuing training and assistance activities in RPAM documents preparation for Modules 7–11 of PT Air Minum Jayapura.
- Support for preparation of feasibility study and DED for WTP Bantimurung upgrading by service providers. For physical financing of WTP upgrading, there has been a budget commitment from the district APBD of Rp. 5 billion in 2024.
- Support for accelerating the formation of the management institution of SPAM Regional Mamminasata through assistance in finalizing institutional academic studies and preparing SOPs for WTP management.
- Continue assisting the Perumda Air Minum Makassar city to implement the MIS, SOPs and LLTT.
- Finalization of UPT PALD establishment in Takalar District and Barru district.
- Continue to assist PT Air Minum Jayapura to manage the LLTT in Jayapura.
- Conduct Godex, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD tracking workshop for regional SSRO in Papua.
- CCVA in Jeneberang Watershed running into field activity.
- Preparation of CCVA study of Barru district in Batubessi intake of PDAM.
- Collaboration with the PDAMs of Barru and Makassar in the preparation of water balance calculation document.
- FGDs on the selection of the action focus of the Gowa Watershed Forum.
- Training on NRW for PT AM Jayapura RobongHolo Nanwani.
- Training on RPAM Modules 8–11 for PT AM Jayapura RobongHolo Nanwani.
- Business plan review and training for PT AM Jayapura RobongHolo Nanwani.
- Workshop/FGD for CSR stakeholders in Jayapura city.
- CCVA in Kampwolker River, Sentani Lake.
- Assistance in the preparation of a Decree on the Determination of Domestic Wastewater Management by PT. Air Minum Air minum Jayapura.

## 5. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

### 5.1. INTRODUCTION

The second year of project implementation saw full-speed project operation as the project team completed development of the first Annual Work Plan (*Rencana Kegiatan Tahunan/RKT*) in all 38 assisted cities and districts across 10 provinces of Indonesia. Representatives from local government partners, USAID IUWASH Tangguh, and the national government signed the RKT. The team rolled out activities at both the city and district levels, collaborating with all partners in the WASH and WRM sectors across various levels of governance. Given the extensive scope of activities during the year, a robust program management system becomes crucial for ensuring smooth project implementation at all levels. At this juncture, program management critically supports the project's overall success.

Such success includes both achieving quantitative results and maintaining the quality of project activities. The technical team relies on program management support to meet the goals set for PY2, while also maintaining compliance with regulations from USAID, the Government of Indonesia (GOI), and DAI HO.

Program management encompasses various operational aspects, including establishing a strong infrastructure composed of personnel, offices, and equipment. USAID IUWASH Tangguh also implements support systems for human resource management, project finances, communications and information technology, planning, and overall project management. The following sub-sections of this chapter will cover these topics:

- **Section 5.2. Program Management and Coordination:** This section covers progresses of several topics such as general program management, internal coordination, and external coordination. Under the general program management includes personnel, security, staff training, technical support system, and administrative system and tools
- **Section 5.3. Program Communication.** This section covers progress and updates of project communication activities and during this period
- **Section 5.4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL).** This section covers the progress of the activity related to the MEL activities
- **Section 5.5. Environmental Compliance.** This section covers the progress made on the environmental compliance

### 5.2. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

To achieve the project's objectives, the project team cannot operate in isolation. Externally, extensive collaboration with project partners is essential. Internally, strong collaboration between regional and national teams is equally important. In this context, the regional teams effectively communicate all progress and results to their national counterparts, enabling the national team to disseminate this information widely.

## 5.2.1. GENERAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

USAID IUWASH Tangguh regularly undertakes a wide range of activities to ensure that staff are well-prepared to keep pace with the rigors of project implementation, while at the same time remaining vigilant and compliant regarding governing rules and regulations. Those activities of note during this quarter period included:

**A. Personnel:** As of the end of PY2 (September 30, 2023), USAID IUWASH Tangguh has hired 160 staff members, comprising 100 males and 60 females. This number represents 95% of the planned recruitment stated in the project budget realignment, with 160 out of 169 staff positions filled. The team will fill the remaining positions as needed. The hiring process includes public advertisement of all positions, and a panel of three to five managers interviews the shortlisted candidates.

The staff includes 92 technical members (60 males and 32 females) and 68 operations members (41 males and 27 females). In adherence to USAID and DAI policies, the program practices non-discrimination in all personnel and other matters. The gender balance among program staff reflects the quality of available staff in Indonesia and is not a matter of gender preference.

As outlined in the PY2 Annual Work Plan, USAID IUWASH Tangguh employs a "Matrix Management" approach to ensure clarity in terms of roles, responsibilities, and crucially, lines of communication and reporting. Due to the evolving nature of staffing and programming needs, the project regularly updates its "Matrix Management" chart and reports the changes to the COR and ACOR.

**B. Security:** During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh encountered no significant security issues. Nonetheless, DAI Global LLC continues to prioritize the security of its personnel. As a result, all DAI projects operating in Indonesia adhere to these considerations. The security-related events that did occur in PY2 were limited to several protests in Jakarta. These events served mainly as a point of awareness for staff commuting between home and the office. Although the security conditions this year have been generally conducive, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborates with other DAI projects in Indonesia, receiving support from the DAI Office of Global Security to monitor conditions based on the Country Security Plan. As per the protocols outlined in the plan, if a security issue arises, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will coordinate with USAID, other DAI projects, and additional USAID initiatives to monitor and adapt to potential threats like natural disasters, crime, and terrorism across its operational landscape. Communication about these matters occurs through a WhatsApp Group platform, and senior managers take on the responsibility of reporting security-related conditions. USAID IUWASH Tangguh has designated a "Person in Charge" (or "Security PIC") for security matters at each office at the national levels. This Security PIC closely coordinates with both the USAID IUWASH Tangguh COR and the DAI Office of Global Security. The Deputy Chief of Party-Operation serves as the project's Security PIC for USAID IUWASH Tangguh.

**C. Staff Training:** After ramping up project implementation across all 38 assisted cities and districts, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team carried out internal staff training focused on both operational and technical aspects. The goal of this internal training was to enhance the team's understanding of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh project scope and to ensure compliance with the high operational standards required. Details of the staff training conducted in PY2 are as follows:

<b>Training</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	<b>Description</b>
Administrative Training	Q-I	All operation team from national and regional offices	DCOP- Operation and MEL Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual training</li> <li>• Topic: office operation, finance, procurement and standard &amp; policies of service and transportation fees for training or workshop participants; and digital attendance</li> </ul>
Ethics Training	QI	All staff at national and regional offices	COP and DCOPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandatory annual training</li> <li>• Embedded in monthly regional meeting and combined with the socialization of the health insurance plan</li> </ul>
TAMIS Pro Training	QI	Technical and operation teams	DCOP- Operation and Administrative/ Finance Manager	The use of the TAMIS Pro module for various administrative support activities such as procurement, HR, and other office operation activities
Fire Management Training	QI	5 persons of USAID IUWASH Tangguh Jakarta Office	Mayapada Building Team	Improved a better understanding and experience on how to handle fire accidents in the building, including procedures for security in case of a fire incident in the building
MEL Training	QI	MEL regional team	MEL Manager and Obj 3 Lead	Improved a better understanding of WRM-related indicators
Governance and Financing Training	Q2	Objective 1 Regional Team	Objective 1 National Team	better understanding on the program frameworks under Objective 1, specifically for the local government financing and regulation support to improve WASH/WRM services
Training on Participatory Assessment and Triggering	Q2	Objective 4 Regional Team	Objective 4 National Team	The training aimed to refresh on better understanding of participatory assessment and triggering approach that suitable for USAID IUWASH Tangguh
Training on PPRG)	Q2	Objective 4 Regional Team	Objective 4 National Team	Improved better understanding on how to facilitate LG institutions to conduct PPRG
Urban Water Supply and MIS of Water Security Plan Training	Q2	Objective 2a Regional Team	Objective 2a National Team	Building the strong understanding of staff on the program framework on Urban water sector and development of MIS for Water safety Plan
Communication and Outreach Training	Q4	Regional Communication and Outreach Specialist	National Communication & Outreach Team	Improved better understanding on program framework on communication and outreach for USAID IUWASH Tangguh, branding

Training	Time	Participants	Facilitator	Description
				and marking, writing exercise and photo taking

**D. Technical Support System:** Throughout PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has continued to utilize a national-regional support mechanism. This mechanism primarily focuses on strengthening the technical aspects of project implementation, especially in enhancing the implementation of technical frameworks designed by the Technical Team across all objectives. Importantly, this national-regional support mechanism aims to maintain the quality of field-level project activities. Technical support occurs through various types of activities, including the development or refinement of Statements of Work (SOWs) for different project activities, field monitoring at the regional level, facilitating the engagement process with diverse types of partners, and overseeing information, administrative, and financial management. By providing this level of support, the mechanism aids regional teams in addressing challenges encountered during project implementation.

**E. TAMIS:** The USAID IUWASH Tangguh team operates the TAMIS (Technical and Administrative Management Information System), which is a web-enabled system designed by DAI. The support of TAMIS development of USAID IUWASH Tangguh was done by Ms. Tanja Lumba from DAI's Home Office in Manila, the Philippines. The achievement of TAMIS related activities during PY2 as follow:

- a. Assuring the full operation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh TAMIS for all modules (technical and administration) including TAMIS Pro.
- b. Adding the indicator (IT 3-7) under MEL Module
- c. Adjustment of training module.

### 5.2.2. INTERNAL COORDINATION

USAID IUWASH Tangguh operates in 38 assisted cities and districts across 10 provinces, managed by five regional offices and one national office. The operation is complex not only geographically but also sectorally, as it integrates the WASH and WRM sectors. Programmatically, USAID IUWASH Tangguh encompasses cross-cutting topics such as governance, financing, social behavior changes, and GESI (Gender Equality and Social Inclusion). To achieve project targets, strong internal coordination is essential. Such coordination serves as a vital tool for the Management Team in promptly resolving issues and overcoming constraints. Several types of internal coordination support the activities of USAID IUWASH Tangguh, including coordination with the USAID/Indonesia team and the DAI HO Backstop. Notable examples include:

- **Bi-weekly Meetings with USAID:** This meeting serves as a joint management platform between the USAID Indonesia and USAID IUWASH Tangguh Management Teams. It includes participation from USAID IUWASH Tangguh's senior management team, consisting of the Chief of Party (COP) and Deputy Chiefs of Party (DCOPs), as well as USAID's Contracting Officer's Representative/Alternate Contracting Officer's Representative (COR/ACOR). These meetings occur bi-weekly to review and reach consensus on a broad range of programmatic and administrative issues affecting the project. Throughout the quarter, meetings have taken place in both in-person and virtual formats, depending on the circumstances of both parties.

- **Internal Coordination Meetings:** In addition to the above, the program regularly conducts:
  - **Weekly Monday Meeting:** The meeting continues in a hybrid format, with Regional Managers outside the Jakarta office connecting via Microsoft Teams, while all senior managers based in Jakarta participate in person. Attendees include senior managers from both technical and operational backgrounds, and they review ongoing or emerging issues, key planned activities, and areas requiring follow-up. If an Objective Lead is unable to attend, a member of their objective team represents them. The primary issues discussed this quarter focused on coordinating technical problems that needed support from the National Team for resolution. The Management Team utilizes this meeting to ensure integration among objectives and to involve the National Counterpart. Following the Senior Managers' Monday Meeting, each Objective Lead conducts an internal coordination meeting with their objective team members from all regional offices to further explore the issues raised during the Senior Managers' Meeting.
  - **Regional Staff Meetings:** These meetings continued throughout the quarter, focusing on evaluating the PY2 RKT (Annual Work Plan) developed for the 38 assisted cities and districts. Regional Managers collaborated with their regional staff to discuss the evaluation process for implementing the PY2 RKT, in conjunction with Local Government (LG) partners, and to set the schedule for RKT evaluation workshops. Regular topics like reviewing achievements, work plan implementation, and activity coordination at the city/district level were also addressed. Given that some Regional Offices have satellite locations, meeting formats varied—sometimes in-person, hybrid, or virtual—depending on the situation each month. The South Sulawesi Regional Office maintained its schedule of bi-monthly in-person regional meetings, involving staff from both the South Sulawesi and Papua provinces. The East Java and WJDT Regional Offices held in-person Regional Meetings on a case-by-case basis, contingent on project implementation conditions in their respective regions. Meanwhile, Central Java and North Sumatra Regional Offices consistently held regular in-person meetings.
  - **Quarterly Program Reviews:** In PY2, this meeting was held regularly with the DAI home office Project Management Unit (PMU) to ensure that the program was making adequate progress. The aim was to keep all parties involved in project management informed about critical issues, including deliverables, staffing, finance, and relations with clients and counterparts. During PY2, these meetings took place in October 2022, January 2023, and April 2023. For the last quarter of PY2, a meeting was scheduled for October 2023.
  - **Regional Managers' Meeting:** During the PY2 project implementation, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh management were able to conduct the Regional Managers' Meeting three times in October 2022, March 2023, and June 2023. These meeting were attended by Regional Managers, Objective Leads, Communication Manager, and MEL Manager. The meeting was facilitated by the COP and DCOPs, with Ms. Trigeany Linggoatmodjo and Ms. Endah Shofiani, USAID IUWASH Tangguh COR and ACOR, also in attendance. Below is detailed focus of the meeting.

Meeting Period	Venue	Date	Topic Discussed
Q-1 RMs' Coordination Meeting	Jakarta Office	13-14 Oct 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional update</li> <li>• Strengthening objectives' framework program</li> <li>• MEL indicators</li> </ul>

Meeting Period	Venue	Date	Topic Discussed
Q-2 RMs' Coordination Meeting	Solo Office	13-15 March 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional and technical update</li> <li>• MEL and communication update</li> <li>• Update on RKT implementation</li> </ul>
Q3 RMs' Coordination Meeting	Jakarta Office	5 – 6 June 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PY2 RKT Evaluation</li> <li>• PY3 RKT and AWP development</li> </ul>

### 5.2.3. EXTERNAL COORDINATION

**USAID IUWASH Tangguh GOI Technical Team Coordination Meeting.** The coordination meeting with GOI counterpart was done through the Technical Team Coordination Meeting and Echelon-2 Meeting. In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted two Technical Coordination Meetings and one Echelon-2 Meeting. The Technical Team Meeting were done in October 2022 and April 2023. The meeting conducted in October 2023 was focused on presentation of PY2 Annual Work Plan to get approval from the Technical Team to this work plan. The Coordination Meeting in April aimed to share progress and update of the activities of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. The Echelon-2 meeting was conducted by USAID IUWASH Tangguh program on September 21, 2023. This meeting gathered representatives from Indonesian government agencies Bappenas, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Home Affairs, USAID, and IUWASH Tangguh staff. During the meeting, the IUWASH Tangguh team presented progress updates and results achieved in PY2 across all program objectives. Discussion focused on priorities for PY3 work planning, including providing hands-on assistance for regional piped water systems, developing septage management models, supporting new policies and regulations, building local government capacity for WASH services, and ensuring continued coordination. IUWASH Tangguh agreed to collaborate with each technical ministry to finalize PY3 activities based on their specific guidance and recommendations from the meeting. Bappenas and USAID affirmed consensus on moving forward with the PY3 Work Plan given the productive discussion and agreement between IUWASH Tangguh and its government counterparts.

In addition to this coordination meeting, USAID IUWASH Tangguh Team conducted specific coordination meeting to discuss specific topics related to specific program. During PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh team held a consultation meeting to discuss in accelerating the program activities in DKI Jakarta province as we found that the USAID IUWASH Tangguh activities received lower support from the LG of DKI Jakarta province.

**Berita Acara Serah Terima (BAST):** The BAST process was discussed during the USAID IUWASH Tangguh PY2 Technical Team meeting on September 21, 2023. Regarding BAST, the Ministry of Home Affairs noted ongoing issues with pending signatures for USAID IUWASH PLUS grant reporting that need resolution. Bappenas confirmed agreement on proposed BAST activities under Objectives 3 and 4 in the PY3 Work Plan. However, Bappenas requested further discussion on IUWASH Tangguh's proposed PSDA activities under the BAST process. Overall, while progress was noted on alignment for the BAST process, some issues remain needing follow-up. The Ministry of Home Affairs requires resolution of pending USAID IUWASH PLUS grant reporting signatures. Additionally, Bappenas seeks more discussion on IUWASH Tangguh's proposed PSDA activities within the BAST mechanism going forward into PY3. The report of BAST for PY2 will be submitted in first quarter of PY3.



#### 5.2.4. SUBCONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT:

To support the implementation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh, DAI Global LLC was supported by two sub-contractors i.e., Planet Partnership and Solstice Institute. These subcontractors play specific roles in the implementation of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh project. Planet Partnership support in the area of financing related program and Solstice Institute support in implementation of development program using mobile-based equipment using mWater Application. As part of the management strategy, the performance and work of subcontractors fall under the main responsibility of the Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP)-Technical. The DCOP-Technical, together with relevant Objective Leads, holds regular meetings with the small business subcontractors, Planet Partnerships, and Solstice Institute LLC, to ensure the achievement of project targets for this quarter. During these regular meetings, several issues are discussed, including management solutions, and ensuring compliance with labor and safety standards of the subcontractors' LTTA. Below is the detailed progress made by the sub-contractors during PY2.

##### **Planet Partnerships**

- Planet Partnerships made significant strides in Year 2 of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh project across key program areas including WASH/WRM finance, contributions to governance activities, and exploring potential private sector partnerships. Long term staff and short-term consultants developed critical tools to identify investment opportunities, conducted comprehensive studies to engage the private sector in domestic wastewater management, and initiated innovative strategies for financing ecosystem conservation.
- Working with Objective 1, PP staff contributed to governance and financing, the team developed critical tools including a Performance Matrix, Utility Questionnaire, Funding Flows Analysis, Investment Development Plan, and Pipeline Evaluation Toolkit. The team piloted these tools in Solo, Medan, and Pontianak compiled the results into a comprehensive capstone report. A digital project submission questionnaire was introduced, leading to the receipt of 122 projects valued at over \$1 billion from 48 agencies. The team evaluated the top 20 projects and selected for further strategic advisory support. This objective also saw collaboration on the Indonesia Impact Fund with Mandiri Capital Indonesia as well as the establishment of the Investor and Industry Network connecting over 60 relevant stakeholders.
- For Objective 2 on expanding sanitation services, PP supported a detailed study on increasing private sector involvement in domestic wastewater management. This included an extensive literature review to identify regulatory and implementation gaps, an assessment of financing schemes such as PPPs and blended finance models, and benchmarking of successful public-service enterprises in wastewater management domestically and globally.
- Within Objective 3, focused on water resource management, the team researched financing strategies centered on payment for ecosystem services aimed at supporting conservation efforts. A comprehensive literature review informed the development of a Biophysical Profile defining the scope for potential PES transactions in West Kalimantan. Workshops were also held to set the foundation for future conservation collaborations and financing programs.
- In PY3, the team aims to refine project screening processes, improve coordination, and streamline partnership negotiations to further advance the WASH sector in Indonesia.

##### **Solstice**

- In PY2, Solstice Institute focused on setting up the digital infrastructure to support monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities. They worked closely as part of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team to create digital versions of the performance indices for water services, governance, and sanitation. Solstice also supported the development of data collection tools and analysis dashboards for the Handwashing with Soap survey that gathered responses from over 13,000 households. To facilitate geographical analysis, Solstice updated administrative boundary maps of Indonesia down to the village level.
- Solstice also laid the groundwork for new digital tools to improve water utility operations. Solstice conducted site visits and worked with utility staff to define requirements for asset management, water quality monitoring, and water quantity monitoring tools. Solstice upgraded the underlying database architecture and began developing a simplified user interface for the new tools. The Solstice team also established a project data site to track indicators and created dashboards to visualize progress. Through their technical expertise and close collaboration, Solstice made significant contributions in PY2 to establish the systems and tools needed to monitor impact and provide actionable data to improve service delivery.

### 5.3. PROJECT COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

In PY2, the project developed and produced several Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials and channels for information sharing and dissemination. Project communication activity progress in this regard includes the following:

#### 1. Branding Strategy and Marking Plan development:

The project has effectively enforced USAID branding guidelines on all communications and outreach products before they are publicly disseminated. The project has also ensured that all communications products meet appropriate quality control standards and requirements of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh Communications Strategy. Adhering to the USAID Branding and Marking Plans helps to ensure that beneficiaries know that the assistance provided to them comes from the American people.

#### 2. Digital communication channels development and maintenance:

The progress in PY2 is as follows:

- a. Website redevelopment and maintenance: USAID IUWASH Tangguh completed the website redevelopment process in December 2022 and continued with routine maintenance. USAID IUWASH Tangguh recently conducted a security risk scan in response to the latest review by the USAID Website Governance Board to ensure the website follows USAID requirements. The latest scanning result showed low security risk and we anticipate that the project's website will be approved in PY3. We plan to conduct the security risk scan bi-monthly and take immediate response to any threats found from the scanning.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh continues to provide the site with fresh images, documents, and stories and cross-promote its content on the project's social media platforms. Based on Google Analytics, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh website received a total of 9,900 visitors in PY2 and 5,200 visitors during PY2 Q4.

- b. E-newsletter: USAID IUWASH Tangguh published three editions of the quarterly e-newsletter — No.1 to No. 3 editions. The digital periodical is published in Indonesian and

English and is available through the project's website, <https://iuwashtangguh.or.id/sumber-pustaka/buletin-elektronik/>

USAID IUWASH Tangguh leveraged the project's social media platforms to distribute the link to the newsletter and optimized emails and WhatsApp groups to directly reach audiences within the project's central government partners, regional governments and agencies, donors, the private sector, local civil society organizations, academia, and other individuals.

- c. Social media updates: Instagram remains USAID IUWASH Tangguh's fastest growing social media platform. During the reporting period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh observed a significant increase in the number of followers of the project's social media accounts. The communications and outreach team provided continuous social media promotion of all events—trainings, workshops, seminars, and talk shows—under the project's four objectives and five regions. USAID IUWASH Tangguh achieved this growth by actively participating in several successful offline and online collaborative events that coincided with international and national commemorative days. These events included those that the project celebrated in support of national programs with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and the Pontianak city Health Agency:
- a. Global Hand Washing Day, October 15
  - b. National Health Day, November 12
  - c. World Toilet Day, November 19
  - d. World Water Day, March 22
  - e. World Health Day, April 7
  - f. Earth Day, April 22
  - g. World Environment Day, June 5
  - h. National Rivers Day, July 27
  - i. World Water Week, August 20–24
  - j. Rakornas Community Based Total Sanitation (STBM), September 11–14, 2023
  - k. World Rivers Day, last week of September 27

- 3. Digital media production:** The communication team supported several digital media productions. The communication team in collaboration with the MEL team produced 27 internal podcasts for learning with a range of 33 to 80 people joining at any given time. For external audiences, USAID IUWASH Tangguh participated in 11 podcasts, webinars, and took part in the development of a feature video. The activities were the result of various collaboration with the districts and cities, which garnered a total of 9,034 viewership. Some of these digital media productions include:
- A feature video that follows a local champion in Pontianak city. Titled “*Meraih Mimpi Menjaga Kualitas Air Minum*” (Fulfilling the Dream of Maintaining the Quality of Drinking Water), available on the project's YouTube channel.
  - A series of live radio talk shows with state-owned Radio Deli Serdang, in North Sumatra, held from March to July 2023
  - Podcast *Rabu Belajar* with the Government of DKI Jakarta Province on April 5, 2023
  - Collaboration with West Java's iNews Talk for World Water Day, March 21, 2023
  - Podcasts in partnership with Radio Suara Gresik, East Java. Discussion related to stunting and clean drinking water services. Two sessions in August and September 2023

- Series of podcasts and talk shows on WASH issues from April to June 2023. The series was hosted in partnership with the Makassar Communication and Information Agency (Diskominfo), with Takalar TV in Takalar district, and with Makassar’s Suara Celebes FM.
4. **IEC products and stories:** USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed 18 stories from the field to showcase its outcomes and impacts in various areas. Additionally, the project published 30 news items highlighting various activities on its website. Stories from the field covers the following topics:
- Local Champion Helps Revitalize Septage Treatment Plant Through Improved Policies and Professionalism
  - Rossy Armayani Arman’s Family Values Promote Better Hygiene Practices for Citizens in Binjai
  - Mulyo Widodo: The Driver Behind Sanitation Access Improvements in Sragen
  - A Hope for Better Drinking Water Access in Kapuas Riverbank
  - Partnerships to Boost Urban Water Grant Promotion in Pontianak city
  - Safely Managed Sanitation Facility, A Hope for a Healthier and Convenient Life
  - Water Utility in Malang city Gets Ready to Manage Domestic Wastewater
  - Widarningsih: A Water and Sanitation Champion from Kubu Raya
  - This Family in Parit Tokaya Starts Switching from Peat Water to PDAM
5. **GlobalWaters—Embarking on a River to Resilience: How USAID is Advancing Water Safety Planning in Indonesia.** For USAID’s GlobalWaters blog, USAID IUWASH Tangguh submitted an inspiring story about Robby Saputra, who works for the water quality testing unit of the public water utility in Pontianak city, the capital of West Kalimantan Province. Robby Saputra’s journey from a remote village in West Kalimantan to becoming a change agent in the Pontianak Water Utility highlights the persistent challenges faced by communities in accessing clean and safe water.
6. **Project reports and deliverables development support:** USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the layout and finalization of project reports and deliverables, including Quarterly Progress Reports 3 to 6, the Annual Progress Report for PY2, and the development of 45 weekly highlights.
- Details of the communication products and metrics in PY2 can be seen in Exhibit 57.
7. **Regional/national events support:** USAID IUWASH Tangguh contributed to the success of the project’s national and regional activities. This included:
- Joint monitoring and evaluation of USAID Projects in South Sulawesi (December 6, 2022). The communication team supported the video presentation.
  - FORKALIM National Conference and Seminar (March 8 to 9, 2023), during which the Communication team assisted the Sanitation team to run the hybrid event and prepare fact sheets on safely managed sanitation.
  - The 2023 World Water Day in Malang from March 18 to 19, 2023. The Communication team assisted the development of promotional materials and photo documentation.
  - Media focus group discussion on July 5, 2023, in Jakarta, during which the Communication team presented an overview of USAID IUWASH Tangguh and provided photo documentation support.

- From September 11 to 14, 2023, the Communication team supported the Water and Sanitation National Coordination Meeting in Jakarta with the development of promotional materials and photo documentation.

More outreach activities are linked to Task 4.1 (details are presented in Annex 21)

## 8. Capacity-Building in Communications and Outreach

From August 28 to 30, 2023, the Communications and Outreach national team hosted a three-day induction workshop for five regional communications and outreach specialists (COSs). The workshop combined classroom sessions with field-based training and shared critical knowledge, lesson learned, and best practices related to practical communications and outreach approaches. These approaches improved the COS' knowledge and skills in story writing, conducting interviews, understanding audiences, photography, social media, working with the media, work planning, and monitoring and evaluation, among other important subjects.

**Exhibit 62. Communication Tools and Metrics in PY2**

Communication Product/Tool	Description	Measurement
Press releases, press conferences, and media interviews. (Under Objective 4 – link to task 4.2.2)	<p>The team ensured that program results are shared with the media to promote understanding, and influence decision makers and relevant stakeholders on WASH and WRM sector issues and the development agenda.</p> <p>This included issuing press releases and conducting press conferences prior to major activities, events, and media site visits to successful program sites in the target cities and districts. During PY2, IUSAID IUWASH Tangguh developed three documents.</p> <p>During the reporting period, 58 offline and online media channels published 631 articles related to WASH and WRM. The most frequently raised topics are multi-stakeholder collaboration to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation, the GOI's support toward the WASH and WRM sectors, and community participation to educate and promote the importance of WASH and WRM.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Press release and media factsheets related to WASH and WRM</li> <li>• Number of media platforms and articles published.</li> </ul>
Site visits	<p>Organized seven high-level visits attended by senior USAID members, United States Government offices, GOI partner institutions, and the private sector (a total of 19 visits in PY2, including three visits in this quarter):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID Indonesia Mission Director visited Kubu Raya to witness the collaboration between USAID IUWASH Tangguh and USAID SEGAR in water resource management and landscape conservation (August 1, 2023)</li> </ul>	Number of VIP site visits organized and conducted

## Exhibit 62. Communication Tools and Metrics in PY2

Communication Product/Tool	Description	Measurement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID Assistant Administrator and USAID Indonesia Mission Director visited Makassar to witness the community’s WASH condition and USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s works (July 21, 2023)</li> <li>• Bappenas Deputy and USAID Indonesia Mission Director participated in the launch of CSR for desludging service and observed the Hydrodoser at a communal SPAM in Magelang (July 7, 2023)</li> <li>• During the reporting period, no organized media visits to project sites were conducted (Under Objective 4 – link to task 4.2.2)</li> </ul>	
E-newsletter	Published three e-newsletters and distributed them on the USAID IUWASH Tangguh website and through emails and WhatsApp groups.	<p>The three e-newsletter metrics as of September 30, 2023 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of subscribers: 646</li> <li>• Page views: 5715</li> </ul>
Success stories and beneficiary testimonials	The program produced 18 stories, 17 of which were published on the USAID IUWASH Tangguh website, in e-newsletters, and in periodical reports, including one for USAID’s blog, GlobalWaters. Around 30 news items highlighting various activities were published on the website.	<p>As of September 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of views of the stories and news items on the website: 1,413</li> <li>• Number of visitors accessing the stories and news on the website: 1,192</li> </ul>
Professional photography and video	Developed and published a 6-minute feature video that follows a local champion in Pontianak city. The video is available on the project’s YouTube channel.	Number of video views in YouTube: ranged between 58 and 143.
Program website	The program website is accessible to the public and continues to be updated with fresh images, documents, and stories and cross-promote its content on the project’s social media platforms. The website has a low security risk, and the project is waiting for the USAID Website Governance Board approval. We anticipate that the website will be approved in PY3. The program website has been active, while we are waiting for approval from USAID. We also conduct regular maintenance to ensure the website is secured and follows USAID standard. The website is currently being redeveloped which is expected to be completed in the next quarter.	<p>The website metrics as of September 30, 2023, are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of unique visitors: 5,159</li> <li>• Page views: 15,600</li> </ul>
USAID and external websites	Developed a feature story on river resilience and water safety planning for USAID’s online blog, GlobalWaters. The story has been cleared by USAID and is awaiting publication.	<p>Number of blog posts accepted: N/A</p> <p>Number of blog views: N/A</p>
Social media (Activity under Objective 4 – link to task 4.2.2)	USAID IUWASH Tangguh will develop and disseminate materials and key messages via social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube to raise awareness among	<p>As of September 2022: (July 2022–June 2023)</p> <p><b>Instagram:</b> Following: 676 Followers: 3343</p> <p><b>Twitter:</b> Followers: 4071</p>

**Exhibit 62. Communication Tools and Metrics in PY2**

Communication Product/Tool	Description	Measurement	
	key stakeholders. USAID guidance regarding social media is closely adhered to.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male: 54%</li> <li>• Female: 45%</li> </ul> Average profile Reach: 9394	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male: 62%</li> <li>• Female: 38%</li> </ul> Following: 1067 Impressions: 8200
		<b>Facebook:</b> Fans/Likes: 5901 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male: 72%</li> <li>• Female: 28%</li> </ul> Total Follows: 6082	<b>YouTube:</b> Subscribers: 2,948 Gender: Male 75% Female 25% Watch Time: NA min Views: 54,971 Average Views Duration: 3:47 Impressions: 702,702
Other public communication materials, i.e., fact sheets, posters, banners, research, studies, PSAs, videos, webcasts	The Communications team produced a variety of products in PY2. It developed 31 regional and programmatic info sheets, 17 roll up banners, and six SBC materials. The communication team also designed a portable backwall, desks, goodie bags, and notebooks to support the National Water and Sanitation Conference in September 2023.	The products were distributed to national and local government partners, private sector members, community members participating in USAID, other USG members, and at GOI visits and national conferences such as the National Water and Sanitation Conference and Forkalim National Conference.	
Events, e.g., meetings, trainings, workshops, exhibitions (Under Objective 4 – link to task 4.2.2)	The Communications and Outreach team hosted a three-day induction workshop for COS in Magelang city from August 28 to 30, 2023. The Program held events to publicize activities and accomplishments.	Number of participants: 5 regional communications and outreach specialists	

The program communication activities planned for the **next quarter** are as follows:

- Continue to maintain and update the website, ensure low security risk for USAID compliance, and gain approval from the USAID Website Governance Board
- Develop and publish USAID IUWASH Tangguh e-newsletter No.4, covering news and event highlights from October to December 2023
- Develop various social media content and digital media productions
- Host and support media engagement campaigns and VIP visits and events
- Develop four success stories that will be published in the quarterly e-newsletter and in QPR7
- Start the development of a human-interest impact story for one of USAID’s online blogs
- Begin storyboard development for a feature video clip
- Develop the QPR7 report

## 5.4. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

USAID IUWASH Tangguh MEL Program started the PY2 by launching and implementing a monitoring mechanism, the Track3 System, which use to tracking; (1) the beneficiary, (2) the progress and achievement of performance indicators, and (3) the lessons learned from key activities completed throughout the year. Track3 contains a series of workflow, capacity building, monitoring forms, reporting templates and data management (through TAMIS, SharePoint and mWater platform) used by staff and MEL team to monitor and report the performance indicator results. Thankfully, over the past year there have been significant results achieved, challenges overcome, and lessons learned captured which trying to be described in the followings narrative.

**Tracking the beneficiary:** The Track3 mechanism tracks people participating in events training hosted (or co-hosted) by USAID IUWASH Tangguh. By implementing the mechanism through usage of digital attendance tool, USAID IUWASH Tangguh can effectively record people who attended events along with information needed to measure their improvement as training participants, with keeping the PII's standards applied.

During this quarter USAID IUWASH Tangguh monitored 9,631 people who participated in the training with 50.10% of them women. Most of this number come from Central Java and North Sumatra regional offices. Adding to the previous reports, the total number of people participated in training events in PY2 is now 25,434 people with 45.14% of them women (please see Annex 7 for the detail). The involvement of women in this program from quarter-to-quarter shows an increasing trend.

**Tracking the performance indicator achievements:** The Track3 mechanism is used to plan, monitor, and report the performance indicators. Using TAMIS, monitoring forms and SharePoint, all staff can now monitor the progress of activity implementation and how those provide contribution to program output and outcome. This is a long process since it involves collaboration among technical and operations staff from regional to national office; therefore, the MEL team helped the team to learn, verify and be able to report the final achievements of each indicator.

At the end, in this period USAID IUWASH Tangguh is light-hearted to report the first achievement of semi-annuals and annual performance indicators. There are (i) 16 indicators (of which 8 out of it are USAID's standard indicators) and (ii) 3 indicators with baseline result are mandatory to report in PY2. In summary, 12 indicators are achieving the target, and 4 others are not due to several factors. Also, 3 indicators are successfully collected the baseline result. Detailed summary is also presented in the table below:



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MEL conducted household level monitoring to the beneficiary of hydro dozer community-based water supply CSR program in Magelang city.



**Exhibit 63. Summary of PY2 Indicator Status Towards Annual Target**

No.	Indicator	Short Form	Indicator Type	PY2 Target Status	PY2 Achievement		
					Male	Female	Total
1	[Custom] Number of new and/or revised laws, policies, regulations, or agreements in place that promote access to improved WASH services	IT 1-1	Output	Achieved	N/A	N/A	25
2	[Custom], [PSE-1, PSE-2, PSE-3] Number of public-private partnerships established with USAID support	IT 1-2	Output	Achieved	N/A	N/A	9
3	[Custom] Number of social inclusion and public accountability measures implemented by supported institutions	IT 1-3	Output	Not Achieved	N/A	N/A	2
4	[HL.8.4-1], [PMP 3.2.1.d, PMP 22a, PMP 22b] Value of new funding mobilized to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of USG assistance	IT 1-4	Outcome	Achieved	N/A	N/A	USD 9,960,888.34
5	[Custom], [PMP 3.2.c] Change in overall budget appropriations for WASH and WRM by targeted local governments	IT 1-5	Outcome	Baseline result available	N/A	N/A	0
6	[Custom] Number of WASH and WRM workers' skills and competencies improved as a result of USG assistance	IT 2-1	Output	Achieved	824	445	1,269
7	[Custom] Number of new financial/operational and management tools developed by service providers as a result of USG assistance	IT 2-2	Output	Achieved	N/A	N/A	3
8	[Custom] Number of cities/districts implementing improved desludging services	IT 2-6	Output	Achieved	N/A	N/A	3
9	[HL.8.3-3], [CBLD-9], [PMP 3.2.1.c] Number of water and sanitation services sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance	IT 2-7	Outcome	Baseline result available	N/A	N/A	0
10	[Custom], [EG.11-3], [EG.13-3] Number of WRM policies, guidance, and programs to support resilient drinking water services	IT 3-1	Output	Not Achieved	N/A	N/A	4
11	[Custom], [EG.11-6] Number of institutions with management information systems and/or data management tools adopted as a result of USG assistance	IT 3-2a	Output	Achieved	N/A	N/A	14
12	[Custom], [EG.11-6] Number of people from the institution using information and/or data management tools or implementing risk-reducing action to improve resilience to climate change	IT 3-2b	Output	Achieved	52	30	82

**Exhibit 63. Summary of PY2 Indicator Status Towards Annual Target**

No.	Indicator	Short Form	Indicator Type	PY2 Target Status	PY2 Achievement		
					Male	Female	Total
13	[Custom] Number of climate vulnerability assessment reports produced to support improvement of raw water sources of assisted PDAM	IT 3-3	Output	Not Achieved	N/A	N/A	0
14	[EG.11-2], [EG.13-2], [PMP 3.2.2.b] Number of institutions with improved capacity to assess/address climate change risks and/or addressing sustainable landscape supported by USG assistance	IT 3-5	Outcome	Not Achieved	N/A	N/A	6
15	[EG.11-1], [EG.13-1] Number of people trained in climate change adaption and sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance	IT 3-7	Output	Achieved	725	329	1,054
16	[Custom] Number of people reached through SBC campaigns promoting WASH and WRM resilience	IT 4-1	Output	Achieved	N/A	N/A	163,235
17	[GNDR-8] Number of persons trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes consistent with gender equality or female empowerment through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations	IT 4-2	Output	Achieved	555	651	1,206
18	[HL.8.2-5] Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises	IT 4-3	Outcome	Baseline result available	N/A	N/A	0
19	[GNDR-4] Percentage of participants reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political resources and opportunities	IT 4-4	Outcome	Achieved	N/A	N/A	14%

Note: more data results regarding to indicator achievements is also presented in the Annex 8.

Another important process needs to be reported is the initial draft checklist of DQA FY 2023 shared by Panagora MEL Platform (MEL-P) on behalf of USAID/Indonesia. The DQA team sent the document on September 1<sup>st</sup> for USAID IUWASH Tangguh review. Discussions and clarifications have been carried out between USAID IUWASH Tangguh team and COR to respond to the initial draft. A respond email with tracked changes comments has been submitted to MEL-P on September 19<sup>th</sup>, followed with a revision of initial draft checklist from them. MEL-P is schedule to submit the final DQA result to USAID/Indonesia afterwards.

Based on the revised initial draft checklist document, there are several actions to be followed up by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, including:

- Revise the PIRS (Performance Indicator Reference Sheets) of IT 3-7 to update and provide clearer explanation of “minimum 90% attendance” requirements to measure “people trained.”

- Revise the PIRS of IT 4-2 to update and provide clearer explanation of “three hours training course” requirements and making sure TAMIS is also capturing this measurement.
- Update the PIRS of IT 2-3 to add information about the difference of fiscal year reference on reporting achievement.s

The MEL team is now in the process of drafting the follow ups and sharing the progress to COR (Contracting Officer’s Representative) in the early PY3. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will also share the DQA (Data Quality Assessment) results internally as part of better planning and executing the work plan towards output and outcome achievements in PY3. **Tracking the lessons learned:** The Track3 mechanism also ensures there is a process of collecting and analyzing learning activities from the program. Learning activities carried out in this PY2 are mainly the piloting of beneficiary feedback collection and Pause & Reflect sessions.

As reported in the previous quarters, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted the first beneficiary feedback mechanism and the Pause & Reflect sessions as part of CLA (collaborative, learning and adaptive) approach. These key learning activities were able to complete with full support from USAID Indonesia and the DAI home office, together with close coordination with Bappenas as the lead of Tim Teknis. Specifically in this period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh is grateful to be able to share summary of the results and process.



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Participant using learning questions to evaluate key activities during the Pause & Reflect National Workshop in August 2023

Firstly, the result from piloting Beneficiary Feedback collection. As stated in USAID’s Program Cycle Operational Policy (ADS 201), the mission is required to collaborate with implementing partners to collect, respond and report the beneficiary feedback. This was then followed up by developing a beneficiary feedback plan in AMELP and conducted the first implementation in the last quarter. Key activities of PY2 that were used as benchmarks for piloting feedback collection from beneficiaries include:

1. Developed performance indices of Local Government, PDAM, and Sanitation
2. Capacity building, networking and increase understanding in WRM sector
3. Training and the implementation of participatory assessment and triggering at community
4. Gender mainstreaming training and related activities in the field
5. WASH financing

Below is the summary of response to the feedback received from the intermediate beneficiary participated in the above key activities:

**Exhibit 64. Summary of Beneficiary Feedback Results**

Activity	Beneficiary Type and MoV (means of verification)	Summary of Interventions	Methods of collecting feedbacks	Analysis and response to feedback
WASH Index	Service providers staff (PDAMs, UPTDs) and LG offices (Bappeda, PUPR, Dinkes); an	Facilitating workshop and desk review for baseline scoring of each index.	Feedback collected through close interview. The assessment focuses on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While beneficiaries felt benefited with the workshop and baseline scoring process, they suggested to revise the workshop design and method</li> </ul>

**Exhibit 64. Summary of Beneficiary Feedback Results**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiary Type and MoV (means of verification)</b>	<b>Summary of Interventions</b>	<b>Methods of collecting feedbacks</b>	<b>Analysis and response to feedback</b>
	intermediate beneficiaries, participated in technical assistance (i.e., training, workshop)		relevancy of activities to the beneficiaries' needs.	<p>to involve larger audience and gain better understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All feedback is positive tone, no negative feedback</li> <li>• No SEA (sexual, exploitation and abuse) report or experienced</li> </ul>
WRM	Service providers staff (PDAMs) and LG offices (Bappeda, Balai, Forum SDA); an intermediate beneficiary, participated in technical assistance (i.e., training, workshop)	Capacity building, both on subject and facilitation skills development; guidance, tools, and other information system development.	Feedback collected through close interview. The assessment focuses on the relevancy of activities to the beneficiaries' needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While most beneficiaries felt benefited with the assistance, one said disappointment that the program does not provide construction support. They suggested having more understanding about WRM's scope.</li> <li>• All feedback is positive tone, no negative feedback</li> <li>• No SEA (sexual, exploitation and abuse) report or experienced</li> </ul>
Participatory Assessment	LG offices (Dinkes, Puskesmas) and Community cadres; an intermediate beneficiary, participated in technical assistance (i.e., training, workshop and promotions)	Capacity building, both on subject and facilitation skills development	Feedback collected through close interview. The assessment focuses on the relevancy of activities to the beneficiaries' needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries felt impactful result from the activity and willing to expand it to next neighborhood</li> <li>• All feedback is positive tone, no negative feedback</li> <li>• No SEA (sexual, exploitation and abuse) report or experienced</li> </ul>
Gender mainstreaming	Gender drivers and focal point representatives; an intermediate beneficiary, participated in GESI workshops	Capacity building	Feedback collected through close interview. The assessment focuses on the relevancy of activities to the beneficiaries' needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries felt GESI must be sounding and mainstreamed better in decision makers at city/district (especially about social inclusion)</li> <li>• All feedback is positive tone, no negative feedback</li> <li>• No SEA (sexual, exploitation and abuse) report or experienced</li> </ul>
WASH Financing	LG offices and private sectors; an intermediate beneficiary, participated in WASH finance	Developing guidance, tools and related partnerships, training and workshops	Feedback collected only in one regional office through close interview. The assessment focuses on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries felt the level of effort from the program in collaborating parties in financing WASH and to initiate private sector partnerships in supporting WASH access.</li> </ul>

### Exhibit 64. Summary of Beneficiary Feedback Results

Activity	Beneficiary Type and MoV (means of verification)	Summary of Interventions	Methods of collecting feedbacks	Analysis and response to feedback
	workshop and meetings		relevancy of activities to the beneficiaries' needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All feedback is positive tone, no negative feedback</li> <li>No SEA (sexual, exploitation and abuse) report or experienced</li> </ul>

Note: if there is feedback that may have significant implications to implementation, this will be shared immediately to USAID/Indonesia.

Detailed process of feedback collection and response was also shared in the last quarter report. For this period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh shared the feedback in important events (such as evaluation of RKT PY2 and work planning workshop) across assisted provinces, cities, and districts. During the national workshop of Pause and Reflect, the beneficiary feedback process and response was also presented to GOI for further review and input. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will continue to collect and respond to the next beneficiary feedback mechanism in PY3.

Secondly, USAID IUWASH Tangguh successfully implemented the first Pause and Reflect sessions in PY2. The output of this process is to improve programming and development outcomes and is a key part of implementing CLA approach. USAID defines pause and reflect (P&R) as “a component of learning and adaptive management, the act of taking time to think critically about ongoing activities and processes and plan for the best way forward.” Therefore, P&R can be thought of as encompassing a broad range of activities that provide structure and intentionality to taking stock of organizational processes in addition to programming outcomes, successes, and challenges. Furthermore, P&R sessions in PY2 generated learning, knowledge, and even data that contributed to evidence-based decision-making and adaptive management.

Specifically, for PY2, the MEL team designed this annual session in a national workshop format for internal and external audiences. The workshop also addressed the activity’s core learning questions, reflecting on results from Beneficiary Feedback, and strengthened recommendations of RKT (Rencana Kegiatan Tahunan) PY2 evaluation. Since this was the first Pause and Reflect Session for USAID IUWASH Tangguh, the activity was sequenced in two steps: (i) conducting internal training of facilitators and (ii) the national workshop. The workshop was hosted by USAID Indonesia with participation from Government of Indonesia counterparts through Technical Team representatives, DAI home office expert, and USAID IUWASH Tangguh National and local government representatives. In detail, the timeline is summarized below:

1. Training of Facilitators (ToF) was conducted in person at USAID IUWASH Tangguh national office Jakarta from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2023. The main trainers are Mr. Darren Saywell DAI Home Office Senior Lead Specialist and Mr. Jeremy Keeton – DCoP Technical
2. National workshop of Pause & Reflect session was conducted at The Le Meridien Hotel Jakarta from 7<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> August 2023
3. A consultation meeting with Bappenas (coordinator of Tim Teknis of GOI) was conducted online on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2023
4. Technical meeting with internal team was conducted online twice on 31<sup>st</sup> July and 4<sup>th</sup> August 2023

As described in the summary report sent to USAID Indonesia, there are evaluation of process and future recommendations collected from development partners (GOI, LGs, service providers) as well

as from the USAID COR and M&E team. The document was also delivered to the Objective Lead. Priority information is listed below:

<b>Exhibit 65. Summary of Recommendations from Pause and Reflect Sessions</b>		
<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Related Learning Questions</b>	<b>Key Recommendations (adapted from original summary report)</b>
WASH Index	LQ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy to city/district leaders, legislatives and private sector about index status and planning-budgeting for improvement</li> <li>• Modify the design, process/method and tools of facilitating index workshop</li> <li>• Form technical team to monitor and evaluate the implementation of index</li> <li>• Create specific index for WRM</li> </ul>
Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	LQ 1, 2, 4, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need SOP for GESI planning, budgeting and implementation at district/city level</li> <li>• Social inclusion aspect in GESI should be the next focus in PY3</li> <li>• Need more explanation about GESI to SUPD 2</li> <li>• Advocating GESI to leaders</li> </ul>
Safely Managed Drinking Water Services	LQ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus to safely managed, not just improved access.</li> <li>• Critical need of SMDW new connection from private financing</li> <li>• SMDW should talk about bulk water</li> <li>• Follow up the implementation of RPAM, Business Plan and RISPAM</li> <li>• Clear mapping between PDAM system and community-based system.</li> </ul>
Safely Managed Sanitation	LQ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus advocacy on budgeting, regulation, and institutionalizing waste-water operators.</li> <li>• Thinking about PDAM as waste-water operator, we need more strategy to capacity building the institution.</li> <li>• How can we increase the demand creation at customer level?</li> </ul>
Water Resource Management	LQ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No clear task of WRM between government institutions at national and city/district level. The city/district office focuses more on irrigation.</li> <li>• Involving CSR program and private sectors in WRM program</li> <li>• Utilizing the Forum DAS</li> <li>• Apply the monitoring to water quality and quantity</li> <li>• WRM is key to safely managed drinking water service</li> </ul>
Social Behavior Change	LQ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilizing digital platform for SBC advocacy and promotions</li> <li>• Utilizing budgeting and planning at village level for hygiene promotions and safely managed access</li> <li>• Conducting WRM promotion at upstream community, including working with KLHK through “Proklim”</li> </ul>

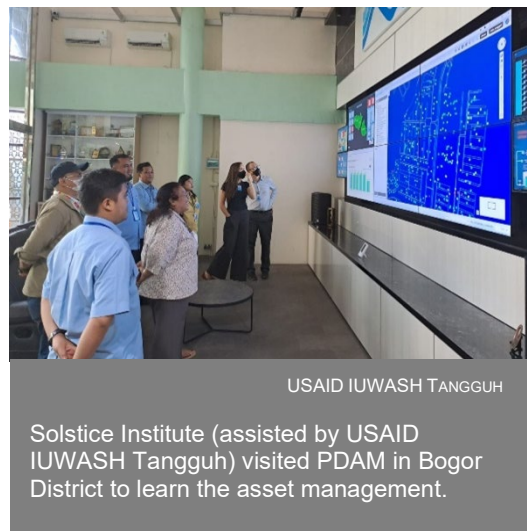
**Exhibit 66. Summary of Participant’s Reflection of Pause & Reflect Sessions**

<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I-Tanggung already established strong focus in WASH and WRM</li> <li>• Experienced and professional staff in delivering all objective tasks</li> </ul>	<p>Aspirations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting P&amp;R workshop at national in PY3 with larger audience and invitations</li> <li>• Adding a workshop agenda from 1.5 days to at least 2 full days.</li> </ul> <p>Extend the learning to discuss outlook/forecast of WASH/WRM in near future</p>
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong networks with national, province and local partners</li> <li>• Technical assistance from USAID IUWASH Tangguh provides effective results based on needs from partners</li> </ul>	<p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In average, most of the participants feel happy and benefited from the P&amp;R results</li> <li>• All notes are documented</li> <li>• All topics are delivered</li> <li>• Integration process, resources and results between BF, RKT and Work Plan</li> </ul>

In PY3 USAID IUWASH Tangguh will continue to integrate CLA approach through the implementation of MEL activities (including the Beneficiary Feedback mechanism and Pause & Reflect sessions). As suggested by USAID/Indonesia, the beneficiary feedback process next year will also incorporate social inclusion’s activity and results.

Other results and progress within this period are summarized as follows:

- A follow up visit of Solstice Institute:** on 17<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> July 2023, the Solstice Institute team completed a follow up visit to USAID IUWASH Tangguh. During this visit, the team (accompanied with Objective 2a and MEL team) completed meetings with PDAMs in Bogor, Depok and Pematang Siantar, meeting with representatives from MPWH and program consultants. The main follow up topics of this visit are the asset management and WQQ monitoring system development. During the meeting, The Solstice Institute collected sharing and needs from PDAMs and MPWH representatives to help them develop a well-integrated financial, operational and maintenance tools of asset management and WQQ monitoring. The team also discussed water quality check mechanism and support needed by PDAM, especially in meeting the safely managed drinking water criteria. In the last days of the visit the MEL team conducted a meeting with Solstice Institute to finalize the dashboard development of baseline survey of IT 4-3 and for WASH index. These baseline dashboards are now available in mWater and a screen capturing images of each dashboard is shown in Annex 23.
- MEL coordination meeting:** On 7<sup>th</sup> July, 9<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> August, and 27<sup>th</sup> September the MEL team conducted an online monthly coordination meeting. This period’s meeting concluded all regular MEL meetings targeted in PY2. Among all these meetings, there are 3 specific meetings conducted in person combined with technical training for MEL specialists. There are several important things resulting from monthly meetings, including regular updates on



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Solstice Institute (assisted by USAID IUWASH Tangguh) visited PDAM in Bogor District to learn the asset management.

monitoring and tracking, troubleshooting, and sharing activity plan at the national and regional levels. MEL Specialists in all regions are also required to present the quarterly implemented activity to the national team for evaluation feedback.

- **TAMIS Training:** In 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> July, MEL team conducted training to internal staff on tracking activity progress towards target achievement in the TAMIS. TAMIS training is also a regular event coordinated by the MEL team to help staff gain better understanding of using TAMIS as data management and storage. During PY2 MEL team facilitated three online TAMIS training to the technical and operational team. Each training usually holds two to three days with each day consist of 2-2,5 hours of online interactive sessions. Also, in every event there were different collaborations with



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The MEL and IT Team collaborate in hosting an online TAMIS training and mastering SharePoint for internal program staff.

operations on specific day(s). For instance, in this period MEL collaborated with the IT team to deliver SharePoint topics. This training has helped staff to make better use of file sharing, editing and storage in SharePoint. In average, 50 to 55 staff fully participated in every TAMIS training during the PY2. MEL team will continue to facilitate TAMIS training in PY3 by adding the training number into four (equivalent to one training per three months).

MEL team also participated in the Communications and Outreach coordination meeting from 29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> August. In this event, MEL shared the CLA approach, specifically in collaboration and learning aspect. The communication and outreach team needs to be involved in the monitoring, evaluation and learning process to collect and cultivate stories or other relevant content for communication channels. In this PY2, there are several achievements (i.e., the WASH index, WASH/WRM budget value leveraged, signed policy and regulations, people trained or other high-level workshops advocating safely managed access, etc.) that need to tailor into USAID IUWASH Tangguh's first learning product. This learning product is expected to be released at the end of 2023. Therefore, MEL's sharing and facilitating discussions during the coordination meeting is important. A follow-up discussion will be starting in the Q1 PY3.

- **Independent Study USAID IUWASH Tangguh baseline results presentation:** Finally, the NORC team has finished drafting the baseline findings of the independent study. The technical team of USAID IUWASH Tangguh has provided review and comments on the document as well as facilitated a serial sharing meeting and a national workshop for the NORC presenting the preliminary results to GOI in the period of their visit from 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> September. Based on meeting notes, there are significant inputs from Tim Teknis (GOI) to the baseline reports. All materials (meeting notes, attendance list, photo documentation) during the workshop and meetings has been shared to NORC for their further use. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will continue to support the independent study, including sharing existing progress reports as well as annual reports to the NORC for their desk review and monitoring activity.



● **Evaluation of RKT PY2 and the PY3 work planning:**

Without intending to overlap the depth of information provided in the objective and regional section in this report, the MEL team would be reporting involvement in the process of evaluation and development of RKT PY2 and PY3 in all regional locations and ultimately at the national level. The MEL team provided a compiled list of indicator targets and its progress achievements per objective and per city/district to internal team to be used as a reference in evaluation and work planning activities. MEL team also provided summary of beneficiary results to strengthen the discussion in preparing better strategy implementation in PY3. At last, the MEL team also presented the MEL PY3 Work Plan, along with other objectives, to the GOI during the national work planning workshop on 21<sup>st</sup> September. There are four activity groups in PY3 presented during the workshop that will be regularly updated to GOI, namely;



1. Data collection and verification of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (including to conduct marginalized population survey and household monitoring)
2. Implementation of CLA approach (i.e., beneficiary feedback collection and P&R sessions)
3. Capacity building of monitoring, evaluation and learning program
4. Supporting GOI in conducting regular field monitoring

Next quarter of monitoring, evaluation and learning activities:

**Exhibit 67. MEL Next Quarter Activity for October – December 2023**

No	Activity	Timeline	Expected Result	Collaboration with
1	Solstice Institute visit	November	mWater supported PDAMs MIS and dashboard completion	Technical team
2	Revise the PIRS as a follow up to DQA review	October	Draft revised PIRS submitted to USAID for review	Objective 1, 2 and 4
3	Develop design for Marginalized Population survey	November	Survey design and draft questionnaire	Objective 2 and 4
4	Develop learning framework for PY3	December	A draft of learning framework for USAID review	DAI home office senior staff and Comms Team
5	TAMIS training	November	USAID IUWASH Tangguh staff have developed an improved understanding, skill set, and proficiency in the usage of TAMIS	Operations team
6	Conduct training to MEL Team on marginalized population survey and updated Track3 System	November	Conducted ToT and better plan for MEL implementation in PY3	Comms and all objective team

**Exhibit 67. MEL Next Quarter Activity for October – December 2023**

No	Activity	Timeline	Expected Result	Collaboration with
7	Conduct regular meetings with Objective Team and Regional Team on MEL PY3	October to December	Agreed timeline and better understanding of AMELP as well as strategy to achieve targets	All team
8	Support Pamulang ( <i>Podcast Menjelang Pulang</i> ), especially in sharing the learning for USAID IUWASH Tangguh activity implementation	October to December	Disseminated learning and highlights of PY3 planning	Comms Team
9	Support independent study of USAID IUWASH Tangguh (Impact Evaluation)	October to December	Effective collaboration and coordination between evaluator team and USAID IUWASH Tangguh regional team for IE implementation	USAID Indonesia and NORC
10	Conduct field monitoring at household and institutions level	October to December	Monitoring reports	Comms team
11	Support the technical team on MEL related activity (i.e., monitoring form usage, mWater troubleshooting)	July – September	Provided support to the technical team	All teams

**5.5. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

The Environmental Compliance component is an important aspect supporting the implementation of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh project. The importance of this component is to ensure that WASH-related construction activities do not, in any way, negatively impact public health or environmental conditions in the areas in which they operate. The reference for the implementation of Environmental Compliance activity is based on Title 22, Code of US Federal Regulations, Part 216. As part of this effort, USAID Indonesia undertook an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) prior to the award of the USAID IUWASH contract and subsequently revised it. This IEE is referenced as Asia 21-064 for USAID/Indonesia Urban Resilient Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (USAID IUWASH Tangguh). The IEE determined that a Categorical Exclusion applies for project activities related to:

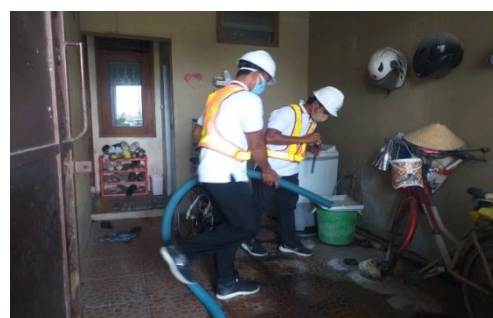
- Education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.) pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i)
- Analyses, studies, academic, or research workshops and meetings pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(iii)
- Document and information transfer pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(v), and
- Studies, projects, or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries to engage in developing planning, except to the extent designed to result in activities directly affecting the environment pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(xiv)

It further applied a Negative Determination with Conditions for USAID IUWASH Tangguh activities involving field studies and other actions that directly affect the physical or natural environment, including small-scale water and sanitation construction activities.

To further comply with the IEE, USAID IUWASH Tangguh updated a detailed Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) which was submitted as part of the Annual Work Plan. The EMMP sets forth how the program conducts initial environmental screenings of proposed activities and identifies areas of work that merit more detailed environmental impact reviews and monitoring, as well as the procedures it follows for ensuring that all mitigation, monitoring and reporting requirements are met.

In PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s work related to environmental compliance included the following:

- Maintaining the monitoring system for environmental compliance of events in TAMIS that had been prepared in previous years. Five activities in the TAMIS Tracking list up until PY2 were categorized as Negative Determination with Conditions as seen in exhibit 67.
- Tracking and recording environmental compliance in TAMIS pro for training, non-training, meeting activities, and other activities conducted through the Purchase Order system.



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Implementation of MIS and On the Job Training for Fecal Sludge Suction Services included in the Negative Determination with Conditions (NDWC) category, wherein the training provides understanding of safety work and mitigation of potentially dangerous activities.

**Exhibit 68. NDWC category of events/activities with related accommodated condition**

No	Activity	Accommodated Condition
1	Hydrodoser piloting in the cities of Salatiga and Magelang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for worker i.e.: Safety Helmet, vest, and foot protection</li> <li>• Signage warning surrounding construction area</li> </ul>
2	Implementation of MIS and OJT for fecal sludge emptying services in Karanganyar district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for worker i.e.: Safety Helmet, vest, masker, and foot protection</li> </ul>
3	Training and practice in constructing a septic tank that adheres to SNI standards in Kerjo Lor Village, Wonogiri district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for worker i.e.: Safety Helmet, vest, and foot protection</li> <li>• Signage warning surrounding construction area</li> </ul>
4	Training and practice in constructing a septic tank that adheres to SNI standards in Sambirejo Village, Sragen district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for worker i.e.: Safety Helmet, vest, and foot protection</li> <li>• Signage warning surrounding construction area</li> </ul>
5	Training and practice in constructing a septic tank that adheres to SNI standards in Giripurwo Village, Wonogiri district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for worker i.e.: Safety Helmet, vest, and foot protection</li> <li>• Signage warning surrounding construction area</li> </ul>

Up until September 2023, 1,704 events were categorized as “Category Exclusion”, which were generally in the form of meetings, workshops, and in-class training.

Meanwhile, among the activities conducted through the Purchase Order process in PY2, eight were categorized as Negative Determination with Conditions, as follows:

- Water Resources-Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRCCVA) of Pontianak city and Kubu Raya district Kapuas Watershed, West Kalimantan, by PT. Multidecon Internal
- Water Resources-Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRCCVA) of Medan-Binjai-Deli Serdang (MEBIDANG) Bingai Watershed, Binjai city, North Sumatra, by PT. Fitrah Alam Indonesia

- Water Resources-Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRCCVA) of Makassar-Maros-Sungguminasa-Takalar (MAMMINASATA) Jeneberang Watershed, Gowa district, South Sulawesi, by PT AKsamaia Rekta Nusa
- Small renovation in IUWASH Tangguh Jakarta, by PT. Berkah Teknik Nusantara
- Training on Building Water Resilience, by PT. LAPI ITB – Climate Change Center ITB
- Develop Planning, Budgeting and Regulatory for 100% Access to Safely Managed Drinking Water in Six Cities (USAID IUWASH Tangguh area), by Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Indonesia (APEKSI)
- Small renovation in IUWASH Tangguh Jakarta, PT. Trikanca Primagraha
- Water Resources-Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRCCVA) of Wonogiri, Sukoharjo, Surakarta, and Karanganyar (WOSUSOKAS), Wonogiri Multipurpose Dam Reservoir, Central Java, by LPPM UPN VETERAN YOGYAKARTA
- Due to local residents' rejection of the new IPLT construction site in Sragen district, USAID IUWASH Tangguh's plan to provide input on Environmental Assessment documents will be postponed until a new DED is drawn up.

**Environmental Compliance Activities for PY3:** In the next year, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh Environmental Compliance Team will monitor activities classified as having a Negative Determination with Conditions and ensure the appropriate completion of related ERFs and ERRs. The program's regional-level Environmental Officer will review all activities in the AWP and classify them according to the relevant risk category. The draft EMMP for PY3 was submitted to USAID on September 18, 2023, and approved by TOCOR USAID IUWASH Tangguh on October 18, 2023.

## 6. ANNEXES

### 6.1. ANNEX I. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Objective 1: Strengthened WASH and WRM Sector governance and financing (Lead: Finance Innovation and Mobilization Lead)</b>															
I	I.1	1.1.1 - Develop and facilitate policies and regulations for improved WASH/WRM processes at national and local government levels	1. Reviewing existing WASH regulations at the central and regional levels and finding gaps (needs) for WASH/WRM development.	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Governance Coordinator	Governance specialist, WASH/WRM specialists	2.2.1	X	X				
I	I.1	1.1.1 - Develop and facilitate policies and regulations for improved WASH/WRM processes at national and local government levels	2. Identifying the need for WASH/WRM regulations in order to improve WASH services	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Governance Coordinator	Governance specialist, WASH/WRM specialists	2.2.1	X	X				
	I.1	1.1.1 - Develop and facilitate policies and regulations for improved WASH/WRM processes at national and local government levels	3. Facilitating the regulatory process at the central and regional levels: Examples of potential policies/regulations: a. Permits for water use in cities/districts related to agricultural and PDAM needs b. Establishment of WASH service institutions or incorporation of water and sanitation services by operators c. Making Mayor/Regent Regulations to adjust drinking water rates	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Governance Coordinator	Governance specialist, WASH/WRM specialists	2.2.1		X	X	X	X	
I	I.1	1.1.2 Prioritize pathways for passage and implementation of draft policy and regulations	1. Discussions with ministries, agencies and local governments to discuss regulatory plans	IT 1-1	all local governments	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Governance Coordinator	Governance specialist, WASH/WRM specialists	2.2.1		X	X	X	X	

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
I	I.1	1.1.2 Prioritize pathways for passage and implementation of draft policy and regulations	2. Created a policy brief	IT 1-1	all local governments	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Governance Coordinator	Governance specialist, WASH/WRM specialists	2.2.1		X	X	X	X	
I	I.1	1.1.2 Prioritize pathways for passage and implementation of draft policy and regulations	3. Created a policy papers related to the expected regulatory plans.  Examples of activities to make policies/regulations: a. Facilitate ministries, institutions at the central and regional levels regarding the most promising issues on draft policies and regulations: b. Facilitation to the Ministry of Finance Dit SMI to facilitate micro credit funding for drinking water and sanitation, through the issuance of a Ministerial Regulation (PMK) c. Facilitation for FORKALIM and the Coordinating Ministry for the Economy/DGT to make a regulation of the Minister of Finance (PMK) on the exemption of VAT on domestic wastewater services cd Facilitating the Ministry of Home Affairs SUPD 2 to socialize SPM (Minimum Service Standards) tools and guidelines for local government partners d. Identify support to the Ministry of Home Affairs Dit. BLUD, BUMD, BUMDES to promote UPTD to become BLUD in City/District sanitation services.	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Governance Coordinator	Governance specialist, WASH/WRM specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
I	I.1	I.1.3 Stimulate participation of diverse stakeholders in broader policy reform and enforcement initiatives agenda.	1. Carry out outreach activities with related institutions to encourage participation in the preparation of regulations	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Governance Coordinator	Governance specialist, WASH/WRM specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
I	I.1	I.1.3 Stimulate participation of diverse stakeholders in broader policy reform and enforcement initiatives agenda.	<p>2. Organizing activities for the purpose of routine coordination with relevant institutions to encourage participation in the formulation of regulations</p> <p>Examples of socialization and coordination activities:</p> <p>a. Conduct socialization of WASH/WRM at the national level to WASH/WRM institutions/associations, such as APEKSI (Association of City and District Governments throughout Indonesia to be further used in encouraging City/Regency governments in order to achieve the targets of RPJM 2024 and SDG 2030 through the issuance of regional regulations/policies</p> <p>b. Provide WASH information to financial institutions providing WASH development financing, including PT SMI or other financial institutions (DFC), MFIs or others.</p> <p>c. Carry out further coordination with drinking water and sanitation associations (PERPAMSI and FORKALIM) in order to support the success of</p>	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Governance Coordinator	Governance specialist, WASH/WRM specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			drinking water and sanitation services in cities/districts.												
I	1.2	1.2.1 Improve data flows to identify financial flows and gaps at the WASH/WRM sectoral level.	1. Collect data of WASH/WRM development plan from RPJMD (sanitation/WRM) and PDAM (water): 1.a. Assessment of Existing financial aspects 1.b. Level of Full Cost Recovery / FCR 1.c. Current Ratio 1.d. Effectivity on Invoicing collection	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
I	1.2	1.2.1 Improve data flows to identify financial flows and gaps at the WASH/WRM sectoral level.	2. Collect data of historical local budget (APBD) year 2019 to 2021 and identify the WASH and WRM allocation 2.a. Assessment of Regional Fiscal Capacity 2.b. Annual Regional Income 2.c. Regional annual debt payment 2.d. Existing budgets on Water, sanitation n WRM 2.e. Regional planning on water and sanitation projects 2.f. How much is 20% of the Annual Regional Income can accomodate potential additional public debt and availability payment scheme	IT 1-5	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
I	1.2	1.2.1 Improve data flows to identify financial flows and gaps at the WASH/WRM sectoral level.	3. Develop the allocation analysis using the APBD tracking tool	IT 1-5	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
I	1.2	1.2.2 Support financial planning and analysis at LG, PDAM, and UPTD service provider levels.	1. Discuss with local partner of the needed project to be developed, if agreed then	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators,	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	



Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			1.a. Review existing plan to develop water and sanitation projects 1.b. Discussion on their planning 1.c. Provide assistance on developing project planning		government policies and regulations			Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists							
I	1.2	1.2.2 Support financial planning and analysis at LG, PDAM, and UPTD service provider levels.	2. Develop pre-FS and Business Plan 2.a. Review budget to develop FS from their fiscal 2.b. Assist to get PDF facility 2.c. Regional planning to expand debit water treatment plant 2.d. Regional planning to expand water household piping networks 2.e. Investment value needs 2.f. Pra-FS assessment for the new projects (IRR, NPV, BEP)	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
I	1.2	1.2.2 Support financial planning and analysis at LG, PDAM, and UPTD service provider levels.	3. Discussion of the Draft FS / Pra FS and Business Plan with stakeholders (local and central gov't)	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
I	1.2	1.2.2 Support financial planning and analysis at LG, PDAM, and UPTD service provider levels.	4. Discuss the analysis results with local government;	IT 1-1	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
I	1.2	1.2.2 Support financial planning and analysis at LG, PDAM, and UPTD service provider levels.	5. Facilitating LG to develop local budget with input of WASH and other related program (PDAM investment) recommended by IT	IT 1-5	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
I	1.2	1.2.3 Identify financing opportunities and create pipeline	1. Develop Feasibility Study, Basic Engineering Design (BED) 1.a. Review budget to develop FS	IT 1-4	National, provincial and all local	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators,	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		of WASH-/WRM-related investments	from their fiscal 1.b. Assist to get PDF facility 1.c. Regional planning to expand debit water treatment plant 1.d. Regional planning to expand water household piping networks 1.e. Investment value needs 1.f. FS assessment for the new projects (IRR, NPV, BEP) 1.g. Assist to structure the modality of the FS projects		government policies and regulations			Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists							
I	1.2	1.2.3 Identify financing opportunities and create pipeline of WASH-/WRM-related investments	2. Discussion the proposal (Draft FS or Pre FS or Business Plan) for funding (Project Development Fund - PDF approval (PDAM, LG fund or central/APBN) 2.a. Potential budget for PDF from Central/ Regional Fiscal Budget 2.b. PDF from PT SMI 2.c. PDF from IUWASH budget 2.d. PDF from other sources	IT 1-4	National, provincial and all local government policies and regulations	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.2.1	X	X	X	X	X	
I	1.2	1.2.3 Identify financing opportunities and create pipeline of WASH-/WRM-related investments	3. Compile the project info into the pipeline <b>3.A. Big Scale Pipeline Projects :</b> 3.A.1. Wasusokas Regional Water Supply System 3.A.2. Ir. H. Djuanda (Jatiluhur II) Water Supply System 3.A.3. Jatiluhur I Water Supply System 3.A.4. Karian-Serpong Regional Water Supply System 3.A.5. Umbulan Water Supply System 3.A.6. SPAM MEBIDANG, Medan <b>3.B. Small Scale Pipeline</b>	IT 1-2	all local government with projects and financing sources	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.3.1; 3.1.3		X	X	X	X	

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			<b>Projects :</b> 3.B.1. Household clean water piping 3.B.2. Communal IPAL per District 3.B.3. Waste water transport per district 3.B.4. Septitank per Household												
I	1.2	1.2.3 Identify financing opportunities and create pipeline of WASH-/WRM-related investments	4. Identify the needed budget for WASH improvement 4.a. Assist for Modality Structure 4.b. Source of Financing on the pipeline projects : 4.b.i. Budget from APBN n APBD as Equity 4.b.ii. Government Support (VGF, SBOT, Subsidy, Availability Payment scheme) 4.b.iii. Procurement scheme, Business to Business or Public Private Partnertships 4.b.iv. Any potency of the Blended Financing, grants etc.	IT 1-2	all local government with projects and financing sources	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.3.1; 3.1.3	X	X	X	X		
I	1.2	1.2.3 Identify financing opportunities and create pipeline of WASH-/WRM-related investments	5. Compile the project info into the pipeline, simltenously promote the particular project for private investment (PPP for example) by facilitating PDAM / LG in the process 5.a. Assist Market Consultation 5.b. Assist Market Sounding 5.c. Assist Negotiation to the potential Investors 5.d. Assist International Draft Agreement with International Investors	IT 1-2	all local government with projects and financing sources	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	PSE National Coordinator	Investment, Innovative Finance Coordinators, Investment, WASH/WRM, Governance Specialists	2.3.1; 3.1.3	X	X	X	X		
I	1.3	1.3.1 Build capacity of WASH/WRM coordination institutions	1. Coordinating with the Bappenas and POKJA PPAS to Increase capacity local WASH	IT-1-6	all local government WASH/WR	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Investment Coordinator	Water, sanitation, WRM and innovative finance	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 3.1.5	X	X				

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			institutions using the indices (Water, sanitation and WRM)		M institutions			coordinators, WASH/WRM specialists							
I	I.3	1.3.1 Build capacity of WASH/WRM coordination institutions	2. Support the LG institution for calculating and in achieving the RPMJD goals in WASH & WRM	IT-1-6	all local government WASH/WRM institutions	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Investment Coordinator	Water, sanitation, WRM and innovative finance coordinators, WASH/WRM specialists	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 3.1.5		X	X			
I	I.3	1.3.1 Build capacity of WASH/WRM coordination institutions	1. Develop the indices of water and sanitation, and WRM 2. Record the baseline 3. Supporting the LG In the SPM for every region	IT-1-6	all local government WASH/WRM institutions	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Investment Coordinator	Water, sanitation, WRM and innovative finance coordinators, WASH/WRM specialists	2.1.1; 2.2.1; 3.1.5		X	X			
I	I.3	1.3.1 Build capacity of WASH/WRM coordination institutions	1. Identify the LG Institution Performance and the Risk for the Vulnerability Assessment 2. Identify for each Region which the low Performance and/or High Risk – 3 Support the LG Institution to increase performance and mitigate risk	IT-1-6	all local government WASH/WRM institutions	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Investment Coordinator	Water, sanitation, WRM and innovative finance coordinators, WASH/WRM specialists							
I	I.3	1.3.1 Build capacity of WASH/WRM coordination institutions	1. Improvement through mentoring, technical exchange, technical assistance and technical enhancement. 2. Support the contractor through exchange visits (Coordinate with MoPWH Program and relevant forums)	IT-1-6	all local government WASH/WRM institutions	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Investment Coordinator	Water, sanitation, WRM and innovative finance coordinators, WASH/WRM specialists							
I	I.3	1.3.1 Build capacity of WASH/WRM coordination institutions	1. To Facilitate mentoring and consulting arrangement between WASH Operator Institution 2. Collaborate with MoPWH Program, and other Institutions	IT-1-6	all local government WASH/WRM institutions	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Investment Coordinator	Water, sanitation, WRM and innovative finance coordinators, WASH/WRM specialists							
I	I.4	1.4.1 Expand mechanisms to promote social accountability and inclusivity	1. Refine GODEX and APBD tracking indicators to include on accountability and gender	IT 1-3	all local governments	IT 1-4 IT 1-5 IT 1-6	Innovative Finance Coordinator	Governance and SBC coordinators and		X	X	X	X		

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			responsiveness based on city and district contexts					governance and SBC specialists							
I	I.4	I.4.1 Expand mechanisms to promote social accountability and inclusivity	2. Ensure PDAM and Sanitation indices incorporate with accountability and gender responsiveness terms	IT I-3	all local governments , WASH institutions	IT I-4 IT I-5 IT I-6	Innovative Finance Coordinator	Governance and SBC coordinators and governance and SBC specialists		X	X	X	X		
I	I.4	I.4.1 Expand mechanisms to promote social accountability and inclusivity	3. Expand and scale Citizen Engagement Mechanism (CEM) for WASH/WRM sector through radio programming, civic forums, SMS gateways, customer complaint hotlines, and social media platforms. Use Panduan CEM as reference	IT I-3	all local governments , WASH/WRM institutions,	IT I-4 IT I-5 IT I-6	Innovative Finance Coordinator	Governance and SBC coordinators and governance and SBC specialists	4.2.1, 4.2.2	X	X	X	X		
I	I.4	I.4.1 Expand mechanisms to promote social accountability and inclusivity	4. Use PIF to develop platform innovation for data collection and visualization to improve feedback so that public can easily comment on and question decision making (identify innovation model, understand PIF mechanism, prepare SOW, bidding process, platform selection, development stage, implementation stage)	IT I-3	potential projects (TBD) to proceed with PIF	IT I-4 IT I-5 IT I-6	Innovative Finance Coordinator	Governance and SBC coordinators and governance and SBC specialists		X	X	X	X		
I	I.4	I.4.1 Expand mechanisms to promote social accountability and inclusivity	5. Support BAPPENAS and Pokja PPAS/AMPL to develop and disseminate advocacy and communication materials to ensure that LG understand and commit RPJMN 2020-2024 targets through their planning process	IT I-3	National government, local governments	IT I-4 IT I-5 IT I-6	Innovative Finance Coordinator	Governance and SBC coordinators and governance and SBC specialists		X	X	X	X		
<b>Objective 2: Increased access to poor inclusive, climate resilient, safely managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services (Leads: Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead &amp; Water Services Lead)</b>															
2	2.1	2.1.1 Apply workforce development framework to support service providers	1. Convene workshop on identification of capacity gap in domestic waste water operator	IT 2-1	5 BTS staffs, 3 Sanitation Directorate,	IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	Gov coordinator		X					

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
					30 staffs of UPTD/LG										
2	2.1	2.1.1 Apply workforce development framework to support service providers	2. Provide technical assistance to Balai Teknik Sanitasi (BTS) in facilitating in-class and E-Learning for LLTT and IPLT development	IT 2-1	30 sanitation operator improved their performance	IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	Sanitation coordinator, Senior Sanitation engineer, gov coordinator, GIS specialist		X	X	X	X	X	
2	2.1	2.1.1 Apply workforce development framework to support service providers	3. Develop training plan of BTS for sanitation operator and LG staff	IT 2-1	1 training plan	IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	Sanitation coordinator, Senior Sanitation engineer		X					
2	2.1	2.1.1 Apply workforce development framework to support service providers	4. Provide technical assistance to FORKALIM in continuing the cross learning amongst sanitation operator on demand based topics	IT 2-1	5 topics have been exchanged	IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	Sanitation coordinator, senior sanitary engineer, communication specialist, finance specialist		X	X	X	X	X	
2	2.1	2.1.1 Apply workforce development framework to support service providers	1. Convene workshop on identification of gap in the capacity of Water Provider especially between PDAMs that are sick, less healthy, and healthy, and provide technical package support recommendations	IT 2-1	National Level, Province and all PDAM	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban water, NC Resilient Water, Training Module Development Specialist, NC Innovative Finance, NC GESI	2.2.1, 1.1.3, 2.3.1	X					
2	2.1	2.1.1 Apply workforce development framework to support service providers	2. Supporting B-TAM and Akatirta for the socialization and implementation of the PDAM/BUMD Capacity Building Road Map, with a focus on competency-based training,	IT 2-1	National Level, Province and all PDAM	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban water, NC Resilient Water, Training Module Development Specialist, NC Innovative Finance, NC GESI	2.2.1, 1.1.3, 2.3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	2.1	2.1.1 Apply workforce development framework to support service providers	3. Supporting B-TAM and Akatirta to increase the number of instructors and managers by mainstreaming Gender in Increasing PDAM Performance and Staff skills	IT 2-1	all PDAM	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban water, NC Resilient Water, Training Module Development Specialist, NC Innovative Finance, NC GESI	2.2.1, 1.1.3, 2.3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	2.1	2.1.1 Apply workforce development framework to support service providers	4. Provide capacity building to B-TAM and Akatirta in order to realize the PDAM Training	IT 2-1	B-TAM, Perpamsi, Akatirta	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban water, NC Resilient Water, Training Module Development	2.2.1, 1.1.3, 2.3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			Center of Excellent including provide a technical support package tailored.					Specialist, NC Innovative Finance, NC GESI							
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	1. Conduct a lessons learned exercise on the primary existing sanitation program such as LLTT, septic tank expansion through micro credit, and innovative IPLT design	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead				X	X	X		
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	2. Promoting PDAM as domestic waste water operator	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead				X	X	X	X	X
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	3. Identify alternative/optimum for customer registration for LLTT billing where water bill is not possible	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead					X	X	X	X
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	4. Identify IPLT conditions and capacity including recommendation and budget requirements and sources	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead			X	X				
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	5. Promoting improvement of financial efficiency of potential UPTD to become BLUD	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead				X	X	X	X	X
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	6. Facilitate 35 LGs in LLTT implementation	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead				X	X	X	X	X
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	7. Facilitate the collaboration amongst LGs for IPLT sharing	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead					X	X	X	X
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	1. Increase water access to poor through the collaboration with the Water Grant program which is supported by technical mapping,	IT 2-3	24 PDAM in 5 Province	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban water, Training Module Development Specialist, NC Investment, NC SBC, NC GESI	1.2.2, 1.2.3, 2.1.1,		X	X	X	X	X

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			marketing and promotion, Inclusive Gender and data collection of poor community through mWater tool						4.2.1, 4.3.1						
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	2. Develop and Improve PDAM GIS/MIS	IT 2-2	17 PDAM in 5 Province	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban water, Senior GIS/Mapping Specialist, Training Module Development Specialist	2.1.1		X	X	X	X	X
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	3. Strengthening PDAM Capacity for NRW Reduction Program	IT 2-7	17 PDAM in 5 Province	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban water, Training Module Development Specialist, Senior GIS/Mapping Specialist	1.2.2, 1.2.3, 2.1.1		X	X	X	X	X
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	4. Strengthening PDAM Capacity for EE Improvement Program	IT 2-7	13 PDAM in 5 Province	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban water, Training Module Development Specialist	1.2.2, 1.2.3, 2.1.1		X	X	X	X	X
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	5. PDAM Business Plan Technical Assistance	IT 2-7	7 New PDAM Business Plan 5 review PDAM Business Plan	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban Water, NC Governance, and NC Investment	1.2.2, 1.2.3, 2.1.1		X	X	X		
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	6. Facilitate the fulfillment of Full Cost Recovery (FCR) tariff	IT 2-2	depending on the baseline data of PDAM Index	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban Water, NC Governance and NC Innovative Finance, NC Investment	1.2.2, 1.2.3, 2.1.1		X	X	X		
2	2.2	2.2.1: Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies	7. Develop tools and Standart Operational Prosedure/SOP (Finance, Technical, Customer Handling)	IT 2-2	depending on the baseline data of PDAM Index	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban Water, NC Resilient Water, NC Innovative Finance	1.2.2, 1.2.3, 2.1.1			X	X	X	
2	2.3	2.3.1 Expand menu of service model options for PDAM and LG integration and adoption	1. Assessment and identification of technical needs for the development and improvement of SPAM services models (FS, RDS, and etc.) including community of potential beneficiaries which are possible	IT 2-3	depending on the baseline data of PDAM Index and Involve in SPAM Regional	IT 2-3 IT 2-2	Water Services Lead	NC Urban Water, NC Governance, NC Investment, NC PSE	1.2.2, 1.2.3, 2.1.1	X	X				



Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			to be supported by financing through APBD, APBN, and PSE												
2	2.3	2.3.1 Expand menu of service model options for PDAM and LG integration and adoption	2. Develop and promote a water resilience service model through PDAM Raw Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring (WQQ) including installation of CWIS (Climate and Water Information System)	IT 2-2	min 18 PDAM in 5 Province (government priority)	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Resilient Water Services, WRM Lead, Senior GIS/Mapping Specialist	1.1.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3		X				
2	2.3	2.3.1 Expand menu of service model options for PDAM and LG integration and adoption	3. Develop and promote a water resilience service model through the Facilitated Water Safety Plan (RPAM) and Training for senior PDAM managers to develop action plans and mobilize resources/skills (partly through twin arrangements) to manage risk and ensure business continuity	IT 2-2	min 18 PDAM in 5 Province (government priority)	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Resilient Water Services, WRM Lead, Senior GIS/Mapping Specialist	1.1.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3		X	X	X	X	X
2	2.3	2.3.1 Expand menu of service model options for PDAM and LG integration and adoption	4. Develop and Improve a water resilience service model through Zona Air Minum (ZAM) including improvement Chlorination system, Water Quality and Quantity Monitoring (WQQ) at Consumers	IT 2-3	depending on the baseline data of PDAM Index and Involve in SPAM Regional	IT 2-3 IT 2-2	Water Services Lead	NC Resilient Water Services, NC Urban Water	2.1.1, 2.2.1			X	X	X	X
2	2.3	2.3.1. Expand menu of service model for PDAM and LG integration and adoption	1. Identification of climate risk and climate adaptation concept to sanitation program	IT 01	draft concept of sanitation resilience in place		Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	NC Resilience Sanitation	3.1.1.						
2	2.3	2.3.1. Expand menu of service model for PDAM and LG integration and adoption	2.Preparation of capacity building on sanitation resilience	IT 01	material for capacity building in place		Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	NC Resilience Sanitation	3.1.1						
2	2.4	2.4.1: Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers	1. Provide technical assistance to Sanitation Directorate and local governments in monitoring safely	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	NC Urban Sanitation	2.2.1,	X	X	X	X		

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			managed sanitation access by integrated MIS												
2	2.4	2.4.1: Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers	2. Convene workshop on sanitation index review for performance monitoring of sanitation operator	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	Finance Lead, Gov coordinator, Sanitation coordinator	2.2.1, 1.3.1	X	X	X	X	X	
2	2.4	2.4.1: Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers	3. Annual monitoring of sanitation operator by Sandex	IT 2-2		IT 2-5 IT 2-7	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	Finance Lead, Gov coordinator, Sanitation coordinator	2.2.1, 1.3.1		X	X	X	X	X
2	2.4	2.4.1: Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers	1. Support Directorate of Drinking Water - MPWH and Contribute to develop national tools of PDAM Performance Indicator through MIS development (Novel Data)	IT 2-2	National Level: MoPWH	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban Water, NC Governance, Finance lead	2.1.1	X	X	X			
2	2.4	2.4.1: Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers	2. Review and Improve PDAM Performance Index tools	IT 2-2	National Level	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban Water, NC Governance, Finance lead	2.1.1, 2.2.1	X					
2	2.4	2.4.1: Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers	3. Workshop annual monitoring of PDAM Performance Index	IT 2-2	Perpamsi and all PDAM	IT 2-3 IT 2-7	Water Services Lead	NC Urban Water, NC Governance, Finance lead	2.1.1, 2.2.1		X	X	X	X	X
2	4.2	4.2.1 Develop an SBC campaign for payment for water and sanitation services		IT 2-6		IT 4-1	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	NC Urban Sanitation							
<b>Objective 3: Improved WRM to Support Climate-Resilient Drinking Water Services (Lead: WRM Lead)</b>							<b>WRM Lead</b>								
3	3.1	3.1.1 Raise awareness of the impact of climate change on water availability for watershed stakeholders including national and local government, communities, utilities, and private sector	1. Develop materials for awareness raising building on materials in hands and (updated) data/information particularly from the Tim Teknis	IT 3-3		IT 3-6	WRM Lead			X	X				
3	3.1	3.1.1 Raise awareness of the impact of climate change on water availability for watershed stakeholders including national and local government,	2. Meeting/socialization to the multi-stakeholder forum in particular on Objective 3 that is focused on WRM (topics will	IT 3-3		IT 3-6	WRM Lead			X	X				

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		communities, utilities, and private sector	include water availability, water stress, climate risk, etc.).												
3	3.1	3.1.1 Raise awareness of the impact of climate change on water availability for watershed stakeholders including national and local government, communities, utilities, and private sector	3. As a follow up, meetings with stakeholders to identify area for intervention and collaboration (short, medium, long term). This may be established in MoU.	IT 3-3		IT 3-6	WRM Lead				X	X			
3	3.1	3.1.2 Map upstream water systems, downstream consumption patterns, and potential pollution sources, and prepare climate-resilient water resource vulnerability assessments and action plans	1. Identification/delineation of watershed/recharge areas of raw water resources used by the PDAMs	IT 3-3		IT 3-5	WRM Lead			X	X	X			
3	3.1	3.1.2 Map upstream water systems, downstream consumption patterns, and potential pollution sources, and prepare climate-resilient water resource vulnerability assessments and action plans	2. Consultation with related stakeholders (e.g. BBWS, Jasa Tirta, BPDAS) on results of the identification/delineation to get their confirmation and input	IT 3-3		IT 3-5	WRM Lead				X	X			
3	3.1	3.1.2 Map upstream water systems, downstream consumption patterns, and potential pollution sources, and prepare climate-resilient water resource vulnerability assessments and action plans	3. Prepare water resources vulnerability assessment including action planning through participatory process	IT 3-3		IT 3-5	WRM Lead				X	X	X		
3	3.1	3.1.2 Map upstream water systems, downstream consumption patterns, and potential pollution sources, and prepare climate-resilient water resource vulnerability assessments and action plans	4. Integration of the action plan into each related entity's plan (e.g. business plan of PDAM, RenStra/RKPD of local government)	IT 3-3		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X	X	X

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
3	3.1	3.1.3 Promote private sector investment into WRM activities to protect natural assets and invest in green infrastructure	1. Work with CSR Forum to identify private entities/ corporations that have mandates/are interested in watershed (protection).	IT 3-3		IT 3-4	WRM Lead				X	X			
3	3.1	3.1.3 Promote private sector investment into WRM activities to protect natural assets and invest in green infrastructure	2. Prepare promotional materials (e.g. simpler version of VA & action plan) to attract private sector for collaboration specifically on watershed protection.	IT 3-3		IT 3-4	WRM Lead				X	X			
3	3.1	3.1.3 Promote private sector investment into WRM activities to protect natural assets and invest in green infrastructure	3. Develop concept for collaboration with private sector on WRM activities.	IT 3-3		IT 3-4	WRM Lead				X	X	X		
3	3.1	3.1.3 Promote private sector investment into WRM activities to protect natural assets and invest in green infrastructure	4. Work with provincial government to develop ideas/concept notes to be proposed for funding opportunities from BKF/GCF and/or BPDH	IT 3-3		IT 3-4	WRM Lead					X	X	X	X
3	3.1	3.1.4: Implement and manage protection measures for watershed catchment areas to conserve biodiversity and water sources and improve sustainable water services	1. Develop action plan for specific actor and location	IT 3-3		IT 3-6	WRM Lead				X	X	X	X	
3	3.1	3.1.4: Implement and manage protection measures for watershed catchment areas to conserve biodiversity and water sources and improve sustainable water services	2. Engage LG, private sector, and community for implementation of the action plan throughout the planning, implementation, and monitoring-evaluation phases	IT 3-3		IT 3-6	WRM Lead					X	X	X	X
3	3.1	3.1.4: Implement and manage protection measures for watershed catchment areas to conserve biodiversity and water	3. Advocacy to LG and other stakeholders for replication in respective jurisdiction (district/city/province)	IT 3-3		IT 3-6	WRM Lead					X	X	X	X

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		sources and improve sustainable water services													
3	3.1	3.1.5: Build capacity of local workforce to carry out watershed management activities such as construction of infiltration wells, improved sloping land management	1. Develop materials for training/capacity building on needed WRM activities. Partner with local university, Perpamsi, and related LG agency in this activity.	IT 3-3		IT 3-5	WRM Lead				X	X			
3	3.1	3.1.5: Build capacity of local workforce to carry out watershed management activities such as construction of infiltration wells, improved sloping land management	2. Conduct ToT for key LG agencies, Perpamsi, and university to be pool of trainers	IT 3-3		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X		
3	3.1	3.1.5: Build capacity of local workforce to carry out watershed management activities such as construction of infiltration wells, improved sloping land management	3. Conduct training for various target groups (LG, community, private sector)	IT 3-3		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X	X	
3	3.2	3.2.1: Establish or strengthen inclusive WRM committees including local government, private sector, communities, and utilities	1. Stakeholder consultation to identify existing WRM committee (if any) or key members of the committee and get the stakeholder's consent on WRM establishment/ strengthening	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead			X	X	X	X		
3	3.2	3.2.1: Establish or strengthen inclusive WRM committees including local government, private sector, communities, and utilities	2. Establishment or strengthening of the WRM committees. Establishment of the committee by mayor/head of district or head of key LG agency, e.g. Bappeda.	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead				X	X	X		
3	3.2	3.2.1: Establish or strengthen inclusive WRM committees including local government, private sector, communities, and utilities	3. Regular meetings/consultations with the committee on WRM activities.	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead				X	X	X	X	X

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
3	3.2	3.2.2: Provide awareness-raising and training for government officials and WRM stakeholders on gender equity and inclusion, including gender-responsive budgeting	1. Develop awareness-raising and training materials that are gender inclusive and responsive. Development of the materials includes consultation with (LG) agency in charge of gender issues.	IT 3-2		IT 3-6	WRM Lead				X	X			
3	3.2	3.2.2: Provide awareness-raising and training for government officials and WRM stakeholders on gender equity and inclusion, including gender-responsive budgeting	2. Conduct awareness-raising and training that are gender inclusive and responsive for LG officials and WRM stakeholders	IT 3-2		IT 3-6	WRM Lead				X	X			
3	3.2	3.2.2: Provide awareness-raising and training for government officials and WRM stakeholders on gender equity and inclusion, including gender-responsive budgeting	3. Support related LG agencies and WRM stakeholders on gender responsive WRM planning & budgeting	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X	X	
3	3.2	3.2.3: Ensure that relevant WRM information and data are publicly available, including production from springs and water usage statistics	1. Work with WRM stakeholders on identification of data/information that may properly be accessed by public and will be useful for better WRM	IT 3-2		IT 3-6	WRM Lead				X	X			
3	3.2	3.2.3: Ensure that relevant WRM information and data are publicly available, including production from springs and water usage statistics	2. Develop WRM data/information for public in various format, e.g. infographics, leaflet	IT 3-2		IT 3-6	WRM Lead				X	X	X		
3	3.2	3.2.3: Ensure that relevant WRM information and data are publicly available, including production from springs and water usage statistics	3. Work with WRM stakeholders that WRM data/information are updated from time to time and publicly available	IT 3-2		IT 3-6	WRM Lead				X	X	X	X	X
3	3.3	3.3.1: In partnership with BMKG, improve quality and accessibility of climate information and	1. Consultation with BMKG and WRM stakeholders on needs for WRM data/information, e.g. type,	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead				X	X			

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		promote applied messaging for WRM decision makers	quality, production of data/information, modes of dissemination												
3	3.3	3.3.1: In partnership with BMKG, improve quality and accessibility of climate information and promote applied messaging for WRM decision makers	2. Facilitation of BMKG to provide/improve/update the required WRM data/information	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead				X	X	X		
3	3.3	3.3.1: In partnership with BMKG, improve quality and accessibility of climate information and promote applied messaging for WRM decision makers	3. Development of BMKG's data/information dissemination through agreed modes, e.g. website, SMS, Whatsapp group, Android apps	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X	X	
3	3.3	3.3.2: Provide PDAMs with a real-time groundwater and surface water monitoring information system	1. Work with PDAM to identify the needs for groundwater and/or surface water monitoring	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead				X	X			
3	3.3	3.3.2: Provide PDAMs with a real-time groundwater and surface water monitoring information system	2. Collaborate with partners who have capacity and/or mandate to conduct groundwater and surface water monitoring. e.g. local university, LG, related ministry's office in charge of monitoring system	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead				X	X	X	X	
3	3.3	3.3.2: Provide PDAMs with a real-time groundwater and surface water monitoring information system	3. Support the PDAM in accessing the monitoring data and use it in their operation and planning	IT 3-2		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X	X	X
3	3.3	3.3.3: Develop and equip a citizen scientist program to raise awareness of WASH/WRM data use and monitor water quality and quantity	1. Support stakeholders in monitoring effluent of ST, Communal ST, IPLT in catchment area	IT 3-2		IT 3-6	Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead	Sanitation Coordinator, WRM lead			X	X	X	X	X
3	3.3	3.3.3: Develop and equip a citizen scientist program to raise awareness of WASH/WRM data use and monitor water quality and quantity	2. Engage local community and/or CSO/NGO in water quality and quantity monitoring through awareness raising,	IT 3-2		IT 3-6	WRM Lead				X	X	X		

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			training, and their participation in the monitoring												
3	3.3	3.3.3: Develop and equip a citizen scientist program to raise awareness of WASH/WRM data use and monitor water quality and quantity	3. Establish communication (channel) between citizen scientist and PDAM on the monitoring	IT 3-2		IT 3-6	WRM Lead					X	X		
3	3.4	3.4.1: Conduct gap analysis in policies and regulations for improved watershed-level WRM	1. Stakeholder consultation to identify existing WRM policies/regulation, gaps, and needs for improved WRM	IT 3-1		IT 3-5	WRM Lead			X	X	X			
3	3.4	3.4.1: Conduct gap analysis in policies and regulations for improved watershed-level WRM	2. Work with key WRM stakeholders to draft required WRM policies/regulation starting with development of academic paper	IT 3-1		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X		
3	3.4	3.4.1: Conduct gap analysis in policies and regulations for improved watershed-level WRM	3. Consultation with broader stakeholder that may include local parliament and mayor/head of district and/or governor	IT 3-1		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X		
3	3.4	3.4.2: Strengthen the enabling environment for watershed management and improve WRM capacity for upstream and downstream users	1. Legislation of the draft regulation as identified and developed under 3.4.1	IT 3-1		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X		
3	3.4	3.4.2: Strengthen the enabling environment for watershed management and improve WRM capacity for upstream and downstream users	2. Develop technical guidelines for more operational mode on how WMR improvement shall be conducted	IT 3-1		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X	X	
3	3.4	3.4.2: Strengthen the enabling environment for watershed management and improve WRM capacity for upstream and downstream users	3. Socialization of the policy/regulation to related LG agencies and stakeholders	IT 3-1		IT 3-5	WRM Lead					X	X	X	
3	3.4	3.4.3: Ensure that climate-resilient WRM is integrated into	1. Work with LG in improving/integrating WRM in	IT 3-1		IT 3-4	WRM Lead			X	X	X	X	X	



Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		government plans and budgets at all levels	the planning/budgeting cycle, e.g. Musrenbang, RPJMD, Renja OPD, RKPD												
3	3.4	3.4.3: Ensure that climate-resilient WRM is integrated into government plans and budgets at all levels	2. Support related LG agencies in implementation of the WRM plan, e.g. ITanggung providing technical support at implementation on the ground	IT 3-1		IT 3-4	WRM Lead					X	X	X	X
3	3.4	3.4.3: Ensure that climate-resilient WRM is integrated into government plans and budgets at all levels	3. Monitoring-evaluation of implementation of the WRM activities and provide feedbacks to related (LG) agencies, e.g. for replication in more locations	IT 3-1		IT 3-4	WRM Lead					X	X	X	X
<b>Objective 4: Increased Adoption of Behaviors and Improved Women's Participation and Leadership Roles that Contribute to Improvements in WASH and WRM (Lead: GESI and Behavior Change Lead)</b>							<b>Social and Behavior Change Lead</b>								
4	4.1	4.1.1: Develop SBC strategies targeted to sustainable sanitation systems	1. Development of SBC strategy and action plan	IT 4-2		IT 4-3 IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	SBC National Coordinator		X					
4	4.1	4.1.2: Increase household demand for WASH services	2. Community engagement and empowerment to analyze WASH and WRM issues and develop action plan as well as engaging key stakeholders	IT 4-2		IT 4-3 IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	SBC National Coordinator		X	X	X	X	X	
4	4.1	4.1.2: Increase household demand for WASH services	3. Engaging enterprises to support household WASH access	IT 4-2		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	SBC National Coordinator			X	X	X	X	
4	4.2	4.2.1 Develop an SBC campaign for payment for water and sanitation services	1. Utilization of #TetanggaPanutan and development of key behavior to support WRM campaign (in addition to the existing WASH key behavior)	IT 4-2		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	SBC National Coordinator		X	X				
4	4.2	4.2.1 Develop an SBC campaign for payment for water and sanitation services	2. Development of SBC materials	IT 4-2		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	SBC National Coordinator		X	X				

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
4	4.2	4.2.1 Develop an SBC campaign for payment for water and sanitation services	3. Community engagement	IT 4-2		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	SBC National Coordinator		X	X				
4	4.2	4.2.1 Develop an SBC campaign for payment for water and sanitation services	4. Development of marketing and promotion strategy to improve WASH services	IT 4-1		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	SBC National Coordinator, Water Services Lead, Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead, WRM Lead		X	X				
4	4.2	4.2.2 Engage different media channels, influencers, and content providers	1. Engagement of media and communication channels	IT 4-2	1 million people reach through SBC campaign for WASH and WRM resilience	IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	SBC National Coordinator, Media Engagement Specialist		X	X	X	X	X	
4	4.2	4.2.2 Engage different media channels, influencers, and content providers	2. Collaboration with national and local media (collaborative program to promote WASH and WRM that also integrate with GESI)	IT 4-2		IT 4-3 IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	Media Engagement Specialist		X	X	X	X	X	
4	4.2	4.2.2 Engage different media channels, influencers, and content providers	3. Broadcast WASH and WRM contents through different media channels	IT 4-2		IT 4-3	Social and Behavior Change Lead	Media Engagement Specialist		X	X	X	X	X	X
4	4.3	4.3.1 Accelerate gender integration and women's agency in WASH and WRM sectors	1. Develop GESI strategy and action plan to ensure women involvement in decision making and men participation on hygiene promotion and practices	IT 4-4		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	GESI National Coordinator		X					
4	4.3	4.3.1 Accelerate gender integration and women's agency in WASH and WRM sectors	2. Gender analysis to portrait gender roles in community decision making and institutional decision making	IT 4-2		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	GESI National Coordinator		X	X				
4	4.3	4.3.1 Accelerate gender integration and women's agency in WASH and WRM sectors	3. Design inclusive WASH Facilities	IT 4-4		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	GESI National Coordinator, Water Services Lead, Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead, WRM Lead		X	X	X			
4	4.3	4.3.1 Accelerate gender integration and women's agency in WASH and WRM sectors	4. Improving women's knowledge and skill to manage WASH facilities	IT 4-2	5000 persons trained	IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	GESI National Coordinator, SBC National Coordinator, National Coordinator Governance, Water Services Lead, Sanitation and Hygiene Services Lead,		X	X	X	X	X	

Objective	Outcome	Task	Sub-task/Activity	Indicator Contribution (if any)	Output(s) - (Quantified where possible)	Outcome contribution	Lead Personnel (choose one)	Supporting Personnel (enter multiple)	Dependencies/ Linkages to other tasks (if any)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
								WRM Lead, Finance Innovation and Mobilization Lead							
4	4.3	4.3.1 Accelerate gender integration and women's agency in WASH and WRM sectors	5. Establish GRBP regulation and KPIs	IT 4-4		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	GESI National Coordinator		X	X	X	X	X	
4	4.3	4.3.1 Accelerate gender integration and women's agency in WASH and WRM sectors	6. Staff training and capacity building on GESI	IT 4-2		IT 4-4	Social and Behavior Change Lead	GESI National Coordinator		X	X	X			

## 6.2. ANNEX 2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES SECURING/ALLOCATING FINANCING FOR COMMUNAL/HOUSEHOLD SYSTEMS AS OF SEPTEMBER 2023

No	Local Government Offices	Project Description	Allocation (Rp)	Progress through end of Sept 2023
<b>NSRO</b>				
1	<i>Dinas Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang, Deli Serdang District, North Sumatera</i>	Construction on piped water distribution network Regional Water Treatment Plant MEBIDANG in Kecamatan Sunggal to 400 households	4,746,695,000	<i>Completed.</i> USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported FGD on accelerating household connection for SPAM Regional MEBIDANG, Deli Serdang District (Kec. Sunggal) and also PDAM Tirta Deli Real Demand Survey Training in Deli Serdang District
2	<i>Dinas Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang, Deli Serdang District, North Sumatera</i>	Operation and Development on Domestic Wastewater- System for City/District level. Grants for individual septic tanks with total beneficiaries is 793 households. The financing allocation refers to: a. APBD – Rp.4,477,725,000 b. DAK – Rp.4,780,000,000	9,257,725,000	<i>Completed.</i> USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated for Grant Recipients Survey for individual septic tanks as part of potential customers for scheduled desludging service in Deli Serdang District.
3	<i>Dinas Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman, Pematang Siantar City, North Sumatera</i>	Operation and Development on Domestic Wastewater- System for City/District level. Grants for individual septic tanks with total beneficiaries is 684 households.	3,421,892,000	<i>Completed.</i> USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported FGD on Cleaning Data and Identification Survey on Septic Tank Grant recipients and become potential customers for scheduled desludging service in Pematang Siantar City
4	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang, Simalungun District, North Sumatera</i>	Development of Drinking Water Supply System in Nagori Dolok Maraja, Tapan Dolok, Simalungun. The project is to reach 3000 households' connection by developing a community-based drinking water supply system.	4,711,545,000	<i>Completed.</i> USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated synchronization between Project work plan and budget for Simalungun District and provided FGD on adjusting PDAM Tirta Lihou business plan.
5	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata</i>	Construction on Individual Septic Tank in Nagori Dolok	425,000,000	<i>Completed.</i> USAID IUWASH Tangguh

No	Local Government Offices	Project Description	Allocation (Rp)	Progress through end of Sept 2023
	Ruang, Simalungun District, North Sumatera	Maraja, Tapian Dolok, Simalungun District. The project is to reach 400 households.		conducted socialization of the project to Nagori Dolok Maraja, Tapian Dolok
<b>WJDBWK</b>				
6	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang, Unit Pelaksana Teknis Dinas Instalasi Pengelolaan Limbah Terpadu, Depok City, West Java	Development wastewater treatment plant in Depok City	1,500,000,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported UPTD to improve institutional capacity to operate wastewater treatment and plan to transform the institution as BLUD
7	Dinas Perumahan, Pemukiman dan Pemakaman, Tangerang District, Banten	Affordable Housing Renovation project that includes construction of individual septic tank. The project covers 1237 households.	34,980,411,333	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided capacity building to Sanitation Entrepreneurs Group (KWS—Kelompok Wirausaha Sanitasi) so that they could participate in the projects.
8	Dinas Kesehatan, Kota Pontianak, West Kalimantan	Environmental health program in Pontianak City focusing on STBM—Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat	861,864,800	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported STBM implementation in Desa Kapur and Kuala Dua with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sanitarian and Cadre training for participative analysis and 5 pillar STBM;</li> <li>2. Participative analysis implementation and 5 pillar STBM</li> <li>3. Enumerator training on survey for handwash with soaps</li> </ul>
9	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Tata Ruang, Kota Pontianak, West Kalimantan	Construction on individual septic tanks at Parit Tokaya, Siantan Hulu	3,041,863,500	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted socialization on safely sanitation in Kelurahan Parit Tokaya
<b>CJRO</b>				
10	PDAM Kota Solo, Surakarta, Central Java	Construction on piped water network to cover 337 HH as	2,101,832,200	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided technical

No	Local Government Offices	Project Description	Allocation (Rp)	Progress through end of Sept 2023
		part of WOSUSOKAS. Source of fund is APBD Surakarta City		assistance to PDAM Kota Solo in identifying potential HH
11	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang, Salatiga city, Central Java	Development and Operation of Drinking Water Supply System in Salatiga to cover additional 750 HH	10,465,238,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated a socialization of safe drinking water connection in Salatiga
12	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang, Salatiga city, Central Java	Development and Operation of domestic wastewater services in city/district level to cover additional 260 HH	5,409,507,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided training on development planning, FGD on SPAL DT planning techniques, and training on domestic wastewater management.

#### EJRO

13	Dinas Sumber Daya Air Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang, Pasuruan District, East Java	Development on Distribution piped network and household water connection. The project cover 1985 HH water connection.	24,200,000,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported beneficiary survey & socialization of safely drinking water.
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#### SSRO

14	Dinas Kesehatan, Makassar City, South Sulawesi	Program on Health Promotion improvement, advocacy, partnerships, and community empowerment in Makassar	8,646,407,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted training on participative assessment and urban STBM initiative.
15	Dinas Kesehatan, Makassar City, South Sulawesi	Health Promotion implementation and Clean and Healthy Living Behavior in Makassar	404,673,600	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh implemented participative assessment, 5 Pillar STBM initiative, and Hand Wash with Soap promotion.
16	Dinas PUPR, Makassar City, South Sulawesi	Development/Operation Wastewater Sewerage System City Scale in Makassar City for coverage up to 1000 HH	129,420,500	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted survey method training for enumerators to potential customers.
17	Dinas PUPR, Makassar City, South Sulawesi	Development/Operation Wastewater Septage Sub System in Makassar City to serve 300 HH.	4,187,754,020	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided advocacy on 5 Pillar STBM Initiative, socialization on

No	Local Government Offices	Project Description	Allocation (Rp)	Progress through end of Sept 2023
				operation and maintenance aspects for Septic Tank construction to Dinas PUPR
18	Dinas PUPR, Makassar City, South Sulawesi	Services for fecal desludging in Makassar City. The service could cover for 740 houses	2,138,439,025	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported BLUD management to provide the fecal desludging services.
19	Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika, Makassar City, South Sulawesi	Public Information services to include WASH and WRM	363,019,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports to develop WASH and WRM content as part of social inclusion and public accountability mechanism in Makassar City
20	Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika, Makassar City, South Sulawesi	Deliverance of Mass Communication, Media and Community Relationships	416,398,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh participated to provide podcast on water issues.
21	Kecamatan, Makassar City, South Sulawesi	Community Empowerment in Village/Kelurahan level	743,257,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported village hall meeting ( <i>rembug warga</i> ) for community work plan ( <i>rencana kerja Masyarakat</i> ) to include WASH in Mariso Village
22	Kecamatan, Makassar City, South Sulawesi	Community Empowerment in Village/Kelurahan level	141,600,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported village hall meeting ( <i>rembug warga</i> ) for community work plan ( <i>rencana kerja Masyarakat</i> ) to include WASH in Banta Bantaeng
23	Dinas Kesehatan, Maros District, South Sulawesi	Community Empowerment Program for Health	78,835,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported training on Participative Assessment and Urban STBM Initiative, Participative Assessment implementation and Hand Wash with Soap promotion.

No	Local Government Offices	Project Description	Allocation (Rp)	Progress through end of Sept 2023
24	Dinas Kesehatan, Gowa District, South Sulawesi	Community Empowerment Program for Health	1,144,671,200	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported training on Participative Assessment and Urban STBM Initiative, Participative Assessment implementation and Hand Wash with Soap promotion.
25	Dinas Kesehatan, Takalar District, South Sulawesi	Community Empowerment Program for Health	572,936,500	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported training on Participative Assessment and Urban STBM Initiative, Participative Assessment implementation and Hand Wash with Soap promotion.
26	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Tata Ruang, Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman, Takalar District, South Sulawesi	Development/Operation Wastewater Sewerage System City Scale	11,900,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported IPLT assessment, technical skill training, and operation & maintenance.
27	Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika, Takalar District, South Sulawesi	Public Information services to include WASH and WRM	1,300,000,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh participated to provide podcast on sanitation issues.
28	Dinas Kesehatan, Barru District, South Sulawesi	Individual Health Coverage and Community Health Coverage Program	94,193,600	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported training on Participative Assessment and Urban STBM Initiative, Participative Assessment implementation and Hand Wash with Soap promotion.
29	Dinas PUPR/PKP, Barru District, South Sulawesi	Development/Operation Wastewater Septage System City/District Scale	189,271,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided advocacy to Dinas PUPR/PKP team for IPLT and fecal desludging operation.



No	Local Government Offices	Project Description	Allocation (Rp)	Progress through end of Sept 2023
30	Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika, Barru District, South Sulawesi	Public Information services to include WASH and WRM	589,968,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports to develop WASH and WRM content as part of social inclusion and public accountability mechanism in Barru District
31	Dinas Kesehatan, Jayapura City, Papua	Community Empowerment Program for Health	2,914,737,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported training on Participative Assessment and Urban STBM Initiative, Participative Assessment implementation and Hand Wash with Soap promotion.
32	Dinas PUPRI/PKP, Jayapura City, Papua	Development/Operation Wastewater Septage System City/District Scale	250,000,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided advocacy to UPTD team for IPLT and fecal desludging operation.
33	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang, Jayapura District, Papua	Development/Operation Wastewater Septage System City/District Scale	3,520,000,000	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated socialization to community on septage system and provided advocacy to UPTD for supervision and monitoring management.
34	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang, Jayapura District, Papua	Development/Operation Wastewater Septage System City/District Scale	339,840,135	Completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided advocacy to UPTD team for IPLT and fecal desludging operation.
			<b>IDR</b>	
			<b>133,447,661,106</b>	
			<b>USD</b>	
			<b>8,896,511</b>	

### 6.3. ANNEX 3. POLICY AND REGULATION DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AS OF SEPTEMBER 2023

National Policy and Regulation Facilitation as of September 2023			
No	Regulation	Institution/ Stakeholders	Status
1	WASH Microfinance Fund	Directorate of SMI Ministry of Finance	In Process - Under review by the Minister of Finance for approval
2	Wastewater VAT Exemption	FORKALIM and Ministry of Coordinating of Economic	In Process – FORKALIM submitted the draft to the ministry of Coordinating of Economic
3	Domestic Wastewater Tariff	Directorate SUPD II Ministry of Home Affairs	In Process – USAID IUWASH Tangguh and SUPD II has been organized the FGD for agreed of the Action Plan (RTL) which describes the stages and process of preparing regulations and policies within all the stakeholders
4	Wastewater service provider guideline		
5	SPM Standard Minimum Services (SMS/SPM) Implementation SOP		

Regional Policy and Regulation Facilitation as of September 2023			
No	Regulation	City / District	Status
1	Local Regulation Domestic Wastewater Management / Peraturan Daerah Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik	Binjai City, North Sumatera	In Process – Perda has entered discussion with DPRD. It is expected that the Perda will be stipulated early 2023.
2	SMS Implementation Team Decision Letter (SK Tim Penerapan SPM)		Completed - Regulation issued on 20 March 2023.
3	PKP Work Group Decision Letter (SK Pokja PKP)	Deli Serdang, North Sumatra	Completed – Regulation issued on 9 August 2022.
4	Domestic Wastewater Operation Team Decision Letter/ SK Tim Pengelola ALD (Tim Mobile)	Simalungun, North Sumatra	Completed – Regulation issued on 3 March 2023.
5	Simalungun SMS Implementation Team Decision Letter/ SK Tim Penerapan SPM Simalungun		Completed – Regulation issued on 1 September 2022.
6	Renbis PDAM Kabupaten Simalungun (2022 – 2026) No. 188.45/23153/PDAM/2022		Completed – Regulation issued on 8 December 2022
7	SMS Data Operator Technical Guidelines Letter (SPT Pengelola data SPM)	Pematang Siantar City, North Sumatra	Completed – Regulation issued on 8 March 2023.
8	Regent Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Management / Peraturan Bupati Kubu Raya tentang Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik	Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan	In Process – Peraturan Bupati has been signed by Mayor and will be enactment soon.
9	Perjanjian kerja sama antara Perumda Air Minum (Perumdam) Tirta Raya Kabupaten Kubu Raya dengan BPR Ukabima Khatulistiwa tentang Fasilitas kredit mikro air minum perpipaan pemasangan baru untuk pelanggan baru Perumdam Tirta Raya Kabupaten		Completed – Regulation issued on 24 August 2023

Regional Policy and Regulation Facilitation as of September 2023			
No	Regulation	City / District	Status
	Kubu Raya Nomor (PDAM): 08/PKS/PERUMDAM/VIII/2023		
10	Mayoral Head Regulation on Establishment UPTD PALD (Domestic Wastewater Service Provider) (PERKADA Pembentukan UPTD PALD)	Tangerang City, Banten	In Process – preparation to develop academic studies of regulation.
11	PKP Forum Establishment (Pembentukan Forum PKP)		Completed - Regulation issued on 5 June 2023
12	PERDA Nomor 2 Tahun 2023 tentang Perubahan Bentuk Badan Hukum Perseroan Terbatas Pembangunan Investasi Tangerang Selatan menjadi Perusahaan Perseroan Daerah Pembangunan Investasi Tangerang Selatan	South Tangerang, Banten	Completed - Regulation issued on 17 April 2023
13	Surat Keputusan Ketua Kelompok Kerja Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman No. 600.2.1/KEP.447-DPRKPP/2023 tentang Penetapan Forum Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kota Tangerang Selatan		Completed – Regulation issued on 5 June 2023
14	Harmonization Wastewater Service Provider – relation with Tipping Fee (Harmonisasi PALD – terkait dengan biaya Tipping Fee)	Tangerang Raya (Kota Tangerang, Kabupaten. Tangerang & Kota Tangerang Selatan)	In Process - the draft is to be discussed with Bappeda and OPD WASH in 3 LGs.
15	Draft of Final PDAM Surya Sembada regulation on Procedures for Investment Partnership / Draft Final Peraturan Perusahaan PDAM Surya Sembada Surabaya Tentang Tata Cara pelaksanaan Kerjasama Investasi	Surabaya City, East Java	Completed – Regulation issued on 16 January 2023.
16	Draft of Final Agreement Letter between PDAM Surya Sembada and PT. Moya on Pre-Feasibility Study and Feasibility Study for Safely Drinking Water Development / Nota Kesepakatan Antara PDAM Surabaya Dengan PT. Moya tentang Penyusunan Kajian dan Pra FS Kelayakan Pengembangan Penyediaan Air Minum.		Completed – Regulation issued on 18 January 2023.
17	Peraturan Walikota Surabaya tentang Pembentukan Kelembagaan Unit Pelaksana Teknis Dinas (UPTD) Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik Pada Dinas Sumber Daya Air dan Bina Marga Kota Surabaya		In Process – preparation to develop academic studies of regulation.
18	Peraturan Bupati Pasuruan tentang Sistem Pembayaran Jasa Lingkungan	Pasuruan, East Java	In Process – socialization of draft Ranperbup to LG.
19	Regent Regulation No. 80/2022 on Governance BLUD Wastewater on Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman (Peraturan Bupati Gresik No.80/2022 tentang Tata Kelola Badan Layanan	Gresik, East Java	Completed – Regulation issued on 22 November 2022.

**Regional Policy and Regulation Facilitation as of September 2023**

No	Regulation	City / District	Status
	Umum Daerah Unit Pelaksana Teknis Pengelolaan Limbah Cair Domestik Pada Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kabupaten Gresik)		
20	Regent Regulation No. 81/2022 on Strategic Plan BLUD Wastewater on Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman / Peraturan Bupati Gresik No.81/2022 tentang Rencana Strategis Badan Layanan Umum Daerah Unit Pelaksana Teknis Pengelolaan Limbah Cair Domestik Pada Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kabupaten Gresik		Completed – Regulation issued on 22 November 2022.
21	Regent Regulation No. 82/2022 on Minimal Standard Service (SPM— Standar Pelayanan Minimal) BLUD Wastewater on Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman (Peraturan Bupati Gresik No.82/2022 tentang Penerapan SPM Badan Layanan Umum Daerah Unit Pelaksana Teknis Pengelolaan Limbah Cair Domestik Pada Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kabupaten Gresik)		Completed – Regulation issued on 22 November 2022.
22	Keputusan Bupati Gresik N0.657.2/404/HK/437.1212/2023 tentang Penerapan Badan Layanan Umum Daerah pada Unit Pelaksana Teknis Pengelolaan Limbah Cair Domestik Pada Dinas Cipta Karya, Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kabupaten Gresik		Completed – Regulation issued on 31 July 2023.
23	Draft of Final Mayor Regulation on Scheduled Fecal Desludging operated by PDAM Tugu Tirta Kota Malang / Draft Final Peraturan Walikota Malang Tentang Layanan Lumpur Tinja Terjadwal Oleh Perusahaan Umum Daerah Air Minum Kota Malang	Malang City, East Java	In Process - the draft is still discussed with LG and Perumda Air Minum
24	Nota Kesepakatan Perumda Tugu Tirta Air Minum Tugu Tirta Kota Malang Dengan Dinas PU Penataan Ruang, Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kota Malang Tentang Pemanfaatan Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja (IPLT)		In Process - the draft is still discussed with Dinas PU Penataan Ruang, Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kota Malang.
25	STBM Regent Head Regulation (PERKADA STBM)	Surakarta City, Central Java	In Process – develop the draft and to be discussed with LG.

Regional Policy and Regulation Facilitation as of September 2023			
No	Regulation	City / District	Status
26	Mayor Regulation No. 27/2022 for Water Tariff and Customer Segment Perumda Air Minum Kota Surakarta (Peraturan Walikota Surakarta No.27/2022 tentang Tarif Air Minum dan Kelompok Pelanggan Perumda Air Minum Kota Surakarta)		Completed – Regulation issued in October 2022.
27	Regent Regulation No. 81/2022 on Strategic Plan BLUD Wastewater on Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman (Peraturan Bupati Gresik No.81/2022 tentang Rencana Strategis Badan Layanan Umum Daerah Unit Pelaksana Teknis Pengelolaan Limbah Cair Domestik Pada Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kabupaten Gresik)		Completed – Regulation issued on 22 November 2022.
28	Domestic Wastewater Service Provider Regent Regulation	Karanganyar, Central Java	In Process - develop the draft and to be discussed with LG.
29	Regent Head Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Tariff / PERKADA Perubahan Tarif ALD		In Process - develop the draft and to be discussed with LG.
30	Regent Head Regulation on Penyelenggaraan SPAM (PERKADA SPAM)		In Process - Kick-off Meeting with LG
31	Regent Head Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Service Provider (Peraturan Bupati Wonogiri Nomor 25 Tahun 2023 Tentang PALD)	Wonogiri, Central Java	Completed – Regulation issued on 5 June 2023
32	Perjanjian Kerja Sama Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Sragen dengan Jasa Sedot WC Swasta ABADI No.658.3/I.159.a-06/2022 tentang Penyedotan dan Pengelolaan Lumpur Tinja	Sragen, Central Java	Completed – Regulation issued on 13 July 2022
33	Perjanjian Kerja Sama Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Sragen dengan Jasa Sedot WC Swasta KURNIA No.658.3/I.159.b-06/2022 tentang Penyedotan dan Pengelolaan Lumpur Tinja		Completed – Regulation issued on 13 July 2022
34	Perjanjian Kerja Sama Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Sragen dengan Jasa Sedot WC Swasta TANGKI No.658.3/I.159.c-06/2022 tentang Penyedotan dan Pengelolaan Lumpur Tinja		Completed – Regulation issued on 13 July 2022
35	Perjanjian Kerja Sama Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Sragen dengan Jasa Sedot WC Swasta BERKAH JAYA		Completed – Regulation issued on 13 July 2022

Regional Policy and Regulation Facilitation as of September 2023			
No	Regulation	City / District	Status
	No.658.3/1.159.d-06/2022 tentang Penyedotan dan Pengelolaan Lumpur Tinja		
36	Perjanjian Kerja Sama Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Sragen dengan Jasa Sedot WC Swasta JAYA No.658.3/1452.a-06/2022 tentang Penyedotan dan Pengelolaan Lumpur Tinja		Completed – Regulation issued on 26 August 2022
37	Perjanjian Kerja Sama Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Sragen dengan Jasa Sedot WC Swasta LATIF SUTARTO - PELEMAN No.658.3/1452.b-06/2022 tentang Penyedotan dan Pengelolaan Lumpur Tinja		Completed – Regulation issued on 26 August 2022
38	Regent Head Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Service Provider (PERKADA PALD)	Temanggung, Central Java	In Process - develop the draft and to be discussed with LG.
39	Pergub tentang Pembentukan UPT SPAM Regional Sulawesi Selatan	SPAM Regional Mamminasata, South Sulawesi	In Process – input for academic studies.
40	Local Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Management (Perda Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik Kabupaten Maros)	Maros, South Sulawesi	In Process – Naskah Akademis has been completed, and the first draft regulation has been discussed with LG and will be submitted to DPRD.
41	Regent Regulation on UPTD Wastewater Establishment (Perbup Pembentukan UPTD Air Limbah Kabupaten Maros)		In Process – waiting for the analysis report on UPTD wastewater establishment from Dinas PUPTRPP Bidang Cipta Karya.
42	SK Bupati tentang Penyesuaian Tarif Air Minum Perumda Air Minum Kabupaten Maros		In Process - the draft SK Regent is to be submitted to Dewan Pengawas.
43	Surat Keputusan Bupati Maros No. 386/KPTS/610/II/2023 tentang Pembentukan Tim Penyusun dan Tim Pembahasan Rancangan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Maros tentang Penyelenggaraan Sistem Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik		Completed – Regulation issued on 24 January 2023
44	Local Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Management (Perda Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik Kabupaten Takalar)	Takalar, South Sulawesi	In Process – Naskah Akademis has been completed. To be discussed with local stakeholders.
45	Regency Head regulation on Establishment UPTD Domestic Wastewater (Peraturan Bupati tentang Pembentukan UPTD Air Limbah Domestik)		In Process – conducted a workshop on aligning perception to establish UPTD Domestic Wastewater.

Regional Policy and Regulation Facilitation as of September 2023			
No	Regulation	City / District	Status
46	PKP Working Group Decision Letter (SK Pokja PKP)		Completed – regulation issued in January 2023
47	SK Bupati tentang Penyesuaian Tarif Air Minum Perumda Air Minum Kabupaten Takalar		In Process – discussed with Dewas has been held and the draft of SK Regent was created
48	Regent Regulation UPTD Wastewater Establishment / Perbup Pembentukan UPTD Air Limbah Kabupaten Barru)	Barru, South Sulawesi	In Process – the academic studies and draft regulation to be discussed with Regent and Biro Hukum province.
49	PKP Working Group Decision Letter (SK Pokja PKP)		Completed – regulation issued on 12 January 2023.
50	SK Bupati tentang Penyesuaian Tarif Air Minum Perumda Air Minum Kabupaten Barru		In Process - the draft of SK is to be discussed with Dewan Pengawas.
51	Surat Keputusan Kepala Dinas Komunikasi, Informatika, Statistik dan Persandian Kabupaten Barru Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan No. 500.14.2.1./174/Diskominfo-SP/2023 tentang Penetapan Panduan Teknis Operator Utama SP4N LAPOR Sektor Air Minum Aman, Sanitasi Aman dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air		Completed – regulation issued on 10 August 2023.
52	MOU Kerjasama Penggunaan IPAL Losari dan IPLT Kota Makassar dengan Kabupaten. Gowa	Gowa, South Sulawesi	In Progress – preparation to develop of draft MoU
53	Revision of Perwali /Revisi Perda I Tahun 2016 on Domestic Wastewater Management / Perda Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik Kota Makassar)	Makassar City, South Sulawesi	In Process - discussion to equalize perceptions between PDAM-UPTD BLUD PAL and the Makassar City Legal Department.
54	Perwali on Determination of Wastewater Tariff of IPAL Losari / Perwali Penetapan Tarif Air Limbah IPAL Losari)		In Process – Dinas PU is in the process of calculating the wastewater tariff.
55	SK Walikota tentang Penetapan PDAM Sebagai Pengelola IPAL Losari		In Process - the draft is to be discussed with LG and Dewan Pengawas.
56	Surat Keputusan Kepala Dinas Komunikasi, Informatika Kota Makassar Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan No. 800/4149/DISKOM/IX/2023 tentang Penetapan Panduan Teknis Operator SP4N LAPOR Sektor Air Minum Aman, Sanitasi Aman dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air		Completed – regulation issued on 5 September 2023
57	PKP Working Group Decision Letter (SK Pokja PKP)	Jayapura City, Papua	In Process - provide input and review on the decision letter.

#### 6.4. ANNEX 4. FORKALIM MEMBERS

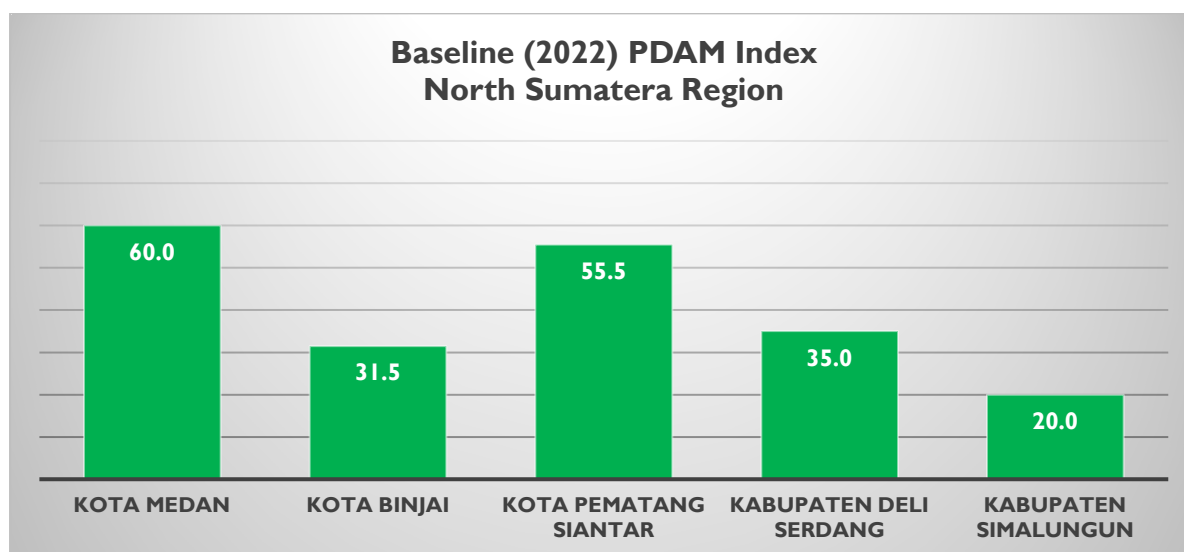
No.	Wastewater Operators		
1	I.12.001	Perumda Tirtanadi Provinsi Sumatera Utara	v
2	I.21.002	BP Batam	
3	I.31.003	Perumda Paljaya	v
4	I.32.004	Perumda Tirtawening Kota Bandung	
5	I.33.005	Perumda Air Minum Kota Surakarta	v
6	I.51.006	UPT Pengelolaan Air Limbah Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Provinsi Bali	
7	I.63.007	Perumda PALD Kota Banjarmasin	
8	I.64.008	Perumda Tirta Manuntung Kota Balikpapan	
9	I.73.009	Perumda Air Minum kota Makassar	v
10	2.04.001	Balai PIALAM DIY	
11	2.04.002	UPTD PALD Kota Bekasi	
12	2.04.003	PDAM Tirta Musi Kota Palembang	
13	2.04.004	PDAM Tirta Khayangan Kota Sungai Penuh	
14	2.04.005	UPTD PALD Kabupaten Sidoarjo	v
15	2.04.006	UPT PAL Kabupaten Gresik	v
16	2.04.007	UPTD PAL DPUPR Kota Cirebon	
17	2.04.008	UPTD PAL Kota Bogor	
18	2.04.009	UPTD PALD Kabupaten Deli Serdang	v
19	2.04.010	UPTD PAL Kota Makassar	v
20	2.04.011	UPTD IPLT DPUPR Kota Jambi	
21	2.04.012	UPT Pengolahan Air Limbah Daerah Kota Malang	v
22	2.04.013	UPTD Sistem Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik Kota Cimahi	
23	2.04.014	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang Kabupaten Kotawaringin Barat	
24	2.04.015	UPTD PALD Kabupaten Musi Rawas	
25	2.04.016	UPT TPA dan IPLT Mancani Kota Palopo	
26	2.04.017	UPTD Pengelola Air Limbah Kota Parepare	
27	2.04.018	UPTD Pengelola Air Limbah Kabupaten Pinrang	
28	2.04.019	UPTD SPALD Kota Tasikmalaya	
29	2.04.020	UPTD PALD Kota Ambon	
30	2.04.021	Dinas Perumahan Rakyat dan Kawasan Permukiman Kabupaten Ngawi	
31	2.04.022	UPTD SPALD Kota Kendari	
32	2.04.023	UPTD IPAL Domestik Dinas PUPR Kota Palembang	
33	2.04.024	PD Kebersihan Tapis Berseri	
34	2.04.025	UPTD Air Limbah Domestik Kabupaten Lampung Selatan	



No.	Wastewater Operators		
35	2.04.026	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Kabupaten Bandung Barat	
36	2.04.027	UPTD TPAS & IPLT Karangrejo Kota Metro	
37	2.04.028	UPTD PALD Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat	
38	2.04.029	UPT PALD Kabupaten Pringsewu	
39	2.04.030	UPT PALD Kabupaten Lumajang	New member
40	2.04.031	Dinas Perumahan Rakyat dan Kawasan Permukiman Kota Payakumbuh	New member
41	2.04.032	UPTD PAL Kota Semarang	New member
42	2.04.033	UPT Pengolahan Air Limbah Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Kota Pekanbaru	New member
43	2.04.034	UPTD IPLT DPUPR Kota Depok	New member
44	2.04.035	UPTD PALD Indragiri Hulu	New member

## 6.5. ANNEX 5. SUMMARY OF PDAM PERFORMANCE INDEX

### NORTH SUMATERA REGIONAL

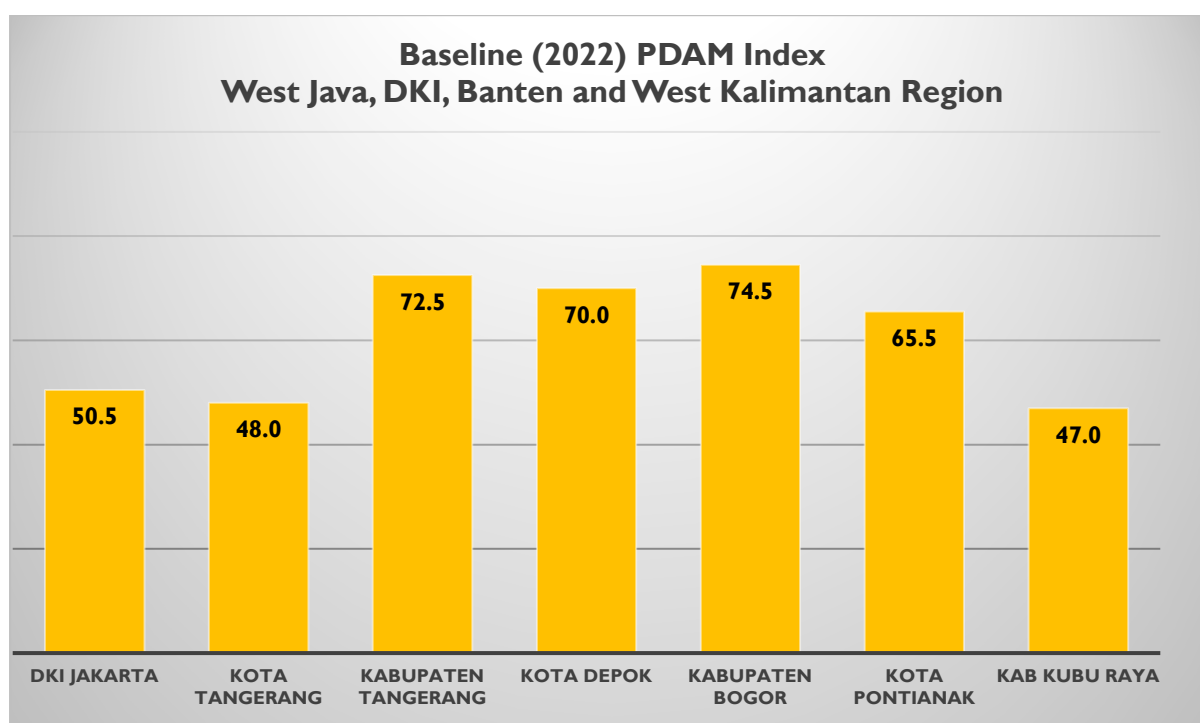


Medan City	Financial aspects, operational aspects and HR aspects have a fairly high value. The low index is in the growth of house connection, NRW, and aspect of climate of resilience
Binjai City	Almost all aspects have a value below 50%. Priority improvements can be made to reviewing FCR rates, increasing billing effectiveness and preparing supporting documents for administrative aspects
Pematang Siantar City	Aspects of operations and human resources have a fairly high value. Increasing HC (house connection) is very difficult to do because it almost reaches 100%.
Deli Serdang District	The financial aspect is very low, so it is necessary to review the FCR and billing effectiveness rates. The aspect of climate resilience is also a potential that can increase the Index immediately
Simalungun District	Almost all aspects have a value below 50%. Priority improvement on Operational Aspects and Administrative Aspects

#### Notes:

1. PDAM Tirtanadi can increase the index through the increasing of house connections, review of business plan documents and preparing climate resilience documents and RPAMs.
2. PDAM Pematang Siantar City to increase the index on administrative aspects and climate resilience aspects (preparation of climate resilience documents and RPAMs)
3. PDAM Deli Serdang, Binjai and Simalungun can increase the PDAM Index through review the Tariff, review of billing effectiveness (reduce the number of billing days) and review/new of bussiness plan.

## WEST JAVA REGIONAL AND EAST KALIMANTAN

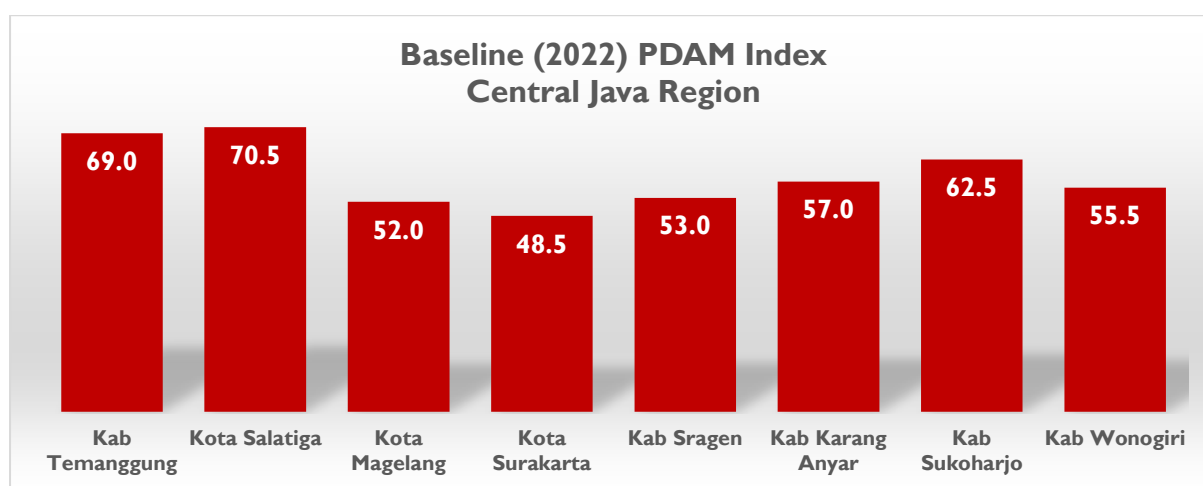


DKI Jakarta	Almost all aspects have good scores. But there is potential that can still be improved, such as from the financial aspect related to the billing effectiveness indicator, the NRW reduction indicator, and the Climate Resilient Aspect.
Tangerang City	The increase of HC is quite good, but the tariff is not yet FCR and NRW is still quite high.
Tangerang District	Almost all aspects have a good index. Potential to increase the index on the assistance of Climate Resilience Aspects.
Depok City	Potential to increase the priority index on reducing NRW, assistance on Administrative Aspects and Climate Resilience
Bogor District	Almost all aspects have a good index. Potential to increase the index on Administrative Aspects and Climate Resilience assistance
Pontianak City	The potential to increase the index can be done with assistance on aspects of Administration and Climate Resilience Aspects
Kubu Raya District	The index is low because of Tariff is not FCR yet, NRW indicator is still above 30%, and document support for aspect climate resilience still not available.

### Notes:

1. PDAM Tangerang City can increase the index through administrative aspects (review of business plan and preparation of SOP document) and climate resilience aspect (to prepare the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Water Infrastructure Impact of Climate Change and RPAMs document)
2. PDAM Tangerang District, Depok City, Bogor District, DKI Jakarta Province and Pontianak City have a good index, so the potential program to increase the index through climate resilience aspect (to prepare the document of Vulnerability of Raw Water and Water Infrastructure Impact of Climate Change and RPAMs document)
3. PDAM Kubu Raya district has potential program to increase the index through tariff review and assistance on Administrative Aspects and Climate Resilience

## CENTRAL JAVA REGIONAL

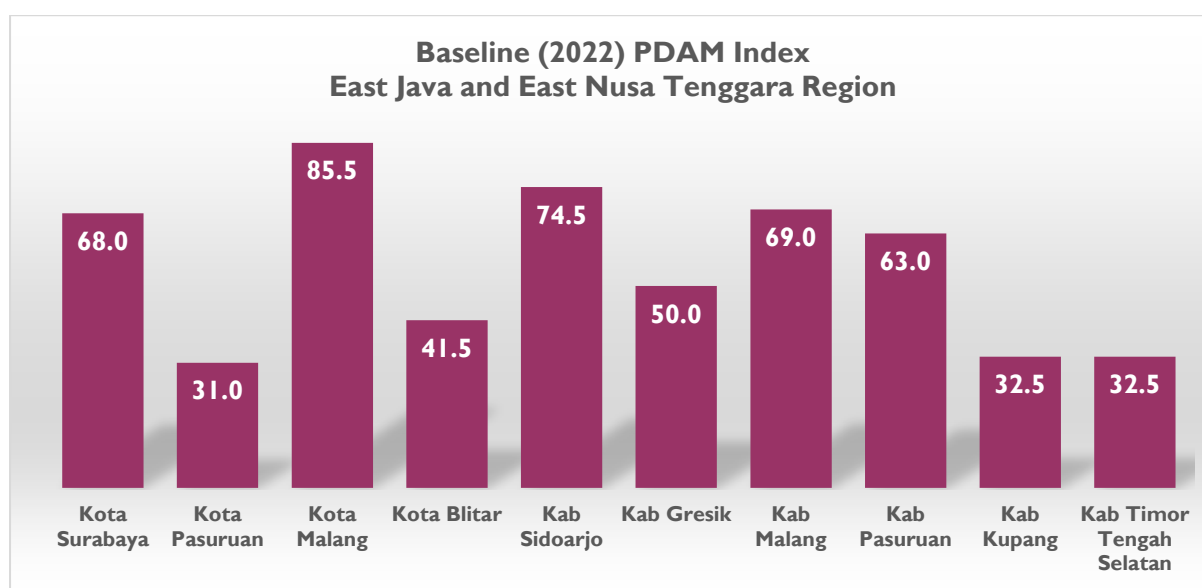


Temanggung District	Aspects of Financial, Service and Operations are quite good. The low index are Administration aspect and the aspect of climate change.
Salatiga City	The index for financial, service and operational aspects is quite good. However, there is still potential for improvement in MIS indicators, Business Plan Review and assistance in raw water and drinking water infrastructure vulnerability studies.
Magelang City	Financial aspect has a good index and the potential to increase the index can be obtained through increasing the Operational Aspects on the NRW reduction indicator, review the Business Plan and assist in preparing the RPAM
Surakarta City	Financial aspect and Climate Resilient Aspect have low index. From the financial aspect, Tariff and effectiveness billing are still very low. Other potential improvements can be obtained through increasing of HC and assisting in reducing NRW and assisting on Climate Resilience Aspects
Sragen District	The potential to increase the index can be obtained through assistance in reducing NRW, as well as assistance on the Aspect of Climate Resilience
Karang Anyar District	The potential to increase the index can be obtained through assistance in reducing NRW, as well as assistance on the Aspect of Climate Resilience
Sukoharjo District	The index on financial and service aspects is good. The potential for improvement can be obtained through NRW assistance, increasing competent human resources and Aspects
Wonogiri District	Increased potential can be obtained through reviewing tariffs for FCR, assisting in reducing NRW and assisting in the preparation of documents on Climate Resilience Aspects

### Notes:

1. PDAM Temanggung District can increase the index through review the business plan and assistance on the aspect of Climate Resilience (document of Vulnerability of Raw Water and Water Infrastructure Impact of Climate Change and RPAM document).
2. Some PDAM such as PDAM Kota Surakarta, Kota Magelang, Sragen, Karang Anyar and Wonogiri can improve the index through assistance on the aspect of Climate Resilience (document of Vulnerability of Raw Water and Water Infrastructure Impact of Climate Change and RPAM document).
3. PDAM Surakarta can improve the index through increasing the house connection, review of Tariff and effectiveness billing.

## EAST JAVA REGIONAL AND NTT

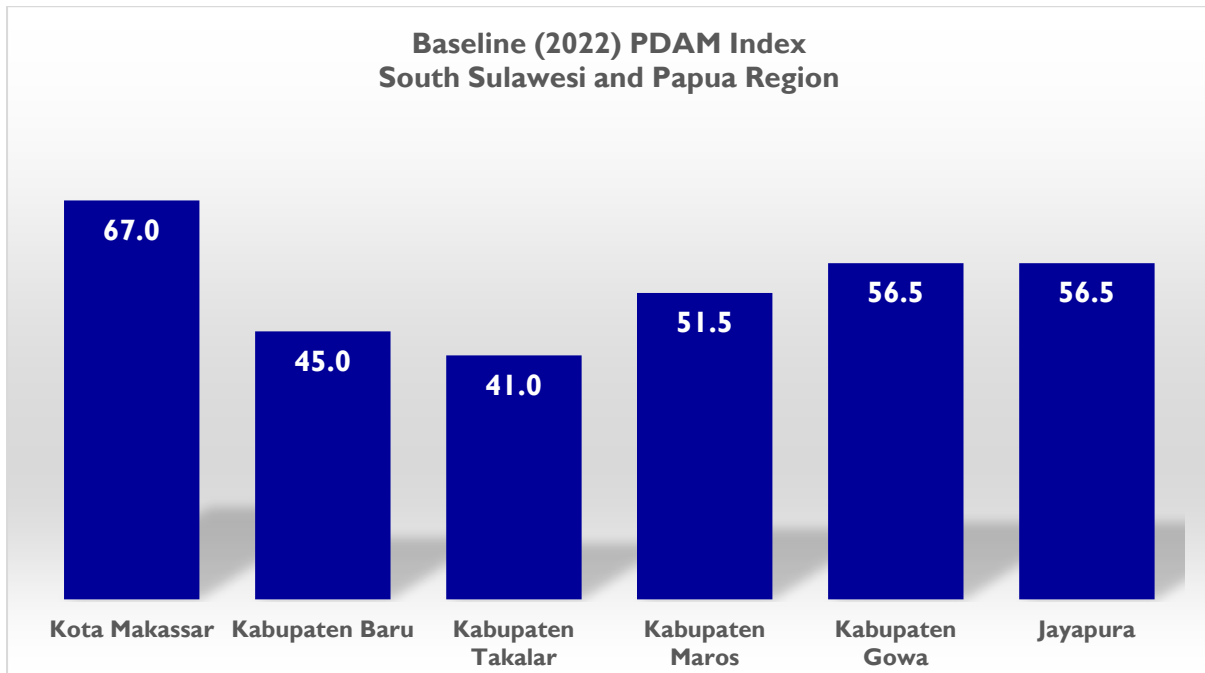


Surabaya City	The Financial Aspect Index has reached its maximum. The potential to increase the index can be obtained through reducing NRW, increasing chlorination systems, and assisting with climate resilience aspects
Pasuruan City	The index is still low, influenced by Tariffs, EP and Service Aspects, which are still low, even Administrative Aspects and Climate Resilience Aspects are still 0 (zero). Priority for the potential for increasing the index can be obtained through assistance from Administrative Aspects and then followed by other Aspects
Malang City	Index value is already very high. The potential to increase the index is obtained through assistance in the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure on the Aspect of Climate Resilience
Blitar City	Index values that are still low include tariffs not yet FCR, NRW > 40%, water quality indicators, unavailability of raw water and drinking water infrastructure vulnerability studies and RPAM documents on the aspect of climate resilience
Sidoarjo District	The index value is good enough. The potential to increase the index can be obtained from the reduction of NRW and the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure on the Aspect of Climate Resilience
Gresik District	The potential for increasing the index can be obtained from the FCR Tariff indicator, the NRW reduction indicator and the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure, as well as the RPAM on the Aspect of Climate Resilience
Malang District	The potential to increase the index can be obtained from the financial aspect, namely the increase in EP, and the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure, as well as the RPAM on the Aspect of Climate Resilience
Pasuruan District	The index value is good enough. Aspects that have the potential to improve are in the Operations Aspect, Administration Aspect and Climate Resilient Aspect.
Kupang District	The potential for increasing the index can be obtained from the Financial Aspect (increasing EP), Operational Aspect (development of spatial data and checking water quality), Administrative Aspect, and Climate Resilience Aspect
Timor Tengah Selatan District	The potential for increasing the index can be obtained through increasing the Administrative Aspects and Operations Aspects

Notes:

1. PDAM Malang City has the highest of index. But there are some potential programs that can increase the index through assistance in the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure on the Aspect of Climate Resilience.
2. PDAM Pasuruan City, Blitar City, Gresik District and Pasuruan District can increase the index through the review tariff so that the Tariff can be Full Cost Recovery
3. PDAM Pasuruan City have potential activities to increase the index through review of billing effectiveness, preparation of business plan, document of SOP and of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure.
4. PDAM Kupang District and Timor Tengah Selatan have potential activities to increase the index by review the billing effectiveness to reduce the billing days, increase the house connection. to develop of data spatial, and preparation of SOP document.

## SOUTH SULAWESI AND PAPUA REGIONAL



Makassar City	Index values that are quite high are found in financial aspects, operational aspects, and administrative aspects. The potential to increase the index can be obtained through assistance in increasing house connection, reducing NRW and preparing documents for the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure in the Aspect of Climate Resilience
Barru District	To increase the index value, assistance can be provided to review the billing effectiveness, NRW reduction program and prepare documents for the Vulnerability Study of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure in the Aspect of Climate Resilience
Takalar District	The potential for increasing the index can be obtained through assistance with reviewing Tariffs and billing effectiveness on Financial Aspects, increasing Administrative Aspects and assisting in the preparation of supporting documents on Climate Resilience Aspects
Maros District	There is a need for a review of FCR Tariffs to increase the index on Financial Aspects, and other potential is a review of Business Plans and the preparation of Hublang SOPs, as well as the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability Study of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure on Climate Resilience Aspects
Gowa District	The value of the Financial Aspects index is quite good, but there is still potential for improvement through billing effectiveness review. In addition, the potential for increasing the index can be obtained through assistance in the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure, as well as the RPAM on the Aspect of Climate Resilience
Jayapura	The potential to increase the index can be obtained through assistance in increasing house connection, reducing NRW, and assisting in the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure, as well as the RPAM on the Aspect of Climate Resilience

Notes:

1. PDAM Makassar City can increase the index by increase the house connection and assistance in the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure, and ad on the Aspect of Climate Resilience.
2. PDAM Barru District, Taklar District, and Gowa District have potential activities to increas the index by review of the billing effectiveness and assistance in the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure, and ad on the Aspect of Climate Resilience.
3. PDAM Jayapura can increase the index by increase the growth of house conection, assisting in the preparation of documents on the Vulnerability of Raw Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure, as well as the RPAM on the Aspect of Climate Resilience.



6.6. ANNEX 6. SANITATION INDEX BREAKDOWN

No	Kota/Kabupaten	Year	SAN Index	Institution Aspect								Regulation			Financial					Cakupan Sanitasi & Climate Resilience				Operasi						
				1.1 (7)	1.2 (5)	1.3 (5)	1.4 (4)	1.5 (2)	1.6 (3)	1.7 (3)	Sub Total (29)	2.1 (6)	2.2 (4)	Sub Total (10)	3.1 (4)	3.2 (4)	3.3 (4)	3.4 (4)	Sub Total (16)	4.1 (6)	4.2 (5)	4.3 (4)	Sub Total (15)	5.1 (10)	5.2 (4)	5.3 (4)	5.4 (4)	5.5 (4)	5.6 (4)	Sub Total (30)
<b>I NORT SUMATERA</b>																														
1	Kota Medan	Base	69.5	7.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	21.0	6.0	4.0	10.0	1.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	12.0	4.5	2.0	0.0	6.5	8.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	20.0
2	Kota Binjai	Base	26.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.8	2.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.5	2.0	0.0	6.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
3	Kab. Deli Serdang	Base	45.3	2.8	2.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	11.8	2.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	5.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	15.0
4	Kota P. Siantar	Base	39.3	2.8	2.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	15.8	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	5.5	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	9.0
5	Kab. Simalungun	Base	19.4	1.4	1.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
<b>II WEST JAVA/DKI/BANTEN/WEST KALIMANTAN</b>																														
6	Kota Tangerang	Base	47.4	1.4	4.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	12.4	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	9.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	15.0
7	Kab. Tangerang	Base	39.8	2.8	2.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	7.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	10.0
8	Kota Tangsel	Base	21.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
9	DKI Jakarta	Base	56.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	23.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	9.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	12.0
10	Kab Bogor	Base	35.3	2.8	2.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	7.0	4.5	2.0	0.0	6.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	8.0
11	Kota Depok	Base	44.8	2.8	2.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.8	6.0	2.0	8.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	14.0
12	Kota Pontianak	Base	25.4	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.4	6.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
13	Kab. Kubu Raya	Base	17.9	1.4	1.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
<b>III CENTRAL JAVA</b>																														
14	Kota Surakarta	Base	77.0	7.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	21.0	6.0	4.0	10.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	11.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	11.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	24.0
15	Kab. Sukoharjo	Base	32.4	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	10.4	2.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	13.0
16	Kab. Karanganyar	Base	38.4	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.4	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	15.0
17	Kab. Wonogiri	Base	24.9	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	5.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
18	Kab. Sragen	Base	55.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.8	6.0	3.0	9.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	12.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	8.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	20.0
19	Kota Magelang	Base	46.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.8	6.0	3.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	11.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	13.0
20	Kab Temanggung	Base	37.8	2.8	1.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	17.0
21	Kota Salatiga	Base	58.3	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	12.8	6.0	2.0	8.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	7.0	4.5	3.0	0.0	7.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	23.0
<b>IV EAST JAVA</b>																														
22	Kota Surabaya	Base	45.4	1.4	3.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	13.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	18.0
23	Kab. Sidoarjo	Base	62.8	2.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	18.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	9.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	26.0
24	Kab. Gresik	Base	63.3	2.8	5.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	20.8	6.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	5.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	5.5	8.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	26.0
25	Kota Malang	Base	63.8	2.8	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	12.8	6.0	4.0	10.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	10.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	11.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	20.0
26	Kab. Malang	Base	35.8	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	16.0
27	Kota Blitar	Base	46.4	1.4	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	10.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	0.0	8.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	18.0
28	Kota Pasuruan	Base	25.9	1.4	3.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	5.5	2.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.0
29	Kab. Pasuruan	Base	14.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
30	Kab TTS	Base	12.4	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
31	Kab Kupang	Base	12.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
<b>v SOUTH SULAWESI &amp; EASTERN INDONESIA</b>																														
32	Kota Makassar	Base	35.3	2.8	5.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	15.8	6.0	3.0	9.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	5.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	3.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
33	Kab.Maros	Base	15.9	1.4	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Kab. Gowa	Base	11.4	1.4	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	8.4	2.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	Kab. Takalar	Base	11.9	1.4	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	Kab. Barru	Base	31.9	1.4	4.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	12.4	6.0	1.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.0
37	Kota Jayapura	Base	32.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	9.8	6.0	1.0	7.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	3.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.0
38	Kab. Jayapura	Base	32.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	11.8	6.0	4.0	10.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0



## 6.7. ANNEX 7. ACTIVITY LOCATION DATA

No	Province	District	Remarks
1	NORTH SUMATRA	Medan City	USAID IUWASH Tangguh will expand its works in other areas in DKI Jakarta in PY3.
		Binjai City	
		Deli Serdang District	
		Pematang Siantar City	
		Simalungun District	
2	WEST JAVA	Bogor District	
		Depok City	
3	DKI JAKARTA	Central Jakarta	
4	BANTEN	Tangerang City	
		Tangerang District	
		Tangerang Selatan City	
		Depok City	
5	WEST KALIMANTAN	Pontianak City	
		Kubu Raya District	
6	CENTRAL JAVA	Surakarta City	
		Sukoharjo District	
		Karanganyar District	
		Wonogiri District	
		Sragen District	
		Magelang City	
		Temanggung District	
		Salatiga City	
7	EAST JAVA	Surabaya City	
		Sidoarjo District	
		Gresik District	
		Malang City	
		Malang District	
		Blitar City	
		Pasuruan City	
		Pasuruan District	
8	EAST NUSA TENGGARA	Kupang District	
		Timor Tengah Selatan District	
9	SOUTH SULAWESI	Makassar City	
		Maros District	
		Gowa District	
		Takalar District	
		Barru District	
10	PAPUA	Jayapura City	
		Jayapura District	

## 6.8. ANNEX 8. CITY UPDATES

### CITY UPDATES FOR NORTH SUMATRA REGION

## Medan City



#### Population:

2,494,512 people (Medan City in Figures, BPS 2023)



#### Current WASH access:

- Improved drinking water access, including safely managed drinking water: 72.58 %,
- Improved Sanitation 95.77%, Safely Managed Sanitation 5.31%
- (RISPAM of Medan City, 2012 – 2032, SSK of Medan City, 2022-2026, RP2KPKPK of Medan City, 2021, Drinking Water Roadmap of Medan, 2022,
- Executive Letter On Slum Areas in Medan City, No. 050/05.K, 2022)

#### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Optimize achievements of minimum service standard for water and sanitation.
- Limited data on raw water quantity and quality monitoring.
- Limited local government budget allocation for health promotion and water quality testing.
- Capacity building for sanitarians is still required.
- Segregated data for PUG implementation should be updated regularly.
- Capacity of GESI focal points need improvements due to frequent job rotation.

#### USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

- Support the implementation of WASH and WRM policies and regulations.
- Analyze potential cooperation in WASH and WRM with private sectors.
- Identify budget required for WASH development.
- Improve capacity of drinking water service provider.
- Analyze data on safely managed drinking water and sanitation access and its influencing factors to understand community's attitude and behavior.
- Replicate participatory assessment and triggering, community meetings, and development of inclusive community action plan.
- Improve stakeholders' capacity on the use of GESI instruments (gender maker, gender indicator, gender framework, and women's voice).

#### Key Progress of PY2

- Representatives of local government offices and water utility agree on the bulk water tariff of MEBIDANG regional water supply system.
- Personnels of local government offices and water utility in Medan city improve their capacity in WASH and WRM.
- Medan city government offices have completed baseline survey for PDAM, Sanitation, Governance Indices, and APBD tracking to develop a strategy to achieve safely managed drinking water and sanitation and to improve water utility and domestic wastewater operator's capacity.
- Support the development of Water Resource Management Action Plan at Deli Watershed and assist the implementation of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment at Bingai sub-watershed.
- 778 people, including community members, health volunteers and sanitarians in two urban village partners (Gaharu and Titi Papan) improve their knowledge on the importance of behavior change and hygiene practice.
- Pokja PUG finalize its work plan. The Pokja, Gender Driver and Gender Focal Point Develop Action Plans.

#### Statement from Our Partner:

"The biggest benefit [from the participatory assessment and triggering] is education on practicing hygiene behavior in our daily lives."

**Arie Nurul Vitria, the Secretary of Gaharu Urban Village**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Sanitarians and community volunteers participate in the participatory assessment and triggering activity.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborates with Medan city government and a local university celebrates 2023 World River Day.

# Binjai City



## Population:

300,009 people (Binjai City in Figures, BPS 2023)



## Current WASH access:

Improved Drinking Water 40%; Sanitation: Improved 95%, Safely Managed 3% (RISPAM of 2013-2023, SSK Year 2016-2022)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Local government budget for WASH and WRM is limited.
- Implementation of minimum service standard needs improvement.
- A designated team to implement the minimum service standard is not yet available.
- Regulations on domestic wastewater management system are not yet available.
- WRM and desludging service delivery still require improvement.
- Water utility's performance needs improvement because it is currently unhealthy.
- Septage treatment plant is inactive because it requires repairs.
- Capacity of domestic wastewater operator needs to be strengthened.
- Operating standard procedures for WRM that covers climate change risks is not available.
- community members' participation, particularly women, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, in water and sanitation program planning, monitoring, and evaluation needs to be improved.
- Stakeholders' capacity to integrate GESI into water and domestic wastewater development programs need to be strengthened.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

- Support the integration of climate resilience and GESI into WASH and WRM to achieve minimum service standard.
- Provide technical assistance in the development of domestic wastewater management and desludging service regulations.
- Support the expansion of safely managed drinking water and sanitation access.
- Facilitate participatory assessment and triggering, community meetings, and development of inclusive community action plan.
- Train partners in using GESI instruments (gender marker, gender indicator, gender framework, and women's voice).

## Key Progress of PY2

- With advocacy and support from USAID IUWASH Tangguh, Binjai city government has supported development of a regional regulation and has revised the academic paper on Domestic wastewater management as well as the head of local government regulation on the scheduled desludging service.
- The participatory assessment and triggering in Timbang Langkat resulted in the community's proposal to the government to build a communal wastewater treatment plant for ten households using the 2023 DAK.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"USAID IUWASH Tangguh helps us develop a workplan for this year to ensure that institutionalization of gender mainstreaming in Binjai runs well."

**Ruth Damayanti, the Head of Gender and Children Data System of the Women Empowerment, and Children and Community Protection Office.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Community members in Timbang Langkat Urban Village discuss people's WASH access during the participatory assessment and triggering.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated PPRG training in Binjai City on September 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023.

# Deli Serdang District



## Population:

1,931,441 people (Deli Serdang District in Figures, BPS 2023)



## Current WASH access:

Piped Water: 76.83%

Improved Sanitation: 88.2%, Safely Managed Sanitation: 1.1% (RISPAM 2023, SSK - Update 2022- 2027)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAMs has not fully implement the standard operating procedures for drinking water due to limited human resources and budget. Need to immediately conduct SOP training to achieve safe drinking water.
- Promotion of safe sanitation continues to improve service coverage, as UPTD PALD Deli Serdang has two IPLTs and several desludging trucks to support the service and availability of adequate human resources. The promotion also contributes to maintaining the district free from open defecation.
- The need for financing is very crucial to fill APBD's limited budget allocation. Deli Serdang district is actively developing the WASH sector. The local government must be open to private sector financing through regional collaboration.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

- WASH and WRM management systems need improvement.
- WASH and WRM program implementation need appropriate tools, methodology, and process.
- Provide intensive technical assistance to local governments and WASH and WRM service providers.
- Support Pokja PKP to optimize WASH and WRM management.
- Support SSK and RISPAM monitoring, update, and implementation.
- Institutionalize and replicate lessons learned from USAID IUWASH Tangguh's WASH and WRM sectors.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Deli Serdang District Government enacted the Deli Serdang Regent Executive Letter on the Establishment of Housing and Settlement Working Group in 2022 because of USAID IUWASH Tangguh's advocacy to the government regarding integrating the technical guideline into LAPOR SP4N.
- Distribution network to the MEBIDANG regional water supply system in Sunggal sub-district is expanded with the additional 420 house connections to be built using 2023 local government budget (IDR 4,746,695,000).
- Deli Serdang Water Utility learns to develop water safety plan document after participating in trainings held by USAID IUWASH Tangguh.
- Implement a survey to 793 households receiving the 2023 septic tank grant in 30 villages as the potential scheduled desludging service customers. Of those 793 households, 315 received the grant funded through the local government budget with a total amount of IDR 4,477,725,000 and 478 others received the grant from the DAK with a total amount of IDR 4.780.000.000.
- Provide technical assistance to the human settlement and spatial planning office and domestic wastewater technical unit (UPTD PALD) to upgrade the status of the UPTD into BLUD.
- Increase capacity of the local government offices managing the water resource management and environment care groups on climate change adaptation and sustainable landscape.
- Conduct behavior change promotion through regular live radio talk shows in collaboration with the office of communication, informatics, statistics, and coding.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"The [governance and sanitation] indices inform us about the budget, institutions, and capacity building needed to advance water and sanitation sectors."

**Sigit Pramulia, the Secretary of Deli Serdang's development planning and research agency.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Representatives of local government offices participate in a workshop on sanitation and governance indices, and APBD tracking in December 2022.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Enumerators conducted a survey to the 2023 septic tank grant beneficiary.

# Pematang Siantar City



**Population:**  
268,254 people (Pematang siantar city in Figures, BPS 2023)



**Current WASH access:**  
Improved Drinking Water 99%.  
Improved Sanitation 76.3 %, Safely Managed Sanitation: 4.99%  
(RISPAM 2023, SSK 2018-2023)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Pematang Siantar is one of several pilot cities for the 100% decent drinking water services coverage and ZAMP (Zone Air Minum Prima). The Local government and PDAM need to strengthen human resources and advocate financing if they plan to achieve these objectives.
- As an urban area, Siantar has experienced land use changes. This results to increased flooding possibilities due to high rainfall. Conversely, it also causes low water discharge because the soil can no longer absorb rainwater, thus increases runoffs. PDAM's raw water source is generally from springs.
- Improved hygiene practice and sanitarians' understanding on the urban STBM among community members need improvement.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

- Support local government to develop water and domestic wastewater regulations.
- Advocate local government to increase WASH and WRM budget.
- Assist the development of water and sanitation master plan and water utility business plan.
- Increase water utility and domestic wastewater operator's institution and service quality.
- Strengthen water resource management to achieve resilient drinking water service.
- Disseminate information on hygiene practice to community members.
- Improve capacity and promote women participation in WASH and WRM.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Provide technical assistance to the team managing basic data of public works minimum service standard, including delivering training on the minimum service standard final draft and the public work minimum service standard's basic data. As a result, the city secretary issued an instruction letter on the data collection and management of the minimum service standard data using E-SPAMSA application.
- Completed a verification survey to 410 households receiving urban drinking water in 39 urban villages (eight sub-districts).
- Completed a survey on 684 households receiving the 2023 septic tank grant as the potential desludging service customers in 12 urban villages, funded by the 2023 DAK (IDR 3,421,892,000)
- Improve capacity of the water utility and relevant local government offices on the development of water resource management information system using mWater.
- Conduct raw water initial assessment to prepare the implementation of climate change vulnerability assessment in water sources in the light of raw water improvement of Pematang Siantar Water Utility.
- Promote hygiene practices to 762 people, including health volunteers and sanitarians in two partnering urban villages (Marihat Jaya and Bah Sorma).

## Statement from Our Partner:

"I have better understanding on hygiene practices. I apply this knowledge in my daily activities. I can also share the knowledge with other community members so that they will better understand about hygiene practices, safe drinking water, the importance of septic tank to protect public health, and how to wash hands with soap. AS such, people in Pematang Siantar will be healthier."

**Merry Siagian, a community volunteer and a participant of the participatory assessment and triggering from Marihat Jaya Urban Village.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Participants of participatory assessment and triggering training draw a map on WASH access owned by the community around them and present the result to the class.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Merry Siagian, a community volunteer practiced interviewing respondent.

# Simalungun District



## Population:

1,021,615 people (Sumatera Utara Province in Figures, BPS 2023)



## Current WASH access:

Improved Drinking Water 38.2 %, Improved Sanitation 45%  
(RISPAM Revised in 2022, SSK Revised in 2022)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Simalungun District does not have a domestic wastewater operator. Simalungun is encouraged to separate the regulator and operator functions. As a first step, the PUTR Office of Simalungun District formed a mobile Domestic Wastewater Management team, which became the forerunner of the UPTD formation. However, the ALD mobile team continues to work in accordance with the roadmap that has been made such as the preparation of RISPALD (Domestic Wastewater Management System Master Plan), Regulations, planning and budgeting advocacy for the preparation of IPLT construction.
- Standard operating procedures for water utility's customer service, production, transmission, distribution, chlorination, etc. are unavailable.
- Local government officers, water utility, and domestic wastewater operators are unfamiliar with collaborations and financing schemes.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

- Support WASH and WRM regulations, policy, and financing.
- Improve capacity of water utility and domestic wastewater management operator.
- Support calculation of safely managed drinking water service.
- Advocate for strengthening domestic wastewater management institutions.
- Support climate field school (SLI) to increase farmers' and agriculture field facilitators' understanding on the climate information.
- Promote community participation in STBM.

## Key Progress of PY2

- The public works and spatial planning (PUTR) office issued the Decision Letter of the Head of PUTR Office on the establishment domestic wastewater team because of USAID IUWASH Tangguh's advocacy.
- The local government is committed to establishing a local government working unit for domestic wastewater.
- Advocacy to the Water Utility Program Planning and Budgeting resulted in the local government's commitment to allocating 2023 DAK with amount of IDR 4.711.545.000 to build house connections to a community-based water supply system.
- With advocacy from USAID IUWASH Tangguh, Simalungun District government has allocated IDR 425,000,000 from the 2023 APBD-DAK to build individual septic tanks in Nagori Dolok Maraja, in Tapian Dolok Sub-District.
- Water utility and the relevant local government officers increase capacity in using water resource information system developed by USAID IUWASH Tangguh.
- Conduct initial raw water source assessment to prepare the climate change vulnerability assessment implementation in the light of increasing raw water sources for the water utility.
- Conduct hygiene promotion to 506 people, including health volunteers and sanitations in two partnering urban villages (Dolok Maraja and Bah Kijat).

## Statement from Our Partner:

"Thanks to USAID IUWASH Tangguh for supporting the public works and spatial planning office to establish an ad-hoc team for domestic wastewater management. We hope to continue receiving the assistance so that we can deliver safely managed sanitation service to community members."

**Novandi Pakpahan, the Secretary of Simalungun Public Works and Spatial Planning Office.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID IUWASH Tangguh advocates local governments to establish an ad-hoc team for domestic wastewater management.



## CITY UPDATES FOR WEST JAVA, DKI, AND BANTEN REGION

### Bogor District



#### Population:

5,489,536 people (BPS Population Census 2021)



#### Current WASH access:

Access to improved water 98.1% (BPS data)

Access to improved sanitation 75% (Health Office in 2021)

#### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM Bogor District Service Area is very wide and in a scattered location, so it requires a lot of additional drinking water supply from WTP whose placement needs to be located scattered as well.
- Raw water sources come from watersheds within the Bogor Regency area, but the carrying capacity of water is exceeded in some areas due to high domestic water demand (RPJMD Perubahan Jawa Barat 2018-2023).
- Raw water pollution load from domestic activities.
- The Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPLT) is currently undergoing revitalization, disrupting fecal sludge suction services. Additionally, the absence of regulations on domestic wastewater management hinders the enforcement of rights and obligations.

#### USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support for the revitalization of Cibinong IPLT through DED IPLT review and monitoring, and evaluation assistance for IPLT revitalization activities, in collaboration with the Department of Public Works and UPTD SPALD of Bogor District.
- Support for the Review of SSK Bogor District through a series of activities, including the preparation of primary data for EHRA study, starting from training for enumerators and the analysis of survey results.
- Assess Bogor district's budget allocation to increasing access to safely managed water and sanitation through APBD Tracking Workshop.
- Develop behavioral change campaigns on 5 pillars of community-based total sanitation through socialization, triggering, and participatory assessment, and utilize media channels to increase household demand for WASH services.

#### Key Progress of PY2

- Increase Bogor district water utility operator's capacity in Training RPAM Stage-2 (Modul 5 to 11).
- Support the drafting of Technical Guidance for RPAM Document Preparation. Progress RPAM Document completed in September 2023.
- Workshop on identification of institutions, monitoring systems, and regulations related to water resources management in Bogor District.
- Strengthen operator's capacity to maintain WRM infrastructures through training on infiltration well maintenance.
- Increase the quality of WRM data monitoring by advocating the use of MIS using mWater to manage and store PDAM's raw water quality monitoring data in PDAM Bogor.

#### Statement from Our Partner:

"Through the training given by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, stakeholders such as PERUMDAM Tirta Kahuripan and sub-district officials know how to properly care and maintain infiltration ponds that have been built through the previous project to positively impact Ciburial Spring."

**Krisman Nuriad, Assistant of Production Manager PERUMDAM Tirta Kahuripan.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Workshop on the infiltration pond maintenance in Bogor District.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

USAID Visit to Ciburial Water Spring.

# Depok City



## Population:

2,085,935 people (Depok City in Figures, 2022)



## Current WASH access:

Access to improved water 99.5% (BPS data),

Access to improved sanitation 90.29% (Health Office in 2021)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Public interest in using PDAM Depok City drinking water is low, because it has a perception that the groundwater is of good quality and can be get by free of charge.
- Pollution load from domestic and small-scale industrial activities
- The suboptimal desludging services in Depok City, with the Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPLT) having a capacity of 280 cubic meters per day, are currently utilized at only around 30% of the total processing capacity.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support for the development of promotional materials and socialization of desludging services by UPTD IPLT Depok City in Kalimulya Sub District.
- Fiscal Budget Assessment and IUWASH Tangguh Advocacy on Local Government Workshop.
- Assess Depok city's budget allocation to increasing access to safely managed water and sanitation through APBD Tracking Workshop.
- Identify potential alternative financing opportunities by organizing FGD on Water and Sanitation Investment Program Identification.
- Develop behavioral change campaigns on 5 pillars of community-based total sanitation through socialization, triggering, and participatory assessment, and utilize media channels to increase household demand for WASH services.
- Train PUG working group on PPRG development for WASH and WRM as well as support the group to develop local action plan and segregate gender data.

## Key Progress of PY2

Increase Depok Water Utility's capacity in increasing efficiency energy.

Organize workshops on identification of water resources management institutions, monitoring systems, and regulations.

Depok city government optimizes the septage treatment at IPLT by purchasing new belt filter press using the local government budget.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"We also hope that in the future the assistance from USAID-IUWASH Tangguh will be carried out more in the field so that we can directly see the real conditions in the field. With this program, it is expected that Depok City residents will start using piped water. Because although the groundwater in Depok is relatively good, it is feared that it will damage the environment."

**Dadang Wihana, the Head of Depok Development Planning Agency**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Energy Efficiency Training with Depok Water Utility.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Socialization and Workshop on Community Programs for Hygiene Behavior Change



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

STBM Survey Enumerator Training in Depok City

# DKI Jakarta Province



## Population:

10,679,951 people (BPS Population Census 2022)



## Current WASH access:

Improved water: 96.3% (BPS, 2021)

Improved sanitation: 99.64% (BPS, 2021)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- The NRW level of PDAM Jakarta Province is very high (more than 45% in 2022), so it is necessary to increase efforts to reduce NRW.
- Water needs greater than water availability causes a lack of raw water quantity for drinking water treatment (RPPLH DKI 2020). 97% of raw water sourced from outside Jakarta jurisdiction, while 3% sourced from inside Jakarta. The dominant parameters polluting river water quality are Coliform, Fecal Coli, Detergent, Phosphat, and Organic which indicate pollution from household wastewater (RPD DKI 2023-2026).

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support participatory assessment and triggering for the five pillars of STBM and community action plan development.
- Develop behavioral change campaigns on the five STBM pillars through socialization, triggering, and participatory assessment, and utilize media channels to increase household demand for WASH services.
- Collaborated with DSDA and BPSDM DKI Jakarta to educate the public about WRM through Rabu Belajar podcast series.
- Organized FGD Media involving national media based in Jakarta and Diskominfotik of DKI Jakarta Province.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Increase capacity building of PDAM DKI Jakarta personnels in controlling NRW through an on-the-job training.
- Conduct the first stage of the BNBA survey for the SPAM Regional Jatiluhur in seven urban villages. The trained enumerators carried out the survey.
- IPAL's RUSUNAWA Study in Jakarta is disseminated to other stakeholders.
- Socialize the plan for installing pipes and new connections to SPAM Regional Jatiluhur I in seven urban villages.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports the capacity building of cadres in integrating technology, particularly the mWater application, to support CTPS baseline data collection activities so that it is more integrated. I hope that when the Health Office in all sub-districts in DKI Jakarta Province has adopted the use of mWater in conducting surveys, we can have an integrated data collection system."

**Nickolas Fernando, a Sanitarian of DKI Jakarta Health Office.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

USAID Visit to Tebet Timur Sub District



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Septic tank construction in Ancol Sub District



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Process of the five STBM pillar verification in Tanah Tinggi.

# Tangerang City



## Population:

1,930,556 people (BPS Population Census 2022)



## Current WASH access:

Access to improved drinking water: 97.9% (BPS data)

Access to improved sanitation 100% (Smart STBM data)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM Tangerang City has not yet reached FCR, because the cost of purchasing bulk water to its private partners has gradually increased and is not caught up by the increase in the selling tariff of drinking water to its community.
- Pollution load from domestic and small-scale industrial activities. Uneven quantity distribution throughout the year, which affects raw water quality.
- The challenge at PDAM Kota Tangerang is that the institution is very large and will collaborate with the private sector, so the Business Plan and FS are prepared simultaneously. This is a matter of being careful in making decisions because the investment value is very large, namely around Rp. 2.4 trillion.
- The expiration of the term of office of the Regional Head of Tangerang City in December 2023 affects the queue of several policies/regulations that must be completed before that time.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support business plan review of Tangerang City water utility.
- Assistance PDAM Tangerang City in preparing Feasibility Study Zone 2 and Zone 3 for collaboration with the private sector (KBA and BTOB contracts). It was tendered in July, it is still being processed and the winner is planned to be announced in November 2023. The contract value is IDR 2.4 trillion.
- Assess Tangerang city's budget allocation to increasing access to safely managed water and sanitation through APBD Tracking Workshop.
- Identified institutions, monitoring systems, and regulations related to water resources management in Tangerang City.
- Organized by name by address survey as support for the optimization of customer database management for SPALDT and SPALDS in Tangerang City.
- Develop behavioral change campaigns on 5 pillars of community-based total sanitation through socialization, triggering, and participatory assessment, and utilize media channels to increase household demand for WASH services.
- Training of PUG institutionalization in the drafting of PPRG (GAP and GBS) WASH and WRM in Tangerang City.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Increase Tangerang City water utility operator's capacity from PDAM Tirta Benteng in NRW Control Training in PAM Jaya and Energy Efficiency Training in Depok City.
- Support for the institutional establishment of domestic wastewater management (UPT PALD) in Tangerang City through review and update of the draft academic study and preparation of PERWAL.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"The assistance from USAID IUWASH Tangguh is very helpful even though the program has only been running for a few months in Tangerang City, especially in Tangerang City Water Utility. Through the preparation of the Business Plan, which was very difficult to get approval because there were several components that had not been met, now the progress is almost finalized, and we have also received support to assist the RDS survey of 1,000 houses."

**Muhammad Ali Mu'min, Customer Service Manager of Tangerang City Water Utility.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

STBM Participatory Assessment and Triggering in Tangerang City



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Training of CTPS Baseline Survey Enumerators



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Beneficiary feedback with PDAM Tirta Benteng

# Tangerang District



## Population:

3,293,533 people (Tangerang District in Figures, 2022)



## Current WASH access:

Improved water: 97.8% (Banten Province in Figures, 2022),

Improved sanitation: 82.2% (Banten Province in Figures, 2022)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM Tangerang District gradually had to hand over part of its House Connection to PDAM Kota Tangerang located in the Tangerang City area, because PDAM Tangerang District served the area before PDAM Tangerang City was established. To increase the total number of House Connections PDAM Tangerang District must achieved more than the number of House Connections must submitted to PDAM Tangerang City.
- Pollution load from domestic and small-scale industrial activities. Uneven quantity distribution throughout the year, which affects raw water quality.
- The term of office of the regional head (Bupati) of Tangerang District will end in October 2023. The current leadership is carried out by the Acting District to fill the vacancy of the position of district to lead the administration of government in the region until the inauguration of the definitive district and/or vice district. Simultaneous regional head elections will be held in November 2024 after the elections for President and Vice President, members of the DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD which will be held in February 2024. Some decisions/policies cannot necessarily be implemented immediately.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support Tangerang district water utility to prepare PDAM Index, baseline data on safely managed drinking water, and conduct NRW control training.
- Organized by name by address survey that identified 3,513 potential customers to connect to Tangerang district's water utility piped water network.
- Improve capacity of water and domestic wastewater operators and support upgrading the domestic wastewater operator into a regional public service agency (BLUD/Badan Layanan Umum Daerah).
- Strengthen water and domestic wastewater governance, such as developing a regulation supporting the status upgrade of the domestic wastewater operator into BLUD, assistance in preparing of Tariff Review PDAM Tangerang District, pending discussion with the Board of Directors.
- Identify potential alternative financing opportunities by organizing FGD on Water and Sanitation Investment Program Identification.
- Assess Tangerang district's budget allocation to increasing access to safely managed water and sanitation through APBD Tracking Workshop.
- Develop behavioral change campaigns on 5 pillars of community-based total sanitation through socialization, triggering, and participatory assessment, and utilize media channels to increase household demand for WASH services.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Organized a media focus group discussion involving Diskominfo of Tangerang District.
- Organized an edutainment activity on WASH issues to elementary school student through WASH Festival at SDN 3 Cikasungka.
- Strengthen the capacity of sanitation entrepreneur groups by training the entrepreneur groups.
- Facilitate horizontal learning from Tangerang District (Bappeda, Dinas Perkimtan, UPTD PALD and Perseroda Mitra Kerta Raharja) to Bekasi City for the improvement of desludging services.

## Statement from Out Partner:

"In the process of developing the PDAM Index, I was personally pleased to find the GESI and climate resilience aspects as components of the PDAM operational performance assessment."

**Dwi Syarah, The Head of Engineering Analysis Sub-Division of Tangerang District Water Utility.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

USAID Visit to PDAM Tirta Kerta Raharja



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Marni, sanitation entrepreneur presents her take on a case study during group discussion.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Edutainment activity through WASH Festival in SDN Cikasungka 3

# South Tangerang City



## Population:

1,376,734 people (Disdukcapil Tangerang Selatan, 2022)



## Current WASH access:

Access to improved water 98.9% (BPS)

Access to improved sanitation 99.22% (Smart STBM data)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Potential customers have little incentive to connect to piped water because of the perception that groundwater quality is satisfactory.
- Some areas in South Tangerang city experience land subsidence with the rate between 0.03 and 1.66 cm per year (Groundwater conservation Agency, Center of Groundwater, Geology Spatial Planning, 2021).
- The primary water source for the local utility is the Angke River which is significantly impacted by pollution from domestic wastewater.
- Current sanitation efforts primarily focus on improved sanitation facilities given the absences of a septage treatment plant. Septage management is primarily handled by private operators, with final disposal unregulated.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support for changes in the institutional status of Drinking Water Management in South Tangerang City from BUMD PT PITS to PERSEKODATA PITS (PERDA No. 2 of 2023 concerning Changes in the Form of Legal Entity of South Tangerang Investment Development Limited Liability Company to South Tangerang Investment Development Regional Company).
- Assistance in preparing Business Plan Perseroda PITS South Tangerang City, the status has been completed and is now being discussed with the Commissioner and the Mayor. The investment value that will be collaborated with the Private sector and PDAM TKR is IDR. 1 trillion.
- Assistance in the preparation of Mayor Regulations regarding the Articles of Association of Perseroda PITS South Tangerang City.
- Assess South Tangerang city's budget allocation to increasing access to safely managed water and sanitation through APBD Tracking Workshop.
- Develop behavioral change campaigns on 5 pillars of community-based total sanitation through socialization, triggering, and participatory assessment, and utilize media channels to increase household demand for WASH services.
- Training of PUG institutionalization in the drafting of PPRG (GAP and GBS) WASH and WRM and finalize the work plan of PUG Working Group and PUG Focal Point.
- Identification of raw water sources and catchment areas and assess the raw water source condition.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Increase South Tangerang City water utility operator's capacity from PT PITS in NRW Control Training in PAM Jaya.
- Assist the development of PUG local action plan for WASH and WRM and gender responsive budget analysis.
- Identify institutions, monitoring systems, and regulations related to water resources management in South Tangerang City.
- Organize FGD Media involving local media from South Tangerang City.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"The assistance from USAID IUWASH Tangguh is very beneficial for D3AP2KB South Tangerang City through gender responsive budgeting planning for GESI. Hopefully, USAID IUWASH Tangguh can continue to assist in maximizing the achievement of how gender responsive budgeting can be adopted by OPD friends through good RENSTRA and RENJA and integrate into RPJMD to realize GESI in South Tangerang City."

**Mercy Apriyanti, the Head of Women Empowerment of South Tangerang DPAP2KB.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Energy Efficiency Training with PERSEKODATA Tirta Asasta



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

USAID IUWASH Tangguh personnel and an enumerator evaluates the implementation of the baseline handwashing with soap survey.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Workshop and Socialization in Pasir Putih Village

## CITY UPDATES FOR WEST KALIMANTAN SATELLITE OFFICE

### Pontianak City



#### Population:

669,795 people (BPS Population Census 2022)



#### Current WASH access:

Access to improved water 99.86% (BPS data)

Access to improved sanitation 98.53% (Smart STBM data)

#### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM Pontianak's raw water has a unique problem, namely the high color level (PtCo) because peat is mixed with the raw water. Pontianak city's PDAM drinking water treatment process cannot completely eradicate the issue. This is why 75% of quality samples do not meet the Ministry of Health's requirements regarding drinking water's color level.
- Negative public perception about unsafe piped water due to odor caused by residual chlor has reduced public's interest to use PDAM. Conversely, PDAM Pontianak drinking water quality test results related to residual chlor mostly (69%) do not meet the minimum level of residual chlor.
- The city's scheduled desludging services is hindered by the non-operational and damaged septage treatment plant.

#### USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Identify potential alternative financing opportunities by organizing FGD on Water and Sanitation Investment Program Identification.
- Socialization and promotion of Hibah Air Minum Perkotaan (HAMP) Pontianak City.
- Assess Pontianak city's budget allocation to increasing access to safely managed water and sanitation through APBD Tracking Workshop.
- Launching of Water Resources Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment in Kapuas River, West Kalimantan.
- Training on the development of WASH and WRM stories with local media and communities in Pontianak City.
- Identify potential alternative financing opportunities across multi stakeholders by organizing Workshop Identification of Investment Opportunities on Water Resource Management in Kapuas River.
- Develop behavioral change campaigns on 5 pillars of community based total sanitation through socialization, triggering, and participatory assessment, and utilize media channels to increase household demand for WASH services.

#### Key Progress of PY2

- Support for the preparation of domestic wastewater management regulations in Pontianak City (regulations under review by the legal department).
- Advocate the fulfillment of PUG pre-conditions in Pontianak City and Kubu Raya District, starting from commitment, policy, institution, resources, analysis tools (GAPS and GBS), segregated data, and community participations.
- Development of Champion Story for GlobalWaters.org submission featuring a laboratory personnel of Pontianak Water Utility.

#### Statement from Our Partner:

"The collaboration with USAID IUWASH Tangguh is one of the steps in achieving 100 percent access to piped water supply and climate-resilient safe sanitation. Our annual work plan is developed with indicators of program achievements including drinking water services, sanitation services, and water resources management."

**Edi Rusdi Kamtono, Pontianak Mayor.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Drafting Working Plan of PUG Training in West Kalimantan



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Kick Off Meeting CCVA West Kalimantan



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

WASH and WRM Formative Research in Pontianak City

# Kubu Raya District



## Population:

622,217 people (BPS Population Census 2022)



## Current WASH access:

Access to improved water 96.76% (BPS data)

Access to improved sanitation 73.14% (Smart STBM data)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM Pontianak's raw water has a unique problem, namely the high color level (PtCo) because peat is mixed with the raw water. Pontianak city's PDAM drinking water treatment process cannot completely eradicate the issue. This is why 75% of quality samples do not meet the Ministry of Health's requirements regarding drinking water's color level.
- Sixty percent of the water in Kubu Raya comes from several Kapuas watersheds in West Kalimantan. To adopt climate-resilient water resources management, key stakeholders must look at the upstream and downstream rivers beyond the administrative boundaries.
- Ensure stakeholders' commitment and government's role regarding water resources management issues to address pollution of raw water from the discharge from household activities, illegal mining, and plantations.
- Kubu raya district cannot implement scheduled desludging services because they do not have a desludging treatment plant.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Identify potential alternative financing opportunities by organizing FGD on Water and Sanitation Investment Program Identification.
- Assess Kubu Raya district's budget allocation to increasing access to safely managed water and sanitation through APBD Tracking Workshop.
- Assist the preparation of PDAM Kubu Raya District's Business Plan.
- Launch Water Resources Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment in Kapuas River, West Kalimantan.
- Identify potential alternative financing opportunities across multi-stakeholders by organizing Workshop Identification of Investment Opportunities on Water Resource Management in Kapuas River.
- Assess Kubu Raya District's budget allocation to increasing access to safely managed water and sanitation through APBD Tracking Workshop.
- Develop behavioral change campaigns on 5 pillars of community-based total sanitation through socialization, triggering, and participatory assessment, and utilize media channels to increase household demand for WASH services.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Support review Business Plan PDAM Kubu Raya (PDAM Tirta Raya, Status of Final Report Preparation).
- Improve capacity of Kubu Raya water utility in increasing energy efficiency through a training on the energy efficiency held in Depok City.
- Community groups increase their skills in writing WASH and WRM issues because of the training on WASH and WRM story development that USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted in Pontianak City.
- Kubu Raya water utility signed an MoU with BPR Ukabima to provide alternative financing scheme for the new house connection installation.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"(Through the preparation of the Sanitation Index), my perspective was opened that improving access to sanitation is not always about physical development, but also behavior change so that it needs collaboration with many parties."

**Imelda Febrina, Sub Coordinator of Drainage and Rural Clean Water of the PUPR Office of Kubu Raya District.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Beneficiary Feedback with Kubu Raya Water Utility.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

Eka Kurniawati (47 yo) does her laundry using water from PDAM pipe connection.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh WJDB-WK

USAID Partnerships Audience with Kubu Raya District Officials



## CITY UPDATES FOR CENTRAL JAVA REGION

# Surakarta City



### Population:

523,008 people (BPS/ Surakarta Municipality in Figures 2023)



### Current WASH access (Simanis Cika 2022):

Improved Water Supply 96.05%; Safely Managed Drinking Water 60.08%

Improved Sanitation 97.47%; Safely Managed Sanitation 61.47

### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Surakarta Water Utility has difficulty obtaining raw water, the number of customers is relatively stagnant, the NRW rate is high (40%).
- The quality and the continuity are often disrupted because the quality of the Bengawan Solo water source is very poor.
- customers in the community are reluctant to empty septic tanks despite paying L2T2.
- The IPLT Putri Cempo's capacity of 45 m<sup>3</sup>/day is no longer sufficient for the current demand of approximately 100 m<sup>3</sup>/day.

### USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Increase access to safely managed drinking water through private and government funding support.
- Increase access to safely managed sanitation through the development of SPALDT and SPALDS with community involvement from planning to utilization.
- Strengthen gender mainstreaming institutions through the preparation of Work Plans and Gender Responsive Budgeting Planning Documents (PPRG).

### Key Progress of PY2

- Perumda Air Minum has designed the uprating of the STP capacity to 200 m<sup>3</sup>/day and is awaiting certainty of funding from the State Budget for 2024.
- SPALDT with a capacity of 50 house connections is constructed in Gilingan Urban Village.
- Involve the private sector and community in improving access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation in Mojo Urban Village.
- Increase customer willingness to pay for water supply and sanitation services.
- Prepare Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP) and Gender Budget Statement (GBS) documents by each OPD.
- Yayasan Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas in collaboration with a community-based group built one communal wastewater treatment plant and 26 individual septic tanks at Mojo village.

### Statement from Our Partner:

"We hope the facility [the SPALDT built by the public works and spatial planning office] will benefit the community, our well water is no longer polluted. The community plays an important role is using and managing the facility."

**Andri Prasetyo, a Community Leader in Gilingan Urban Village.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Citizens take part of participatory assessment and triggering in Gilingan Urban Village, Surakarta City.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Citizens take part in the participatory assessment and triggering in Gilingan Urban Village, Surakarta City.

# Sukoharjo District



## Population:

916,627 people (BPS/ Sukoharjo Municipality in Figures 2023)



## Current WASH access (Simanis Cika 2022):

Water Supply 93.18%; Safely Managed Drinking Water 14.90%  
Sanitation 97.91%; Safely Managed Sanitation 2.31%

### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Central Java Information Management System (Simanis Cika) data in 2022 shows that access to safely managed drinking water is only 14.90%.
- The Domestic Wastewater operator/manager is still a technical unit within the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, resulting in limited service capacity.
- The type of desludging service is still dominated by On-call Desludging Service (L2T3).

### USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support PDAM to identify potential beneficiaries of the urban water supply grant program for fiscal year 2023.
- Institutional advocacy for UPTD PALD DPUPR.
- Conduct participatory assessment and triggering in two intervention villages.

### Key Progress of PY2

- Support the construction of 478 house connections from the Urban Drinking Water Grant program in fiscal year 2023.
- The UPTD PALD institutional study of the PUPR Office was compiled.

### Statement from Partner/Beneficiary:

"I learned a lot of valuable knowledge by participating in USAID IUWASH Tangguh. I am now more aware of the importance of practicing hygiene behavior, and I really want to raise other people's awareness on healthy life."

**Sumiati, a Community Volunteer from Tambakboyo Village.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Citizens take part of participatory assessment and triggering in Sukoharjo District.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

A mother teaches her child to wash hands with soap properly.

# Karanganyar District



## Population:

947,642 people (BPS/ Karanganyar Municipality in Figures 2023)



## Current WASH access (Simanis Cika 2022):

Water Supply 98.00%; Safely Managed Drinking Water 30.71%  
Sanitation 99.38%; Safely Managed Sanitation 2.90%

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Non-Revenue Water (NRW) rate of Karanganyar Water Utility is still quite high (29.7%).
- Desludging service by UPTD PALD is limited. The private septage businesses dominate desludging service by delivering L2T3 which are not certified yet.
- Most urban communities do not understand the concept of safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation.
- PUG institutions have not played an optimal role.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

- Assist in the preparation of NRW technical studies.
- USAID IUWASH Tangguh starts offline MIS support to UPT PALD DPUPR Karanganyar District.
- Advocacy for the drafting of Domestic Wastewater Perbup.
- L2T2 program advocacy.
- Participatory assessment and triggering in two intervention villages.

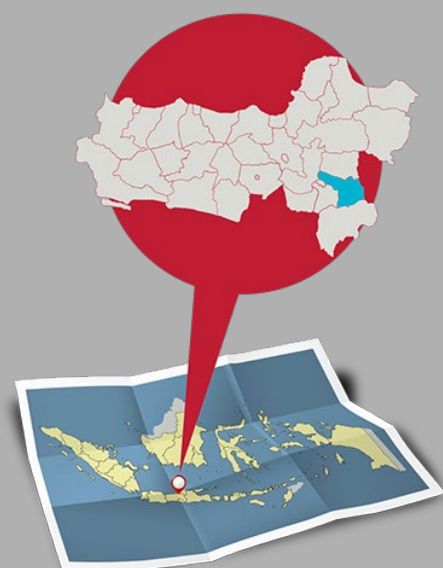
## Key Progress of PY2

- Preparation of the NRW Reduction Program Technical Study document for the period 2023-2027.
- Utilization of MIS by UPT PALD DPUR to increase access to safely managed sanitation.
- The draft of the regent regulation on PALD is being reviewed by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.
- Community Activity Plans (RKM) are developed in two intervention villages.
- PUG work plans and GAP and GBS documents are developed.

## Statement from Partner/Beneficiary:

" We can start the implementation of regular desludging services although it is still in its early stages and is still offline. We also know what still needs to be improved in terms of desludging services in terms of infrastructure, service system, and the capacity of the IPLT itself. We hope that USAID IUWASH TANGGUH will continue to aid UPT PALD to improve its services to the community. In addition, the UPT PALD needs to socialize the desludging program to the community because the public awareness of desludging obligation is still low and at the same time improve the sanitation index score of the district."

**Taufiq Ahmadi, Chief of UPT PALD Karanganyar District.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Officers inspect the fecal sludge treatment plant in Karanganyar District.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Officers practiced how to wash hands with soap properly.

# Wonogiri District



**Population:**  
1,057,087 people (BPS/ Wonogiri Municipality in Figures 2023)



**Current WASH access (Simanis Cika 2022):**  
Water Supply 89.82%; Safely Managed Drinking Water 27.91%  
Sanitation 99.86%; Safely Managed Sanitation 0.00%

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Central Java Information Management System (Simanis Cika) data in 2022 shows that access to safely managed drinking water is only 27.91%.
- In the dry season, the Wonogiri Multipurpose Reservoir water level decreases to below the intake pipe of the Wosusokas Regional SPAM.
- Access to safely managed sanitation is not yet available.
- Most urban communities do not understand the concept of safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support the Urban Drinking Water Grant program in the 2023 budget year through the Socialization of Safely Managed Drinking Water house connections.
- Advocacy for the drafting of the Regent Regulation on Domestic Wastewater
- Increased access to safely managed sanitation involving government and private sector.
- Preparation of Wosusokas Regional SPAM CCVA Document.
- Participatory assessment and triggering in two intervention villages.

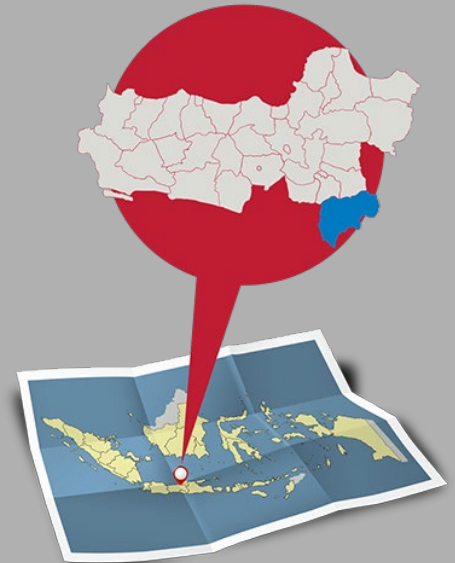
## Key Progress of PY2

- The connection of 516 SR from the Urban Drinking Water Grant program in fiscal year 2023.
- Issuance of the Regent Regulation No. 25 of 2023 on Domestic Wastewater Management.
- Budgeting of Village Fund 2023 in Kerjo Lor Village, Ngadirojo Sub district, for the construction of 10 units of safely managed sanitation for Low-Income Communities (MBR).
- Community Activity Plans (RKM) developed in two intervention villages.
- The facilitator team replicated the triggering independently to four other hamlets.

## Statement from Partner/Beneficiary:

"We have attended a gender responsive budgeting workshop. This activity refreshes our knowledge on how to plan, budgeting that is gender responsive. We how to form a program that can have a good impact on the community, especially activities that are gender equitable. The community can play a role through anything related to sanitation through access, participation, and control regardless of gender."

**Teguh Santoso, Wonogiri District Health Department**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

The participatory monitoring and evaluation team reviews data on triggering results in Wonogiri District.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

The construction process of safely managed sanitation facilities in Kerjo Lor Village, Wonogiri District.

## Sragen District



### Population:

992,243 people (BPS/ Sragen Municipality in Figures 2023).



### Current WASH access (Simanis Cika 2022):

Water Supply 87.08%; Safely Managed Drinking Water 20.11%  
Sanitation 84.00%; Safely Managed Sanitation 1.91%

### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Central Java Information Management System (Simanis Cika) data in 2022 shows that access to safely managed drinking water is only reached 20.11%.
- Services are still dominated by on-call desludging service. Thus, it is necessary to implement scheduled desludging services.
- Most urban communities do not understand the concept of safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation.

### USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

- Support PDAM to identify potential beneficiaries of the urban water supply grant program for fiscal year 2023.
- Advocate for scheduled desludging service (L2T2) through socialization of L2T2 to the community and cooperation with private desludging trucks.
- Improve access to safely managed sanitation through government and private support.
- Conduct participatory assessment and triggering in two intervention villages.
- Sragen District Government issued the Regent Regulation on the Establishment of Housing and Settlement Working Group.

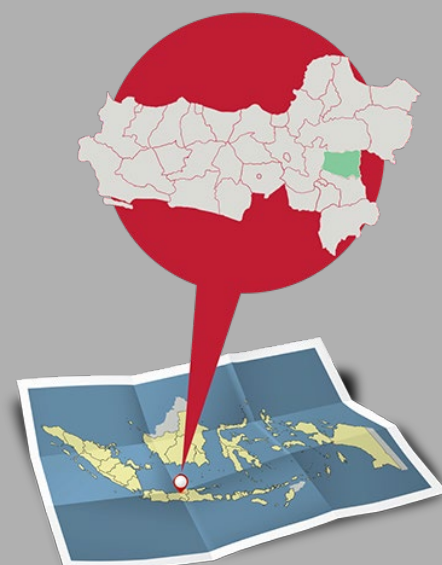
### Key Progress of PY2

- The connection of 502 house connections from the Urban Drinking Water Grant program in fiscal year 2023.
- Six MoUs between UPTD PALD and private septage truck managers were established.
- Community Activity Plans (RKM) were developed in two intervention villages.

### Statement from Our Partner:

A thorough identification of access to drinking water and sanitation involving hamlet heads, RT heads, and the Self-Inspection Forum emerged after the inclusion of this grant program from the United States Government. The program was successful in inspiring him, the village officials, and the community to think about the importance of health. "[USAID IUWASH Tangguh really helps us to meet people's basic needs [sanitation access]. We have included the construction of toilet with septic tank in our budget to fulfill people's basic rights. "

**Mulyo Widodo, Secretary of Sambirejo Village, Sragen District**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Citizens take part of participatory assessment and triggering in Sragen District.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

A woman pumped water to wash clothes in her yard.

# Magelang City



## Population:

121,675 people (BPS/ Magelang Municipality in Figures 2023)



## Current WASH access (Simanis Cika 2022):

Water Supply 98.05%; Safely Managed Drinking Water 85.88%  
Sanitation 98.68%; Safely Managed Sanitation 13.24%

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Central Java Information Management System (Simanis Cika) data in 2022 shows that access to safely managed drinking water in Magelang city only reached 85.88%. Meanwhile, PDAM Magelang City is expected to achieve 100% safely managed drinking water service target by the end of USAID IUWASH Tangguh program.
- Limited raw water supply capacity for additional 100% safe drinking water access.
- Simanis Cika data in 2022 shows that access to safely managed sanitation only reached 13.24%. Meanwhile, Central Java Province's target for access to safely managed sanitation is 20% by 2024.
- The scattered population on PT KAI's squatter land hinders the achievement of access to safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Increased access to safely managed drinking water through Hydrodoser facilities.
- Corporate social responsibility (CSR) funding for desludging services for Low Income Communities.
- Conducting a WRCCVA Study at Tuk Sriponganten Spring.
- 5 Pillars of STBM campaign involving participatory M&E team.

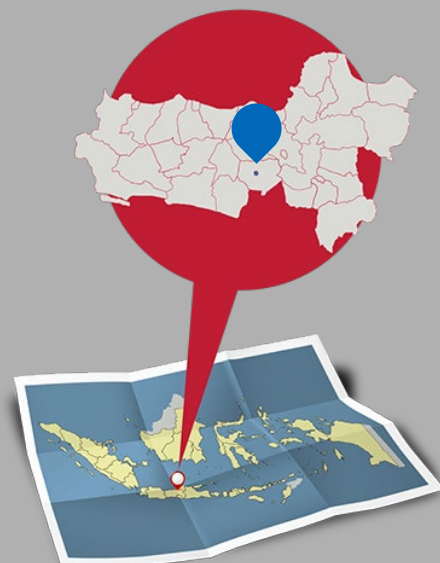
## Key Progress of PY2

- Hydrodoser facility for communal SPAM in Kedungsari urban village.
- In 2023 there is funding for desludging services from CSR for 222 houses.
- Delineation has been conducted at Tuk Sriponganten Spring.
- Advocacy to increase access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation involves Forum Tembang Tidar.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"The installation of the hydrodoser was a new experience and learning for us. We are very happy to learn how to install and operate chlorination equipment to improve the water quality of the communal SPAM in our area. In the future, we want to improve the installed system so that it can be managed easily and sustainably. We are greatly helped by the chlorination equipment with this hydrodoser because the water is now potable. Thus, we don't buy gallon water or cook it first. The system brings economic benefits to us. We spend less cooking gas, save money to buy bottled water and save time."

**Ary Hanafi, Chief of KSM Tirta Mulia, Kedungsari, Magelang City**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID Indonesia Mission Director, Jeff Cohen, visits hydrodoser facility of SPAM Komunal in Kedungsari Urban Village, Magelang City.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID Indonesia Mission Director, Jeff Cohen, observes the hydrodoser facility of SPAM Komunal in Kedungsari Urban Village, Magelang City.

# Temanggung District



## Population:

799,764 people (BPS/ Temanggung Municipality in Figures 2023)



## Current WASH access (Simanis Cika 2022):

Water Supply 95.17%; Safely Managed Drinking Water 31.00%  
Sanitation 85.76%; Safely Managed Sanitation 2.50%

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Central Java Information Management System (Simanis Cika) data in 2022 shows that access to safely managed drinking water only reached 31%.
- The Perumda Air Minum Temanggung District's Business Plan period of ends in 2023.
- PALD regulation and public service retribution are not yet in place; hence desludging service is not yet conducted.
- Most urban communities do not understand the concept of safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Assistance in preparing the Business Plan for the period 2024-2028.
- Advocacy for the drafting of the Perbup on Domestic Wastewater.
- Participatory assessment and triggering in two intervention villages.

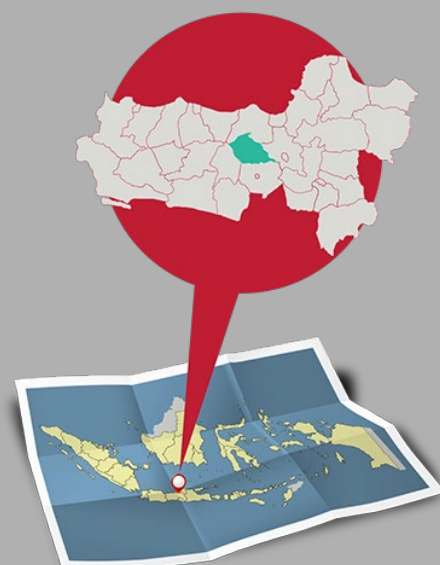
## Key Progress of PY2

- The draft of the Regent regulation on domestic wastewater management is being reviewed by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.
- Establishment of PSDA coordination forum
- Delineation of Tuk Mulyo water catchment area
- Inauguration of Mother Sanitation to advocate for increased access to safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation.
- Community Activity Plans (RKM) are developed in two intervention villages.
- Water Utility's Business Plan for the period 2024-2028 is developed.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"I have participated in spring delineation, RPAM, and PDAM Index programs. Now we can implement the programs with clear measurable progress."

**Andi Nugroho, Production Staff Temanggung Water Utility**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

A woman collects water using jerry cans at a spring in Temanggung District.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Citizens take part of participatory assessment and triggering in Temanggung District. (USAID IUWASH Tangguh)

# Salatiga City



## Population:

195,065 people (BPS/ Salatiga Municipality in Figures 2023)



## Current WASH access (Simanis Cika 2022):

Water Supply 91.00%; Safely Managed Drinking Water 82.00%  
Sanitation 94.37%; Safely Managed Sanitation 8.37%

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Simanis Cika data in 2022 shows that access to safely managed drinking water in Salatiga City has only reached 82%. Meanwhile, PDAM Salatiga City is expected to achieve 100% safely managed drinking water service target by the end of USAID IUWASH Tangguh program.
- Simanis Cika data in 2022 shows that access to safely managed sanitation has only reached 8.37%. Meanwhile, Central Java Province's target for access to safely managed sanitation is 20% by 2024.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Construction of Zona Air Minum Prima (ZAMP) in Wahid Regency Housing, Salatiga City with a target of 600 house connections.
- Increased access to safely managed sanitation through community, private and government involvement.
- Conducting WRCCVA assessment of Sombo River Spring.
- Implemented participatory assessment and triggering in Kumpulrejo Urban Village under the budget of Puskesmas Tegalrejo, Salatiga City.

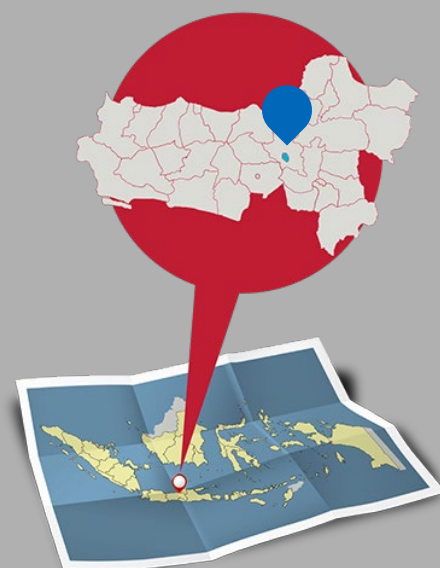
## Key Progress of PY2

- PDAM Salatiga City's commitment to building ZAMP is set out in its Business Plan (Renbis).
- Real Demand Survey (RDS) with 582 prospective house connections to determine community interest in connecting to PDAM water supply.
- Delineation has been done at Kalisombo Spring.
- Community Activity Plan (RKM) developed for safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation access in Kumpulrejo Urban Village, Salatiga City.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"A Zone Air Minum Prima (ZAMP) is a special zone or area designed as a service area with water quality that meets standards and is ready to drink. During the USAID IUWASH Tangguh program period, Perumda Air Minum Kota Salatiga committed to create a ZAMP. To implement ZAMP in Salatiga, we need to review the Business Plan and budget it in the 2024 RKAP. In the Business Plan review accompanied by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, we have launched one ZAMP location in Wahid Regency Housing Estate, Argomulyo Subdistrict with a total of 600 house connections and the estimated cost for ZAMP is around IDR 1 billion which will be implemented in 2024."

**Samino, President Director of Salatiga City Water Utility**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

FGD on Business Plan development by Water Supply Company of Salatiga City.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Water Supply Company of Salatiga City's officers measure water discharge.



## CITY UPDATES FOR EAST JAVA AND EAST NUSA TENGGARA REGION

### Surabaya City



#### Population:

2,887,223 people (Surabaya Municipality in Figures 2023)



#### Current WASH access:

Improved Water 99.6% (PDAM Surya Sembada, 2023); Improved Sanitation 100% including 10.2% safely managed (BAPPEDA Surabaya City, 2023)

#### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Most of citizen who lacks access to safely managed water and sanitation are low-income communities and live in informal settlements on government-owned lands. Special approval from the mayor is needed to serve these people.
- Domestic wastewater management is currently handled by the Surabaya City Water Resources and Infrastructure Agency (Dinas Sumber Daya Air dan Bina Marga) with onsite system services.
- Local regulation on domestic wastewater management is still in draft form.
- Public desludging services has not operated any regular desludging (LLTT) system.
- Private sector still provides desludging activities. No guarantee fecal sludge is discharged to IPLTs before the wastewater management regulation is enacted.
- Challenge using the Brantas Watershed as raw water for the city's drinking water. Flooding and the problem of dissolved and suspended sediments are a considerable burden on drinking water treatment plants.

#### USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

- Facilitation for Surabaya City are water supply and sanitation program.
- Supported PDAM to accelerate in reaching the 2030 SDG Target for water, especially for those living in informal settlements through Master Meter Scheme.
- Worked closely with PDAM, community, and private sectors to fund the construction in downstream and work with NGOs for Community Empowerment.
- Assist PDAMs to achieve 100% service delivery by providing alternative funding for capacity building for WTPs, either B2B or another scheme.
- Support process of PDAM in managing LLTT for domestic wastewater.
- Worked with Perum Jasa Tirta I and BBWS to find the best solution in sediment reduction and work together with BMKG and BPBD to disseminate weather and disaster information to PDAMs to be better prepared for flood threats in WTP.

#### Key Progress of PY2

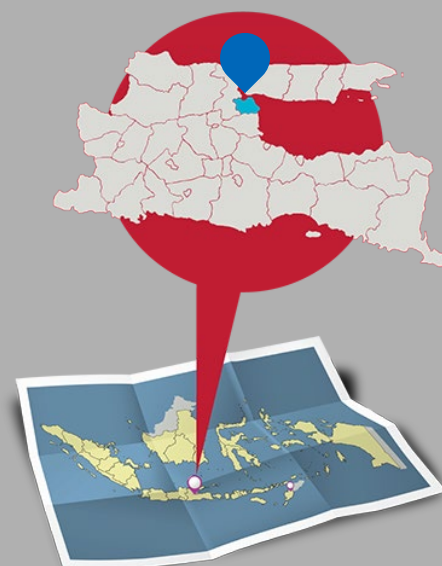
- Participatory assessment and facilitation in preparation of Community Workplan (RKM) in Kelurahan Pacarkeling and Simokerto.
- Facilitation in performance analysis using the tools: Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking.
- Conducted East Java Media Summit "Media in Narrating Better Drinking Water and Sanitation".
- FGD for Policy Makers on Institutional Alternatives & Financing for Safe Sanitation Services in Surabaya City.
- Capacity Strengthening for the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group and Gender Focal Point in WASH and WRM Sectors.
- Identification of Drinking Water Investment Programs for PDAM
- Facilitation for Calculation of Targets and Achievements of Safely Managed Sanitation Services.
- STBM training for Great Surabaya Cadres (Kader Surabaya Hebat)
- Formative study for the WASH and WRM sector.
- Facilitation on Social Inclusion and Public Accountability in the Preparation of SOPs for the Complaint Service System.
- Survey of Hand Washing with Soap at the Household Level.
- Evaluation of the implementation of RKT PY2 and Preparation of the RKT PY3

#### Statement from Our Partner:

"USAID IUWASH Tangguh offers several alternative schemes that PDAMs can take for investment financing, some in the form of grants, then financing by banks or government financial institutions such as PT SMI. Well, it is more profitable for us financially if we carry out or access these schemes."

**Palupi Wikandari, Senior Manager of Planning and Development of Surabaya Water Utility.**

USAID IUWASH TANGGUH



USAID IUWASH Tangguh EJRO

Handing over souvenirs to the governor of East Java, Khofifah Indar Parawansa



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

STBM Training for Kader Surabaya Hebat.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Participatory assessment and STBM triggering in community.

## Sidoarjo District



### Population:

1,955,002 people (Sidoarjo District in Figures 2023)



### Current WASH access:

Improved water 95.86% include 27.88% safely managed; Improved Sanitation 90.47% include 7.40% safely managed (SSK 2022. RPJMD 2021-2026)

### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM high dependency for water resources from the surrounding regions thus need strong partnership.
- Existing distribution network is very limited, and the coverage area is still low.
- PDAM high energy consumption results in high operational cost.
- Non-revenue Water is quite high.
- Most of the people who have no access to water supply are poor communities.
- PDAM Sidoarjo gets additional raw water from Umbulan spring managed by Regional Water Enterprise PT. Air Bersih. Other sources for drinking water are rivers and deep wells which poses different challenges.
- Septage desludging services still need improvement. The district has implemented regular desludging, but still limited. Regulation and regular desludging system need improvements.
- UPT PALD domestic wastewater management is running well. The LLTT program implemented since 2018 has managed 28,000 customers. However, the current IPLT capacity of 35m<sup>3</sup>/day is insufficient if they plan to improve future services. The Sidoarjo Regency Government is working on adding a new IPLT.

### USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Because Sidoarjo already has a Drinking Water Security Plan document, its activities will be focused on the establishment of the ZAMP area.
- Assist to utilize Umbulan water and preparing for the implementation of the 2023 Urban Drinking Water Grant program.
- Disaster factors through weather information, early warnings and climate patterns are information that need to be considered by PDAMs for securing drinking water distribution and treatment networks.
- Facilitate Sidoarjo District to prepare new IPLT and help improve LLTT services and service promotion.

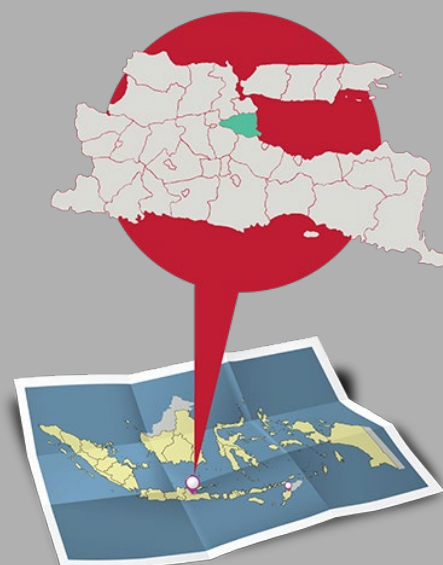
### Key Progress of PY2

- Facilitation in performance analysis using the tools: Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking
- Facilitation in review of Feasibility Study Document on Installment-Based Cooperation (KBA) between PDAM Sidoarjo District & PT. Rafa Karya Indonesia
- Assistance in Upgrading UPT PALD to BLUD PALD
- Participatory assessment and facilitation in preparation of Community Work Plan (RKM) in Larangan and Balongdowo Villages
- Pre-Construction Briefing for the Construction of Communal Septic Tanks in Larangan Village, Candi District followed up with Socialization and formation of Community Management Unit (KPP)
- Assistance in the Review of PDAM Business Plan
- Supporting the Drinking Water DAK Program FY.2023 in Larangan Village, Candi District
- Training on Gender Responsive Integration of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector in the Preparation of Village Government Work Plans (RKP) in Larangan and Balongdowo Villages.
- Survey of Hand Washing with Soap at the Household Level
- Evaluation of the implementation of RKT PY2 and Preparation of the RKT PY3

### Statement from Our Partner:

"From the start, we have been assisted by IUWASH, advocating to the Regent, drafting ALD regional regulations, preparing UPTD institutions. Until now we still receive assistance, especially in the upgrade process from UPTD to BLUD."

**Indah Nur Shanti, Head of UPTD PALD.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Facilitate upgrading of sanitation management institutions, UPT PALD becomes BLUD.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Pre-Construction Briefing for the Communal Septic Tanks in Larangan Village.

# Gresik District



## Population:

1,291,518 people (Gresik District in Figures 2023)



## Current WASH access:

Improved water 60.83% include 39.13% of safely managed; Improved sanitation 96.52%, include 0.99% of safely managed (Pokja PKP tahun

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM is extremely dependent on the supply of raw water sources from the surrounding regions, and thus needs strong partnership.
- PDAM high energy consumption results in high operational cost.
- People with no access to water supply are poor communities.
- PDAM receives additional raw water supply from the Regional Water Enterprise (PT. AB).
- Lack of data of qualified septic tank to support LLTT. The process of upgrading the UPTD institution to BLUD is still unfinished.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Assist Umbulan water utilization supplied by the Regional Water Enterprise PT. AB.
- Provide training on the Water Safety Plan as well as the preparation of documents to support the improvement of safe drinking water and support tariff adjustments.
- With the use of deep wells and river water treatment, assist PDAMs with real-time groundwater and surface water monitoring information systems as one of the tools for monitoring raw water availability. In addition, the use of weather, climate, and disaster information to achieve distribution networks and drinking water treatment plants that are resilient to climate change.
- Support the finalization of upgrading the UPTD- institution to BLUD.

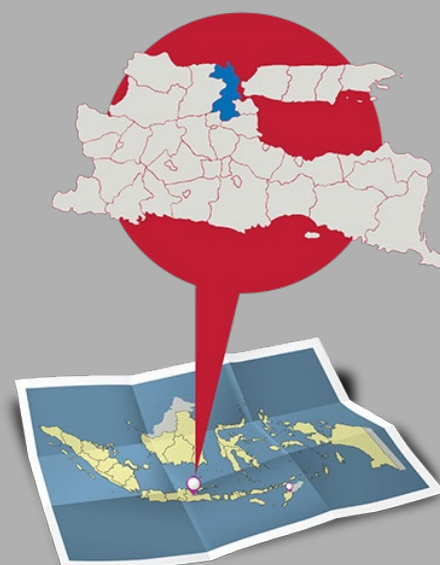
## Key Progress of PY2

- Participatory assessment and facilitation in preparation of Community Workplan (RKM) in Sukorame and Randuagung Villages
- Facilitation in performance analysis using the tools: Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking
- Meeting with the Head of Sub-Directorate of the Regional Public Service Agency, Directorate of BUMD, BLUD and BMD, Directorate General of Regional Financial Development, Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the Acceleration of Determination of BLUDs at the UPT PLCD Gresik Regency
- Identification of drinking water investment program in Gresik District
- Identification of financing needs for the domestic wastewater sector and water resources management.
- Training and preparing WSP document for PERUMDA Giri Tirta
- Evaluation of LLTT program implementation
- Assistance in preparing BLUD business plan and budget documents.
- Enumerator training for tariff reclass surveys for Perumda Giri Tirta.
- Preparation of baseline data for safe drinking water services for Perumda Giri Tirta
- Discussion on calculating achievements & targets for safe sanitation services.
- Formative study for the WASH and WRM sector.
- Promotion of safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene through radio and social media
- Survey of Hand Washing with Soap at the Household Level
- Preparation of workplans and capacity building for housing and settlement area working groups (Pokja PKP)
- Evaluation of the implementation of RKT PY2 and Preparation of the RKT PY3

## Statement from Our Partner:

"USAID IUWASH Tangguh often conducts or holds training between PDAMs, which has many benefits because PDAMs can share their problems and what the solutions are."

**Sri Wahyuning Astuti, Head of Research and Development Department of Gresik District Water Utility.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Formative research in Gresik.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Septage treatment process at IPLT.

# Malang City



## Population:

846,126 people (Malang Municipality in Figures 2023)



## Current WASH access:

Improved water 95.82% include 84.59% of safely managed; Improved sanitation 85.38% include 25.40% of safely managed (Dinas PUPRKP 2022, SSK 2022)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM is extremely dependent on the supply of raw water sources from the surrounding regions, and thus needs strong partnership. More than 90% of PDAM's water sources (springs) are outside the city's administrative area.
- Malang city topography and contour provide challenges to implement safely managed sanitation, particularly desludging in highly dense urban areas. Some of the communal IPALs are in these areas.
- PDAM Malang has potential to be an LLTT operator, but the mayor still needs to approval the move.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support PDAM to monitor the implementation of the water safety plan- so that problems are identified, and the solution plan and monitoring of laboratory equipment and human resources owned to support safe water services.
- Raise awareness to key stakeholders regarding the impact of climate change on water availability in Malang City through the preparation of water resource vulnerability studies and spring/drilled well action plans.
- Strengthen the WRM committee through the POKJA PKP related to water resources management issues and conservation efforts.
- Assist the domestic wastewater services integration process to PERUMDA Tugu Tirta and efforts to meet the needs of IPLT development.

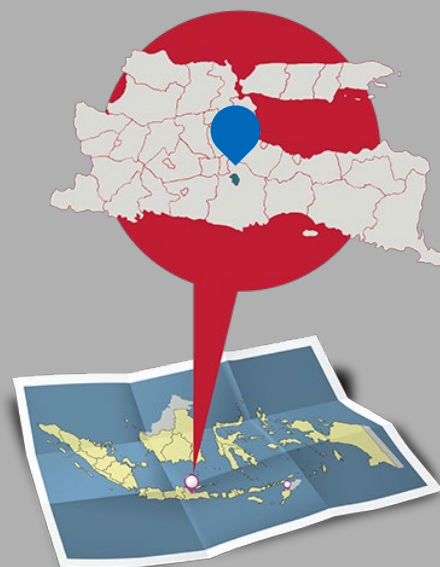
## Key Progress of PY2

- Facilitation in performance analysis using the tools: Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking.
- Discussion of the Mayor's Regulation on Tariff of Scheduled Desludging Services by PERUMDA Tugu Tirta
- Assistance in Preparing the LLTT Marketing Plan on PERUMDA Tugu Tirta
- Participatory assessment and facilitation in preparation of Community Workplan (RKM) in Samaan and Merjosari Villages
- Commemoration of World Water Day 2023
- Initiating Collaboration Between PERUMDA Tugu Tirta and Private Sewage Entrepreneurs in Domestic Wastewater Management
- Communication Training for BMKG Staff at the East Java Climatology and Meteorology Station
- Evaluation of the implementation of RKT PY2 and Preparation of the RKT PY3
- Survey Hand Washing with Soap
- BNSP Training for Trainer and Certification – National Level Instructor Scheme
- Identify financing needs for the sanitation and WRM sectors.

## Statement from Partner/Beneficiary:

"If we were on our own without the support of USAID IUWASH Tangguh in the Godex process for WASH, perhaps we would not realize how much we have invested or how much budget we have spent on this WASH matter. So, we will just carry out business as usual without realizing it "This is the reason that we at Bappeda feel helped by the support of USAID IUWASH Tangguh."

**Arum Pawestri, Sub-Coordinator of Planning and Infrastructure of BAPPEDA**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Advocacy for the L2T2 Program at Perumda Tugu Tirta



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Talkshow in commemoration of World Water Day 2023

# Malang District



**Population:**  
2,685,900 people (Malang District in Figures 2023)



**Current WASH access:**  
Improved water 79.6%; Improved sanitation 78.64% (Presentation of RKT PY 3, Dinkes 2022, SPM 2022)

...

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

Malang District Water Utility is one of the large water utilities in East Java with the number of connections approaching 170,000 units. Developments over the last 5 years have been able to increase the number of customers > 30,000 house connections. Most of them are low-income people. This condition is partly due to the ability of the utility directors to build good relations with the local government, including the Regent and the parliament as well as relations with the Central and Provincial Governments.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support the water utility to review the RPAM document, as the previous document still needs to be adapted to the latest RPAM model. Provide training for the Perumda Team so they can review their documents. There will also be facilitation of alternative funding for SPAM development.
- In partnership with BMKG, improve the quality and accessibility of climate information to PDAMs and strengthen cooperation with BPBD on access to early warning and disaster-prone information in drinking water distribution network areas.
- Assist PDAMs with real-time spring monitoring information systems through mWater or Open-Source Hardware.
- Encourage local government to prepare IPLT and bylaws on domestic wastewater management.

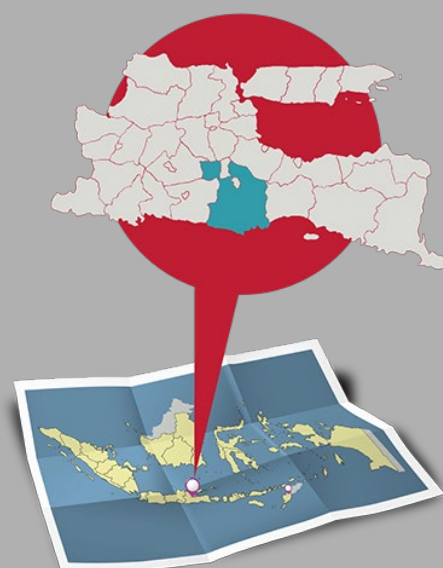
## Key Progress of PY2

- Facilitation in performance analysis using the tools: Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking.
- Preparation of regional regulations concerning the Malang District domestic wastewater management system (SPALD)
- Training and preparation of drinking water security plan documents (review) of Malang District Water Utility.
- Preparation of opensource hardware training curriculum for real time monitoring debit intake of Malang District Water Utility.
- Use of digitalization of information and reporting systems monitoring discharge and quality of raw water sources Malang District Water Utility.
- Introduction to climate change information for raw water availability Malang District Water Utility.
- Disaster information integration for the resilience of water sources and distribution networks Malang District Water Utility.
- Participatory assessment and facilitation in preparation of community workplan (RKM) in Bunutwetan, Jeru and Krebbe Villages
- Evaluation of the implementation of RKT PY2 and Preparation of the RKT PY3
- Survey Hand Washing with Soap

## Statement from Our Partner:

"So, in our opinion, this PDAM Index is very useful because so far we only know our performance index after an audit has been carried out by BPKP. With this PDAM Index, we can carry out performance audits independently. So, before BPKP carries out the audit, we already know the index "our performance before the audit was carried out by BPKP."

**Lilik Sulistyowati, Head of Research and Development Center for Malang District Water Utility.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh  
Group discussion session on WSP training for Malang District Water Utility.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh  
Audience to the Head of Malang District, Drs. H. M. Sanusi, M.M.

# Blitar City



**Population:**  
151,960 (Blitar District in Figures 2023)



**Current WASH access:**  
Improved water 98.38%, include 4.60% of safely managed; Improved sanitation 98.27%, include 0.95% of safely managed (Presentation of RKT PY 3, RPJMD Kota Blitar 2021-2026, Dinkes 2022, Dinas PUPR 2022)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM Blitar City raw water source from 9 deep wells contain Fe and Mn. The National Urban Water Supply Project (NUWSP) program provided an aeration treatment system to significantly reduce the Fe and Mn content.
- Limited capacity of human resources.
- NRW level is quite high, causing a decrease in the company's revenue.
- The utilization of deep wells—the main source of raw drinking water for the city—needs to be monitored periodically and in real-time related to the discharge and quality of water in drilled wells.
- Government operator has started trials of desludging services to utilize the new 20m<sup>3</sup>/day IPLT. Currently, bylaws on domestic waste management and studies on LLTT are being drafted.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Provide PDAM water safety plan training, monitor the implementation of the NRW reduction program and help with tariff studies and support tariff adjustments.
- USAID IUWASH Tangguh will assist PDAMs with real-time groundwater and surface water monitoring information systems as one of the tools for monitoring raw water availability. In addition, USAID IUWASH Tangguh together with PDAM and related agencies will determine the groundwater catchment area in the deep wells area.
- Facilitate the preparation of domestic wastewater management regulation and the preparation of LLTT (regular desludging system) as well as the promotion of safely managed sanitation.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Facilitation in performance analysis using the tools: Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking.
- Participatory assessment and facilitation in preparation of Community Workplan (RKM) in Kelurahan Turi and Kelurahan Kepanjen Lor.
- Preparation of Regional Regulations Concerning the Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD)
- Discussion Preparation of Priority Development Plan for PERUMDA Tirta Patria
- Training and Preparation of WSP Documents
- Identification of Drinking Water Investment Program in PERUMDA
- Identification of Financing Needs for the Domestic Wastewater Sector & Water Resources Management
- Commemoration of National Rivers Day 2023
- FGD Improvement of Coordination and preparation of activity plans for the Blitar City PKP Working Group (Pokja)
- Survey Hand Washing with Soap
- Evaluation of the implementation of RKT PY2 and Preparation of the RKT PY3

## Statement from Our Partner:

"We have a moral responsibility to fulfill the achievement of the new SR for drinking water. It is quite difficult for us to achieve this because the public's trust in the performance of the "PDAM" drinking water service has accumulated for decades that the quality of drinking water is not good. Because there is a Tangguh IUWASH process with the socialization that I mentioned earlier, especially in the two sub-districts, it has become an object, namely Kepanjen Lor and Turi, then the people just found out, oh now the drinking water is good, running smoothly, there is continuity, there is quality and so on. including feces suction, the public also just learned that there are government services that are cheaper than private services for feces suction. So, then things started to shift, there was an increase in requests for feces suction services."

**Tri Iman, The Head of Bappeda**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Coordination and preparation of PKP Working Group activity plans.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Baseline survey hands wash with soap.

# Pasuruan District



## Population:

1,619,035 (Pasuruan District in Figures 2023)



## Current WASH access:

Improved water 90.21%; Improved sanitation 82.44%, include 5.84% of safely managed (Presentation of RKT PY 3, STBM Dinkes 2023, SPM 2022)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- PDAM obtains its raw water sources from several springs, surface water, and deep wells in its administrative area, but the quantity is decreasing. Currently, PDAM receives additional raw water supply from the Regional Water Enterprise (PT. AB).
- No fecal sludge treatment service is available until today as the Pasuruan District Government does not have an IPLT. However, there are several private seepage desludging services operating in Pasuruan District.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Provide assistance to utilize Umbulan water supplied by the Regional Water Enterprise PT. AB.
- Support PDAM in securing water resources through KKMA and provide water safety plan training.
- Conduct a groundwater (boreholes) vulnerability study and watershed-based springs to see the existing condition of groundwater vulnerability as well as vulnerability projections with the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario. One of the focuses of activities will be in Umbulan spring where it supplies raw water to 5 regencies/cities. The local governments and PDAMs will use the vulnerability assessment and action plan as the basis for proposed policies.
- In sanitation sector, intense advocacy is needed for policy makers to understand the concept of safely managed sanitation and encourage them to immediately prepare the needs of service tools, both infrastructure, regulations, and financing.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Participatory assessment and facilitation in preparation of Community Workplan (RKM) in Cangkringmalang and Kedungringin Villages
- Facilitation in performance analysis using the tools: Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking
- Preparation of Priority Development Plan for PDAM Giri Nawa Tirta
- On The Job Training (OJT) Chlorination System Improvement PERUMDA Nawa Giri Tirta Pasuruan District
- National rivers day campaign 2023
- The preparation and dissemination of Regent Regulations regarding payment for environmental services (*Perbup Pembayaran Jasa Lingkungan*)
- Facilitation of PDAM Safe Drinking Water Service Baseline Data Preparation
- Supporting the Drinking Water DAK Program FY 2023 in Cangkringmalang Village
- Digitalization of water discharge and water quality recording at PDAM Giri Nawa Tirta, Pasuruan District.
- Initiating CSR Program Collaboration in the WASH & WRM Sector, Pasuruan District
- Evaluation of the implementation of RKT PY2 and Preparation of the RKT PY3

## Statement from Our Partner:

"My hamlet, Cangkring Malang Sumber, has been labeled as a slum hamlet, the problem is that many of its residents don't have septic tanks. So, everything is thrown into the river. Even though the river doesn't deserve to be called a river. The problem is that it's not wide, there isn't any water. What's more, "In the dry season there is no water at all. It's even thrown away like that, so we deserve to be labeled as being in a slum hamlet. I'm also actually embarrassed, but with the USAID IUWASH Tangguh program, thank God the residents are also enthusiastic about changing."

**Yuli Kastutik, Environment Community Volunteer of Cangkringmalang Village**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Discussion on the initiation of the environmental services payment program



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Socialization of regent regulations on environmental service payment systems



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Commemoration of National Rivers Day 2023

## CITY UPDATES FOR NTT SATELLITE OFFICE

# Kupang District



### Population:

379,464 (Kupang District in Figures 2023)



### Current WASH access:

Improved water 86,13%; Improved sanitation 92.73%  
(Presentation of BP4D on July 17, 2023)

### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Kupang District borders with the provincial capital city. The capital city area has the potential to develop more rapidly than other regions. Currently, there are 3 large dams supplying raw water to PERUMDA for drinking water. However, only a small portion are utilized.
- There is still limited availability of proper sanitation, due to the lack of clean water facilities, low awareness, and knowledge about hygiene.

### USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Conduct an assessment and identify training needs to increase human resource capacity, including in the areas of Technical SOPs, GIS, and Business Plans. Will also provide drinking water safety plan training.
- Partner with BMKG to improve the quality and accessibility of climate information to PDAMs and strengthen cooperation with BPBD on access to early warning and disaster-prone information in drinking water distribution network areas. In 2019, Kupang Regency was affected by Tropical Cyclone Seroja that disrupted several distribution networks until 2022. Weather, Climate and Disaster Information to drinking water stakeholders is decisive for determining the contingency plan for drinking water security.
- In the sanitation sector, advocating for the importance of safe sanitation, this is related to stunting prevention programs. In addition, it also helps to prepare a Roadmap for The Preparation of Safe Sanitation Services.

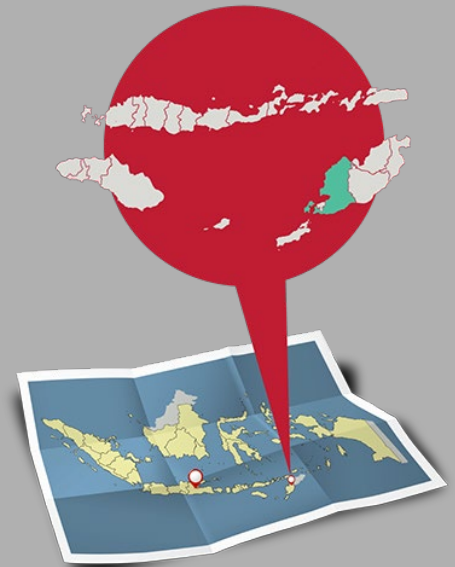
### Key Progress of PY2

- Facilitation in performance analysis using the tools: Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking.
- Identification of climate change impact on water resource management in Kupang District
- Workshop on WRM Multistakeholder on Climate Resilience
- WASH Participatory assessment and preparation of community workplan (RKM) in Penfui Timur and Kuimasi Villages
- Water Resource Management Participatory assessment in Baumata Village
- Formative research on water supply, sanitation, and water resource management.
- Preparation of workplans and capacity building for housing and settlement area working groups (Pokja PKP)
- Training WSP and preparing WSP document for PERUMDA air minum Kabupaten Kupang
- Training in community-based monitoring of water discharge and quality in Baumata Village
- Evaluation of the implementation of RKT PY2 and Preparation of the RKT PY
- Survey Hand Washing with Soap

### Statement from Our Partner:

"For me personally, this was a new experience, so I clearly felt the benefits. From not knowing to knowing, it was something good, so I had added value. Then the experience I took part in was not only consumed by myself but as the head of the technical department, I also share this knowledge with my friends, especially in the technical department."

**Yan Yan Mulyana, The Head of the Technical Department of Kupang District Water Utility.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Workshop on WRM Multistakeholder on Climate Resilience



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Participatory assessment and triggering of STBM with the community.



# Timor Tengah Selatan District



## Population:

459,600 (Kupang District in Figures 2023)



## Current WASH access:

Improved water 59.59%; Improved sanitation 61.07% (RPJMD 2019-2024, BAPPEDA 2023)

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Lack of raw water source; but there is one dam which is large enough as a source of raw water has been built but has not been utilized. Timor Tengah Selatan (South Central Timor) District is in the highlands, with uneven elevation conditions and distances between houses.
- There is still limited availability of proper sanitation, which is due to the lack of clean water facilities and low health and hygiene behaviors.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Conduct an assessment and identify training needs to increase human resource capacity. Also, provide drinking water safety plan training.
- Encourage PDAMs to cooperate with the BKSDA on conservation in forest areas.
- The Soe Subdistrict area, which is the capital of Timor Tengah Selatan District, is in the upper reaches of the Benain watershed. Currently, one of the uses of Bonleu spring water is in the Mutis Nature Reserve area managed by BKSDA NTT Section I.
- In the sanitation sector, advocate for the importance of safe sanitation, this is in line with stunting prevention programs. In addition, it also helps to prepare a Roadmap for the preparation of safely managed sanitation services.

## Key Progress of PY2

- Facilitation in performance analysis using the tools: Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD Tracking.
- Participatory assessment and facilitation in preparation of Community Workplan (RKM) in Oekefan and Kesetnana Villages.
- Enumerator Training on Handwashing with Soap Survey.
- Assistance in the review of the business plan PERUMDA drinking water TTS District.
- Implementation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh Beneficiary Feedback Program
- Evaluation of the implementation of RKT PY2 and Preparation of the RKT PY3
- Survey Hand Washing with Soap

## Statement from Our Partner:

"This activity is very useful because it reminds our people to return to a clean and healthy lifestyle. At that time, during Covid, almost all houses had CTPS facilities placed in front of the house, but when Covid passed, many of these habits were abandoned. So, we are grateful because it reminded us that good habits should continue."

**Evi Maria Ati, The Head of Infrastructure and Regional Development of Bappeda.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

PY2 RKT Evaluation Results Presentation Workshop



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Interview with Mrs. Evi Ati - BAPPEDA TTS District in during beneficiary feedback

## CITY UPDATES FOR SOUTH SULAWESI AND PAPUA REGION

### Makassar City



#### Population:

1,432,189 (Makassar City in Figures, BPS 2023)



#### Current WASH access:

Water supply from the water utility: 61.18%

Sanitation 99.60%, safely managed sanitation: 4%

#### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Raw water supply to the water utility from Lekopancing dam is limited because of the long dry season that affected the water debit.
- Scheduled desludging service delivery by UPTD PALD is not done properly because they prefer to wait for the call from the community.
- The operator for IPAL Losari is not yet formally appointed as the SK Walikota is in process.
- Capacity of Makassar Water Utility in managing domestic wastewater needs improvement because they are new to wastewater management.

#### USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

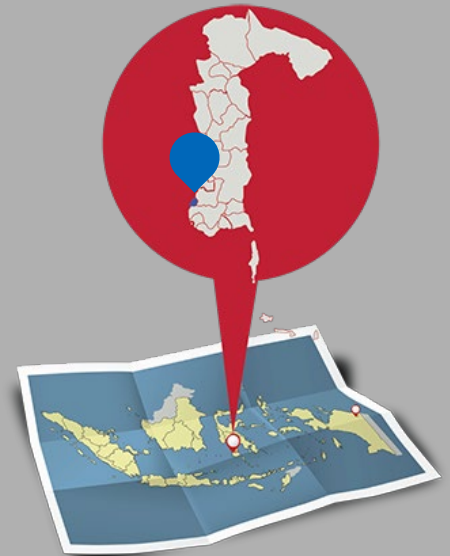
- Support formulation of PDAM, Sanitation, Governance indices and APBD tracking baseline data.
- Strengthen calculation of IPAL Losari tariff.
- Strengthen SIPA through SP4N Lapor.
- Support SPAM Regional Mamminasata.
- Improve capacity of Makassar Water Utility in managing domestic wastewater.
- Support UPTD BLUD PALD to continue delivering scheduled desludging service.
- Facilitate participatory assessment and triggering for the five pillars of STBM in the assisted villages.
- In collaboration with communication and information office promote WASH and WRM issues through talk shows, podcast, and online media.
- Strengthen Pokja PUG

#### Key Progress of PY2

- BNBA data of the 9,600 potential scheduled desludging service are available. Makassar Water Utility will deliver the service.
- The water utility now has technical and management SOPs for domestic wastewater management.
- Lapor SP4N mechanism has run.
- Data on the household WASH access in the partnering areas are identified.
- Piped network and customer GIS data is available.

#### Statement from Our Partner:

"If Surakarta Water Utility can manage domestic wastewater well, why can't we?  
**The Wastewater Director of Makassar Water Utility.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID visit to Banta-Bantaeng urban village.

# Maros District



## Population:

403,774 (Maros District in Numbers, BPS 2023)



## Current WASH access:

Water Supply from Water Utility 50.9%

Sanitation 92.70%, Safely Managed Sanitation: 3%

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Raw water supply to the water utility from the Lekopancing Dam (similar source to Makassar) is limited due to longer dry season that affects the flow rate of water.
- Water utility has maximized its production capacity and to expand house connections they should uprate the WTP or construct a new WTP.
- The IPLT lays dormant because they have not use it since the construction was completed. finished the construction.
- Domestic wastewater operator is not yet available.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Key Programs:

- Support formulation of PDAM, Sanitation, Governance indices and APBD tracking baseline data.
- Assist Maros Water Utility to calculate water tariff.
- Strengthen Pokja PKP.
- Support SPAM Regional Mamminasata.
- Assist development of the drinking water master plan.
- Support preparation of IPLT construction readiness criteria.
- Facilitate participatory assessment and triggering for the five pillar STBM in the assisted urban villages.IP:
- In collaboration with the communication and information office, promote WASH and WRM issues through talk show, podcast, and online media.
- Strengthen Pokja PUG.

## Key Progress of PY2

- The Executive Decision on the Water Utility Tariff is to be signed by the Head of the District.
- The Executive Decision on the Team Developing the Domestic Wastewater Management is signed.
- The government has included IPLT rehabilitation in the 2024 budget. The rehabilitation will be funded using the 2024 APBN.
- Data on the WASH access at household level is available.

## Statement from Our Partner:

"USAID IUWASH Tangguh's programs are helpful for us, one of them is the assistance to review tariff."

**The Director of Maros District Water Utility.**



Haslina Hamka/USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Participatory assessment and triggering for the five pillars of STBM.

## Gowa District



### Population:

783,167 (Gowa in Figures, BPS 2023)



### Current WASH access:

Water Utility Service Coverage: 32.75%

Improved Sanitation: 90.6%, Safely Managed Sanitation: 0%

Sanitation: 90.6%, Safely Managed Sanitation: 0%

### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Raw water is obtained from the Jeneberang river. The water source quality is polluted due to market activities, home industry activities such as chicken farming, tofu factory, and farming activities —where they use pesticides, nitrate, and nitrite that accelerate the growth of water hyacinth.
- IPLT is not available.
- Domestic wastewater management operators and regulations are not available.

### USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support formulation of PDAM, Sanitation, Governance indices and APBD tracking baseline data.
- Assist Gowa Water Utility to develop water safety plan.
- Support SPAM Regional Mamminasata
- Strengthen Pokja PKP.
- Implement the vulnerability assessment in Jeneberang watershed.
- Strengthen watershed forum.
- Introduce information system for domestic water resource management using mWater.
- Conduct participatory assessment and triggering for the five pillars STBM at the supported urban villages.
- Collaborate with communication and information office to promote WASH and water resource management through talk shows, podcasts, and online media.
- Strengthen Pokja PUG.

### Key Progress of PY2

- DED IPLT development is included in the APBD-P 2023.
- The vulnerability assessment in Jeneberang watershed is ongoing.
- Data of WASH access at household level are available.

### Statement from Our Partner:

Gowa District Government strengthens domestic wastewater management system by constructing facilities, including IPLT.

“In light of achieving safely managed sanitation, desludging service plays an important role.”

**The Regional Secretary of Gowa District.**



Surya Akbar/USAID IUWASH Tangguh

The development of USAID IUWASH Tangguh's PY 3 work plan in Gowa District.

# Takalar District



**Population:**  
305,077 (2023 Takalar in Numbers, BPS version)



**Current WASH access:**  
Water Utility Service: 23.4%  
Sanitation 91.4%, Safely Managed Sanitation: 0.03%

## Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Raw water sources for the water utility are limited during dry season and they only use one water source.
- Water utility has maxed out their production capacity. To add new house connections, they have constructed one deep well unit with 10LPS (can be used for around 800 house connection) and planning for another one.
- Domestic wastewater operator and regulations are not available.

## USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support formulation of PDAM, Sanitation, Governance indices and APBD tracking baseline data.
- Assist Takalar Water Utility to review its tariff.
- Strengthen Pokja PKP.
- Assist the calculation of desludging service tariff.
- Support SPAM Regional Mamminasata.
- Assist development domestic wastewater management regulations.
- Assist establishment of watershed forum.
- Support development of domestic wastewater operator.
- Train the ad-hoc team to manage IPLT.
- Implement participatory assessment and triggering of the five STBM pillars at the partnering urban villages.
- Collaborate the communication and information office to promote WASH and WRM through talk shows, podcasts, and online media.
- Strengthen Pokja PUG.

## Key Progress of PY2

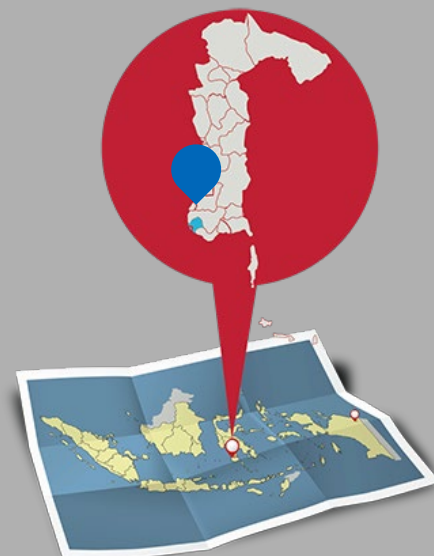
- Executive Decision of the Head of Takalar District on the Water Utility Tariff is signed.
- Domestic wastewater management has been running and the IPLT has been functioning.
- Data on the WASH access at household level at the partnering urban villages are available.
- The regent regulation on the establishment of UPTD PALD and the regional regulation on domestic wastewater management are still in the drafting process.

## Statement from Our Partner:

Takalar District delivered the first desludging service in February 2023.

“Thanks to USAID IUWASH Tangguh, we can deliver the first desludging service and use the IPLT.”

**The Sanitation Sub-Coordinator of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office.**



Blandina Mandiangan/ USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Water utility tariff socialization.

## Barru District



### Population:

191,895 (Population and Civil Registration, 2022).



### Current WASH access:

Water Supply 96.63%.

Sanitation 88.3%, Safely Managed Sanitation: 0%

### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- The overall SPAM management including O&M is not optimal due to insufficient staff capacity.
- Local health laboratory is not yet accredited.
- PDAM does not have its own laboratory. Water sample testing is conducted at Pangkep district health laboratory.
- Sub-optimal IPLT because the LLTT program, especially desludging, has not started.
- Domestic wastewater regulators and operators are not yet separated- (Still managed by Dinas PU).

### USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support formulation of PDAM, Sanitation, Governance Indices, and APBD tracking baseline data.
- Assist Barru Water Utility to calculate tariff.
- Strengthen Pokja PKP.
- Strengthen social inclusion and public accountability through SP4N Lapor mechanism.
- Assist the water utility to use GIS.
- Strengthen water resource supervisory board.
- Strengthen Pokja PUG.
- Support establishment domestic wastewater operator.
- Support the ad-hoc team to monitor communal wastewater treatment plant.
- Implement participatory assessment and triggering the five STBM pillars in the partnering urban villages.
- Collaborate with the Communication and Information Office to promote WASH and WRM through talk shows, podcats, and online media.

### Key Progress of PY2

- The decision letter on WASH and WRM technical guidelines for the main SP4N LAPOR operator is signed.
- SK Pokja PKP that includes the WASH and WRM relevant local government offices is signed.
- Data on WASH access at household level at the assisted areas are available.

### Statement from Our Partner:

“Using the SP4N LAPOR application, we will deliver optimal services for communities.”

**The Secretary of the Regional Research and Development Planning.**



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

The development of Forum DAS work plan.

## CITY UPDATES FOR WEST KALIMANTAN SATELLITE OFFICE

### Jayapura City

**Population:**

410,852 (Jayapura City in Figures, BPS 2023)

**Current WASH access:**

Water Utility Service: 48%

Sanitation 67.7%, (safely managed 2%)

**Challenges in WASH and WRM:**

- There has been a decrease in water discharge due to the prolonged dry season.
- The quality of drinking water does not meet standards because the disinfectant application system is still conducted manually.
- Scheduled desludging service delivery is not optimal because they prefer to do on call.

**USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:**

- Support formulation of PDAM, Sanitation, Governance Indices, and APBD tracking baseline data.
- Support UPTD PALD to improve their performance so that they can deliver scheduled desludging service.
- Support the water utility to develop water safety plan.
- Support the pilot project of the application of MIS for water safety plan.
- Advocate for the initiative to designate Jayapura Water Utility to manage domestic wastewater.
- Assist development of the drinking water master plan.
- Assist development of the city/district's sanitation strategy.
- Participatory assessment and triggering for the five STBM pillars.
- Strengthen Pokja PKP.
- Strengthen Pokja PUG.
- Continue to advocate for Sentani Lake utilization to supply the water utility with raw water.
- Support the potential raw water sources in Siborgonii 2

**Key Progress of PY2**

- Jayapura Mayor agrees that Jayapura Water Utility and UPTD PALD manage domestic wastewater jointly.
- Data on WASH access at household level in USAID IUWASH Tangguh's assisted areas are available.

**Statement from Our Partner:**

"We are delighted that USAID IUWASH Tangguh's assistance in using management information system for the water safety planning improve our personnel's capacity to use the technology and to develop digital based water safety planning."

**The Executive Director of Jayapura Water Utility.**



Ridwan Habibie for USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports Jayapura Water Utility to improve its performance through capacity building for the personnels.

# Jayapura Daistrict



## Population:

171,331 (Jayapura in Figures, BPS 2023)



## Current WASH access:

Water Supply Service 14.7%

Sanitation 77.10%, (safely managed 0.28%)

### Challenges in WASH and WRM:

- Raw water capacity managed by Jayapura Water Utility is limited due to prolonged dry season.
- There are many potential water sources. However, the water utility needs to obtain permits from the community and the Ministry of Forestry because some water sources are in a protected forest area.
- Scheduled desludging service delivery needs improvement.

### USAID IUWASH Tangguh Key Programs:

- Support formulation of PDAM, Sanitation, Governance indices and APBD tracking baseline data.
- Collaborate with UNICEF through GAPAI Papua to develop EHRA study.
- Promote IPLT revitalization.
- Improve UPTD PALD performance to deliver scheduled desludging service.
- Implement participatory assessment and triggering for the five STBM pillars at the assisted areas.
- Support the water utility with water safety planning.
- Support the pilot project for the water safety planning implementation.

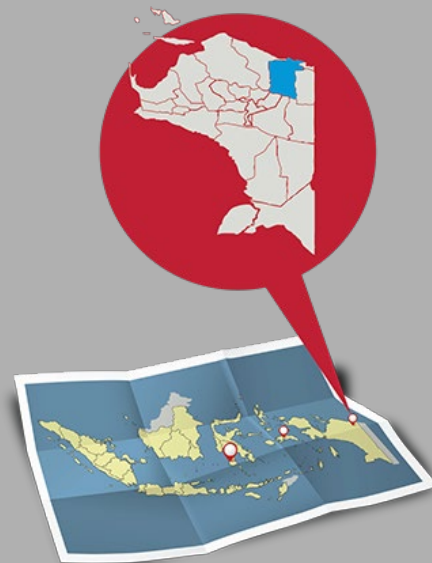
### Key Progress of PY2

- The district government issued a circular letter from the regional secretary on desludging service for civil servants.
- IPLT and UPTD PALD have been functioning.
- Data on WASH access at household level at the assisted areas are available.
- Civil servants are suggested to use desludging service.

### Statement from Our Partner:

“The IPLT has been functioning in February 2023 [after it stopped operating for a while]. Until May 2023, we contribute IDR 23,520,000 to the office income.”

### The Acting Head of UPTD PALD.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Workers clean up IPLT.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh

UPTD PALD introduces scheduled desludging service to public.





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