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USAID IUWASH Tangguh

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

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT 3

OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2022

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

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COVER STORY

2022 Global Handwashing with Soap Day: Unite for Clean and Healthy Hands

Global Handwashing with Soap Day 2022's theme was 'united for clean and healthy hands.' The theme calls on all stakeholders to scale up hand hygiene habits. Adopting this global theme, Indonesia's Ministry of Health (MoH) organized the global handwashing with soap with the focus of women's roles in stunting reduction through stopping open defecation and increasing handwashing with soap activities. The celebration took place in Jakarta on October 17th, 2022.



The PKK leaders from Magelang city, Gowa, Barru, and Bandung districts declare their commitment to continuously supporting the STBM pillar implementation.

Cheerli For USAID IUWASH TANGGUH

“The celebration of Global Handwashing Day is an important moment to strengthen commitment of all stakeholders to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal's target, 100% handwashing with soap by 2030. The government alone cannot implement sustainable behavior change,” said the Minister of Health, Mr. Budi Gunadi Sadikin, when opening the celebration.

The minister calls for women organizations to improve environmental hygiene. “When our environment is clean, our children will be healthier and grow better than us. Indonesia is becoming better than the past, and Indonesia tomorrow will be greater than now,” the Minister stated in his closing statement.

Several women leaders and representatives of women-led organizations, such as Aisyah Muhammadiyah, and leaders of PKK (family empowerment movement) served as resource persons in the talk show sessions. Those speakers included the PKK chairpersons from Magelang city, Gowa and Barru districts (USAID IUWASH Tangguh's partnering municipalities) and Bandung district, who shared their initiatives in promoting the community based total sanitation (STBM) pillars, including handwashing with soap, and safely managed sanitation.

For instance, the PKK chairperson from Magelang City, Mrs. Niken Ichitiaty, has become *Bunda Sanitasi* and advises the city on STBM and safely managed sanitation implementation. Similarly, the PKK chairpersons from Gowa, Barru, and Bandung districts shared the STBM education activities in their respective municipalities, such as installing handwashing with soap facilities in public places. They also declared their commitment to supporting the STBM pillar implementation, including hand washing with soap to reduce stunting and to attain a resilient Indonesia.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Chief of Party, Mrs. Alifah Lestari, and representatives from the private sector and other development partners, discussed the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration in accelerating the implementation of the STBM pillars, including making handwashing with soap a habit. Mrs. Lestari emphasized that all stakeholders have contributions and roles in promoting handwashing with soap. Strong commitment from all stakeholders and collaboration among will help create innovations to increase access to safely managed sanitation.

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ACRONYMS

ALD	<i>Air Limbah Domestik/Domestic Wastewater</i>
AMELP	<i>Activity Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Plan</i>
AMPL	<i>Air Minum dan Kesehatan Lingkungan/ Water Supply and Sanitation</i>
APBD	<i>Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah/Local Government Budget</i>
APE	<i>Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya/An award provided by the central government for the ministries/government agencies/local governments who have been committed to achieving gender equality, women empowerment, and child protection.</i>
APEKSI	<i>Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Seluruh Indonesia/Association of Indonesian Municipalities</i>
APR	<i>Annual Progress Report</i>
AWP	<i>Annual Work Plan</i>
B-to-B or B2B	<i>Business to Business</i>
Bangda	<i>Pembangunan Daerah/Regional Development</i>
Bappeda	<i>Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Daerah/Regional Development Planning Agency</i>
Bappelitbangda	<i>Badan Perencanaan, Penelitian, Pembangunan Daerah/Agency for Regional Planning, Research, and development</i>
Bappenas	<i>Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional/National Development and Planning Agency</i>
BBWS	<i>Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai/River Basin Management Organization</i>
BGS	<i>Bendung Gerak Sembayat</i>
Binkon	<i>Bina Konstruksi/Construction Development</i>
BLUD	<i>Badan Layanan Umum Daerah/Regional Public Service Agency</i>
BMKG	<i>Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika/Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency</i>
BNBA	<i>By Name By Address</i>
BNSP	<i>Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi/National Professional Certification Agency</i>
BPDAS	<i>Balai Pengelolaan Daerah Aliran Sungai/River Basin Management Body</i>
BPKAD	<i>Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency</i>
BPPW	<i>Balai Prasarana Permukiman Wilayah/ Regional Housing Infrastructure Unit</i>
BP Tapera	<i>Badan Pengelola Tabungan Perumahan Rakyat/Agency Managing Saving for People's Housing</i>
BPS	<i>Badan Pusat Statistik/Statistics Indonesia</i>
BTAM	<i>Balai Teknologi Air Minum/Agency for Water Technology</i>
BTS	<i>Balai Teknik Sanitasi/Sanitation Technical Center</i>

BWS	<i>Balai Wilayah Sungai/River Basin Agency</i>
BUMD	<i>Badan Usaha Milik Daerah/Regional-owned Enterprises</i>
BWSS	<i>Balai Wilayah Sungai Sumatera/Sumatera River Basin Agency</i>
BWSK	<i>Balai Wilayah Sungai Kalimantan/Kalimantan River Basin Agency</i>
CCFI	Coca-Cola Foundation Indonesia
CCVA	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
CEM	Citizen Engagement Mechanism
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CITIC	A state-owned investment company of People's Republic of China
CJRO	Central Java Regional Office
CKTR	<i>Cipta Karya dan Tata Ruang/Human Settlements and Spatial Planning</i>
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CTPS	Cuci Tangan pakai Sabun/Handwashing with soap
DAK	<i>Dana Alokasi Khusus/Special Allocation Budget</i>
DAI	DAI Global, LLC.
DC	Distribution Center
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DED	Detailed Engineering Design
DG	Directorate General
Diskominfo	Office of Communication and Informatics
Disperkim	<i>Dinas Perumahan dan Permukiman/Housing and Settlement Office</i>
DKBP3A	<i>Dinas Keluarga Berencana, Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/Office of Family Planning, Women Empowerment and Child Protection</i>
DLH	<i>Dinas Lingkungan Hidup/Environment Office</i>
DP3A	<i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/ Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection</i>
DP3AP2KB	Office of Women Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Control and Family Planning
DPMD	<i>Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa/Village Community Empowerment Office</i>
DPRD	<i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah/Regional People's Representative Council</i>
DPUCK	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum Cipta Karya/Public Works and Human Settlements Office</i>

DPUPR	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang/Public Works and Spatial Planning</i>
EE	Energy Efficiency
EJRO	East Java Regional Office
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
EMMR	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report
ENV	Environment
EQ	Evaluation Questions
ERR	Environmental Review Report
FCR	Full Cost Recovery
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FINPRO	Financial Projection
FORKALIM	<i>Asosiasi Pengelola Air Limbah Domestik/Association of Domestic Wastewater Operators</i>
FS	Feasibility Study
GAP	Gender Analysis Pathway
GBS	Gender Budget Statement
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEDSI	Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GIS	<i>Geographic Information System</i>
Godex	Governance Index
GOI	Government of Indonesia
GS	Governance Specialist
GRBP	Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning
GWG PUG	Gender Assessment Gender Working Group
HAKLI	<i>Himpunan Ahli Kesehatan Lingkungan Indonesia/Indonesia Environmental Health Expert Association</i>
HC	House Connection
HH	Households
HR	Human Resources
HWWS	Handwashing with soap
ICH	Improve Chlorination System
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IPA	<i>Instalasi Pengolahan Air/Water Treatment Plant</i>
IPAL	<i>Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah/Wastewater Treatment Plant</i>
IPLT	<i>Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja/Septage Treatment Plant (STP)</i>

IRIS	Integrated Resilient IUWASH Systems
IUWASH	Indonesia Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IUWASH PLUS	IUWASH Penyehatan Lingkungan untuk Semua
USAID IUWASH Tangguh	Indonesia Urban Resilient Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
IWF	Indonesia Water Fund
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
JTV	Jawa Timur TV/East Java TV
KAP	Kualitas Air Pelanggan/Water Quality at Customers
Kemendagri	Kementerian Dalam Negeri/Ministry of Home Affairs
Kemendes	Kementerian Desa/Ministry of Village
KemenPAN-RB	Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi/Ministry State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform
Kementerian PUPR	Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat/Ministry of Housing and Public Works
KKMA	Kajian Kerentanan Mata Air/Spring Vulnerability Assessment
KKNI	Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia/Indonesian National Qualifications Framework
KLB	Koefisien Lantai Bangunan/Floor Area Ratio (FAR)
KLHK	Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan/Ministry of Environment and Forestry
KPP	Kelompok Pemanfaatan dan Pemeliharaan/Community User Group
KSM	Kelompok Swadaya Masyarakat/Community-Based Organization
Labkesda	Laboratorium Kesehatan Daerah/Regional Health Laboratory
LG	Local Government
LLTT/L2T2	Layanan Lumpur Tinja Terjadwal/Regular Desludging Service
LLTTT	Irregular Desludging Service or on-call basis
LOA	Life of Activity
LPJK	Lembaga Pengembangan Jasa Konstruksi/Construction Service Development Agency
LPS	Liter Per Second
LSP	Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi/Professional Certification Institution
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
Mamminasata	Makassar, Maros, Gowa, Takalar
Mebidang	Medan, Binjai, and Deli Serdang
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning
MIS	Management Information System
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs

MONEV	<i>Monitoring dan Evaluasi/Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
MoT	Master of Trainer
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPWH/MOPWH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MUI	<i>Majelis Ulama Indonesia/Indonesia Ulema Council</i>
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORC	Name of a social research organization in United States
NRW	Non-revenue Water
NSPK	<i>Norma, Standar, Prosedur, dan Kriteria/Norm, Standard, Procedure, and Criteria</i>
NSRO	North Sumatra Regional Office
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur/East Nusa Tenggara
NUWSP	World Bank National Urban Water Supply Project
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OPD	<i>Organisasi Perangkat Daerah/Regional Working Organization</i>
OSS	Online Single Submission
PALD	<i>Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik/Domestic Wastewater Management</i>
PAM Jaya	DKI Jakarta's Drinking Water Company
PALD	<i>Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik/Domestic Wastewater Management</i>
PBG	Performance Based Grant
PDAM	<i>Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum/Municipal Drinking Water Company</i>
Perbup	<i>Peraturan Bupati/District Chief Executive's Regulation</i>
Perda	<i>Peraturan Daerah/Regional Regulation</i>
Permendagri	<i>Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri/Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs</i>
PERUMDA	Perusahaan Umum Daerah/Local Government-owned Enterprise
Perwali	<i>Peraturan Wali Kota/Mayor's Regulation</i>
PJSU	<i>Persentase Jumlah Sampel Uji/Percentage of Tested Samples</i>
PJT	Perusahaan Umum Jasa Tirta
PKK	<i>Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/Family Empowerment Movement</i>
PMU	Program Management Unit
Pokja PKP	<i>Kelompok Kerja Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman/Working Group for Housing and Human Settlements</i>
PPK	<i>Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan/Financial Management Pattern</i>
PPRG	<i>Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Responsif Gender/ Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning</i>
PPSP	<i>Percepatan Pembangunan Sanitasi Permukiman/Accelerated Settlement Sanitation Development</i>
PSDA	<i>Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air/Water Resource Management</i>

PSE	Private Sector Engagement
PT SMI	Sarana Multi Infrastructure LLC
PU	<i>Pekerjaan Umum</i> /Public Works
PUG	<i>Pengarusutamaan Gender</i> /Gender Mainstreaming
PUPR	<i>Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat</i> /Public Works and Housing
PUPRPKP	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Penataan Ruang, dan Kawasan Permukiman</i> /Office of Public Works, Spatial Planning, and Settlement
PUPTRPP	<i>Dinas Pekerjaan Umum, Tata Ruang, Perhubungan, dan Pertanahan</i> /Office for Public Works, Spatial Planning, Transportation, and Land Affairs
PY1, PY2	Project Year 1, 2
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RDS	Real Demand Survey
RKA	Rencana Kegiatan dan Anggaran/Activities and Budget Plan
RKT	<i>Rencana Kerja Tahunan</i> /Annual Work Plan
RPAM	<i>Rencana Pengamanan Air Minum</i> /Water Safety Plan
RPJMD	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah</i> /Regional Medium-Term Development Plan
RPJMN	<i>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional</i> /National Medium-Term Development Plan
RSE	Ratio Sampling Error
Sandex	Sanitation Index
SADD	Sex and Age Aggregated Data
SAT	Self-Assessment Toolkit
SBC	Social and Behavior Change
SDA	<i>Sumber Daya Alam</i> /Natural Resources
SDB	Sludge Drying Bed
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEB	<i>Surat Edaran Bersama</i> /Joint Circular Letter
SFD	Shit-Flow Diagram
SIM	<i>Sistem Informasi Manajemen</i> /Management Information System
SIPPA	Water Withdrawal Permit
SK	<i>Surat Keputusan</i> /Decree
SMDW	Safely managed drinking water
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMF	PT Sarana Multigriya Financial
SMI	<i>Sistem Manajemen Investasi</i> /Directorate of Investment Management System of MOF
SMS	Safely Managed Sanitation

SOEs	Ministry of State Owned Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Works
SP4N Laporan	<i>Sistem Pengaduan Pengelolaan Pelayanan Publik Nasional-Layanan Aspirasi dan Pengaduan Online Rakyat/National Complaint Handling System- People’s Online Aspiration and Complaint Platform</i>
SPALDS	<i>Sistem Pengelolaan 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>
SSVA	Sanitation System Vulnerability Assessment
SSRO	South Sulawesi Regional Office
STBM	<i>Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat/Community Based Total Sanitation</i>
SUSENAS	<i>Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/National Social-Economy National</i>
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
TKTI	Tirta Khatulistiwa Training Institute
TKRTC	Tirta Kerta Raharja Training Center
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOSS	Training Center Total System Solution
TOT	Training of Trainers
TP PKK	<i>Tim Penggerak Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/Family Welfare Movement Team</i>
TTS	<i>Timor Tengah Selatan/South Central Timor</i>
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UPTD	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah/Regional Technical Implementing Unit</i>
UPT PLCD	<i>Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Pengolahan Limbah Cair Domestik/ Regional Technical Implementing Unit of Domestic Wastewater Management</i>
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID CCBO	USAID Clean Cities, Blue Ocean
USAID SEGAR	USAID Sustainable Environmental Governance Across Regions
USG	United States Government
UWS	Urban Water Specialist
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VAT	Value Added Tax

WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WJDB-WK	West Java, DKI Jakarta, Banten, and West Kalimantan
WHO	World Health Organization
Wosusokas	Wonogiri, Sukoharjo, Solo, Karanganyar, and Sragen
WQQ	Water Quality and Quantity
WRCCVA	Water Resources Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
WRM	Water Resource Management
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant
YDKK	<i>Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas/Kompas Philanthropy Funds</i>
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 (USAID 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 (TPB 6) dan menciptakan kota dan permukiman yang inklusif, aman, tangguh, dan berkelanjutan (TPB 11).

Menggunakan pendekatan Sistem Ketahanan Terintegrasi (IRIS)—yang menyelaraskan tindakan dan insentif antara pelaku hulu dan hilir, bekerja sama dengan para pemangku kepentingan utama melalui kemitraan yang mempercepat 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 First Quarter Year 2 Progress Report (QPR) covers the period from October 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022. During this time the project transitioned out of the mobilization and start-up phase and into establishing robust partnerships with government counterparts, assessing baseline data, and beginning implementation of the project. Together with GOI counterparts and USAID Indonesia, the team signed partnerships (RKTs) with its 38 local government counterparts, held its first Technical Team (Tim Teknis) meeting, and onboarded an additional 42 staff.

In Q3, Objective 1 worked with partners, particularly at the local level, to improve governance and finance for WASH and WRM services to meet targets for RPJMN 2024 and SDG 2030. The team assisted local government working groups and water companies in Central Java to raise awareness and increase budget allocation for WASH/WRM services, for example in Surakarta, the team facilitated the Mayor's Regulation on Water Supply Tariff and Customer's Classification which will help bring the PDAM to 100% full cost recovery (FCR). Additionally, the team facilitated local partners to access financing sources to support infrastructure development and improve service quality in North Sumatra and East Java, including supporting PDAM Deli Serdang to access financing from PT SMI estimated at Rp. 54 billion (\$3.6 million). Working with colleagues from the water supply team, the team helped two PDAMs develop business plans. The team also identified training needs for local government and conducted initial discussions with national level agencies to improve budget nomenclature and support capacity building. Additionally, the team supported 10 local governments to develop new WASH related policies.

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

Laporan Proyek Triwulan Pertama pada Tahun Pelaksanaan Proyek Kedua mencakup periode 1 Oktober 2022 hingga 31 Desember 2022. Selama periode ini, proyek beralih dari tahap mobilisasi dan persiapan pelaksanaan ke menjalin kemitraan yang kuat dengan mitra pemerintah, mengumpulkan data dasar, dan mulai pelaksanaan proyek. Bersama dengan mitra Pemerintah Indonesia dan USAID Indonesia, tim menandatangani kemitraan (RKT) dengan 38 pemerintah daerah mitra, melakukan pertemuan Tim Teknis yang pertama, dan menambah 42 staf.

Pada triwulan 3, Tujuan 1 membantu mitra, terutama di daerah, untuk meningkatkan tata kelola dan keuangan untuk layanan WASH dan PSDA untuk mencapai target RPJMN 2024 dan TPB 2030. Tim membantu kelompok kerja pemerintah daerah dan perusahaan air minum di Jawa Tengah untuk meningkatkan kesadaran and meningkatkan alokasi anggaran untuk layanan WASH dan PSDA. Misalnya di Surakarta, tim memfasilitasi Peraturan Walikota tentang Tarif Air Minum dan Klasifikasi Pelanggan yang akan membantu PDAM mencapai 100% pemulihan biaya secara penuh (FCR). Selain itu, tim juga memfasilitasi pemerintah daerah untuk mengakses sumber pendanaan untuk mendukung pembangunan infrastruktur dan meningkatkan kualitas layanan di Sumatra Utara dan Jawa Timur, termasuk mendukung PDAM Deli Serdang untuk mengakses pendanaan dari PT SMI dengan nilai sekitar Rp 54 milyar (\$3,6 milyar). Melalui kerja sama dengan rekan dari tim air minum, tim membantu dua PDAM untuk membuat rencana bisnis. Tim juga mengidentifikasi kebutuhan pelatihan bagi pemerintah daerah dan melakukan diskusi awal dengan lembaga pemerintah di tingkat nasional untuk meningkatkan nomenklatur anggaran dan mendukung peningkatan kapasitas. Selain itu, tim

The Objective 2a Water team during the quarter focused on several tasks including workforce development, portfolio approaches to improve operational and financial efficiencies, expanding service model options for PDAMs and LG integration and adoption and supporting adoption of novel data systems by service providers. The team carried out several baseline data collection activities which will serve as the basis for strengthening the target achievement strategy in each city/district. The team also completed several Scopes of Work (SOWs) including the integration of National PDAM Performance Assessment with PDAM Index, the strengthening of RPAM National Secretariat (Seknas) under Bappenas, and review and improvement of RPAM MIS. Furthermore, the team organized and successfully completed provincial level RPAM training of trainer activities for 18 participants in collaboration with MoPWH and the National Coordinator for Capacity Building, which was also supported by Bappenas and MoH. The team also supported the further development of six SPAM Regional operations which will help improve bulk water availability and began work in 20 partner locations to develop RPAMs.

Under Objective 2b, the activities of USAID IUWASH Tangguh primarily focused on preparing for implementation of technical support and baseline assessments with local governments. This is because many local governments are still in the process of developing and approving their Regional Development Plans (RKT). To support this effort, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh Sanitation team has provided assistance to the regional team in the RKT process and also conducted internal capacity building for the regional team, with a focus on improving their skills in areas such as the sanitation index, IPLT assessment, and institutional conditions. An early achievement under sanitation during the

juga mendukung 10 pemerintah daerah untuk membuat kebijakan baru terkait WASH.

Tim Tujuan 2a Air Minum selama triwulan ini fokus pada beberapa tugas termasuk pembentukan gugus tugas, pendekatan portfolio untuk meningkatkan efisiensi operasional dan keuangan, memperluas opsi model layanan bagi integrasi PDAM dan pemerintah daerah serta adopsi dan mendukung adopsi sistem data baru oleh penyedia layanan. Tim melakukan beberapa kegiatan pengumpulan data dasar yang akan menjadi dasar penguatan strategi untuk mencapai target di setiap kabupaten/kota. Tim juga menyelesaikan pembuatan Kerangka Acuan Kerja, termasuk integrasi penilaian kinerja PDAM nasional dengan indeks PDAM, penguatan Sekretariat Nasional RPAM di bawah Bappenas, serta mengkaji dan meningkatkan SIM RPAM. Selanjutnya, tim menyelenggarakan dan berhasil menyelesaikan kegiatan pelatihan bagi para pelatih di tingkat provinsi bagi 18 peserta melalui kerja sama dengan Kementerian PUPR dan Koordinator Nasional untuk Peningkatan Kapasitas, yang juga didukung oleh Bappenas dan Kementerian Kesehatan. Tim juga mendukung pembuatan enam SPAM regional yang akan membantu meningkatkan ketersediaan air curah dan mulai bekerja di 20 lokasi mitra untuk mengembangkan RPAM.

Di bawah Tujuan 2b, kegiatan USAID IUWASH Tangguh fokus pada persiapan pelaksanaan pendampingan teknis dan penilaian dasar dengan pemerintah daerah. Hal ini karena banyak pemerintah daerah masih dalam proses pembuatan dan penyetujuan rencana pembangunan daerahnya (RKT). Untuk mendukung upaya ini, tim sanitasi USAID IUWASH Tangguh memberikan bantuan kepada tim di daerah dalam proses RKT dan juga melakukan peningkatan kapasitas internal bagi tim daerah, dengan fokus meningkatkan ketrampilannya di bidang seperti indeks sanitasi, penilaian IPLT, dan kondisi kelembagaan. Capaian awal di bidang sanitasi selama triwulan ini adalah mengadvokasi Kota Makassar terkait

quarter was advising Kota Makassar on a management structure for a sanitation service provider that will provide sewerage to 14,000 households. The team also assessed 33 IPLTs and began work to prepare UPTD Gresik and Depok to transition to BLUD status.

In Kota Magelang, the Central Java Regional Office (CJRO) collaborated with Yayasan Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas (YDKK) to reengage a partnership from IUWASH PLUS to promote safely managed sanitation. YDKK has made a positive impact on communities in Magelang city and Surakarta city by approving two critical proposals for the establishment of a safe sanitation system. The Kompas Humanitarian Fund Foundation allocated substantial funding to the Forum Tembang Tidar in Magelang city and KSM Mojo Waras in Surakarta city to carry out this important initiative. Forum Tembang Tidar received an impressive sum of Rp99,177,000 (\$6,545) to construct 18 individual septic tanks and 27 new household connections to SPALDS, while KSM Mojo Waras was granted Rp193,387,000 (\$12,763) to build 26 individual septic tanks, 9 sewerage connections, and 4 communal septic tanks (SPALDS) for 10 households.

At the national level, the sanitation team has held discussions with the Directorate Sanitation and the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) to review and refine the workplan for the second year of the program. In these discussions, the team covered topics such as the scope of work for the grand design of wastewater operator capacity building, the implementation of the MIS LLTT and the LLTT pocketbook. Additionally, the team discussed with Bappenas about the safely managed sanitation distribution in local governments, particularly in provinces where some local governments have no specific targets set for sanitation improvement.

struktur pengelolaan penyedia layanan sanitasi yang akan menyediakan layanan lumpur tinja bagi 14.000 kepala keluarga. Tim juga menilai 33 IPLT dan mulai bekerja untuk menyiapkan meningkatkan status UPTD Gresik dan Depok menjadi BLUD.

Di Kota Magelang, tim Kantor Regional Jawa Tengah (CJRO) bekerja sama dengan Yayasan Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas (YDKK) untuk melanjutkan kemitraan dari USAID IUWASH PLUS untuk mempromosikan sanitasi aman. YDKK telah memberikan dampak positif bagi masyarakat di Kota Magelang dan Surakarta dengan menyetujui dua proposal penting untuk pembangunan sistem sanitasi aman. Yayasan Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas mengalokasikan dana yang cukup besar kepada Forum Tembang Tidar di Kota Magelang dan KSM Mojo Waras di Kota Surakarta untuk melaksanakan inisiatif penting ini. Forum Tembang Tidar menerima jumlah yang mengesankan sebesar Rp99.177.000 (\$6.545) untuk membangun 18 tangki septik individu dan 27 sambungan rumah tangga baru untuk SPALDS, sementara KSM Mojo Waras menerima Rp193.387.000 (\$12.763) untuk membangun 26 tangki septik individu, 9 sambungan saluran air limbah, dan 4 tangki septik komunal (SPALDS) untuk 10 rumah tangga.

Di tingkat nasional, tim sanitasi telah berdiskusi dengan Direktorat Sanitasi dan Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas) untuk mengkaji dan menyempurnakan rencana kerja untuk tahun kedua pelaksanaan program. Dalam diskusi ini, tim membahas topik seperti lingkup pekerjaan untuk rencana induk peningkatan kapasitas operator air limbah, pelaksanaan SIM LLTT dan buku saku LLTT. Selain itu, tim juga berdiskusi dengan Bappenas tentang distribusi sanitasi aman di tingkat pemerintah daerah, khususnya di provinsi yang pemerintah daerahnya belum mempunyai target khusus peningkatan sanitasi.

During the reporting period, the Objective 3 team concentrated on preparing five vulnerability assessments (VA) for Mebidang (covering Medan, Binjai, Deli Serdang), Kapuas, Wosusoka (Wonogiri, Surakarta, Sukoharjo, and Karanganyar), Pasuruan, and Mamminasata (Makassar, Maros, and Takalar) and interacting with key stakeholders. The VA concept and framework are consistent with government guidelines on climate change adaptation, as outlined in regulations from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK). To increase stakeholder engagement, the team reached out to other departments within the KLHK, such as the Directorate of Catchment Area Planning and the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation, and the meteorological agency BMKG to acquire climate projection data for the VA. Based on existing data, the team produced early climate change impact projections to model changes in wet and dry seasons in West Kalimantan, but the data requires further downscaling.

The Objective 3 team also emphasized integration with other objectives, both at the national and regional levels, through joint planning and activities. This included discussions and programming on identifying potential funding for water resource management and climate change adaptation with Objective 1, joint programming of the VA and water safety plans with Objective 2a, providing input on climate-resilient sanitation with Objective 2b, and identifying critical areas with Objective 4. The team also explored potential collaboration with USAID SEGAR to incorporate water resource management and climate change adaptation elements into SEGAR's work in villages, address the results of the VA in local government planning and spatial planning, and select practical activities that contribute to climate change adaptation and catchment area conservation.

Under Objective 4, USAID IUWASH Tangguh is working to increase the adoption of behaviors that contribute to the improvement

Selama periode pelaporan, tim Tujuan 3 berkonsentrasi menyiapkan lima kajian kerentanan (VA) untuk Mebidang (meliputi Medan, Binjai, Deli Serdang), Kapuas, Wosusoka (Wonogiri, Surakarta, Sukoharjo, dan Karanganyar), Pasuruan, dan Mamminasata (Makassar, Maros, dan Takalar) dan berinteraksi dengan pemangku kepentingan kunci. Konsep dan kerangka VA sesuai dengan panduan pemerintah untuk adaptasi perubahan iklim seperti yang tertuang dalam peraturan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK). Untuk meningkatkan keterlibatan pemangku kepentingan, tim berkomunikasi dengan departemen lain di KLHK, seperti Direktorat Perencanaan Daerah Aliran Sungai dan Direktorat Perubahan Iklim, dan BMKG untuk mendapatkan data proyeksi iklim untuk VA. Berdasarkan data yang sudah ada, tim membuat proyeksi dampak awal perubahan iklim untuk membuat model perubahan musim hujan dan kemarau di Kalimantan Barat, tapi data tersebut perlu dipersempit lagi.

Tim Tujuan 3 juga menekankan integrasi dengan tujuan lain baik di tingkat nasional maupun daerah melalui perencanaan dan kegiatan bersama. Hal ini meliputi diskusi dan pembuatan program terkait identifikasi potensi pendanaan bagi pengelolaan sumber daya air dan adaptasi perubahan iklim dengan Tujuan 1, pembuatan program bersama untuk VA dan rencana pengamanan air dengan Tujuan 2a, memberikan masukan terkait sanitasi berketangguhan iklim dengan Tujuan 2b, dan mengidentifikasi area kritis dengan Tujuan 4. Tim juga menjajaki potensi kolaborasi dengan USAID SEGAR untuk memasukkan unsur manajemen pengelolaan sumber daya air dan adaptasi perubahan iklim di desa dampingan SEGAR, memasukkan hasil VA dalam perencanaan pemerintah dan perencanaan tata ruang, serta memilih kegiatan praktis yang berkontribusi pada adaptasi perubahan iklim dan konservasi wilayah tangkapan air.

Di bawah Tujuan 4, USAID IUWASH Tangguh bekerja untuk meningkatkan adopsi perilaku yang berkontribusi pada peningkatan air minum,

of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and water resource management (WRM) in Indonesia. During Y2Q I, the organization continued to establish the foundation for increasing adoption of these behaviors. Activities included discussions with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other partners, community selection, and radio and social media broadcasts.

During the quarter, the team continued to closely engage with the MOH-Environmental Health Directorate, participating in discussions to develop stunting guidelines and campaigns, and working on the annual workplan. USAID IUWASH Tangguh also shared its experience of implementing WASH behaviors in urban areas and provided input for the development of WASH behaviors led by USAID CCBO. USAID IUWASH Tangguh also collaborated with the MOH and other development partners to conduct the Global Handwashing Day event, and USAID Indonesia was recognized as a trusted partner for the implementation of WASH behaviors through the GOI's STBM. The team also started to engage with local media channels in East Java and Central Java to promote water, sanitation and hygiene behavior.

sanitasi, dan higiene (WASH) dan pengelolaan sumber daya air (PSDA) di Indonesia. Pada triwulan I, tahun pelaksanaan proyek 2, organisasi terus membangun dasar untuk peningkatan adopsi perilaku tersebut. Kegiatan tersebut meliputi diskusi dengan Kementerian Kesehatan dan mitra lainnya, pemilihan masyarakat, dan penyiaran melalui radio dan media sosial.

Selama triwulan ini, tim terus bekerja sama dengan Direktorat Penyehatan Lingkungan Kementerian Kesehatan, berpartisipasi dalam diskusi pembuatan panduan dan kampanye stunting, dan membuat rencana kerja tahunan. USAID IUWASH Tangguh juga membagi pengalamannya dalam pelaksanaan perilaku WASH di wilayah perkotaan dan memberikan masukan untuk pengembangan perilaku WASH yang dipimpin oleh USAID CCBO. USAID IUWASH Tangguh juga berkolaborasi dengan Kementerian Kesehatan dan mitra pembangunan lainnya untuk menyelenggarakan peringatan Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun Sedunia, dan USAID Indonesia diakui sebagai mitra terpercaya dalam pelaksanaan perilaku WASH melalui program STBM Pemerintah Indonesia. Tim juga mulai bekerja sama dengan kanal media lokal di Jawa Timur dan Jawa Tengah untuk mempromosikan air minum, sanitasi, dan perilaku higiene.

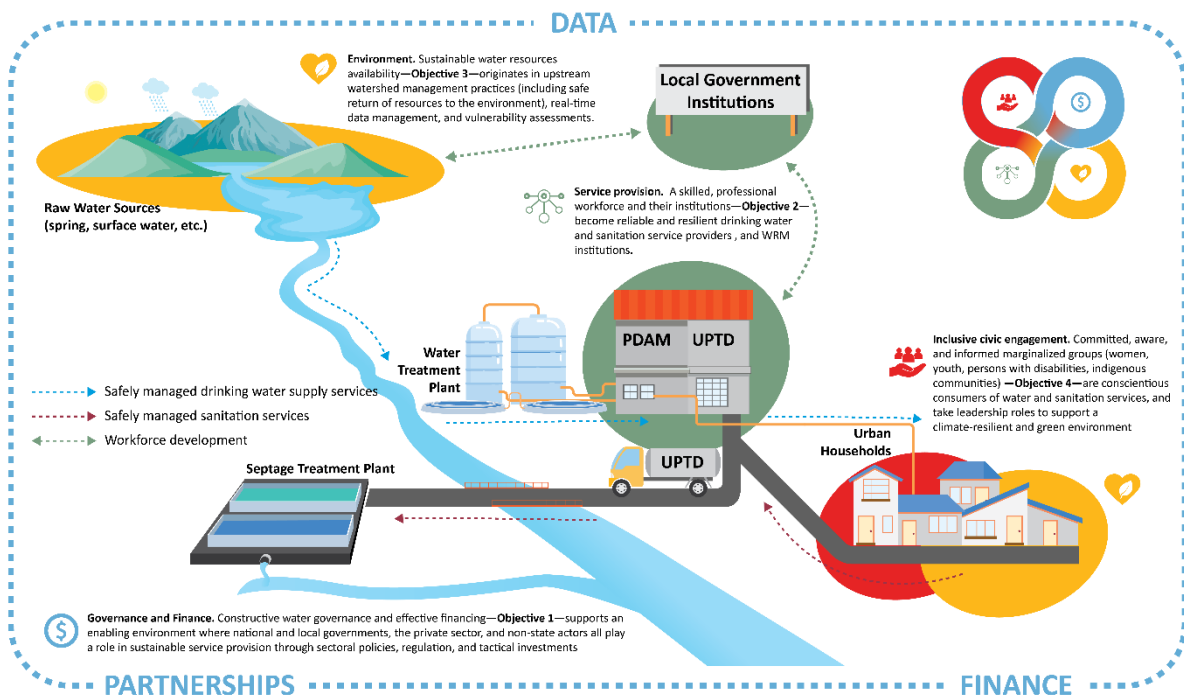
I. INTRODUCTION

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



I.1. PURPOSE

The 3rd Quarterly Progress Report, 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 first quarter of the second project year from October 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022.

I.2. QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT ORGANIZATION

Section 2: Success stories highlighting project impact (listed under headings “Stories from the Field” and “Cover Story”)

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

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

Section 4: In this Regional Progress section, the regional teams provide a summary of program highlights, key issues encountered, important partners involved, and overall progress each USAID IUWASH Tangguh region.

Section 5: In this section, titled Program Management, the management team present the operational status of the program including ongoing startup activities, recruitment and changes in personnel, and any cost overruns or high unit cost analysis. Following an operational overview, cover Environmental Compliance Reporting, which details implementation of the Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP) for any activities requiring EMMRs for the quarter (as applicable).

2. STORY FROM THE FIELD

USAID IUWASH Tangguh Gets into Gear with its Program Implementation

Mutually agreed annual work plans are key to the successful partnership between USAID IUWASH Tangguh and local government partners.

Therefore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh and its local government partners worked rigorously to develop the 2022–2023 annual work plans (*Rencana Kerja Tahunan/RKT*), which contains the agreed activities to be implemented during the period.

Following the work plans development, USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the governments of 10 partnering provinces organized the RKT signing ceremonies from October–December 2022.

Representatives of Bappenas, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Home Affairs, the local and national governments and USAID Indonesia participated in the events and shared their hopes on the collaboration between the governments and USAID IUWASH Tangguh.

“USAID IUWASH Tangguh support provides an opportunity for the local governments to accelerate the achievement of safely managed drinking water and sanitation as well as hygiene practices improvement,” said the Chief Executive of Pontianak City, Mr. Edi Rusdi Kamtono, when attending the RKT signing ceremony in West Kalimantan on November 15th, 2022.

The Director of Housing and Settlement of Bappenas, Mrs. Tri Dewi Virgiyanti, also hopes that the RKTs can be used to guide the implementation of WASH and WRM activities and to strengthen collaboration among local government technical implementing units.

When attending the RKT signing event in Papua, the Mission Director of USAID Indonesia, Mr. Jeffery Cohen, highly appreciated all stakeholders involved in the RKT development and expected that the partnership of USAID IUWASH Tangguh and government will contribute to the attainment of healthy and wealthy communities.

With the RKT documents signed, USAID IUWASH Tangguh officially begins its program implementation in its partnering provinces. As part of the RKT signing activities, USAID Indonesia, and USAID IUWASH Tangguh teams also met with Chief of Executive of Karanganyar District in Central Java, Mr. Juliyatmono, and the Deputy Chief Executive of Kupang District in East Nusa Tenggara, Mr. Jerry Manafe, to introduce the program to the decision makers.



The governments of Papua province, Jayapura city, and Jayapura district are ready to partner with USAID IUWASH Tangguh to implement the signed RKTs.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh

3. PROGRESS OF USAID IUWASH TANGGUH OBJECTIVES

This Section presents a more detailed account of the Objective level progress and plans within each Outcome area of the project's activities. This Section is divided into the following Sub-Sections:

Section 3.1. Objective 1/Strengthened WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing.

Section 3.2. Objective 2a/Water Supply – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services.

Section 3.3. Objective 2b/Sanitation – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services.

Section 3.4. Objective 3/Improved Water Resources Management to Support Resilient Drinking Water Services.

Section 3.5. Objective 4/Increased Adoption of Behaviors and Improved Women's Participation and Leadership Roles that Contribute to Improvements of WASH and WRM.

Section 3.6. GESI Programming.

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

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 LGs, 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 national and local level will strategically achieve the target of safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation for RPJMN 2020-2024 and SDG 2030.

The team implemented its PY 2 work plan during Quarter 3 by helping partners, particularly at the local level, to improve governance and finance for WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) and WRM (water resource management) services.

The goal of this support was to improve the WASH/WRM services in Central Java and help meet targets for the RPJMN 2024 and SDG 2030. To achieve this, the team assisted a local government working group (Pokja PLP) in Magelang by facilitating a focus group discussion on WASH services and the local budget, which was attended by representatives from Bappenda, Dinas PU, and Dinas Kesehatan. The purpose of this discussion was to raise awareness among local government officials and increase budget allocation for WASH/WRM services in the future. Currently, the allocation for WASH in Magelang in 2022 is Rp.5.9 billion (0.33% of the total budget), which requires an increase in the following fiscal budget for WASH/WRM services. The team also helped a water company in Surakarta, Central Java, to finalize a new water tariff system that will fully cover the company's operating expenses. The new tariff was officially approved and will be implemented in January 2023.

In strengthening WASH/WRM financing aspects, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team has started to facilitate access to financing sources to support infrastructure development for partners, especially PDAMs. The team helped PDAM Deli Serdang, North Sumatra, to access PT SMI (Sarana Multi Infrastruktur) loan to finance the main distribution pipeline to supply the water from a new water treatment plant at Batang Kuis to the customer’s location in Tembung sub-district. The project amount is estimated to be Rp. 54 billion and is planned to be financed from PT SMI loan or a private sector investor. Several discussions of the proposal have taken place during the quarter to include introducing the PT SMI loan features and the project profile presentation and discussion. In other locations, such as in Surabaya, East Java, the team has begun to facilitate PDAM Surabaya to look for financing sources to finance three projects to improve service quality to their customers. PDAM Surabaya plans to build two (2) reservoirs and replace some old distribution pipelines, which will improve the water pressure and reduce the water losses in the services.

In North Sumatra, the team facilitated PDAM Tirta Lihou Simalungun and PDAM Tirta Uli Pematang Siantar to develop business plan (*Rencana Bisnis*), including its financial projection. In this program especially for Tirta Lihou, the team has held the one-day training of PDAM business plan that aims to support the staff developing the business plan. At the East Java Regional Office, USAID IUWASH Tangguh identified training needs to achieve the Local Government Annual Work Plan (*Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah*). These needs will then be developed as the training material and will be used across the region as the capacity program for the local government. Finally, at national level, the team also conducted an initial discussion with Bappenas to identify what training is needed to help local government understand the new budget nomenclature. This initiative is a collaboration activity between BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Home Affairs to synchronize the nomenclature of the national and local budget which will begin in 2024.

3.1.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

In this quarter, the Objective 1 team continued collaboration with related partners at 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 in the activities and the broad areas of collaboration.

Exhibit 2. Collaboration with Partners for Strengthening WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing	
Partner	Summary of Activities
BAPPENAS	Facilitate Directorate of Perumahan and Pemukiman to develop training for RPJMD target and nomenclature revision on Local Budget.
Ministry of Finance	Support the Directorate of Sistem Manajemen Investasi (SMI) to develop the GOI funding facility regulation for WASH microfinance program.
FORKALIM	Facilitate FORKALIM to develop the regulation of domestic waste-water tariffs that are exempt from value added tax (VAT) charge.
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Support the water supply directorate for regionalized SPAM for the off-taker’s distribution networks expansion program to absorb water from the system. Facilitate Regionalized water supply system institutions (Mebidang) in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.
PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (PT SMI)	Support PT. SMI in providing the municipal loan (Pinjaman Daerah) for local government financing of the infrastructure improvement by PDAM Support PT. SMI in providing B-to-B loan of the infrastructure improvement by PDAM
Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota	Collaboration in achieving 100% access to drinking water in 6 cities (Pematang Siantar, Surabaya, Malang, Pontianak, Salatiga, Magelang)

Exhibit 2. Collaboration with Partners for Strengthening WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing

Partner	Summary of Activities
Seluruh Indonesia (APEKSI)	
PDAM/LG	PDAM Deli Serdang – facilitate financing plan for distribution network expansion PDAM Surabaya – facilitate financing plan for distribution network expansion and new reservoir and treatment plant PDAM Kota Tangerang – facilitate financing plan for main distribution pipeline

3.1.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

This quarter, Objective 1 team continued the integration with other objectives in performing the tasks of strengthening the governance and financing the WASH and WRM services. In strengthening governance, the team has worked with Objective 2-Sanitation in collaboration with BAPPENAS and AMPL to support capacity building for LG to determine safely managed sanitation target for the RPJMD 2024. The team also works with Objective 2-Water to develop water sector regulations, such as Regionalized Water Supply System of Mebidang for its institution aspect.

The Objective 1 team provided technical support to Objective 2-Water during Q3 to study investment options for large-scale infrastructure such as expansion plans for PDAM Deli Serdang, PDAM Surabaya and PDAM Kota Tangerang. Additionally, the team collaborated with Objective 2-Sanitation to establish readiness criteria for PDAMs to manage wastewater. The team, with Objective 3, also worked with the government of DKI Jakarta to develop a plan to obtain funding from the private sector to support the financing of a green program in Jakarta. The plan involved utilizing private sector funds through a KLB (Koefisien Luas Bangunan) system, where private companies are required to allocate funds for compensation as a condition of building new office buildings. These funds would be used for a tree plantation program to indirectly increase the groundwater supply for the city.

3.1.3. 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

To support the achievement of RPJMN 2024 and SDG 2030 targets in the water and sanitation sectors, it is essential to improve the policies and regulations at the national and local levels to strengthen the governance of WASH/WRM services. The team aims to achieve this by supporting the national and local government in developing and improving policies and regulations and building the capacity of stakeholders in the WASH and WRM sectors. They will do this by identifying policy gaps and developing needed policies and regulations related to the WASH and WRM service improvement. In the current quarter, the team has conducted discussions with relevant stakeholders such as the Directorate of Water Supply and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing to regulate the PDAM performance assessment and the water safety plan program of RPAM. Similarly, the team worked closely with the Directorate of Sanitation of MOPWH and the Ministry of Home Affairs to regulate sanitation service fees. At the local level, the team worked closely with related LG offices and PDAMs to develop new WASH/WRM regulations.

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

In Q3, the team continued reviewing and identifying the existing policies both at the national and regional levels related to WASH/WRM improvement program. Using the gap analysis result, USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the development of the policy/regulations needed to improve the WASH/WRM services at several locations.

At national level the team has identified the need for a national regulation on the governance of sanitation sector with Ministry of Public Works (Directorate Sanitation). The regulation aims to establish the general terms and conditions for providing sanitation services at both the national and local levels. To further regulate the wastewater tariffs, which have already been endorsed by MOPWH, the team will coordinate with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) under the Office of the Directorate of SUPD2 in the next quarter to develop the regulation.

In terms of institutional development for Water Resources Management (WRM), the team held a WRM stakeholder consultation in Pasuruan, East Java. During the consultation, several issues were identified, including the need for upstream conservation in the area and the requirement for stronger connections between upstream and downstream stakeholders. Similar consultations took place in all regions, serving as a foundation for future WRM policies, regulations, and institutional development.

At the national level, the team held meetings with KLHK (Ministry of Environment and Forestry), which resulted in the identification of the potential need to formalize the CCVA process (via *juknis*), including its development process, indicators, and analysis. The IUWASH Tangguh CCVAs were identified as potential pilots for this initiative. The team also held initial discussions with several departments within the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, which may inform future guidelines. In the next quarter, the team will facilitate an FGD for a more thorough review of the CCVA indicators and process.

Additionally, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team brought to light the need for national guidelines of the sanitation system regarding its financing aspect. USAID IUWASH Tangguh plans to create a policy paper on Private Sector Engagement in Sanitation sector that covers regulatory framework, type of private sector partnerships including financing for wastewater. The paper will be used as the recommendation for Ministry of Public Works in the sanitation policy and strategy development program to support the national development plan and SDG 2030 in the sanitation sector.

At local level, the North Sumatra team identified the need to review the regulation of PDAM Tirtanadi as the Mebidang SPAM regional institutional operator. This will help ensure Tirtanadi can formally and legally operate the system and will not disrupt the current task of serving the Medan city water customers. To do so, USAID IUWASH Tangguh and provincial government of North Sumatra are expected to review the current law and if required will support development of a new provincial law. Other regions of this program are still in progress to identify the new policy and regulations relating to the improvement of water and sanitation as well as the water resources management.

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

USAID IUWASH Tangguh in this quarter continued to prioritize issues that offer the most promise for reform of WASH initiated during the USAID IUWASH PLUS program. Several policies and regulations at both national and local level were continued in the development process such as in the Central Java region, the team supported the process of PDAM Kota Surakarta new tariff/adjustment approval through the socialization and receiving feedback from the public. The positive response from the public was obtained during the event and followed up by the issuance of the Surakarta Mayor's Regulation No. 27 of 2022 on Water Supply Tariff and Customers Classification of PDAM Surakarta city which was formally signed and issued by the Mayor of Surakarta on 26 October 2022 and is planned for implementation in January 2023. The tariff adjustment will bring the PDAM to full cost recovery.



At the national level, to ensure the process of regulation development is as planned, in October 2022, USAID IUWASH Tangguh met and discussed with the Ministry of Finance and Directorate Sistem Manajemen Investasi (SMI) to ensure the process on WASH micro financing facility development. It is expected that USAID IUWASH Tangguh can support the Government of Indonesia to achieve RPJMN 2020-2024 target in WASH by providing technical assistance. It is also understood that the potential for water and sanitation investment in USAID IUWASH Tangguh 38 cities/districts can be supported by the financing facility for WASH microfinance developed by the directorate of SMI. The financing facility for WASH microfinance is in the process to have Minister of Finance approval. The facility will be operated by PT. Sarana Multigriya Financial (SMF) which will partner with financial institutions to disburse housing (including water connection and individual septic tank) microfinance funds to borrowers. It is also expected that SMF will receive annual funding of IDR 500 billion until 2030 and potential households to receive WASH micro credit for up to 6.1 million HH (3.2 million HH for water connection and 2.9 million HH for individual septic tank). USAID IUWASH Tangguh will continue communicating with the Directorate of SMI anticipating some additional information or study required during the process of regulation development.

This quarter, the team continued their support to seek exemptions for VAT in the sanitation sector, building on the previous work done by USAID IUWASH PLUS. Previously, a study was conducted on the requirements for a VAT exemption for the sanitation tariff to be effective, which was submitted to the MoPWH. This quarter, an agreement was reached with FORKALIM to resume work on formalizing the development of a VAT exemption policy for the sanitation tariff. In the following quarter, FORKALIM will receive support from USAID IUWASH Tangguh to finalize a policy brief for the MoPWH on the VAT exemption for the sanitation tariff. This policy brief will serve as the foundation for MoPWH to engage the Ministry of Finance to develop and issue a regulation on VAT exemption for the sanitation tariff.

Additionally, in this quarter the team also engaged with BAPPENAS to initiate facilitating the development of Sanitation SPM Guidelines, Implementation and Monitoring Tools for Government. It will help to monitor the progress of achievement for particular local governments servicing the water and sanitation sectors.

The USAID IUWASH Tangguh team facilitated Local Government to develop related regulations on water and sanitation during the period to include the following:

Exhibit 3. Policy and Regulation Facilitation as of December 2022

No	City / District	Regulation	Status
1	Binjai, North Sumatra	Local Regulation Domestic Wastewater Management (<i>Peraturan Daerah Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik</i>)	In Process – Perda has entered discussion with DPRD. It is expected that the Perda will be stipulated early 2023.
2	Gresik, East Java	Regent Regulation No. 80/2022 on Governance BLUD Wastewater on Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman (<i>Peraturan Bupati Gresik No.80/2022 tentang Tata Kelola Badan Layanan Umum Daerah Unit Pelaksana Teknis Pengelolaan Limbah Cair Domestik Pada Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman Kabupaten Gresik</i>)	Completed – Regulation issued on 22 November 2022.
		Regent Regulation No. 81/2022 on Strategic Plan BLUD Wastewater on Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman (<i>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</i>)	Completed – Regulation issued on 22 November 2022.
		Regent Regulation No. 82/2022 on Minimal Standard Service (SPM—Standar Pelayanan Minimal) BLUD Wastewater on Dinas Cipta Karya Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman (<i>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</i>)	Completed – Regulation issued on 22 November 2022.
3	Surakarta, Central Java	Mayor Regulation No. 27/2022 for Water Tariff and Customer Segment Perumda Air Minum Kota Surakarta (<i>Peraturan Walikota Surakarta No.27/2022 tentang Tarif Air Minum dan Kelompok Pelanggan Perumda Air Minum Kota Surakarta</i>)	Completed – Regulation issued in October 2022.
4	Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan	Regent Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Management (<i>Peraturan Bupati Kubu Raya tentang Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik</i>)	In Process - the draft to be discussed with LG.
5	Maros, South Sulawesi	Local Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Management (<i>Perda Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik Kabupaten Maros</i>)	In Process – Naskah Akademis completed, and first draft regulation discussed with LG and will be submitted to DPRD.
		Regent Regulation on UPTD Wastewater Establishment (<i>Perbup Pembentukan UPTD Air Limbah Kabupaten Maros</i>)	In Process – Waiting Analysis Report on UPTD Wastewater Establishment from Dinas PUPTRPP Bidang Cipta Karya.
6	Takalar, South Sulawesi	Local Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Management (<i>Perda Pengelolaan Air Limbah Domestik Kabupaten Takalar</i>)	In Process – Naskah Akademis completed. To be discussed with local stakeholders.
7	Barru, South Sulawesi	Regent Regulation UPTD Wastewater Establishment (<i>Perbup Pembentukan UPTD Air Limbah Kabupaten Barru</i>)	In Process – Waiting Analysis Report on UPTD Wastewater Establishment from Dinas PUPTRPP Bidang Cipta Karya.

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

To leverage public support for policy development, regulations, and other reforms in WASH and WRM service improvement, in this quarter USAID IUWASH Tangguh organized inclusive stakeholder consultations to ensure that there is a transparent process for commenting on pending government policy and regulation.

This period, the team met with the national association of cities /municipalities (Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota-APEKSI) to collaborate with USAID IUWASH Tangguh to advocate Local Government to achieve 100% access to safe drinking water in six cities (Pematang Siantar, Surabaya, Malang, Magelang, Salatiga and Pontianak). The support from APEKSI is required to assist in advocacy activity to local government in achieving the 100% safely water coverage to these six cities. The advocacy activity to local government will be conducted next quarter with some initial assessment or work identification in the cities.

Additionally, the collaboration with PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (PT. SMI) continued in this quarter for the financing program of WASH and WRM service improvement. The local government and PDAM can establish the financial policy to resolve the limited local budget by accessing the Pinjaman Daerah / Municipal loan or B-to-B loan provided by PT SMI to finance the WASH and WRM service improvements. Regarding this collaboration, in this quarter USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the workshop hosted by PT SMI for the socialization of the 'pinjaman daerah', loan, provided by PT SMI to the local government and PDAM to finance the WASH service improvement program.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh will provide technical assistance to FORKALIM, which includes providing temporary staff to support the institution in coordination with the ministerial office for wastewater tax regulation, development of the annual plan, and budgeting. This assistance is aimed at strengthening FORKALIM and making it more established and professional in order to support sanitation programs operated by PDAMs and other local operators.

Outcome 1.2. Public and Private Budgets and Expenditures that prioritize equitable, gender responsive, climate-resilient, and sustainable WASH and WRM services increased

Outcome 1.2 of USAID IUWASH Tangguh addresses financing and investment for drinking water (PDAM), wastewater projects, and water resource management (WRM) service improvement. USAID IUWASH Tangguh's support includes reviewing, assessing, and advising on the existing financial statements and regional fiscal capacity, providing assistance to develop service expansion plans, and developing project investment pipelines to seek financing. The assistance provided by USAID IUWASH Tangguh is aimed at promoting projects by PDAMs or local governments to improve WASH/WRM services in the area, from developing studies to financial close. Additionally, the team facilitates partners in seeking potential sources of funding for the project, including national or local budget, private sector investment, and long-term loans, to realize the plan.

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

To address the challenges involved in budget allocation and expenditure, USAID IUWASH Tangguh is developing a sector financial flow tracking system to improve the visibility and understanding of tariff structures, operations and maintenance expenses, and capital improvement programs. The

financial flow tracking system monitors and analyzes the annual financial condition of local government related to WASH and WRM sector development. The regional offices of USAID IUWASH Tangguh collect WASH/WRM development planning data from RPJMD (sanitation/WRM) and PDAMs (for water) to assess the existing financial picture. The existing financial criteria of PDAMs needs to be established, such as assets and liabilities, level of full cost recovery (FCR), current ratio and billing collection efficiency. In this quarter, the national team of USAID IUWASH Tangguh is still developing the tracking tool and plans to complete it next quarter for testing in several locations.

Additionally, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will also collect historical local budget data (APBD) from year 2019 to 2021, to identify the WASH and WRM allocation, and conduct city/district fiscal capacity assessments of the LGs. The information will include the annual income, annual debt payment, existing budgets on water, sanitation and WRM, planning on water and sanitation projects, 20% of the annual income that can accommodate potential additional public debt and the availability of payment schemes or measuring the debt coverage ratio.

The result of both a local fiscal and PDAM financial assessments will be used as the basis to recommend tailored investment strategies for water supply and sanitation, determining which should continue to seek government budget support and which are ready for other financing, eg. PT SMI, private or commercial financing, etc.

Also, this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh met with the World Bank's NUWSP program to discuss its SAT assessment platform, which covers both PDAM and local government financial performance. This is used as one of the references in the process of tool development to elaborate the PDAM's financial condition and the local government fiscal capacity to anticipate programs and funds being planned.

Finally, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted APBD Tracking, GODEX, and SANDEX workshops with Local Government, BLUD Sanitation Provider, and PDAM in 38 locations to have baseline data completed (2020-2022). Local Government learned from APBD Tracking that fiscal budget allocation on WASH and WRM was small compared with total fiscal budget (less than 1%) while WASH programs required to achieve RPJMD need larger budget allocations. Local Government also mapped their existing condition in the WASH sector from GODEX and SANDEX.

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

USAID IUWASH Tangguh provides tailored technical assistance to LG institutions and PDAMs to collect and analyze annual, raw LG budget data and conduct a strategic financial planning exercise to identify, analyze, and prioritize expenditure and required investments in their WASH/WRM development plan. The existing analysis is used to assist LGs, PDAMs and UPTDs to develop plans to expand the coverage of water and wastewater services in the region. To develop planning in this stage, the Objective 1 team collaborates with the Objective 2 to define the target of each regional office. To do so, the regional office will coordinate with the PDAM/WRM sanitation provider institution and local government to obtain their overview of service expansion to ensure the planning is viable for them. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will then assist local government to further develop selected plans with a development of Pre-FS and or Project Business Plan, such as increasing the water treatment plant



capacity and/or expanding piping networks. During the period the team facilitated several PDAMs to seek financing sources. Alternative financing can be accessed by PDAMs to include PT SMI loan or ‘pinjaman daerah’, Water Equity fund and other financing sources. At PDAM Gresik, East Java, the facilitating of USAID IUWASH Tangguh was required to assist PDAM seeking the financing source to fund the distribution pipeline expansion program to absorb the water from regionalized water supply of Umbulan. Similarly, PDAM Kota Surabaya has also identified some development programs that require financial support from other sources, particularly alternative financing that is possible to be accessed by PDAM. USAID IUWASH Tangguh would then work together with PDAM Surabaya to develop the pre-feasibility study to analyze the technical, financial and other significant aspects that would support the financing decision of the project. Below is the table describing several anticipated pre-feasibility studies that are being facilitated by USAID IUWASH Tangguh.

Exhibit 4. Technical Assistance to Develop Pre-FS and FS

No	PDAM	Activity	Status
1	PDAM Gresik	Develop Pre-FS and financial projection for the distribution line to absorb water from Umbulan SPAM Regional and several WTP. Anticipated financing from PT. SMI and/or Bank Jatim	In Process – on going development
2	PDAM Surabaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and finalize FS for two reservoirs and revitalize distribution pipeline. Anticipating financing from PT. SMI and/or Bank Jatim ▪ Prepare to develop FS for new WTP with estimated capacity 1000 lpd with funding source from private sector 	In Process – on going review
3	PDAM Kota Malang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare to develop FS for new WTP with estimated capacity 250 lpd with funding source from private sector ▪ Develop FS for distribution pipeline. Anticipating financing from PT. SMI and/or Bank Jatim 	In Process – on going preparation

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

USAID IUWASH Tangguh develops a pipeline of viable WASH/WRM investment opportunities by focusing on two transaction workstreams: 1) development of a portfolio of “partnership” investments generated from a prioritized list of projects from LGs and PDAMs that meet specific screening criteria; and 2) development of an “ecosystem” of transactions generated from the venture capital and investor/operator community.

In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh identified potential projects from several PDAMs using the financial plan document that has been discussed and approved by PDAM or local government for water and sanitation service improvement programs. The selected projects require detailed analysis such as feasibility study, basic engineering design and other related analysis to ensure the project documents are completed and ready for the procurement and the financing close process from any type of financing source. USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitates matchmaking between PDAM and financiers.

In Deli Serdang, North Sumatra, the team has facilitated the process to obtain the financing source, especially the alternative financing sources to include from PT SMI and water equity to finance the new distribution pipeline development to serve the households in the Batang Kuis area. The investment amount anticipated to build this program is estimated to be Rp. 54 billion. In connection

to this program, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has facilitated several discussions between PDAM Deli Serdang with PT SMI to have access to the loan provided by SMI.

Additionally, at PDAM Kota Tangerang, Banten, an investment fund has been requested to build the distribution line expansion to utilize the water from a new treatment plant in Sitanala, Kota Tangerang. The project is expected to serve 50,000 new connections that will increase the service coverage of Kota Tangerang. USAID IUWASH Tangguh has started working with PDAM Kota Tangerang to develop financial projections to analyze PDAM’s financial condition with several options of financing sources.

In the water resources management sector, USAID IUWASH Tangguh in this quarter was looking for the financing source to support the development program. In this sector, the programs are generally less financially viable, so the project can be sourced from central government under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and from any grants of international institutions which leverage green and blue energy and climate change resilience programs. In this quarter, the team has tried to propose the potential grant from KLB compensation fund of property developer to finance green city program in DKI Jakarta. The program plans to improve the watershed condition and build the water reservoir for PAM Jaya. Below is the project pipeline in progress to obtain financing:

Exhibit 5. Project Pipeline for Financing					
No	Project Holder	Project	Project Value	Status	Financiers
1	PDAM Tirta Benteng (Kota Tangerang)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution pipeline development for 50,000 household water connections 	IDR 100 billion	Developed financial projection	PT. SMI
2	PDAM Kota Surabaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 (two) reservoirs Revitalizing existing pipeline distribution volume to households 	IDR 219 billion	Submitted Letter of Financing Request	PT. SMI and Bank Jatim
3	PDAM Tirta Deli (Deli Serdang)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution pipeline development for 9,000 existing customers (increase volume) and new 13,000 households water connection 	IDR 52 billion	Submitted Letter of Requested Financing and all required documents	PT. SMI
4	DKI Jakarta Provincial Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reservoir development for PAM Jaya Flood prevention with river normalization and water supply Tree plantation 	IDR 80 billion IDR 200 billion IDR 1 billion	In Process to submit a Request Letter to DKI Jakarta for KLB (Koefisien Lantai Bangunan—Coefficient Building Floor) grant mechanism	Property Developer KLB Grant

Additionally, in this quarter, the team also identified potential financing sources or funding providers to support the program of USAID IUWASH Tangguh in financing the project investment. Potential financing sources accessible to finance the program are as follows:

Exhibit 6. Financing source accessible for WASH investment

No	Source of Funding Provider	Description
1	PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI)	<p>Financier for Infrastructure long-term loan.</p> <p>PT. SMI is an infrastructure financing provider owned by the Ministry of Finance established in 2009. PT. SMI offers Municipality Loans (Pinjaman Daerah) and Business to Business Loans (direct loan to company including PDAM and/or BLUD sanitation provider).</p> <p>For B2B loans, PT. SMI accepts water infrastructure project and/or PDAM business plan to improve business performance or services. The loan tenor is maximum 25 years with an interest rate of 6.94% - 13.10% per year.</p>
2	Bank Jateng	<p>Central Java Regional Development Bank</p> <p>Bank Jateng is a regional development bank that provides working capital and investment for infrastructure projects, corporations and SMEs. For infrastructure projects, Bank Jateng loan plafond is 70% from PDAM required total investment and 15 years of loan tenor.</p>
3	Indonesia Water Fund (IWF)	<p>Equity Investment</p> <p>IWF is a platform institution established by the Ministry of SOEs under PT. Danareksa to attract institutional as well as individual investors to easily participate as an equity investment in existing water projects (concessional and shares acquisition) and new projects. Strategic partners for IWF include Moya Asia, CITIC group, and Suez. Main criteria for IWF investment is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brownfield and Greenfield projects 2. Integrated water projects (from upstream to downstream) 3. Majority project ownership 4. For greenfield project, the project acquisition is after construction period 5. IWF project is a combination of household and commercial/industrial connections
4	Water Equity	<p>Equity Investment</p> <p>Water Equity invests in financial institutions to help them scale their water and sanitation microlending portfolios. It also invests in enterprises and infrastructure in emerging markets delivering access to safe water and sanitation solutions to low-income communities.</p> <p>The equity investment spans 10 to 12 years and works with private sector (contractors) for the infrastructure project.</p>
5	Filantropi Indonesia	<p>CSR Funding Aggregator</p> <p>Filantropi Indonesia is an independent association of philanthropic activists and organizations whose aim is to advance philanthropy to contribute to the achievement of social justice and sustainable development in Indonesia. The association also consists of companies that provide corporate social responsibility program including in WASH sector. Filantropi Indonesia support in creating WASH program in community-based level and will align with USAID IUWASH Tangguh 38 cities/districts.</p>

Outcome I.3. WASH and WRM sector institutional capacities increased

Task I.3.1. Build Capacity of WASH/WRM coordination institutions

Institutional capacity is the essential element of the local government or utilities system to achieve the WASH and WRM service improvement target. USAID IUWASH Tangguh considers each local government/utility provider to improve its capacity, especially those that can accelerate the water and sanitation service coverage and fulfill the national requirement of the minimum service standard or SPM for the sectors.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh in this quarter conducted several activities in capacity building programs in the WASH and WRM sectors to support institutional strengthening that included the training need assessment activities at the national and local government and facilitated a PDAM training and socialization of the government index (GODEX) and APBD tracking tool for the local government staff.

PDAM Training was provided to PDAM Tirta Lihou, Simalungun district, North Sumatra for the subject of Developing the PDAM Business Plan using the module that was developed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, regulated under PERMENDAGRI No. 118/2018. The training aimed increase staff knowledge to develop the business plan as currently it is being developed by PDAM.



Business Plan training with PDAM Tirta Lihou Simalungun. The business plan refers with Permendagri No. 118 in 2018

The identification of training needs for the East Java team revealed that the subject of Local Government Annual Work Plan (Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah) is required by local governments, particularly for the improvement of WASH/WRM sector programs. Additionally, at the national level, the team conducted initial discussions with BAPPENAS to identify the training needs for the national and local budget nomenclature revision to be used in the 2024 budget. To address this, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will continue to coordinate with BAPPENAS and the Ministry of Home Affairs to design the training, which will include materials, schedules, and locations. The national training of the local budget aims to socialize the new nomenclature and ensure consistency of WASH/WRM programs across sectors, both at the national and local levels, and to synchronize it with the national and local budget.

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

USAID IUWASH Tangguh ensures that WASH and WRM governance will include the accountability of the information, data and activity, which the public has access to and can engage with WASH providers, utilities and local government. Moreover, USAID IUWASH Tangguh covers gender and social inclusion. The activity will engage multi stakeholders in the WASH and WRM sectors.

Task 1.4.1. Expand mechanism to promote social accountability and inclusivity



Alifah Lestari (Chief of Party) shared the results from IUWASH PLUS program in community-based financing (CSR and WASH micro credit) during Government Investment Insight hosted by Ministry of Finance

The objective 1 team in this quarter conducted several activities related to expanding mechanisms to promote social accountability and inclusivity that include poor household access to water and sanitation service.

In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh shared the results from IUWASH PLUS program in community-based financing (CSR and WASH Micro Credit) during the Government investment Insight webinar hosted by the Ministry of Finance. USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with BP Tapera and PT. SMF to support WASH micro credit for the low-income household micro

housing program. This program will be continued by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, especially to support the target of RPJMN 2024 and SDG 2030.

Additionally, as part of public accountability in the WASH sector, USAID IUWASH Tangguh initiated to open discussion with Ministry State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPAN-

RB) to restart the use of SP4N Lapor to include WASH section on SP4N Lapor Dashboard. This national mechanism will support the engagement between the public and citizen program in relation to improving WASH/WRM services.

3.1.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

Next quarter, Objective 1 programming activities will focus on:

- Continue to engage with Ministry of Finance to ensure WASH Microfinance financing facility and VAT exemption for sanitation tariffs
- Conduct workshop on nomenclature revision, SPM and RPJMD 2024 in WASH with BAPPENAS and MOHA
- Continue developing local regulations and policies on WASH and WRM sectors
- Proceed assisting PDAMs to access B-to-B financing facility from PT. SMI and other financing sources.
- Proceed KLB compensation grant for WASH and WRM in DKI Jakarta
- Identify potential financing sources for WASH and WRM
- Identify new community engagement mechanism program with Local Government, Diskominfo and BAPPENAS

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 (SMDW) for 1.5 million people (375,000 households) over the LOA, and in doing so contribute to the RPJMN 2020-2024, which targets 15 percent of households to be able to access safely managed drinking water by 2024. To achieve this outcome, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will provide extensive technical support to PDAMs, with a focus not only on improving internal operational performance (technical, financial, and institutional), but also on encouraging 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 2.1.1 Apply workforce development framework to support service provider, Task 2.2.1 Develop portfolio approaches to improve operational and financial efficiencies, Task 2.3.1 Expand menu of service model option for PDAM and LG integration and adoption, and Task 2.4.1 Support adoption of novel data systems by service providers.*

During this quarter, Objective 2A water team carried out several baseline data collection activities which will become the basis for strengthening the target achievement strategy in each City/District. The baseline data includes data for:

- SMDW
- SPAM Regional
- RPAM and ZAMP;
- Six locations targeting 100% coverage;

- Existing condition of the chlorination system; and
- PDAM Index

During this period, the team also completed several Scope of Work (SOW) including the integration of National PDAM Performance Assessment with PDAM Index, the strengthening of RPAM National Secretariat (Seknas) under Bappenas, and review and improvement of RPAM MIS.

In addition, in QPR#3 Objective 2a water team in collaboration with MoPWH and the National Coordinator for Capacity Building successfully organized provincial level RPAM training of trainer activities which was also supported by Bappenas and MoH.

The baseline data for the existing conditions of Safely Managed Drinking Water (SMDW) shows that not all PDAMs comply with MoH regulation number 736 year 2010 and MoH regulation number 492 year 2010 regarding the requirement of water test sample as seen in the table below:

Exhibit 7. Existing conditions for achieving Safely Managed Drinking Water (SMDW) in PDAMs (USAID IUWASH Tangguh partner)	
ITEM	PDAMs
Conformity of the sampling method with MoH regulation no 736 year 2010	<p>PJSU >90% are Medan, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang City, Tangerang District, Pontianak City, Sukoharjo, Karanganyar, Wonogiri, Sragen, Magelang, Temanggung, Salatiga, Surabaya, Sidoarjo, Gresik, Malang City, Malang District, Makassar, Gowa District, Takalar District, and Jayapura</p> <p>Note: PJSU are percentage of the number of test samples to the minimum number of samples required in MoH regulation number 736 year 2010</p> <p>The internal tests have complied whereas the external tests have not yet complied.</p>
Conformity of sample quality test results with MoH regulation number 492 year 2010	<p>KAP > 75% are based on residual chlorine amount (ppm) in consumer unit comply to the requirement, PDAM that have the sample tested (KAP) > 75% are PDAM Tirtanadi Medan, Tangerang City, Karanganyar District, Sidoarjo District, Makassar, Maros and Takalar District</p> <p>Note: KAP are percentage of the number of quality samples that have met MoH Regulation 492 in relation to the number of samples taken</p>

3.2.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

In QPR#3, The Association of Indonesian Drinking Water Companies (PERPAMSI) held the 2022 Indonesia Water Forum. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported this forum by providing a resource person at the Alternative Financing and Disaster Mitigation seminar session. The speakers at the seminar were Mr. Samino, SE, MM, as Director of PDAM Salatiga City, and Mr. Asep Mulyana, as NC Climate Resilient Water Resources Management from USAID IUWASH Tangguh



Director of PDAM Salatiga Mr. Samino presented in the Indonesia Water Forum 2022

USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Mr. Mulyana presented on disaster mitigation due to climate change. USAID IUWASH Tangguh presented the causes and impacts of climate change as well as engineering that can be used as climate change disaster mitigation, meanwhile PDAM Salatiga city adds lessons or successes from the implementation of infiltration wells as one of the efforts in disaster mitigation against the use of springs.

On October 26, 2022, Objective 2A and Directorate of Housing and Settlement BAPPENAS held a FGD to discuss the plan of Objective 2A key programs including Safely Managed Drinking Water (SMDW), Water Safety Plans (RPAM), Drinking Water Prime Zone (ZAMP), 100% coverage target, and improved chlorination. Regarding RPAM, BAPPENAS emphasized the need for USAID IUWASH Tangguh support to strengthen RPAM National Secretariat (SEKNAS RPAM) and to ensure the implementation of the 2021-2025 RPAM Roadmap. In addition, BAPPENAS underlined the need for a clear capacity building mechanism to ensure all RPAM trainers have sustainable knowledge and skills, for example through database development and monitoring by BTAM. In relation to ZAMP, BAPPENAS mentioned the need to build local governments attention to promote the importance of safe drinking water. This is to increase public trust in PDAM tap water services. Regarding 100% coverage target, BAPPENAS emphasizes the need to encourage local governments and PDAMs to identify areas that are not yet served by the piping system. Lastly, activities to improve water quality related to chlorination were also agreed considering that there are still many PDAMs that lack knowledge on proper chlorination doses. In general, BAPPENAS provided a lot of constructive input on Objective 2A key programs.

Exhibit 8. Progress of Work with Objective 2A Key Partners

Partner	Progress Made
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Collaboration in organizing provincial level RPAM Training of Trainers (TOT) which was also supported by Bappenas and the Ministry of Health (MoH)
Drinking Water Technology Center (Balai Teknologi Air Minum/BTAM)	Supporting the process of implementing the PDAM HR Capacity Building Roadmap and strengthening competency-based and certified training institutions.
National Association of Water Utilities (PERPAMSI)	Collaboration in the 2022 Indonesia Water Forum organized by PERPAMSI. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported this forum by becoming a resource person at one of the seminar sessions, namely Alternative Financing and Disaster Mitigation
National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS)	Prepare the individual consultant's scope of work for strengthening the RPAM National Secretariat.

3.2.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

During QPR#3, Objective 2a collaborated with other program objectives on the following activities:

- Objectives 2a and Objective 4 collaborated in mainstreaming GESI concepts into the Business Plan and RPAM training modules. These modules were used in the Business Plan training at PDAM Simalungun and the Provincial Level RPAM training of trainer in Sukoharjo district.
- Objective 2a together with Objective 1, Objective 3 and Objective 4 conducted a PDAM Index baseline survey of 36 PDAMs. This survey uses technical data (non-audit) obtained from PDAM's monthly and quarterly technical reports, as well as financial data that will be taken from the audit report.
- Objective 2a, in collaboration with Objective 1, conducted a technical and investment needs assessment of the Regional SPAM piping distribution network to expand new house connections. Objective 2a identified technical and investment needs, meanwhile Objective 1 looked for alternative financing.

Program support related to the Regional SPAM in 20 PDAMs for the next 5 years include several stages of activity as follows:

1. Identify SPAM Regional locations;
2. Identify bulk water location plan;
3. Identify service area;
4. Determine the scheme of new HC construction stage;
5. Determine the need of the distribution pipeline length (primary, secondary distribution, and tertiary distribution), and
6. Calculate the cost needed.

In QPR#3 USAID IUWASH Tangguh identified SPAM Regional locations in all PDAMs, especially plans for bulk water locations, service areas, and HC installation plans by each off-taker.

Exhibit 9. Progress of support to SPAM Regional

PDAMs	Activity
SPAM REGIONAL Mebidang: SPAM Regional Mebidang, serving 3 cities/district namely Medan City, Binjai City and Deli Serdang district. The source of raw water comes from the Bingei river. The intake and IPA locations are in one location, namely in Marcapada, South Binjai sub-district. IPA capacity is planned to be 2,200 l/second which will be built in 2 stages, each with 1,100 l/second. Phase I with an IPA capacity of 1,100 l/second will be completed in December 2022.	
Medan City	Medan city will need 750 l/second to serve a total of 60,000 HC units and will be distributed to 5 districts.
Binjai City	Binjai city will need 150 l/second to serve a total of 12,000 HC units and be distributed in the North Binjai sub-district and East Binjai sub-district. The estimated budget needed for the network is Rp. 31 billion.
Deli Serdang District	Deli Serdang district will need 200 l/seconds with a total of 16,000 HC and will be distributed in Sunggal sub-district. Estimated budget needed for a distribution network is Rp. 45 billion.
SPAM REGIONAL KARIAN SERPONG: The raw water source comes from the DAM Karian and the capacity used for SPAM is 4,600 l/second.	
Tangerang City	Tangerang city will get water allocation from SPAM Regional Karian Serpong 750 l/second, for around 80,000 HC, with an off-taker point in the Cyber City area, Metland, Karang Tengah District.
Tangsel City	South Tangerang city will receive an allocation of water from SPAM Regional Karian Serpong SPAM of 650 l/second, for around 65,000 HC with an off-taker position around Vila Mutiara.
DKI Jakarta	DKI Jakarta get an allocation of drinking water from SPAM Karian Serpong 3,200 l/second, to serve 212,000 HC, with an off-taker point at Semanan DC and continue to Pegadungan DC.
SPAM REGIONAL JATILUHUR I: In total, SPAM Jatiluhur-I produces or supplies drinking water at 4,750 l/second, then it is built with two WTP systems, namely IPA Bekasi 4,400 l/second (for Jakarta 4000 l/second, for Bekasi 400 l/second) and IPA Cibee 350 l/second (for Karawang).	
DKI Jakarta	DKI Jakarta gets a supply of 4,000 l/second to serve around 300,000 HC with the main off-taker point at the Pondok Kopi Distribution Center (DC).
SPAM REGIONAL WOSUSOKA: The SPAM Regional Wosusoka uses a water source from the Gajah Mungkur lake in Wonogiri district. The IPA capacity is 1,450 l/second which was built in 2 stages, namely stage 1 of 750 l/second and stage 2 of 700 l/second. The raw water intake and transmission pipes have been completed, while the IPA stage is still in the tender process.	
Wonogiri District	Wonogiri district will need a capacity of 150 l/second and reservoir locations are planned to be built in 3 locations namely Randubang, Jatibedug and Tenongan with a volume of 1,000 m3 each. The plan is to build 12,000 HC and distribute them in Wonogiri and Selogiri sub-district. The estimated budget requirement for the main distribution network and for secondary distribution is Rp. 58.6 billion.
Surakarta City	Surakarta City will receive a capacity of 200 l/second, but there is a change to 250 l/second. Currently the Feasibility study (FS) is being prepared.

Exhibit 9. Progress of support to SPAM Regional

PDAMs	Activity
Sukoharjo District	Sukoharjo district received a capacity of 300 l/second and reservoir locations will be built in 4 locations namely in Duwet (100 l/second), Pondok (100 l/sec), in Demakan (50 l/second) and in Karangwuni (50 l/second). The plan to build 24,000 HC and to distribute in Kec. Baki, Kec. Grogol, Kec. Mojolaban and Kec. Polokarto. Estimated budget requirements for the main distribution network and secondary distribution of Rp. 231.5 billion (including the NRW reduction program of Rp. 8.4 billion).
Karanganyar District	Karanganyar district will get a capacity of 50 l/second, and it will be distributed in Jaten and Kebakkramat sub-districts with a total of 4,000 HC. The estimated budget needed for the distribution network is Rp. 16.9 billion.
SPAM REGIONAL UMBULAN: The Regional SPAM uses the Umbulan Spring with an intake location in Desa Umbulan, Kec. Winongan, Pasuruan Regency. The SPAM Regional Umbulan capacity is 4,000 l/second.	
Surabaya City	Surabaya city received a capacity of 750 l/second from the SPAM Regional Umbulan. Water is distributed to all service areas with a target number of new connections of 50,000 HC. For Surabaya, it has absorbed the entire capacity.
Sidoarjo District	Sidoarjo district will need a capacity of 1,200 l/second and planned service locations in 11 sub-districts, namely in Porong, Tanggul Angin, STulangan, Candi, Sidoarjo, Gedangan, Sukodono, Buduran, Waru, Sedati and Jabon. The construction plan for the number of connections is 90,000 HC. Installation of house connections has been constructed by 40%.
Pasuruan City	The capacity received by Pasuruan city is 110 l/second with the service location in Pleret District and plans to build 8,199 HC. Installation of house connections has been constructed by 30%.
Pasuruan District	Pasuruan district will receive a capacity of 410 l/second with service locations in 5 sub-districts namely: Rejoso, Kraton, Rembang, Beji and Gempol. The planned number of SRs installed is 21,200 HC and 2 connections for industry. The estimated budget needed for the distribution network is Rp. 42 billion. Installation of house connections has been constructed by 40%.
Gresik	Gresik district will receive a capacity of 1,000 l/second and will serve 4 sub-districts, namely Gresik, Kebomas, Manyar and Sat Sampeyan. The planned number of installed SRs is 75,000 HC. Installation of house connections has been constructed by 50%.
SPAM REGIONAL Mamminasata: The planned capacity of the SPAM Regional Mamminasata is 1,000 l/second and will be made in 2 stages of 500 l/second each. The raw water source used is Jeneberang river and the intake location is in Bontomarannu sub-district, and currently conducting a DED review	
Makassar City	Makassar City will receive a capacity of 600 l/second, but in stage 1, Makassar City will receive 100 l/second. The off-taker location is at BPT and will serve Bumi Housing, Tamalanrea district. The number of house connections to be built is 8,000 HC.
Maros District	Maros district received a capacity of 130 l/second and offtake locations in Patontongan and Tamu Guest. The service area is in the District of Patontongan and Kec. Parangloe, with a total of 10,400 HC units to be built.
Gowa District	Gowa district will receive a capacity of 200 l/second and the off-taker locations are in 5 locations, namely Kec. Mangupi, Kec. Barombong, Kec. Limbung, Kec. Patalassang and Kec. Wholesale. Service area in Kec. Somba Opu, Kec. Barombong, Kec. Bajeng, Kec. Patalassang and Kec. Bontomarannu with a total of 16,000 HC to be built.
Takalar District	Takalar district will receive a capacity of 70 l/second. The offtaker location is in Galesong and the service area is in the South Galesong sub-district. The development of the number of house connections is planned to be 5,600 HC.

3.2.3. PROGRESS BY TASK

Outcome 2.1. Capacity of professionalized WASH and WRM workforce increased

Task 2.1.1. Apply workforce development framework to support service provider

Increasing the capacity of the WASH workforce is achieved by promoting the establishment and development of training institutions that meet applicable standard criteria. This development must be supported by strengthening human resources so that the institution can produce trained PDAM personnel in a sustainable manner. USAID IUWASH Tangguh supports the development of training institutions and human resources through two tasks: (1) enhancing the capacity of training institutions, and (2) improving the competence of PDAM HR. The goals for enhancing the capacity of training institutions are: (a) to support BTAM in becoming a professional certification body; (b) to develop AKATIRTA as an educational institution that trains workers in the drinking water sector; (c) to help training institutions in PDAM Malang city, Tangerang district, and Pontianak city obtain permits from the Local Manpower Office to conduct certified training programs. The goal for improving the competence of PDAM HR is to increase the number of trained PDAM staff.

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

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

In the Y2Q1, Objective 2a conducted a FGD with TKRTC Tangerang district and TKTI Pontianak city. The FGD discussed the progress of the preparation for the registration of the PDAM Tangerang district Training Institute, Tangerang district, with the name **Tirta Kerta Raharja Training Center (TKRTC)** to the Dinas Tenaga Kerja (Manpower Office). The requirements that are already available are documents in the form of a Decree on the Establishment of a Job Training Institution, a Profile of a Training Institution, and competency-based modules.

The "TKRTC" Training Institution needs to resolve a software licensing issue, where the registration location must match the coordinate points of the Training Institution location, while the TKRTC location is at the coordinate point that enters the Tangerang City area, while administratively the TKRTC location is in the Tangerang district area. The TKRTC management team will coordinate with the Board of Directors and immediately communicate with the Tangerang district Manpower Office to ask for direction.



FGD with PDAM Tangerang district Training Institute and PDAM Pontianak city Training Institute
USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Meanwhile, for the progress of the **Tirta Khatulistiwa Training Institute (TKTI)**, Pontianak City, it is currently identifying specific topics that will become the training curriculum at the PDAM Training Institute, by starting to identify the readiness of modules, teaching staff and supporting facilities and infrastructure.

In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted the PDAM Tugu Tirta Kota Malang in the process of perfecting the Training Center of PDAM Tugu Tirta Kota Malang called “**Total System Solution (TOSS)**” to the Malang City Manpower Office. In the 2nd week of December 2022, the "Total System Solution (TOSS)" registration certificate was issued by the Malang City Manpower Office. After that, TOSS will continue to the next target, namely Identification of Training Topics which are training specialties at TOSS. In the 2nd week of December, the registration certificate for “Total System Solution (TOSS)” was issued by the Malang City Manpower Office. After this, “TOSS” will continue to the next target, which is identification of training topics so the “TOSS” can provide special training topics.

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

1. Prepare a certification scheme by LSP
2. Verification of the certification scheme by the Lembaga Pengembangan Jasa Konstruksi (LPJK) and the Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi (BNSP)
3. Assessment of the feasibility of institutions, facilities and infrastructure of LSP by BNSP
4. LSP feasibility test by BNSP
5. Issuance of a license from BNSP

Exhibit 10. Progress of Capacity Building to Professional Certification Institution (LSP)			
No	Training Center	Progress	Next Planning Activity
1	Balai Teknologi Air Minum (BTAM) Ditjen Cipta Karya	Certification Scheme verification process stage at the Direktorat Bina Konstruksi (BINKON) in MOPWH	Following up on the results of verification of the certification scheme from BINKON MoPWH to the Lembaga Pengembangan Jasa Konstruksi (LPJK), and continuing the verification of the certification scheme to the Badan Nasional Sertifikasi Profesi (BNSP)
2	Tirta Kerta Raharja Training Center (TKRTC) PDAM Tangerang district	The process of applying for registration to the Dinas Tenaga Kerja Tangerang District	Identification of Training topics that become training specialties at TKRTC Develop competency-based training programs
3	PDAM Pontianak city	Identification of training topics that become training specialties at LPK Tirta Khatulistiwa	Develop competency-based training programs
4	Training Center Total System Solution (TOSS) PDAM Malang city	The process of submitting a registration letter to the Malang City Manpower Office has been completed and the training institute registration certificate has been issued by the Malang City Manpower Office	- Identification of Training topics that become training specialties at TOSS - Develop competency-based training programs

The National Occupational Map in the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI) maps the types of positions/occupations/professions in various fields, sub-sectors and functional areas in all types of work. It serves as a reference in development planning, and identifies which occupations have complete standards, which are incomplete, and defines career paths for workforce professional development. To support the strengthening of the Training Center (LSP) to become a competent LSP, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted a review of the occupational map in the drinking water Indonesian National Qualifications Framework/KKNI (Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia). In

the next quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will identify and onboard a short-term technical specialist to further develop a revised occupational map.

PDAM CAPACITY BUILDING

In QPR #3 USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted Business Plan training for PDAM Simalungun in Simalungun district and Provincial Level RPAM Training of Trainer (TOT) was held in Sukoharjo and Surakarta. The results of the two trainings are as follows:

Exhibit 11. Progress of PDAM Capacity Building			
Training type	Modules	Participants	Next Planning Activity by Regional
In Class	Business Plan inclusive GESI	PDAM Simalungun, with a total of 20 participants consisting of 4 women.	Prepare the PDAM Simalungun Business Plan document
In Class and Site Visit	TOT RPAM Inclusive GESI	13 participants from PDAM (Deli Serdang, Karanganyar, Pontianak, Surakarta, Sukoharjo, Sragen, Magelang City, Gresik, Malang district, Blitar city, Kupang district, Gowa, Jayapura), and 5 participants from Regional UWS USAID IUWASH Tangguh. Of the 18 participants, 4 of them were women.	Capacity Building and Prepare the RPAM document in each PDAM

Outcome 2.2. Performance of drinking water and sanitation service providers increased

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

USAID IUWASH Tangguh offers technical support to PDAMs to enhance their service delivery. This support aims to help PDAMs provide optimal services through existing infrastructure and plan for expanding service coverage. The current assistance provided includes: (1) working with the NUWSP Program to reduce water loss and improve energy efficiency; (2) encouraging PDAMs and local governments to achieve 100% service coverage; and (3) asset management.

SUPPORT NUWSP

In QPR#3, Objective 2a met with the World Bank and discussed issues related to the NUWSP program. The World Bank suggested USAID IUWASH Tangguh continue to support the NUWSP grant, especially for the matching grant. USAID IUWASH Tangguh assists PDAMs to develop the work plan of NRW reduction and energy efficiency and assists with the implementation. For the performance-based grant (PBG) program, there are already three PDAMs running (Sukoharjo district, Magelang city, and Bogor district) and three PDAMs are in the process of submitting interest (Pematang Siantar city, Depok city, and Sragen district). The PBG program focuses on operational efficiency, especially for non-revenue water (NRW) and energy efficiency (EE) activities. Currently, these three PDAMs have prepared their readiness criteria according to the CPMU Grant requirements but are still awaiting a decision between the two parties, the World Bank and CPMU, whether these three PDAMs can continue the PBG submission process.

The next assistance will be focused on the matching grant assistance scheme program, considering the term of the NUWSP program which will end in March 2024, thus the activities proposed in the matching grant program are expected to be completed by the end of December 2023. Considering the remaining one year, if PDAM follows the matching grant program, it is expected that the

proposed activity is an activity with a “small investment” and can be carried out for 3-4 months, and it is hoped that the activity will take the form of procurement and installation of distribution networks. There are five USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted PDAMs that have participated in the matching grant including: PDAM Tirtanadi, PDAM Gowa district, PDAM Gresik district, PDAM Sragen district, PDAM Bogor district. There are also two other PDAMs with the potential to receive matching grants in 2023 including: Depok city and Tangerang district. PDAM Depok city will resubmit the NUWSP matching grant program and programs through private sector engagement (PSE) with a trade credit system for distribution network development and NRW reduction. PDAM Depok city is still preparing readiness criteria for the NUWSP program application.

The implementation of the NUWSP program assistance that has been completed includes the construction of the main distribution network, but the construction of house connections has not been fully completed. USAID IUWASH Tangguh contribution in this matching grant program is to assist the PDAM in increasing the number of house connections.

100% Coverage Target

Supporting process target 100% of services in 6 PDAMs which will be completed in 4 years, with activity stages, include:

1. Baseline survey of 100% coverage;
2. Advocacy of PDAM Commitments;
3. Identify existing service coverage;
4. Identify Potential new connection and Piping Network Identification;
5. Select Hotspot location;
6. Review Business Plan;
7. Promotion and Marketing; and
8. Prepare PDAM Program Plan.

In QPR#3 all PDAMs have collected baseline data, identified existing service coverage, and the next stage will be continued in the next quarter.

Exhibit 12. Progress of 100% coverage Target

City/District	Activity
Pematang Siantar	The baseline survey has been carried out, currently the PDAM Business Plan is being prepared and is committed to targeting 100% service in 2024, has also identified existing service coverage consisting of safe, basic and limited drinking water connections, with a service coverage of 97%.
Pontianak City	The baseline survey has been carried out, based on the PDAM Business Plan is being reviewed and is committed to targeting 100% service in 2025, and has also identified existing service coverage consisting of safely managed drinking water, basic and limited drinking water connections, with a service coverage of 88.54%.
Magelang City	The baseline survey has been carried out, PDAM has committed to targeting 100% service in 2026, and has also identified existing service coverage consisting of safely managed drinking water, basic and limited drinking water connections, with a service coverage of 88.11%.
Salatiga City	The baseline survey has been carried out, PDAM has committed to targeting 100% service in 2026, and has also identified existing service coverage consisting of safely managed drinking water, basic and limited drinking water connections, with a service coverage of 61.82%.

Exhibit 12. Progress of 100% coverage Target

City/District	Activity
Malang City	The baseline survey has been carried out, PDAM has committed to targeting 100% service in 2025, and has also identified existing service coverage consisting of safely managed drinking water, basic and limited drinking water connections, with a service coverage of 94,20%.
Surabaya City	The baseline survey has been carried out, PDAM has committed to targeting 100% service in 2024, and has also identified existing service coverage consisting of safely managed drinking water, basic and limited drinking water connections, with a service coverage of 99,30%.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

To support the planned Smart Water Management program, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will develop an Asset Management application. To build the application, it is necessary to carry out activities to prepare an asset inventory framework, how to carry out asset analysis, asset planning, and financial planning. To carry out these activities, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will prepare a SOW Individual Consultant to start in Y2Q2, February 2023.

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 option for PDAM and LG integration and adoption

USAID IUWASH Tangguh helps PDAMs and Local Governments expand their services and achieve city-wide, climate-resilient, and financially sustainable WASH services through the following tasks: (1) assessing and identifying technical needs for the development and improvement of water supply services; (2) implementing water safety planning; (3) establishing prime drinking water zones; and (4) enhancing chlorination systems. This technical support will contribute to the national goal of safely managed drinking water as outlined in the 2020-2024 RPJMN and the 2030 SDGs.

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

In QPR#3 USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated a meeting between Deli Serdang Regency and MoPWH, from the MoPWH ministry attended by the Director of Drinking Water (Anang Muklis), Head of Sub-Directorate of Regions (Wijayanto) and the PPP Coordinator. Meanwhile, from Deli Serdang district the meeting was attended by Assistant 2 (Malau), Head of the Cipta Karya (Rahmadsyah), Director of PDAM (Batara), and the PDAM Supervisory Board (Supardi).

The purpose of this meeting is to help the LG and PDAM Deli Serdang district to obtain financing from APBN in the construction of the primary distribution network and secondary distribution network for the SPAM Batang Kuis which will be built through BtoB Cooperation.

Director of Drinking Water MoPWH responded that for the 2023 budget, there is a decrease to 3.3



Meeting PDAM Deli Serdang with Directorate Drinking Water to discuss the possibility of national budget assistance for distribution network

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trillion, so that the policy on the use of the budget is focused on continuing or completing previous developments and not for new developments.

It is hoped that what has been implemented by PDAM Deli Serdang, the construction of Distribution network, can also be continued through the cooperation program (IPA and distribution), or through a loan program. The alternative direct loan from PT. SMI is one of the potential financing alternatives to finance the main distribution network project and for this Batang Kuis SPAM. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will provide assistance to Deli Serdang for the loan process to PT. SMI.

WATER SAFETY PLAN/RENCANA PENGAMANAN AIR MINUM (RPAM)

In QPR#3, on October 12, 2022, Objective 2A conducted a FGD with the Directorate of Drinking Water MoPWH to discuss the preparation of the Provincial Level Water Safety Plan (RPAM)

Training of Trainers (ToT). Based on the discussion, the ToT will be held from 5-14 December 2022 in Surakarta City. The training participants will include 13 representatives of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted PDAM and 5 regional team members. The training materials will use modules that have previously been used during the Master of trainer (MoT) and ToT training in 2021 by the MoPWH with WHO and USAID IUWASH PLUS. Preparation of this training will continue with the determination of trainers and details of materials, funding, and logistics.



The Participants is conducting water quality measurements in the Water Treatment Plan, hazard identification, and risk analysis in the TOT RPAM

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On October 25, 2022, Objective 2A continued to meet with representatives from the Directorate of Drinking Water MoPWH to discuss the detailed plans of RPAM Training of Trainer that will be conducted in December 2022. Several issues discussed included required materials such as training modules, participants, and trainer books, needed letters, assessment forms, and details of the 10-day training agenda. The evaluation of last year's RPAM Training conducted by MoPWH was also considered to ensure the objective assessment from the trainers. The follow-up to this discussion was the collection of the training materials in one google drive folder and the preparation of invitation letters to participants, trainers, and resource persons.

The RPAM Training of Trainers (TOT) is one of the strategies and efforts to create access to safe drinking water, so that it will produce trainers and facilitators spread across various regions. The Trainer and Facilitator will encourage the capacity building of PDAMs in their respective areas in compiling and implementing the RPAM document which is a risk-based approach to securing drinking water from upstream to downstream. In this regard, the MoPWH, together with USAID IUWASH Tangguh partners, conducted the RPAM Training of Trainers (ToT) from 5-14 December 2022 with 18 participants, consisting of 13 PDAMs and 5 participants from USAID IUWASH Tangguh Regional. This activity is also a follow-up to the preparation of the RPAM roadmap which was launched in September 2021.

Staff of Thirteen PDAMs Enthusiastically Learn to Become RPAM Trainers

According to the 2020–2024 RPJMN and the RPAM roadmap, 190 municipalities are targeted to implement the RPAM in 2024. Achieving this huge target requires human resource development. The staff of MPWH’s Drinking Water Directorate, Ms. Eliza Bhakti, explained that competent human resources are essential for the RPAM implementation nationwide. The RPAM training of trainers that the MPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh organized from December 5th–14th, 2022 is an important measure to create highly qualified human resources to support the RPAM expansion.



The training participants learn about the RPAM implementation.

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The training received positive responses from the participants. “The participants were very solid and they had the same energy for the RPAM implementation,” Ms. Bhakti described her observations on the training. This statement was also supported by the participants.

The participant from PDAM Pontianak City, Mr. Robi Maulana, explained, “The team got so many things from the training. The team learned about the RPAM, how to develop the documents and apply them in our daily jobs. The team were also trained to become a trainer who will support the RPAM implementation in our PDAM and other organizations alike in different districts/cities, “

Similarly, the participant from PDAM Malang District, Ms. Lilik Setyowati, said that the training gave them real pictures on the RPAM implementation. “I will apply the knowledge that I learnt from the training. I also hope that MPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh could guide PDAMs across Indonesia to develop RPAM documents,” she added.

In QPR#3, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also conducted a baseline assessment to determine the existing condition of the PDAM regarding RPAM development progress and implementation. To prepare for this, from 18-19 October 2022, Objective 2A conducted training on filling out a baseline assessment template to Urban Water Specialists (UWS) from all regional offices. On the first day, participants learned how to fill in the baseline templates for Safely Managed Drinking Water (SMDW), Water Safety Plans (RPAM), and Prima Drinking Water Zones (ZAMP), and target 100% Coverage. For SMDW, the template is in the form of excel data containing the calculation of the number of samples to be tested and the addition of SMDW access (Outcome IT 2-3). Meanwhile, the baseline templates for RPAM, ZAMP, target 100% Coverage include general questions that can be explored further to determine the readiness of PDAMs to implement the three programs. Regarding the 100% Coverage baseline, participants agreed on the concept, strategy, and list of questions for an in-depth interview with PDAM management. Assistance for 100% Coverage activities will be carried out in 6 PDAMs with a timeline that will be further prepared by each UWS.



RPAM Training of Trainer (TOT) participants from 18 PDAMs

USAID USAID IUWASH Tangguh

In USAID IUWASH Tangguh program, RPAM will be developed in 20 PDAMs which will be completed in 4 years, of which for PY-2 there are 10 PDAMs, with the stages of activities including:

1. Strengthening the national secretariat of RPAM;
2. Baseline of existing RPAM;
3. TOT RPAM province level;
4. Review and improvement of MIS RPAM in each PDAM;
5. RPAM Training at district/city level (PDAM);
6. Develop RPAM document;
7. Implementation, and
8. RPAM audit.

In QPR#3 USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted assessments in 20 RPAM-priority PDAMs which will also be facilitated by USAID IUWASH Tangguh for the preparation of their RPAM documents.

Exhibit 13. Progress of Rencana Pengamanan Air Minum (RPAM)

No	PDAMs	Activity
1	National	<p>At national level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has been supporting Bappenas and MoPWH in the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The strengthening of RPAM National Secretariat (SEKNAS RPAM) under Bappenas through a recruitment of an individual consultant to support SEKNAS RPAM to ensure the implementation of RPAM National Roadmap. The vacancy has been advertised and the individual consultant is planned to start work in January 2023. b. Provincial Level RPAM Training of Trainer (ToT) in collaboration with MoPWH. The training was conducted from 5-14 December 2022 involving 18 participants including 13 staff of PDAMs and 5 staff of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. c. Review and improvement of RPAM MIS in collaboration with MoPWH through a service provider/consultant. The vacancy has been advertised and the consultant is planned to start work in January 2023.
2	Medan City	<p>PDAM Tirtanadi is in the process of preparing the RPAM document with the facilitation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Tirtanadi has attended RPAM training of trainer in 2021 organized by MoPWH, WHO and USAID IUWASH PLUS. PDAM Tirtanadi Medan already has its own accredited laboratory, with equipment consisting of; Turbidity Meter, pH Meter, spectro photometer (for Residual Chlorine), ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) – Metal Detection As, Pb, Cd, Fe, Mn, Zn, Se, Cr, Cu), Comparator for remaining Chlor, Bauma Meter (to measure the density of chemical solutions). While the staff on duty in the laboratory there are 17 people including analysts and administration and the head of the laboratory.</p>
3	Deli Serdang District	<p>PDAM Deli Serdang is in the process of preparing the RPAM document with the facilitation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Deli Serdang has attended RPAM training of trainer in 2022 organized by MoPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Deli serdang district already has laboratory facilities in Sei Ular which have not been accredited, and are only needed for internal use. Meanwhile, external testing is carried out every 3 months in collaboration with Sucofindo in all production units.</p>
4	Pematang Siantar City	<p>PDAM Pematang Siantar is currently starting to prepare the RPAM document. PDAM Pematang Siantar has participated in the RPAM master of trainer in 2021 organized by MoPWH, WHO and USAID IUWASH PLUS. PDAM Pematang Siantar city already has laboratory facilities that are not yet accredited, and are only needed for internal use. Laboratory equipment consists of; pH Meter, Turbidity Meter, Color Meter, Chlorine or Residual Chlorine, Microbiology, Fe, Mn, TDS Tester</p>

Exhibit 13. Progress of Rencana Pengamanan Air Minum (RPAM)

No	PDAMs	Activity
5	Bogor district	PDAM Bogor district has prepared RPAM in collaboration with a third party (Technical Consultant), but still uses the old concept with 4K output (Kuantitas/Quantity, Kualitas/Quality, Kontinuitas/Continuity, Keterjangkauan/Affordability), while the new concept is based on operators with a focus on Quality. In 2023 the RPAM will be updated with the assistance of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Bogor district already has an accredited laboratory. All equipment functions properly and is routinely calibrated, laboratory instruments owned: Spectrophotometer UV Vis, Automatic Burette, Incubator, Oven, Water Bath, pH meter, Turbidimeter, Analytical Balance, Refrigerator, Autoclave.
6	Pontianak City	PDAM Pontianak city has been preparing the RPAM since 2018, but this has stopped until module 8 because there is no readiness for laboratory accreditation. There are PDAM staff who have been trained on RPAM with the old concept and have already formed an RPAM Team. Currently starting to update the RPAM with a new concept, and involve its staff in the TOT RPAM in 2022 held by MoPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Pontianak city already has a laboratory, but it is not yet accredited. All equipment functions properly and is routinely calibrated, laboratory instruments owned: Turbidimeter, pH meter, Spectrophotometer, TDS meter, TSS meter, conductivity meter, Salinity meter, Chlorine meter, flocculator (jartest).
7	Surakarta City	PDAM Surakarta city has been preparing the RPAM since 2022 with the old concept, and has already formed an RPAM team. Currently starting to update the RPAM with a new concept, and involve its staff in the TOT RPAM in 2022 held by MoPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Surakarta city already has a laboratory, but it is not yet accredited. For external testing carried out in an external laboratory (BBTKLPP Yogyakarta – Center for Environmental Health Engineering and Disease Control)
8	Wonogiri District	PDAM Wonogiri district has not yet prepared the RPAM document, and will start preparing the RPAM in 2024 with the facilitation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Wonogiri district does not yet have a laboratory. For testing the quality of drinking water, PDAM Wonogiri district cooperates with the city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda).
9	Sukoharjo District	PDAM Sukoharjo district has not prepared the RPAM document, and has not formed an RPAM team. Currently, PDAM Sukoharjo will start preparing the RPAM document with a new concept, and involve the staff in the TOT RPAM in 2022 which was held by MoPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Sukoharjo district only has a portable laboratory, while for water quality testing it uses a city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Sukoharjo).
10	Magelang City	PDAM Magelang city has not prepared the RPAM document, and has not formed an RPAM team. Currently, PDAM Magelang city will start preparing the RPAM document with a new concept, and involve the staff in the TOT RPAM in 2022 which was held by MoPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Magelang city already has a laboratory, but it is not yet accredited. Existing equipment includes tools for measuring: physical parameters (TDS, temperature) and chemical parameters (residual Chlorine, pH, iron, hardness, Chloride, Manganese, Nitrite, Nitrate, Cyanide, Sulfate, Arsenic). External testing and testing microbiological parameters is carried out in an external laboratory at the city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Magelang city).
11	Temanggung District	PDAM Temanggung district has not yet prepared the RPAM document, and will start preparing the RPAM in 2024 with the facilitation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Temanggung district only has a portable laboratory, while for water quality testing it uses a city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Temanggung).
12	Sragen District	PDAM Sragen district has not prepared the RPAM document, and has not formed the RPAM team. Currently, PDAM Sragen will start preparing the RPAM document with a new concept, and involve the staff in the TOT RPAM in 2022 which was held by MoPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Sragen district already has a laboratory, but it is not yet accredited. External testing and testing microbiological parameters is carried out in an external laboratory at the city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Sragen city).

Exhibit 13. Progress of Rencana Pengamanan Air Minum (RPAM)

No	PDAMs	Activity
13	Karangany ar District	PDAM Karangany ar district has not prepared the RPAM document, and has not formed an RPAM team. Currently, PDAM Karangany ar is preparing the RPAM document with a new concept, and involve the staff in the TOT RPAM in 2022 which was held by MoPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Karangany ar district already has a laboratory, but it is not yet accredited. External testing and testing microbiological parameters is carried out in an external laboratory at the city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Karangany ar).
14	Gresik District	PDAM Gresik district has not yet prepared the RPAM document, and will start preparing the RPAM in 2023 with the facilitation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Gresik district already has a laboratory, but it is not yet accredited. Existing equipment includes tools for measuring; spectrophotometer, turbidimeter, pH meter, chlorimeter, and DO. External testing and testing microbiological parameters is carried out in an external laboratory at the city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Gresik district).
15	Malang District	PDAM Malang district has been preparing an RPAM since 2022 with the old concept, and has already formed an RPAM team. Currently starting to update the RPAM with a new concept, and involve its staff in the TOT RPAM in 2022 held by MoPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Malang district already has an internal laboratory but is not yet accredited. Currently, it is still in the process of preparing the Laboratory Quality Guide document. Equipment owned is to measure water quality with physical, chemical and microbiological parameters. There are 3 laboratory staff: 2 analysts and 1 sampling officer. External testing parameters are carried out in an external laboratory at the city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Malang district).
16	Blitar City	PDAM Blitar city has not prepared the RPAM document, and has not formed an RPAM team. Currently, it is preparing the RPAM document with a new concept, and involve its staff in the TOT RPAM in 2022 which was held by MoPWH and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Blitar city only has a portable laboratory, while for water quality testing it uses a city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Sukoharjo). Water quality test equipment that is owned includes; TDS, Turbidity meter, DO meter, Iron meter, Manganese meter, pH meter, and Chlorine meter.
17	Surabaya City	PDAM Surabaya city has been preparing RPAM since 2022, and has already formed the RPAM team. Currently starting to update the RPAM with a new concept, and the draft document is being evaluated by the MoPWH. PDAM Surabaya city already has an internal laboratory but is not yet accredited. Equipment owned includes; turbidity meter, a pH meter, a TDS meter, a color meter, a residual chlorine meter, a DO meter, a microbiological analyzer, an autoclave, an incubator with a total of 5 lab personnel.
18	Kupang District	PDAM Kupang district has not yet prepared the RPAM document, and will start preparing the RPAM in 2023 with the facilitation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Kupang district cooperates with the NTT Provincial Health Laboratory which has been accredited, while the PDAM itself does not yet have a laboratory but has 4 staff in this field, and equipment: turbidity meter, ph meter.
19	Gowa District	PDAM Gowa district has not yet prepared the RPAM document, and will start preparing the RPAM in 2023 with the facilitation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Gowa district already has an internal laboratory but is not yet accredited. External testing parameters are carried out in an external laboratory at the city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Gowa district).
20	Takalar District	PDAM Takalar district has not yet prepared the RPAM document, and will start preparing the RPAM in 2024 with the facilitation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Takalar district already has an internal laboratory but is not yet accredited. External testing parameters carried out in an external laboratory at the city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Takalar district).
21	Jayapura City Jayapura District	PDAM Jayapura district has not yet prepared the RPAM document, and will start preparing the RPAM in 2024 with the facilitation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh. PDAM Jayapura already has an internal laboratory but is not yet accredited. External testing parameters are carried out in an external laboratory at the city/district Health Laboratory (Labkesda Jayapura city).

To ensure the implementation of RPAM Roadmap, BAPPENAS plans to establish a Water Safety Plan National Secretariat (SEKNAS RPAM). SEKNAS RPAM will be a secretariat for coordination and communication between key national governments including BAPPENAS, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Home Affairs. Led by BAPPENAS, SEKNAS RPAM is tasked to oversee the implementation of national policies and strategies related to RPAM. Based on the RPAM Roadmap, RPAM is targeted to be developed and implemented in 190 districts/cities by the end of 2024. SEKNAS RPAM has a critical role in ensuring the implementation of RPAM. This is involving the preparation of regulations and guidelines (NSPK), advocacy, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, and knowledge management. To strengthen the role of SEKNAS RPAM, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will recruit a senior advisor who will oversee the coordination and communication functions among key related ministries/agencies at the national level. In this quarter, the SOW has been prepared and is in the bidding process, and it is hoped that in the next quarter the National Secretariat facilitator (Seknas RPAM) will be active.

ZONA AIR MINUM PRIMA (ZAMP)

The ZAMP supporting process is in 4 PDAMs which will be completed in 4 years, where for PY-2 will begin with:

1. 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

The activity of technical and non-technical studies, preparation of DED and tender documents, calculation and socialization of tariffs, construction, preparation of operation and maintenance SOPs, and SOP trials will be carried out in PY-3. In QPR#3, PDAM Pematangsiantar, PDAM Magelang City, PDAM Salatiga City, and PDAM Malang City have collected baseline data, and advocacy of PDAM commitment.

Exhibit 14. Progress of Zona Air Minum Prima (ZAMP)

PDAMs	Activity
Pematangsiantar	PDAM Pematangsiantar city has committed to building a ZAMP in the Mega Land Housing area with a total HH of 210 connections, in 2023/2024 with a budget of Rp. 200 million.
Magelang City	PDAM Magelang city is committed to budgeting 800 million-1 billion for the construction of ZAMPs with a total of 500-1000 HH units in 2023/2024.
Salatiga City	PDAM Salatiga city is committed to budgeting 800 million-1 billion for the construction of ZAMPs with a total of 500-1000 HH units in 2023/2024.
Malang City	PDAM Malang City currently has drinking water zones throughout its service area, and already has 171 drinking water tapping points in public locations, and plans to increase the number of drinking water tapping points.

IMPROVE CHLORINATION

The process of supporting Improved Chlorination System (ICH) is in 36 PDAMs which will be completed in four years, where for PY-2 it will begin with Identification of existing chlorination system, analysis of existing chlorination system, recommendation for improvement of chlorination system, and continued in PY-3 with chlorination system improvement, chlorination system trial. In QPR#3 the identification of existing chlorination system, and analysis of existing chlorination system have been carried out.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh support regarding improve chlorination will be implemented in 10 PDAMs, with the following stages of activities:

1. Identification of SMDW and Existing Chlorination System
2. Analysis of the Existing Chlorination System
3. Recommendations for improving the chlorination system
4. Repair of Chlorination System
5. Trial of Chlorination System

In QPR#3 USAID IUWASH Tangguh has conducted assessments in 10 priority PDAMs for the Improve Chlorination program. This location is a location that is not included in the RPAM priority in the RPAM road map.

Exhibit 15. Progress of Improve Chlorination System (ICS)

No	PDAMs	Activity
1	Simalungun district	PDAM Simalungun district has not conducted samples and has not measured residual chlorine, so the effectiveness of the chlorination system carried out in PDAM Simalungun district cannot be known. PDAM Tirta Lihou Simalungun district does not yet have laboratory facilities. PDAM Tirta Lihou Simalungun district does not yet have laboratory facilities. Testing drinking water is in collaboration with the city/district Health Laboratory/Health Office (Labkesda).
2	Binjai city	PDAM Binjai city conducted sample testing in the distribution network with 20 samples, each sub-district gets 4 samples. The measurement results recorded that residual chlorine on November 9, 2022 was still below 0.2 ppm in the Marcapada reservoir. This means, the residual chlorine in the customer unit will be far below 0.2 ppm or even zero which indicates that the chlorine dosage in the reservoir is not optimal.-PDAM Binjai city has a laboratory in the existing installation of IPA 40 L/second and 150 L/second in Macapada but is not yet accredited, the equipment they have is; pH Meter, Turbidity Meter, Residual Chlorine Measuring Instrument, Jartest, and Spectro Photometry.
3	Tangerang district	The number of samples in the PDAM Tangerang district has complied with MoH Regulation 736, where from the mandatory number of samples with a total of 97, the PDAM Tangerang district took samples at 158 points, thus exceeding the minimum number required in MoH Regulation 736. Meanwhile the results of the inspection are still being assessed and will be reported in the next quarter. PDAM Tangerang district already has its own accredited laboratory, with equipment consisting of; pH meter, Turbidimeter, Conductivity meter, colorimeter, Spectrophotometer, and AAS, all of which work well.
4	Tangerang city	The number of samples in the PDAM Tangerang city has complied with MoH Regulation 736, where from the mandatory number of samples with a total of 48, the PDAM Tangerang city took samples at 52 points, thus exceeding the minimum number required in MoH Regulation 736 Tahun 2010. The inspection results for residual chlorine show 100% between 0.2-0.5 ppm, thus the chlorination system is functioning properly. PDAM Tangerang district already has a laboratory but is not yet accredited. Owned laboratory equipment consists of; pH meter, Turbidimeter, Conductivity meter, colorimeter, Spectrophotometer, and microbiology measurement tools.

Exhibit 15. Progress of Improve Chlorination System (ICS)

No	PDAMs	Activity
5	Depok city	The number of samples taken complied with MoH Regulation 736 of 2010, while the water examination was carried out by an independent laboratory "Mutual Agung". The assessment related to the examination results is still ongoing and will be reported in the next quarter. PDAM Depok city has its own laboratory which is currently in the process of ISO 17.025 and is expected to be completed in 2023, the current condition is only ISO 14.001 Environmental Management. All laboratory equipment is complete, except for heavy metal testing which is currently in collaboration with the external laboratory-Mutu Agung.
6	Kubu Raya district	The number of samples and examination results did not comply with MoH Regulation 736 and 492 of 2010. For testing the quality of drinking water, PDAM Kubu Raya district cooperates with the West Kalimantan Provincial Health Laboratory (Labkesda).
7	Pasuruan district	The number of drinking water quality test samples was 50 units, which fulfilled the MoH Regulation 736 of 2010. Meanwhile, the results of drinking water quality inspections that complied with the MoH Regulation 492 of 2010 (including residual chlorine) were 40 samples or 80% of the total samples tested.
8	Kupang district	The number of water quality checks has complied with MoH Regulation 736 of 2010, where with a minimum number of 26 thousand customers a minimum number of samples is required of 10 samples, and PDAM Kupang has carried out with 32 samples, but the results of the examination are only 7 samples that meet Permenkes no 492 of 2010 with e-coli contamination or only 21% which just meets the quality of safe drinking water, still needs to improve the chlorination system, especially related to the dosing system.
9	Timor Tengah Selatan district	Still being assessed and will be reported in the next quarter.
10	Maros district	Still being assessed and will be reported in the next quarter.

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

Task 2.4.1. Support adoption of data system by service providers

To support the GOI's "One Data" system policy, USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed the PDAM Performance Index as a tool used by PDAMs and the project to evaluate internal performance. Then, at the national level, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will review the PDAM performance assessment indicators developed by MoPWH. These PDAM performance evaluation indicators will be integrated with the PDAM Performance Index and combined into one measurement tool.

PDAM Performance Index

In QPR#3, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted training for the PDAM Performance Index baseline assessment of PDAM Performance Index for Regional Urban Water Specialist (UWS) where participants discussed the baseline template for the PDAM Performance Index. The discussion of PDAM Performance Index involved Investment Specialists and Water Resource Management Specialists from national and regional offices. In the discussion, participants actively provided input on the indicators and criteria that had been developed. Several criteria that have been changed and agreed include criteria for the following indicators: (1) availability of a Business Plan; and (2) GESI Inclusive Customer Relations SOPs.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed the PDAM Index tool to measure the impact of program assistance on performance improvement at 36 PDAM locations, while MoPWH already has a tool to measure PDAM performance which is carried out routinely every year.

There are several aspects in common in the tools developed by MoPWH and those developed by USAID IUWASH Tangguh (PDAM Index). The PDAM performance indicators tools developed by the government directly refer to performance results, while the PDAM Index developed by USAID IUWASH Tangguh is more concerned with processes towards improving PDAM performance.

The PDAM Index has accommodated gender inclusion and climate resilience, which are two aspects that have not been accommodated in the PDAM performance indicators toolkit by MoPWH. However, the PDAM Performance Indicators of the MoPWH and the PDAM Index are measuring tools that support each other in evaluating PDAM performance.

Currently, USAID IUWASH Tangguh is collecting data to populate the PDAM Performance Index. The process and procedure for filling out the PDAM Performance Index begins with socialization. Furthermore, the data obtained is analyzed and verified back to the PDAM to ensure the data validity.

There is a need for integration between the PDAM Performance Indicators of the MoPWH and the PDAM Index based on the consideration that the two tools support each other in conducting performance assessments, even though they have different objectives.

Review of National PDAM Performance Assessment

In QPR#3 USAID IUWASH Tangguh and MoPWH has agreed to integrate PDAM Performance Indicators by MoPWH with the PDAM Index, to become an integrated indicator set, to support this activity USAID IUWASH Tangguh has prepared SOW Individual Consultants who will assist in integrating PDAM Performance Indicators by MoPWH with The PDAM Index going through a series of activities such as a review of the indicators on the two measuring instruments. In addition, these experts will also prepare technical materials to build the PDAM Performance Assessment Integration platform with the PDAM Index.

The SOW has been prepared and has received input and review from MoPWH, and the plan to procure the Individual Consultant can be implemented in the next quarter.

3.2.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

Next quarter, the Water Supply team will:

- Finalize training needs assessment (TNA)
- Review The National Occupational Map in the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI)
- Continue assistance with registering a PDAM Training Center certificate
- Develop Asset Management SoW
- Review the needs of the technical and investment aspects of the Regional SPAM distribution pipeline network
- Support RPAM National Secretariat to ensure the implementation of RPAM Roadmap

- Review and Training of MIS RPAM
- Monitor the preparation of RPAM documents in priority PDAMs
- Start preparing SOW for SOP and tools of WQQ
- Finalize PDAM Index baseline data
- Facilitate review of PDAM performance assessment indicators and integrate with PDAM Index

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

The life of project target for Objective 2b sanitation is one million people gaining access to safely managed sanitation. This is to support the Government of Indonesia to achieve its RPJMN 2020-2024 target and to achieve 90% access to basic sanitation, including 15% safely managed, and to anticipate SDGs and national targets for 2030 as stated in the Safely Managed Sanitation Roadmap to achieve 30% coverage. To achieve safely managed sanitation, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will promote both onsite and offsite sanitation. To achieve safely managed sanitation through onsite sanitation system, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will promote the LLTT approach in local governments. There are minimum requirements to implement LLTT: institutional, regulation, customer database, and IPLT. Those requirements should be fulfilled by local governments

Activities of USAID IUWASH Tangguh during this quarter still focused on preparation for rolling out the facilitation in local governments, since most local governments are still undertaking the RKT development and approval process. The USAID IUWASH Tangguh Sanitation team has supported the regional team in the RKT process and carried out internal capacity building of the regional team especially in proficiency of sanitation index, IPLT assessment, and institutional condition. At national level, the sanitation team discussed with Directorate Sanitation and Bappenas regarding the PY2 workplan. With Directorate Sanitation, USAID IUWASH Tangguh discussed SOW of grand design of wastewater operator capacity building, MIS LLTT, and LLTT pocketbook. With Bappenas, the team discussed the safely managed sanitation distribution in local government, where some provinces have no target for each local government.

3.3.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

Exhibit 16. Progress of Works with Objective 2b Key Partners	
Partner	Progress Made
BAPPENAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on PY2 workplan • Discussion on SMS target for local governments
Ministry of Public Works and Housing Directorate of Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on scope of work of grand design of wastewater operator capacity building • Discussion on LLTT MIS development • Discussion on PY2 workplan
FORKALIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating of FORKALIM on potential collaboration with USAID IUWASH Tangguh • Confirming the technical support from USAID IUWASH Tangguh

3.3.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

Objective 2b collaborated with Objective 1 in sanitation governance review, development of collaboration options between PDAM Makassar and BLUD PALD Makassar in Makassar wastewater management, and Sandex/Godex baseline facilitation in local governments. With Objective 3, the sanitation team discussed about sanitation resilience concept, and with Objective 4 in a joint facilitation of sanitation index in several local governments.

3.3.3. PROGRESS BY TASK

Outcome 2.1. Capacity of professionalized WASH and WRM workforce increased

Task 2.1.1. Apply workforce development framework to support service providers

Preparation of Sanitation Capacity Building Roadmap Development

Continuing the discussions with the Directorate of Sanitation of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing and the Sanitation Engineering Center (BTS), USAID IUWASH Tangguh team prepared the scope of work for consultant recruitment to develop the capacity building strategy in the sanitation sector. The duration of the assignment will be five months to develop capacity building strategy for wastewater management institution, identification of training modules needed, and training management development. The candidate has already been chosen and will start the assignment in January 2023.

Outcome 2.2. Performance of drinking water and sanitation service providers increased

Task 2.2.1. Develop portfolio approaches to improving operational and financial efficiencies

Domestic Wastewater Operator

As reported in the previous QPR, most local governments (17 out of 38) assigned local UPTDs as wastewater operators. Only one local government assigned BLUD, and three local governments assigned BUMD (PDAM/PDPAL), while the other 11 assigned Dinas, and six local governments have no operator yet.

Based on observation of LLTT implementation in local governments, only PDAM Surakarta and Medan have applied regular desludging as planned, while the other local governments with UPTD operator cannot apply LLTT but LLTTT or on-call basis desludging services. UPTD is not ideal for LLTT program, but it is a basic operator for desludging services in local government. The weakness of UPTD is the nature of financial management that does not allow revenue to be retained used for financing the services, so UPTD must rely on budget allocation APBD, which is not flexible to expand the business. PDAM or PDPAL is the best option for LLTT services as they can determine the tariff for their services, hire qualified personnel, engage with private company for business expansion, and collect monthly fees from customers through water bill. PDAM is the best option but not all PDAMs are interested in doing wastewater business, especially managing a sewerage system as it influences their financial balance sheet due to high depreciation cost. Permendagri No 87/2022 that encourages PDAM with more than 50% coverage to manage wastewater will convince local government and PDAM to identify opportunities in the wastewater business.



Another option is BLUD which is less favorable than PDAM but better than UPTD. BLUD has flexibility in retaining and using the revenue for service provision, able to hire personnel, and determine the tariff for their services. The advantage of BLUD is in terms of financial organization, it is still eligible to receive APBD allocation for operational and maintenance, and can collect, retain, and spend the revenue

for continuing service provision. BLUD is a transformation of UPTD that already applied the certain financial management (PPK BLUD), so there is no BLUD formation without prior UPTD existence.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh promotes improvement of wastewater management such as to facilitate local government without an operator to establish a basic operator UPTD, or to promote BLUD for established UPTDs, and to promote integration of wastewater with water services by PDAMs where possible. In this period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh promoted PDAM to manage wastewater in Makassar and Malang by providing information of wastewater services, particularly the LLTT program that attracted PDAMs in increasing their revenue. Promotion of BLUD began in Depok and Sidoarjo by convincing the Bappeda official to see the readiness criteria. The Sidoarjo official visited BLUD Bekasi in mid-December 2022 to learn how to form BLUD. Formation of UPTD has been initiated in Maros through collaboration with Balai Prasarana Permukiman Wilayah (BPPW) PUPR.

Promoting PDAM as Domestic Wastewater Operator

DG Bangda MOHA just released the Ministerial Decree No 87/2022 on Acceleration of Sustainable Sanitation Services 2022-2024, which is stated in its annex that one of the strategies for accelerating the sanitation services is to empower healthy PDAMs with coverage more than 50% to manage wastewater services. This is in line with USAID IUWASH Tangguh target to facilitate integration of wastewater into PDAM in five local governments: Surakarta, Medan, Makassar, Kota Malang, and Surabaya.

PDAM-BLUD PALD Joint Management in Makassar

During this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh team has facilitated Kota Makassar by proposing alternatives of work division between PDAM and BLUD PALD Kota Makassar. Based on discussion with Walikota, Dinas PUPR, PDAM, and project management of IPAL Losari, Kota Makassar will be managing the sewerage system that is scheduled to be completed in 2023 to serve about 14,000 households in four *kecamatan*, while the other 11 *kecamatan* will still rely on LLTT program that is currently managed by BLUD PALD Makassar.

Walikota Makassar, Bapak Danny Pomanto, has decided to assign PDAM to manage the sewerage system, while the treatment unit (IPAL Losari) will be managed by BLUD PALD. USAID IUWASH Tangguh team tried to convince BLUD and Dinas PUPR to consider the decision of the Walikota not to separate the management of sewerage and the IPAL due to their interrelatedness and both need certain competency. If the decision is final, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will support Dinas PUPR in

identification of personnel competency both in PDAM and BLUD, budget allocation for operational and maintenance of IPAL and sewerage system, and facilitating development of communication protocol between PDAM and BLUD.

PDAM-UPTD PALD Joint Management in Kota Malang

USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to facilitate the integration of wastewater and water management by PDAM Tugu Tirta in Kota Malang. Previously, UPTD PALD Kota Malang was a single operator for wastewater management serving desludging services for individual septic tanks and communal sanitation systems as well as managing the septage treatment plant in Supit Urang. UPTD Kota Malang has limitations in implementing the LLTT program as they cannot bill ~~apply~~ monthly payments for the customers, so they only apply irregular desludging services (LLTTT) or on-call basis, applying onetime payment at the time-of-service delivery. PDAM on the other hand has potential water customers who can directly register as LLTT customers with additional payment on top of water billing.

The first step of PDAM Malang to enter the wastewater business was to revise the legal formation of PDAM by adding the wastewater into their business area. The Perda was signed by the mayor in 2021. During this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated Kota Malang:



- In harmonizing the collaboration of PDAM and UPTD PALD in wastewater management that support PDAM in LLTT implementation, and UPTD to be more focus on operational and maintenance of existing IPLT and managing irregular or on-call basis desludging services (LLTTT)
- In facilitating the development of mayor decree on LLTT (Perwali)
- In preparation of tariff setting
- In support of septic tank survey by PDAM

Promoting Improvement of Financial Efficiency of Potential UPTD to become BLUD

Throughout the project, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will facilitate the promotion of three UPTD to become BLUD to improve their performance in safely managed sanitation services. The significant difference between UPTD and BLUD is in terms of revenue that should be transferred to local government account by UPTD directly; it is not allowed to use the revenue for operational and maintenance directly by UPTD. UPTD should propose the operational and maintenance cost through the Dinas annually; there is a small fund as petty cash for small maintenance, but it cannot cover maintenance costs such as cleaning and desludging the accumulated sludge in the treatment unit. BLUD is more flexible in terms of financial management as it can retain the revenue for financing operation, maintenance, and provides the services of septic tank desludging. More than that, BLUDs are still eligible to get financial support from local budget. Thus, BLUD status is more promising for wastewater operators to improve their services.

BLUD Formation in Gresik

During this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh provided support to UPTD PALD Gresik in fulfilling requirements for BLUD establishment, as continuation of outstanding activities upon completion of IUWASH PLUS. Three regulations have been signed by Bupati Gresik; Governance of BLUD UPT PLCD, SPM of BLUD UPT PLCD, and Renstra of BLUD UPT PLCD Gresik.

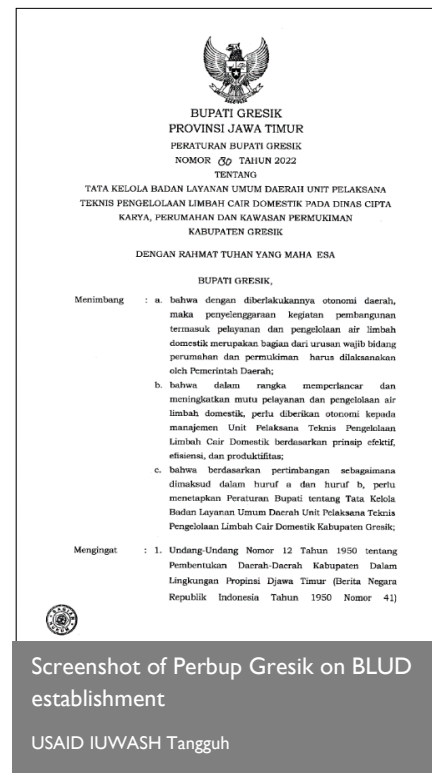
BLUD Preparation in Depok

USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported Depok in the ongoing process of BLUD formation funded by local budget APBD. Bappeda Depok hired a consultant to prepare the technical requirements of BLUD. The technical aspect is only one of three requirements for BLUD formation. The process of BLUD formation in Depok will continue with the preparation of other requirements such as substantive and administrative aspects. The substantive aspect should be described in a document that shows functionality of the UPTD, and the administrative aspect should be described in four documents: governance pattern, strategic plan, minimum service standard, and financial report.

Bappeda Depok realized that the process of BLUD formation will take more time, while the sanitation services cannot wait on the establishment of BLUD. Bappeda is expecting support from USAID IUWASH Tangguh to focus first on strengthening the UPTD in terms of human resources, operations, and fecal sludge services. Later, USAID IUWASH Tangguh can facilitate the preparation of other documents to fulfill the BLUD requirements such as substantive and administrative requirements.

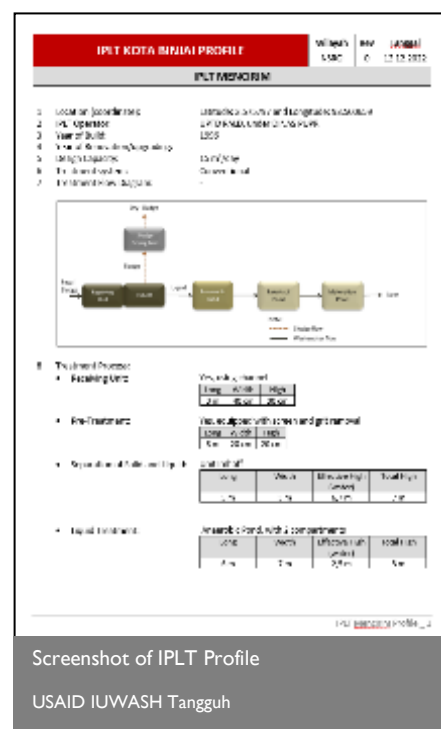
IPLT Assessment

In this quarter, the sanitation team distributed the IPLT checklist (developed in PY1) for assessments in 31 LGs. The data collected in the assessment will be transformed into IPLT profile sheets and an IPLT assessment report. The IPLT profile sheet only describes the basic information of the IPLT that can be updated for any changes. The IPLT assessment report will be more detailed on operational status and capacity of IPLT usage, including status of every treatment unit. The IPLT assessment in PY2 is the baseline assessment of the IPLT condition. Based on the assessment, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will analyze the data and provide recommendations for improvement or to plan new construction of IPLT, if necessary, to reach the target of safely managed sanitation in local government. Furthermore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will provide a budget estimate for IPLT improvement and new unit in order to advocate for funding sources beyond the LG.



Screenshot of Perbup Gresik on BLUD establishment

USAID IUWASH Tangguh



Screenshot of IPLT Profile

USAID IUWASH Tangguh

During this period, 11 IPLT have been assessed using the IPLT assessment checklist; eight of them already have a profile, and two of them already have IPLT assessment report. Progress of the IPLT assessment can be seen in Exhibit 17.

Exhibit 17. Progress of IPLT Assessment

Region	Number of IPLT	Status of IPLT Assessment		
		IPLT Checklist	IPLT Profile	IPLT Assessment Report
NSRO	5	4	3	1
WJDB	7	2	1	1
CJRO	8	0	0	0
EJRO	7	0	0	0
SSRO	6	5	4	0
Total	33	11	8	2

In addition to preparing IPLT profile sheets and IPLT assessment reports, USAID IUWASH Tangguh is preparing the guideline for IPLT operation assessment. This guideline is a request from the Ministry of Public Works, based on an IPLT assessment activity conducted by USAID IUWASH Tangguh. The IPLT checklist will be a supplement to this guide. Currently, the development of the guide is at the outline stage. This guide is also expected to be a guide for the sanitation team in the region when conducting the IPLT assessment.

MIS LLTT: Discussion with Directorate Sanitation PUPR

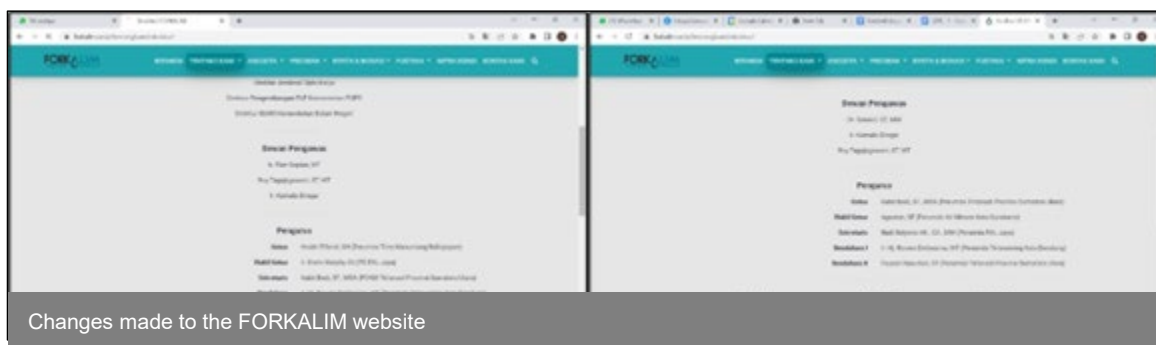
Under USAID IUWASH Plus the team successfully developed an information management system for fecal sludge suction services, later called MIS LLTT, that integrates network computer application technology, geographic information systems and Android, for local governments to carry out safely managed sanitation service activities. MIS LLTT is operated by integrating three applications in real time through a strong internet connection so that the process of fecal sludge service from the suction process in the customer's home, the transportation and disposal journey at the IPLT, and the presence of the desludging officer are all directly displayed on a map. MIS LLTT operates online and has been utilized by PALD institutions in many regions as a tool for managing customer data, compiling service schedules according to time periods, recording the volume of fecal sludge suction and its disposal at fecal sludge processing (IPLT) installations, recording payment receipts for services, monitoring the entire process of service implementation in real time, and to ensure sanitation services are safe. MIS LLTT has been operated by many program partners and local governments and has successfully helped accelerate the implementation of fecal sludge services, both scheduled and unscheduled, and helped achieve the targeted number of people receiving safe sanitation services.



USAID IUWASH Tangguh will promote MIS LLTT to local governments in the implementation of safely managed sanitation service activities. However, because MIS LLTT was developed with an ever-evolving open-source concept (web-based/PHP and Android), including the basic operating systems of network computers and database management (Linux, MySQL) before MIS LLTT was deployed in the USAID IUWASH Tangguh program, it required redevelopment, particularly in its suitability for updated operating systems, including reorganization and addition of new menus as needed. In addition, based on the experience of past programs, the existing MIS LLTT also needs to develop system options that can be operated offline and can be installed on local computers to be operated by PALD institutions that have limited computer facilities and internet networks. The next plan is to develop and pilot the application in 2 (two) locations, Kabupaten Barru and Kota Tangerang. Directorate Sanitation has agreed to the proposed scope of work with additional comments on ownership of the source code and data security.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh Support to FORKALIM

In a follow up series of meetings with FORKALIM to respond to the support request, USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed the scope of work of a consultant to support FORKALIM and process the recruitment. The candidate is contracted to begin her service in early January 2023. The consultant will work at the FORKALIM office to support the secretariate in reviewing and updating the membership of FORKALIM, facilitating the review of twinning program, maintaining the website, and facilitating horizontal learning amongst wastewater operators. In this quarter USAID IUWASH Tangguh also supported FORKALIM in updating FORKALIM’s website, particularly the structure of FORKALIM committee.



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 for PDAM and LG integration and adoption

USAID IUWASH Tangguh Collaboration with UNICEF on Sanitation Resilience

In PY 2 USAID IUWASH Tangguh aims to introduce the climate resilience issue to the sanitation sector stakeholders within each local government. The expected result is the increase in awareness on how climate hazards will impact the sanitation supply chain. This is crucial to ensure the stakeholders willingness to adopt the necessary climate change adaptation approach to the current or future establishment of sanitation services. UNICEF’s previous studies of Climate Resilient Urban Sanitation in Four Cities in Indonesia opened the pathway to introduce the relevant climate change adaptation approaches in sanitation.

As reported before, UNICEF has agreed to work with USAID IUWASH Tangguh on conducting a climate resilience framework field test. However, due to Bappenas' request to fine tune the product before the framework's dissemination event, the execution of the field test series will need to be postponed. The consequences of it will be the change in plan of its pilot location and time frame. Initially, the proposed municipalities are distributed as three cities within USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted areas and one city of UNICEF assisted area and field test expected between November 2022 and January 2023. Currently the distribution is shifted to each two cities within each UNICEF and USAID IUWASH Tangguh assisted area with the soonest plan to conduct the field test in February 2023. UNICEF and USAID IUWASH Tangguh are scheduled to meet with Bappenas representatives to further discuss the climate resilience sanitation collaboration. While UNICEF presents the final version of climate resilience framework, USAID IUWASH Tangguh may concentrate on initiating the Sanitation System Vulnerability Assessment (SSVA) which focuses on formulating the interventions on operational level planning.

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 Data Input

The Sanitation index (Sandex) is a tool for measuring the performance of sanitation management in local government, and used as a planning and advocacy tool of the sanitation program to decision makers in local government. There are five groups of indicators applied in the index: institutional, regulation, financial, sanitation coverage, and operational. Sandex will be updated every year to monitor the progress of each indicator, to be considered by USAID IUWASH Tangguh and LG in development of the workplan for the next period. During this period, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated local governments' stakeholders in baseline data input for the Sandex. 14 out of 38 LGs have completed the baseline data input: 5 LGs have in NSRO, 2 LGs in WJDB, 3 LGs in CJRO, 2 LGs in EJRO and 2 LGs in SSEI. Sandex score for 11 LGs were less than 50, while three LGs got score more than 50 those are: Salatiga, Medan, and Surakarta. A summary of Sandex baseline for 14 LGs can be seen in exhibit 18, and the details in Annex 1.

Exhibit 18. Summary of Sandex Baseline

No	Kota/ Kabupaten	Year	SAN Index	Institution	Regulation	Financial	Sanitation Coverage & Climate Resilience	Operational
				Sub Total (25)	Sub Total (16)	Sub Total (30)	Sub Total (16)	Sub Total (29)
I NORT SUMATRA								
1	Kota Medan	Baseline	73.5	21.0	10.0	12.0	6.5	24.0
2	Kota Binjai	Baseline	26.3	9.8	4.0	1.0	6.5	5.0
3	Kota P. siantar	Baseline	39.3	15.8	4.0	5.0	5.5	9.0
4	Kab. Deli Serdang	Baseline	47.3	11.8	5.0	8.0	4.5	18.0

Exhibit 18. Summary of Sandex Baseline

No	Kota/ Kabupaten	Year	SAN Index	Institution	Regulation	Financial	Sanitation Coverage & Climate Resilience	Operationa l
				Sub Total (25)	Sub Total (16)	Sub Total (30)	Sub Total (16)	Sub Total (29)
5	Kab. Simalungun	Baseline	19.4	11.4	0.0	1.0	3.0	4.0
II WEST JAVA/DKI/BANTEN								
6	Kota Tangerang	Baseline	46.9	13.4	4.0	7.0	7.5	15.0
7	Kabupaten Bogor	Baseline	41.3	12.8	5.0	7.0	6.5	10.0
III CENTRAL JAVA								
8	Kota Temanggung	Baseline	39.8	9.8	3.0	3.0	5.0	19.0
9	Kota Salatiga	Baseline	59.3	12.8	8.0	7.0	7.5	24.0
10	Kota Surakarta	Baseline	78.0	21.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	25.0
IV EAST JAVA								
11	Kab Kupang	Baseline	12.9	3.4	0.0	1.0	4.5	4.0
12	Kab TTS	Baseline	11.4	5.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.0
V SOUTH SULAWESI & EASTERN INDONESIA								
13	Kota Jayapura	Baseline	32.3	7.8	6.0	6.0	3.5	9.0
14	Kab Jayapura	Baseline	31.3	10.8	10.0	4.0	2.5	4.0

Remarks from Sandex baseline facilitation:

- Indicators such as GESI and climate resilience scores for most of LGS were zero, meaning that there are no documents or programs regarding gender equality, social inclusion, and sanitation resilience in any local governments. USAID IUWASH Tangguh has introduced the GESI and resilience concept to stakeholders and will continue to make sure that the topic related to GESI and resilience will be addressed in USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitation.
- Several local governments were facing difficulty in filling the score of coverage of SMS (sub-indicator 4.1), since there is no target for safely managed sanitation yet such as North Sumatra, Central Java, Kalbar, Banten, NTT, and Papua. For those without SMS target for city/district, they should use the provincial or national target. USAID IUWASH Tangguh has coordinated with Bappenas to raise the issues and will collaborate with PPSP in facilitating provincial governments in setting the target for SMS.
- There was a different understanding of stakeholders in some local governments regarding safely managed sanitation definition, as some still confuse safely managed and improved sanitation. USAID IUWASH Tangguh introduced safely managed sanitation as the supply chain from containment, transport, and treatment.

Safely Managed Sanitation Baseline and SFD

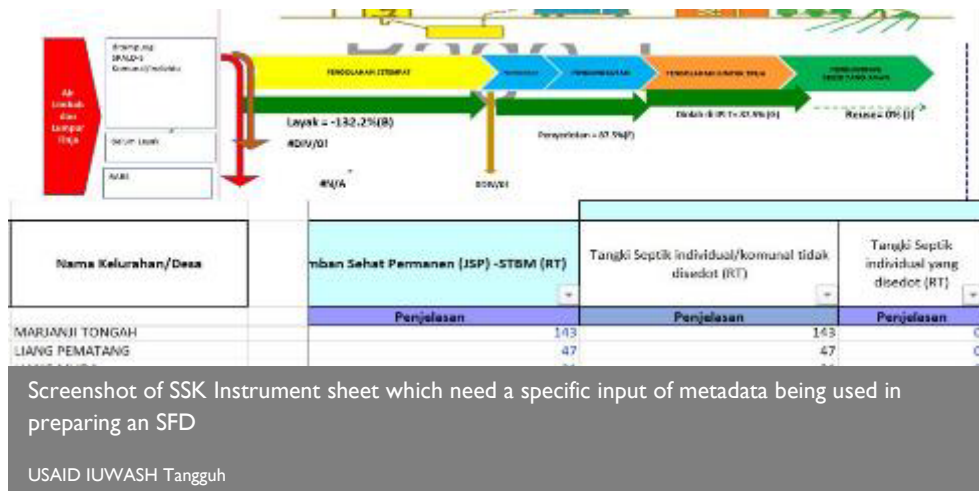
The utilization of SFD in Sandex data collection has been consulted with Bappenas, particularly on the subject to define baseline number of safely managed sanitation coverage and how will it be when compared to the target set for a specific municipality. USAID IUWASH Tangguh presented findings from Sandex baseline facilitation that was carried out in five LGs: Temanggung, Pematangsiantar, Surakarta, Deli Serdang, and Tangerang Selatan. Most stakeholders in the five cities/districts have faced difficulties to fill the indicator 4.1 about achievement vs target of SMS because of absence of target, inaccurate data, and significant difference with SSK based data. As the immediate result of the consultation, Bappenas assigned USAID IUWASH Tangguh to coordinate with Program Management Unit (PMU) of *Percepatan Pembangunan Sanitasi Permukiman* (PPSP).

Exhibit 19. Metadata to Establish Indicator 4.1 related to safely managed sanitation in five districts/cities

Observed Variable	Temanggung District	Pematang Siantar City	Surakarta City	Deli Sedang Distric	South Tangerang City
Current realization of SMS (Municipality Data)	67.64 %	4.99 %	61.37 %	0.99 %	2.8 %
SMS target to achieved	23.71 %	Not available	Not available	Not available	5 %
Ratio of SMS realization compared to SMS target	Approximately 3:1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Approximately 1:1
Remarks	As shown at the provincial level MIS platform	Municipality level target has not been established	Referring to the updated draft of citywide sanitation strategy (SSK) document	Referring to the updated draft of citywide sanitation strategy (SSK) document	Referring to the updated draft of citywide sanitation strategy (SSK) document
Current realization of SMS (SUSENAS Data without RSE – Ratio Sampling Error)	2.99 %	7.22 %	32.56 %	3.45%	16.54%

SFD

In principle, Gol has adopted a similar approach with SFD by embracing the concept of sanitation supply chain. USAID IUWASH Tangguh has identify this feature of SSK Instrument to ensure that the current implemented approach to measure safely managed sanitation numbers may co-exist and complete each other. Since SSK Instrument will require village level depth data that can provide accurate illustration on the percentage of septic tanks that are desludged in a certain period, the domestic wastewater operator will hold the crucial role on providing the necessary information. Hence, in a typical municipality assisted by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, this requirement will not be an issue. However, in other municipalities without a domestic wastewater operator and treatment facility, such data which is crucial to the measurement, is nowhere to be found.



Screenshot of SSK Instrument sheet which need a specific input of metadata being used in preparing an SFD

USAID IUWASH Tangguh

Discussion with PMU PPSP resulted in several acknowledgement related to the importance of the safely managed sanitation measurement and how SFD and SSK instrument is comparable and may complete each other. It opens the pathway to intervene with the growing development in the municipalities assisted by USAID IUWASH Tangguh which has finalized or on its way to update their SSK documents. In the wake of the recent development the publication of Permendagri No 87 Th 2022 and Safely Managed Sanitation Roadmap, establishing the proven method to measure the safely managed sanitation achievement is more than relevant. In the near future USAID IUWASH Tangguh will facilitate the effort to engage with the provincial stakeholders and the municipality to test out the method of establishing safely managed sanitation target and how best to measure the progress. PMU PPSP, on behalf of Bappenas, has agreed to consider Central Java Province as the pilot location, as the municipalities within the region have finalized their updated SSK document and will need to coordinate with provincial stakeholders to review the quality of it.

3.3.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

Next quarter the Sanitation (2b) team will:

- Discuss with Bappenas on scope of work of Sanitation Governance review
- Meet with PPSP on safely managed sanitation setting for local government
- Discuss with Directorate Sanitation on LLTT Pocket Book review
- Meet with FORKALIM on annual workplan
- Pilot the sanitation resilience in four LGs with UNICEF
- Develop the roadmap of wastewater operator capacity building
- Continue to support regional offices on on sandex baseline data input at local governments
- Continue to support local government on IPLT assessment
- Continue to support Kota Makassar on capacity building PDAM and BLUD PALD Makassar on business plan development on wastewater business
- Support EJRO team on BLUD preparation in Sidoarjo and BLUD establishment in Gresik

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

In the reporting period, Objective 3 efforts centered on preparation of the vulnerability assessment (VA) and engagement of stakeholders while ensuring integration with other Objectives both at national and regional levels. The vulnerability assessment concept and framework are aligned with the government guidelines on climate change adaptation as mainly prescribed in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry’s (KLHK) regulations no. 33/2016 on Climate Change Adaptation Action and no. 7/2018 on Climate Vulnerability, Risk, and Impact Assessment.

The Objective 3 team broadened stakeholder engagement by reaching out to other directorates at the KLHK that include Directorate of Catchment Area Planning and Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation. The two directorates are strategic in terms of their roles in catchment area management and climate change adaptation’s efforts respectively. The team also reached out to the meteorological agency BMKG so as to obtain and/or develop climate projection data required for the vulnerability assessment, its use for building awareness of stakeholders, and its potential for capacity building programming.

Integration with other Objectives remained the focus of Objective 3 either through joint planning or joint activities. This included discussion and programming on identification of potential funding for WRM/climate change adaptation with Objective 1, joint programming of the VA and the water safety plan RPAM with Objective 2a, providing input on climate resilient sanitation with Objective 2b, and hotspot selection with Objective 4.

On potential collaboration with USAID SEGAR, Objective 3 with the West Kalimantan Regional Team have exchanged ideas with the USAID SEGAR Team to articulate the type of activities for collaboration. This includes integrating WRM/climate change adaptation elements into SEGAR’s work in their villages on the ground, improving local planning by addressing results of VA in the local government planning and spatial planning, and selecting practical activities that contribute to climate change adaptation and catchment area conservation.

3.4.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

The Objective 3 team continued to build partnerships with national stakeholders, particularly the Directorate of Catchment Area Planning, KLHK and the meteorological agency BMKG. In addition, the team took part in a number of events organized by NUWSP (National Urban Water Supply Project), Badan Geologi, Bandung Institute of Technology, and the Coca-Cola Foundation Indonesia. Moving forward, the team sees that there may be potential collaboration with them that the team will explore further in the next quarter.

Exhibit 20. Progress of Works with Objective 3 Key Partners

Partner	Progress Made
National Development Planning Agency (<i>Bappenas</i>)	Objective 3 had discussions with the Directorate of Housing and Settlements on WRM framework, planning, and progress.
Ministry of Public Works and Housing (<i>PUPR</i>)	Objective 3 participated in discussions with the Head of Sub-Directorate of Technical Planning sharing that the plan for vulnerability assessments will be implemented in conjunction with RPAM
Ministry of Public Works and Housing (<i>PUPR</i>)	Objective 3 shared the plan for the vulnerability assessment with the Directorate of Ground Water and Raw Water on water resources development.

Exhibit 20. Progress of Works with Objective 3 Key Partners

Partner	Progress Made
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	Discussion with the Directorate of Inland and Mangrove Rehabilitation, Directorate General Watershed and Protected Forest on the vulnerability assessment and potential collaboration on spring protection program.
Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK)	Introduction of USAID IUWASH Tangguh and discussion with the Directorate of Climate Change Adaptation. Note: potential collaboration may include development of VA's parameter and indicator and its use in the VA
Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemdagri)	Plan for the Directorate of Disaster Mitigation's participation in USAID IUWASH Tangguh events
Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendes)	Discussions with the Directorate of Development of Socio-cultural and Village on development of the Ministry's regulation on climate village program

3.4.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

The Objective 3 team discussed with Objective 1 on potential funding referring to the document prepared by Bappenas titled Climate Resilience Funding. The document provides an overview of potential funding that may be derived from domestic sources, foreign sources, and international cooperation agencies. The information therein is being used to develop a framework for WRM funding. The team noted that there are specific requirements in each type of funding source, e.g., the GCF (Green Climate Fund) may be accessed for climate mitigation and/or adaptation. Hence, the team will refer to these requirements as projects are being identified and developed.

Water supply Objective 3 and Objective 2a teams developed a plan that the VA will be implemented in conjunction with the water safety plan, RPAM. In parallel, WRM and Urban Water Specialists in the regions consulted this approach so that the water utility PDAM and other related stakeholders are aware and have the same understanding. This is also to show that each Objective does not work in silo.

The Objective 3 team discussed with the Objective 2b team that the climate aspect will be addressed in the sanitation 2b programming. While Objective 2b is working with UNICEF on resilience sanitation, Objective 3 envisions that the climate projection data will be needed and integrated in the programming. The Objective 3 team is exploring whether BMKG may develop a relatively more down-scaled data as sanitation facilities are relatively concentrated in a few areas in a city/district. Objective 3 will follow the development of the work with UNICEF and provide inputs, particularly for the pilot location of implementation of the resilience sanitation.

During the quarter Objective 3 worked with Objective 4 focusing on integrating the SBC framework into the resilient WRM framework. Both teams have identified that a participatory approach may include an opportunity of representation of community to part of the Objective 3 programming. For this, the village development agency and women empowerment agency of respective local government will be engaged during the VA. Hence, the interest of leaving no one behind is integrated since the early stage of Objective 3 programming. In addition, Objective 3 worked with Objective 4 on identification and selection of hotspots. The challenging issue is that hotspots for WRM may not be identified until the VA is completed, e.g., results of VA show which

village/community locations are vulnerable to climate changes. As such, selection of the WRM hotspot will need to wait until the initial VA is developed.

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 the quarter, the Objective 3 team held discussions with the Directorate of Inland Water and Mangrove Rehabilitation and two other directorates in the Directorate General (DG) of Catchment Area to align the Objective 3 work plan with theirs. Spring protection will be the main collaboration where USAID IUWASH Tangguh programming will complement what has been planned by the directorate. In addition, the Objective 3 team also had a discussion with the Directorate of Catchment Area Planning, KLHK primarily on the VA. The directorate is interested in taking part in the VA either by providing input on the SoW, taking part in workshops, or sharing data.

At the regional level, the Objective 3 team consulted with WRM stakeholders mainly to follow up on the RKT where more technical discussions are needed to shape up and align the Objective 3 programming. The stakeholders are interested in programming and USAID IUWASH Tangguh learned that there are certain stakeholders with ambitious aspiration, e.g. the Head of Bappeda North Sumatra who aspires that rivers in the province are clean like those in developed countries. Another instance is in Pasuruan City where several local government officials understand that capacity of certain wells has dropped, yet their planning is not responding to the situation. They are hoping that USAID IUWASH Tangguh will support them address the issue and come up with a more comprehensive plan moving forward.

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

Objective 3 worked on preparation of the VA. As such, the team drafted a SoW of VA for Mebidang (North Sumatra), Kapuas (West Kalimantan), Wososuka (Central Java), Pasuruan (East Java), and Mamminasata (South Sulawesi). At the same time, the team conducted assessments in those locations and consulted the results with PDAM and WRM stakeholders mainly to get common understanding of the VA, agreement on location of their system for the VA, identification of data needed for the VA that may already exist, and their respective roles during the VA process.

Toward the end of the quarter, the VA for Mebidang (North Sumatra) had a pre-bid meeting in late December 2022. USAID IUWASH Tangguh expects that the proposals from bidders may be



Water level at Gajah Mungkur dam has dropped during the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team survey on October 26, 2022. The Wososuka regionalization water supply project will use the dam as their raw water source.

USAID IUWASH TANGGUH

received by mid-January 2023. Among the potential bidders, most are local universities. Based on assessment of North Sumatra's regional team, certain universities to be invited for the pre-bid meeting have knowledge in climate change and/or water resources issues.

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

In the quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh participated in a workshop on water resources protection held by Coca-Cola Foundation Indonesia (CCFI). While USAID IUWASH Tangguh shared lessons from IUWASH PLUS on VA and spring protection through infiltration wells, the team also explored CCFI's plan on their upcoming program. The team learned that CCFI may have a similar program, yet the locations and types of the initiative need to be confirmed.

The private sector has been identified by Gol in Bappenas' Climate Resilience document as potential sources of funding in terms of climate resilience. As the government recognizes this potential, USAID IUWASH Tangguh is also exploring this opportunity. For instance, Objective 3 works will include Welang and Rejoso sub-catchment areas where there are several private corporations working in the catchment area. The team have identified that one thing that USAID IUWASH Tangguh needs to do is support the revitalization of the CSR forum in the area so that they will be more responsive to the expectation of the local government and more importantly they take part in the catchment area conservation.



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

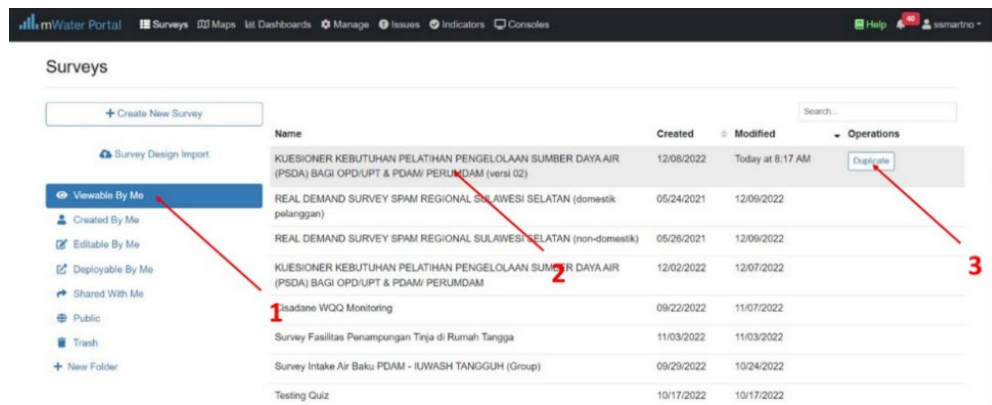
While implementation of catchment area protection will mainly follow the recommendation of VA results, Objective 3 has identified that certain initiatives may be supported, e.g., Directorate of Inland Water and Mangrove Rehabilitation, KLHK's plan to do spring protection in 2023. USAID IUWASH Tangguh may strengthen their plan and implementation by supplementing community engagement in the process. The Objective 3 team will discuss with the directorate to agree on the locations and/or our technical support to strengthen and/or scale up their initiative.

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

During the quarter, the Objective 3 team worked with the National Coordinator for WASH/WRM Training and Capacity Building to identify knowledge needed by stakeholders on WRM broadly, develop the training needs assessment (TNA) questionnaire, and also develop the platform for data collection utilizing the mWater platform. The questionnaire and mWater platform are currently being finalized and planned to be ready and used in the next quarter.

Based on discussion with regional teams, the target participants of the training will mainly include PDAM, BBWS, BP DAS, related provincial and district/city units, forums, as well as selected NGOs. USAID IUWASH Tangguh is also identifying local universities that may be involved in the training programs either as potential resources of knowledge or beneficiaries.

Exhibit 21. The Use of mWater during development of Training Needs Assessment (TNA) Questionnaire



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

Through a series of consultations in WRM stakeholders' consultation in North Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Central Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi, Objective 3 has identified and started engagement of key WRM stakeholders. They include mainly provincial Bappeda and Water Resources Agency and technical units of Ministries of Environment and Forestry KLHK and Public Works and Housing PUPR. While the stakeholder engagement is still in its initial phase, they have already shown interest in the multi-stakeholder approach. For instance, North Sumatra's Bappeda is eager to exercise their role as the head of Tim Koordinasi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Air (Head of Water Resources Management Coordination Team) in line with Objective 3's plan on the VA.

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

In the quarter, Objective 3 worked with Objective 4 to ensure that gender equality and social inclusion perspectives are integrated into Objective 3 programming. The intersection of the two Objectives is represented by a participatory approach. While Objective 3 approach has been participatory since the outset, integration of the GESI will strengthen the participation element that will be part of and complement the other three elements: access, control, and benefit.

GESI is also part of consideration while Objective 3 is developing the Training Needs Assessment, e.g. interviewers and respondents should include women participation. On the ground, USAID IUWASH Tangguh encourages women participation in events either as participants or resource persons. For instance, in an FGD in Pasuruan City, the local environment agency was represented by a woman participant who was very active during the discussion.

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

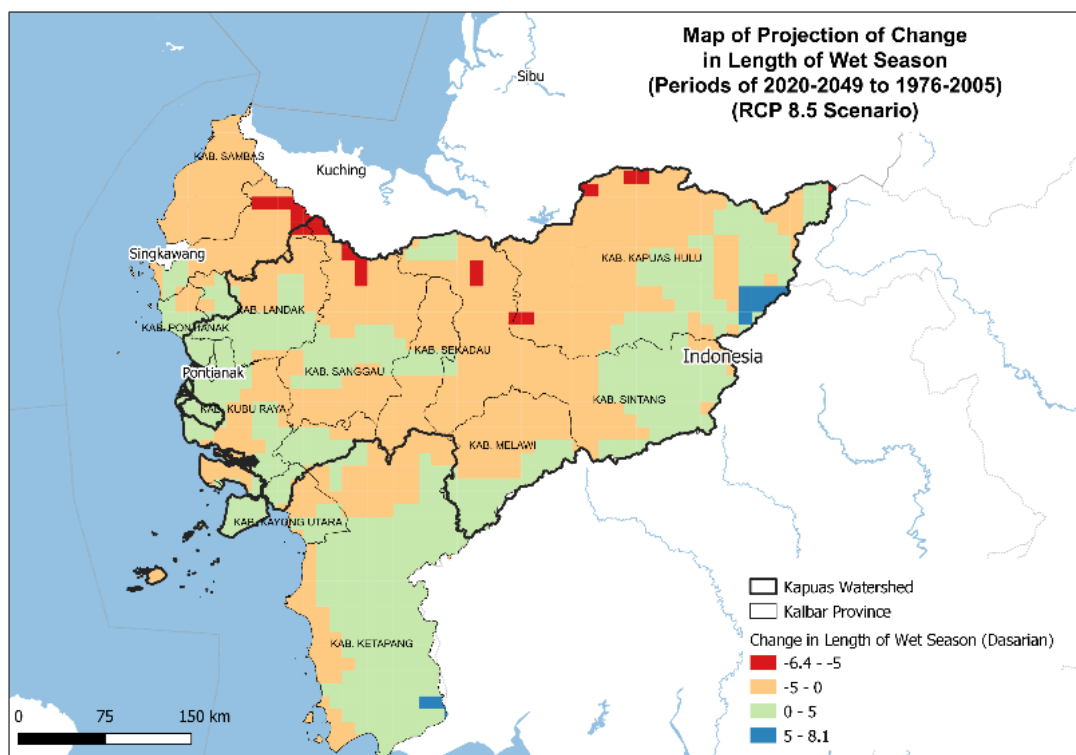
As part of the assessment, the Objective 3 team worked on data collection from various sources and carried out field observation so as to understand actual conditions on the ground while verifying the secondary data in our hands. The team also consulted with related stakeholders regarding the data and findings from the field. For instance, the Central Java team consulted with Regional Housing Infrastructure Unit (*Balai Prasarana Permukiman Wilayah-BPPW*) that the water level of Gajah Mungkur dam has dropped significantly. If this situation persists, this may indicate that sustainability of the water resource is in serious threat.

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

The Objective 3 team had initial discussion with the Meteorological, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), particularly the *Pusat Informasi Perubahan Iklim* (Center for Climate Change Information) to explore availability of climate projections that will be needed as part of development of vulnerability assessment. The Center may provide the data, e.g. through downscaling of the climate projection to suit the needs. USAID IUWASH Tangguh is identifying the proper resolution of the data as the sizes of the catchment areas vary substantially, e.g., Kapuas watershed in West Kalimantan is more than 10 million square hectares, while Sei Bingei watershed in North Sumatra is around 42 thousand square hectares. The team is in consultation with the Center on development of the climate projections that the team plans to have them ready in the next quarter.

Exhibit 22. Change in length of wet season for West Kalimantan Province for 2020-2049 projection to 1976-2005 baseline data



During the discussion with the Center for Climate Change Information, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also learned that the Center has a set of materials for socialization on weather, climate, and climate projection. They may share the materials and be interested if USAID IUWASH Tangguh engages them in training and capacity building programs broadly, especially at the subnational level that can improve climate literacy of local government and other stakeholders.

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

The Objective 3 team in the regions have started identifying issues relating to sustainability of raw water used by the water utility PDAM. The team learned that there are cases where capacity of the PDAM's raw water capacity had dropped, e.g., capacity of one of the deep wells used by PDAM Pasuruan City has dropped from 40 lps to 5 lps, making the PDAM incapable of meeting the growing demand in the city. The team is identifying and collecting data of similar situation in other PDAMs.

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

Engagement of community to take roles in water quality and quantity monitoring will refer to the selection of hotspot locations. The team has obtained the latest PODES data that is used to identify and delineate villages in the catchment. This data will later be overlaid with initial results of the VA to identify potential locations for WRM hotspots, e.g., villages located in the upstream of catchment area. In parallel, the regional team has been in consultation with related local government agencies so that they are informed of our programming and at the same time the team learns additional information that refine the hotspot selection.

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 terms of national policy on climate change adaptation and climate resilience, Objective 3 identified and learned prevailing regulations and guidelines issued by KLHK and Bappenas. Specifically, the team learned that development of climate change adaptation action and VA should refer to KLHK's regulations no. 33/2016 and no. 7/2018 respectively. The two regulations provide guidelines on the scope and the scale that VA should be. The team also learned that as part of operationalization of the National Priority no. 6 of the National Medium-Term Development Plan RPJMN, Bappenas has developed a set of guiding references on climate resilience with water being one of the priorities, and non-state actors may take proactive roles more broadly. The document also includes an overview of what type of funding sources may be leveraged to build climate resilience.

In the provinces, districts, and cities, the regional team is identifying policy and regulations related to WRM and climate change. For instance, permits of use of surface water should go through certain local government agencies, such as the energy and mineral resources agency and water resources agency. Understanding of the local regulations is important, particularly as part of water resources conservation efforts.

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

Through desk review and data in our hands, the Objective 3 team has identified that the catchment areas in the five provinces (Mebidang, Kapuas, Wosusoka, Brantas, and Mamminasata) show the interconnecting nature of upstream-downstream may be broader than USAID IUWASH Tangguh locations. For instance, while USAID IUWASH Tangguh is working in Sei Bingei catchment area in North Sumatra, the administrative locations in the catchment area include Langkat that is not USAID IUWASH Tangguh location. This may be challenging despite the importance of conserving the catchment area upstream in Langkat to ensure sustainable provision of the water resources downstream.

This is also the case in West Kalimantan where USAID IUWASH Tangguh is working with USAID SEGAR. The plan for initial collaboration will include integration of climate aspect into SEGAR's existing village assistance where conservation of the catchment upstream will maintain and/or contribute to better ecosystem service, in this case water provision downstream.

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

The WRM aspects are now already added and integrated into the PDAM Index and GODEX. That way, any WRM plan and budget can now be captured and reported in USAID IUWASH Tangguh's MEL. The two indices have been disseminated in the regions and will be used to track progress. Objective 3 learned that WRM related activities may vary from location to location in terms of type and/or amount of the budget. For instance, the local environment agency of Pasuruan City has planned to construct a few infiltration ponds for 2023, but no details are provided. This is a good start that they are willing to share such information, although the team will need more detailed data moving forward.

3.4.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

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

- Development of vulnerability assessments for Mebidang (North Sumatra), Kapuas (West Kalimantan), Wosusoka (Central Java), Pasuruan (East Java), and Mamminasata (South Sulawesi) through Fixed Price Purchase Order mechanism
- Downscaling of climate projection in collaboration with BMKG
- Strengthening of WRM's multi-stakeholder forums
- Jointly with Objective 1 identification of funding opportunities from private sector and innovative financing, e.g., GCF
- Jointly with Objective 4 identification and selection of the WRM hotspots
- Implementation of Training Needs Assessment and piloting of the training using the mWater app
- Support for local government efforts on climate change adaptation planning and/or climate resilience planning
- Collaboration with KLHK on development of VA parameters and indicators

3.5. OBJECTIVE 4: INCREASED ADOPTION OF BEHAVIORS AND IMPROVED WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP ROLES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO IMPROVEMENTS OF 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 community-based approach and campaign to build awareness and willingness to contribute to WASH access and better WRM. While recognizing the need to ensure equal access and opportunities for women, men and vulnerable groups, USAID IUWASH Tangguh put specific effort to mainstream gender into program implementation and contribute to access to safely managed WASH and better WRM. To mainstream gender and ensure the gender equality and social inclusion USAID IUWASH Tangguh works with women, men, the disabled, elderly and the youth, and promote changes attitudes and behaviors both at household and at the workplace.

The combination of increased adoption of behaviors and GESI mainstreaming is an absolute approach to pursue the improvement of safely managed WASH and WRM for all, and to assure better WASH services that consider an inclusive approach.

3.5.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued its collaboration with MOH, especially for the handwashing with soap (HWWS) campaign, *Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM)* award and the development of USAID IUWASH Tangguh PY2 annual workplan. As part of the support for HWWS national campaign, USAID IUWASH Tangguh was also involved in the discussions with HAKLI (*Himpunan Ahli Kesehatan Lingkungan*). In the meantime, USAID IUWASH Tangguh Objective 4 was actively involved in the regular discussions regarding WASH hosted by Jejaring AMPL.

Exhibit 23. Progress of Works with Objective 4 Key Partners	
Partner	Progress Made
Bappenas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input for annual workplan Discussion to support the implementation of STBM 5 pillars
MoH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Input for annual workplan Collaboration on the HWWS campaign through Global HWWS Day event USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the STBM award as the member of the jury USAID IUWASH Tangguh shared lessons learned of the implementation of STBM in urban for the development of module STBM pillar 4 Development of USAID IUWASH Tangguh PY2 annual work plan
Jejaring AMPL	USAID IUWASH Tangguh was actively involved in the discussion related to WASH
HAKLI	USAID IUWASH Tangguh was actively involved in the discussion related to hand washing with soap national campaign

3.5.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

During this quarter, Objective 4 worked closely with the Objective 2 water and sanitation team to conduct community selection as the pilot location for the implementation of STBM in urban and to increase access to safely managed water and sanitation. The Objective 2 team supported the community selection process by providing data regarding the existing condition of safely managed

water and sanitation in the respective community locations. The Objective 4 team also worked closely with Objective 3 to develop community-based approach and SBC activities that will contribute to better water resources management.

3.5.3. PROGRESS BY TASK



USAID IUWASH Tangguh team Meet the Director of Environmental Health- Ministry of Health, and discussed the collaboration to improve hygiene behavior and accelerate access to safely managed water and sanitation.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted several activities to increase adoption of behaviors that contribute to the improvement of WASH and WRM. During the first quarter of PY2, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to set the foundation to increase the adoption of the behaviors. The activities included a series of discussions with MOH and other STBM partners, as well as conducting community selection, radio talk shows and social media broadcasts.

In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to intensely engage with MOH-Environmental Health Directorate and participated in a series of discussions to develop STBM stunting guidelines, the implementation of STBM in urban, HWWS campaign, STBM award and the

annual workplan. USAID IUWASH Tangguh was also invited by MOH to share the experience of implementing STBM in urban and provide input for the development of STBM pillar 4 led by USAID CCBO.

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

Task 4.1.1. Develop SBC strategies targeted to sustainable sanitation systems

USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to review the findings of previous USAID IUWASH PLUS Formative Research and found that not owning toilets is primarily driven by household economics, the main motivation to build toilets and septic tanks is convenience, and the willingness/reason to connect to PDAM is availability of PDAM distribution pipes. After conducting further confirmation and clarification of the data, USAID IUWASH Tangguh confirmed that most of the data from the previous Formative Research is still relevant to the current situation. As a result, the focus of USAID IUWASH Tangguh's Formative Research will be on collecting information related to social media preferences (Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube), types of social media content, access to safely managed water and sanitation, including regular desludging and willingness to pay. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will also collect data with regards community perception on water resources management.

During this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has focused on hotspot site selection, which will be further discussed in Task 4.1.2 Increase Household Demand for WASH Services. After the community selection process, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will conduct Formative Research and select the specific locations from these communities to gather data.

Last quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh visited NTT and Kabupaten Malang with TDY-er Nga Nguyen and conducted a rapid assessment. The findings of this assessment have been discussed internally and with Nga Nguyen. The key findings include:

- The presence of community activities near a PDAM water source may or may not have an impact on the quantity and quality of the water, therefore it is important to choose community sites based on the delineation process carried out by the Objective 3 team.
- In specific locations where the water source of PDAM is not impacted by community activities, SBC activities will focus on advocacy to PDAM to build protection walls and collaborate with the community to protect the water source.
- The willingness to connect to PDAM services is strongly linked to water quality and the continuous availability of water.
- Communities near springs (PDAM water sources) refuse to connect to PDAM services because they believe that their water source is of the same quality and they do not have to pay any bills.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh intends to conduct further assessments in the communities around PDAM water sources to better understand their perceptions and interests. This will contribute to the development of messaging to promote WRM and willingness to pay for PDAM services. USAID IUWASH Tangguh will also have discussions with the MOH and MOEF to share the findings after collecting more information from multiple locations.

During this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also had a discussion with the USAID Washington SBC team regarding SBC approaches for Water Resources Management. The USAID Washington SBC team shared their concepts, and USAID IUWASH Tangguh will contribute to their refinement. However, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will wait for the results of the watershed delineation conducted by Objective 3 before focusing on field assessments in WRM locations.

Task 4.1.2. Increase Household Demand for WASH Services

Community Engagement

USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted community selection to implement STBM and to better target communities without access to safely managed water and sanitation. USAID IUWASH Tangguh started with a list of the potential community locations and followed up with a FGD with LGs to get approval and endorsement for the community locations. The indicators of the potential location include number of households practicing open defecation, and access to safely managed water and sanitation. Furthermore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will conduct Formative Research and will choose the focus location among the selected community locations.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh's focus regarding community-based approach is to support the implementation of STBM in urban areas, similar to the approach under USAID IUWASH PLUS. While the USAID IUWASH PLUS approach was very intensive in the limited number of the so called "hotspot" locations to reach the project's B40 community target, the approach of USAID IUWASH Tangguh is not limited to specific community locations/" hotspot". USAID IUWASH Tangguh will not define the community locations as hotspots, instead preferably calling them as community interventions because the intervention will reach all the community without access to safely managed water and sanitation in the respective municipalities. Likewise, the campaign to increase awareness of hygiene behavior, access to safely managed water and sanitation and water resources management will not be limited to several communities. Furthermore, the community-based intervention in the previous USAID IUWASH PLUS municipal locations will not consider it as "hotspot" location as they have replicated the "hotspot" approach into more community locations.

During this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the municipalities selected 76 villages as community intervention locations. Started with 76 villages, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will collaborate with the LGs to replicate the community activities at the selected community locations into other locations. Therefore, the number of villages is expected to increase rapidly and will reach the total number of urban villages in the respective municipalities.

Following the community intervention locations, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted program socialization at the selected communities. In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh, in collaboration with Kota Surakarta, conducted program socialization and development of action plan to implement in the selected communities. The government of Kota Surakarta led the process and funded the event.

Global Hand Washing with Soap Celebration



Alifah Lestari shared roles and support from USAID IUWASH Tangguh to continue promoting HWWS, safely managed water and sanitation, and the implementation of STBM.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID IUWASH Tangguh consistently supported the MOH for the national campaign of HWWS. On 17 October 2022, USAID IUWASH Tangguh, in collaboration with MOH and other development partners, conducted the Global Handwashing Day event. While the theme of the national event was “Unite for Clean and Healthy Hands”, MOH embedded the theme with the importance of women’s roles to promote and ensure hand washing with soap behavior.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh supported the event by engaging the *Ketua Tim Penggerak PKK*, also known as the wives of mayor and bupatis of Kota Magelang, Kabupaten Gowa, Kabupaten Barru and Kabupaten Bandung Barat, to share their roles and experiences in promoting HWWS and other

STBM pillars. These PKK leaders also shared the importance of safely managed sanitation to reduce stunting and declared their commitment to continue promoting handwashing with soap, STBM, and safely managed sanitation.

During the event, USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s Chief of Party Alifah Lestari shared support and roles of development partners in achieving targets of handwashing with soap and community-based total sanitation (STBM).

STBM Award



STBM award winner received the STBM Awards from the Deputy Minister of Health, Mr. Dante Saksono Harbuwono, accompanied by the Director General of Disease Prevention Control, Mr. Maxi Rein Rondonuwu.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh

USAID has been recognized by MOH as one of the main trusted partners for the implementation of STBM, therefore USAID IUWASH Tangguh was appointed as the member of the jury for STBM award along with Bappenas, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Health, professional associations, Indonesia Ulema Council (MUI) and other development partners. During the review process, the members of the jury reviewed local government innovations for two categories: (1) accelerating open defecation free (ODF) and (2) increasing ODF into five pillars STBM and safely

managed sanitation. Through this activity, the jury had the opportunity to meet local government, including the mayors and bupatis from across Indonesia. USAID IUWASH Tangguh took the opportunity to share the importance of safely managed water and sanitation.

The winners of 2022 STBM award include Magelang and Depok cities, Kabupaten Barru, Deli Serdang and Takalar, which were selected to obtain assistance from USAID IUWASH Tangguh. Magelang and Depok cities received the award as the best city in accelerating open defecation free for supply category. Deli Serdang district was awarded the best city in accelerating open defecation free for enabling category. Barru and Takalar districts won the STBM sustainable implementation category for innovation to achieve safely managed sanitation. These municipalities, except for Takalar, also received technical assistance from the previous USAID IUWASH PLUS program. Takalar district is a new assisted district of USAID IUWASH Tangguh.

In the meantime, Untung Argono, the Chairperson of Tembang Tidar Forum of Magelang city, a community-based monitoring and evaluation team established by the previous USAID IUWASH PLUS program, was awarded as best leader, along with Elly Farida, the wife of the Depok Mayor, who is also the Chairperson of Forum Kota Depok Sehat (Healthy Depok City Forum). Both Untung Argono and Elly Farida successfully lead their community to continue implementing STBM in urban.

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

The SBC campaign to promote demand and willingness to invest and pay for WASH services is crucial in ensuring access to safe water and sanitation. This quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh is continuing to engage key stakeholders, such as Diskominfo, to raise awareness about WASH. While the team awaits the completion of community site selection to gather data and continue Formative Research, USAID IUWASH Tangguh has been observing the marketing and promotion activities carried out by UPTD PALD and PDAM and has identified areas for improvement in messaging. USAID IUWASH Tangguh plans to use the "being a good neighbor" message, also known as Tetangga Panutan, developed under the USAID IUWASH PLUS program, as the overarching theme for promoting WASH and WRM.

World Toilet Day to Promote Toilet ownership and Safely Managed Sanitation

USAID IUWASH Tangguh took part on the campaign of world toilet day and take advantage to promote safely managed sanitation and furthermore building awareness and wiliness to pay for the service. USAID IUWASH Tangguh broadcasted social media content as part of the SBC campaign to build awareness of hygiene behavior, and safely managed water and sanitation. In this quarter the content that received the highest response was World Toilet Day.



The main message of World Toilet Day 2022 was that safely managed sanitation protects groundwater from human waste pollution. World Toilet Day is part of a global campaign to urge governments to accelerate the achievement of safely managed sanitation (SDG 6.2) and the target will be achieved by 2030. Policymakers are also called upon to fully recognize the connection between sanitation and groundwater in their plans to safeguard the vital water resource.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed various content such as fun facts, infographics, videos, Twibbon, and comic strips. The social media campaign combines the key message of World Toilet Day, “safely managed sanitation protects groundwater from human waste pollution,” with the USAID IUWASH Tangguh key message “*Tetangga Panutan*.” The social media post regarding World Toilet Day ran from November 14, 2022 until November 19, 2022 with a total reach of 4,345 accounts.

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

This quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh continued to assess the potential media channels and influencers to support WASH and WRM SBC activities and to reach a more targeted audience. USAID IUWASH Tangguh started to engage with local influencers and attracted more people to learn and take part in the effort to improve WASH and WRM conditions.

Amplifying the roles of Bunda Sanitasi

USAID IUWASH Tangguh established a collaboration with *Bunda Sanitasi* and continuously propagates the important role *Bunda Sanitasi* plays to change behavior and promote access to safely managed sanitation.

After establishing the collaboration with *Bunda Sanitasi* of Kota Magelang, USAID IUWASH Tangguh started to collaborate with *Ketua Tim Penggerak PKK* Kabupaten Temanggung and the wife of Bupati Kabupaten Temanggung, Ibu Eni Maulani Saragih. She was recently inaugurated as “*Bunda Sanitasi*”. During the workshop to select community locations to implement STBM urban in Kabupaten Temanggung, which is supported by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, Ibu Eni Maulani Saragih stated her commitment to actively promote hygiene behavior and safely managed water and sanitation through her roles as *Bunda Sanitasi* and the head of PKK.

Engaging Media Channels

USAID IUWASH Tangguh started to engage with local media channels in East Java and Central Java. In Salatiga, Central Java, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with Dinas Kesehatan and Diskominfo to promote water, sanitation and hygiene behavior. Both of the Dinas have adopted “*Tetangga Panutan*” as their key message and also redesigned the “*Tetangga Panutan*” infographic and developed a story telling video regarding *Tetangga Panutan* and the 7 priority behaviors. They also broadcasted the materials on their social media accounts.

To increase awareness of hygiene behavior and safely managed water and sanitation, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with LGs and local radios and local TV to hold a talkshow. In Kabupaten Temanggung, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with Diskominsta and Radio eRTE, and the resources persons included representative of USAID IUWASH Tangguh, Diskominsta and Public Works.

In Kota Magelang USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with Diskominsta, Bappeda and radio Magelang FM conducted talks how. Yayasan Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas (YDKK) and Forum

Kembang Tidar and Bappeda were the resources persons. In the meantime, in Kota Surakarta, USAID IUWASH Tangguh collaborated with Bappeda and Ria FM Radio also conducted radio talks show, YDKK and KSM Mojo (community group) were the resources persons.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh also collaborated with LG of Surabaya municipality and JTV, a local TV station that is very famous in In East Java with huge coverage in East Java and surrounding locations. The subject that was discussed during the talk show was the effort of Kota Surabaya to achieve open defecation free to improve community health.

To promote and advocate WASH, USAID IUWASH Tangguh broadcasted social media content through Facebook USAID IUWASH Tangguh reached 2,331, Instagram @airsanitasi reached 9,913 and Twitter @airsanitasi with total impressions 257 (see Annex 2 for more detail contents). Along with the social media broadcast, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also monitored the media coverage for USAID IUWASH Tangguh with total 145 publications (see <https://bit.ly/3Xe4KUu> for detail media coverage) on 74 online news, 28 government websites, 30 Instagram posts by other parties, 5 Facebook posts, 3 radio talkshows, 2 local TV, 1 printed media, 1 tweeter, and 1 YouTube channel.

Exhibit 24. Identified Media Channels and topics for WASH and WRM Issues

Region	Media Channel (Online/Radio/TV/Printed/ Socmed)	Topic of Content
SSRO	20 publications (17 online news and 3 website)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration meeting USAID IUWASH Tangguh with Makassar City • Collaboration meeting USAID IUWASH Tangguh with Maros districts • MoU Papua provincial government with USAID IUWASH Tangguh (collaboration to support safely managed drinking water)
CJRO	64 publications (16 online news, 17 websites, 3 radio, 22 instagram, 1 youtube, 4 facebook, 1 TV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID IUWASH Tangguh Commitment to support Central Java for safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation (annual work plan/RKT meeting) • Hand washing with soap campaign (Bunda Sanitasi) • Collaboration Yayasan Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas (YDKK) with USAID IUWASH Tangguh for safely managed sanitation • Collaboration activity USAID IUWASH Tangguh with Temanggung District for safely managed sanitation (FGD Perbup) • Collaboration event with TPPK for safely managed sanitation promotion • Workshop sandex and godex
NSRO	31 publication (22 online news, 6 website, 1 newspaper, 1 instagram, 1 facebook)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID IUWASH Tangguh Commitment to support North Java for safely managed drinking water and safely managed sanitation (annual work plan/RKT meeting) • Hand washing with soap campaign (Bunda Sanitasi) • FGD government regulation for PALD
EJRO	7 publications (5 online news, 1 website, 1 TV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration USAID IUWASH Tangguh with Malang district • Talkshow USAID IUWASH Tangguh with government Surabaya city
WJDB WK	23 publications (14 online news, 1 website, 7 instagram, 1 twitter)	USAID IUWASH Tangguh commitment to support Pontianak city for safely managed sanitation and safely managed drinking water (collaboration meeting USAID IUWASH Tangguh with Pontianak city)

3.5.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

Next quarter, the Objective 4 activities will focus on:

- Engaging potential media partners and influencers
- Conducting baseline survey for hand washing with soap
- Conducting formative research
- Conducting field assessment at WRM locations
- Conducting consultation meetings with respective ministries to develop the SBC strategy, and communication and promotion
- Initiating workshop to develop SBC strategy
- Participatory Assessment and triggering STBM

3.6. GESI PROGRAMMING

3.6.1. COLLABORATION WITH PARTNERS

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

The focus of USAID IUWASH Tangguh is to facilitate the process where all community members have equal opportunity to participate in program implementation and receive program assistance, which include information and education, capacity building and access to safely managed water and sanitation. Furthermore, USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitates the process to ensure gender equality and equal opportunity for both male and female staff of water and domestic wastewater operators. Likewise, assistance for the gender responsive budgeting and planning is important to ensure equal access and opportunities for women, men, and vulnerable groups.

Exhibit 25. Gender Programming Key Partners

Partner	Progress Made
Pokja PUG, Gender Drivers, Focal Points (Kab. Jayapura, Kota Jayapura, Kota Medan, Kota Depok, Kab. Bogor, Kota Magelang, Kota Surakarta, Kab. Gresik, Kota Malang, Kab. Lumajang)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment to understand the current situation and conditions • Potential collaboration to mainstream GESI into WASH and WRM
PDAM	Assessment of the current situation and conditions
Forum Tembang Tidar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of gender roles and women's participation in WASH, both community-based activities and at household level • Shared information regarding women's leadership and involvement on strategic forums and decision making
KSM Mojo Waras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of gender roles and women's participation in WASH, both community-based activities and at household level • Shared information regarding women's leadership and involvement on strategic forums and decision making

3.6.2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITY INTEGRATION

Objective 4 worked closely with Objectives 1, 2 and 3 to mainstream GESI into program implementation, including regulation, SOP and training modules. During this quarter, Objectives 2 and 4 conducted discussions with regional teams to ensure better understanding of GESI indicators in Sanitation Index and PDAM Index.

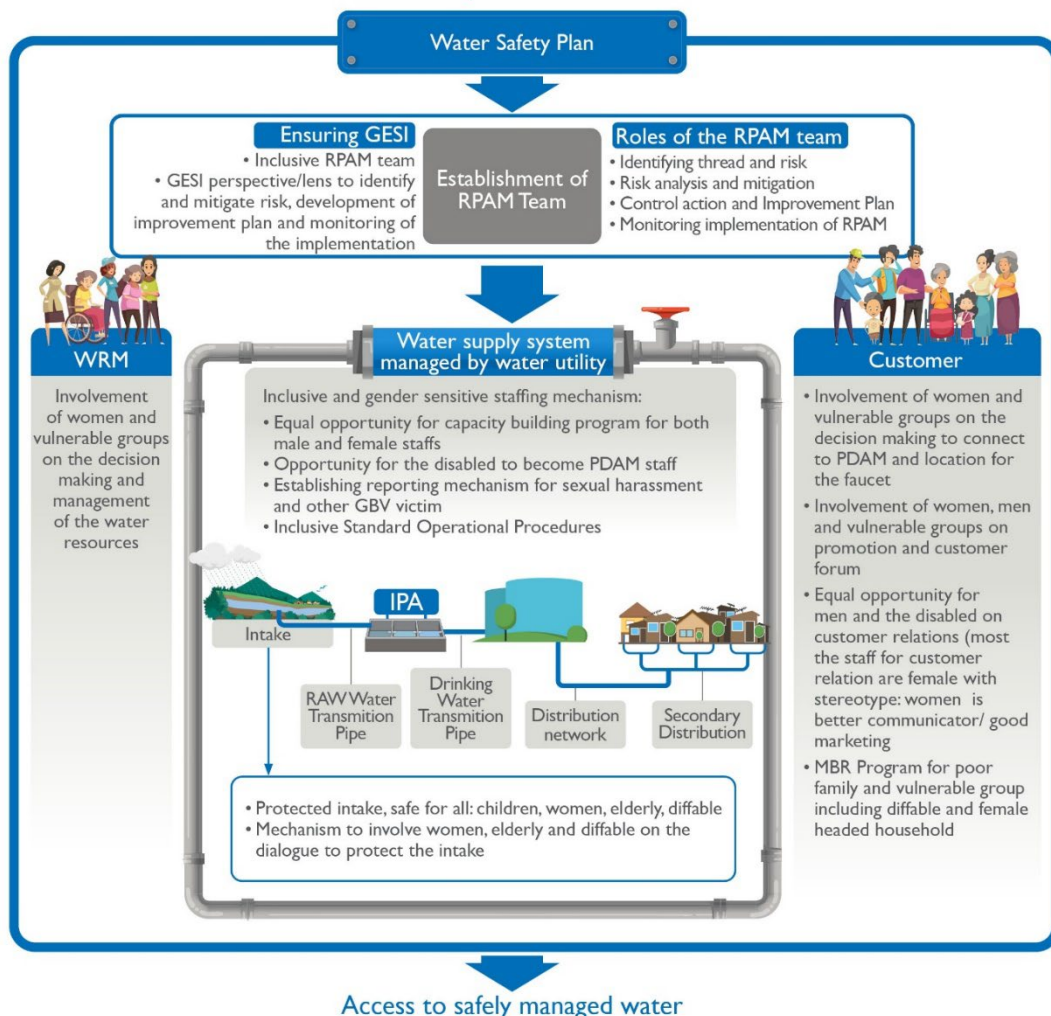
Objective 4 also supported Objective 2a to mainstream GESI into RPAM training module. Objectives 2a and Objective 4 held several discussions to ensure GESI mainstreaming into RPAM, starting from the water source to consumers/household. Starting from the water source, RPAM should ensure the involvement of women and other vulnerable groups in decision making and management.

Furthermore, at the customer level, it is important to ensure the involvement of women, the elderly, and disabled in decision making to connect and determine the point of a water faucet, and also their involvement in promotions and customer forum activities. Another important point is to open space for the involvement of men and disabled in customer service section (generally customer service staff are women with the stereotype that women are communicators/marketing officers).

Below is the integration of GESI into RPAM/Water Safety Plan:

Exhibit 26. Integration of GESI into RPAM/Water Safety Plan

GESI on the implementation of RPAM



Objective 4 also supported Objective 1 and Objective 2a to mainstream GESI into training to develop a business plan for PDAM. Additionally, Objective 4 provided input and integrated GESI into the training materials, with the trainer who delivered the training materials a representative of Objective 1.

3.6.3. PROGRESS BY TASK

USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted gender assessment, PPRG assessment, GESI mainstreaming into the PDAM Index, Sanitation Index and Government Index. In this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also supported the SSRO team to facilitate a Gender session for Pokja PKP of Kota Jayapura and Kabupaten Jayapura, and supported other objectives to integrate GESI, RPAM training module, and Business Plan training module.

To ensure better understanding on GESI and how to mainstream it into program implementation, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted gender training for NSRO and the SSRO team. Initially, most of the regional team members perceived GESI as only pertaining to “women’s issues and rights”.

Outcome 4.3. Institutional prioritization, commitment, and participation in WASH and WRM sector improvements, including for poor-inclusive and data-driven decision making, increased

Task 4.3.1. Develop GESI strategy and action plan to ensure women involvement in decision making and men participation on hygiene promotion and practices

PPRG Assessment

The government of Indonesia emphasizes the importance of GESI and gender mainstreaming through *Surat Edaran Bersama* (SEB)/Joint Circular Letter between four ministers namely the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas No.270/M.PPN/II/2012, the Minister of Finance with No. SE.33/MK.02/2012, the Minister of Home Affairs No. 050/4370A/SJ and the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection No. 46/MPP-PA/II/2012 concerning the National Strategy for Accelerating Gender Mainstreaming/*Pengarus Utamaan Gender* (PUG) through Gender



Responsive Planning and Budgeting. The Circular Letter (SEB) is the foundation for preparing gender-responsive planning and budgeting (GRBP)/*Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Responsif Gender* (PPRG).

USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted Gender Responsive Budgeting and Planning (GRBP)/*Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Responsif Gender* (PPRG) assessments in Kota Medan, Kota Magelang, Kota Surakarta, Kota and Kabupaten Jayapura, Kabupaten Gresik, Kota Malang, Kabupaten Lumajang, Kota Depok and Kabupaten Bogor.

The assessment was carried out based on the prerequisites of Gender Mainstreaming which include (a) commitment, (b) policy, (c) gender disaggregated data, (d) institutions, (e) budget, (f) analytical instruments, and (g) community participation. The main objective of the assessment is to understand the capacity of Pokja PUG, gender drivers, gender focal points, the existing gender related policy, gender action plan, gender budget and the monitoring of the PPRG implementation, including gender responsive audit.

To assess the existing condition of PPRG, USAID IUWASH Tangguh initiated discussions with Pokja PUG (Gender Mainstreaming Working Groups), Gender Drivers, and gender focal points. The result of the assessment is as follows:

- Government commitments through policy of PUG that requires each OPD to mainstream GESI into every government program
- Availability of Pokja PUG supported by gender focal points and gender drivers
- Members of Pokja PUG trained to develop PPRG
- LGs have formulated gender analysis pathway and gender budget statement

The results of this assessment as described on Annex 3 will become the basis to determine appropriate approaches and strategies to ensure that PPRG contributes to the improvement of WASH and WRM conditions.

GESI Induction for PDAM Jayapura

USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated GESI induction as part of a workshop on PDAM Index for PDAM Jayapura. The aim of the session was to discuss GESI and the mainstreaming into PDAM works to increase gender perspective, both internally and externally, in PDAM to provide services to customers. The workshop was held in Jayapura City for 2 days. Thirty participants attended the workshop, consisting of 7 female PDAM staff and 23 male PDAM staff. During the workshop, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also explained the indicators related to GESI; (1) Ratio of Female Employees to Total Employees (2) PDAM involvement as PUG Focal Points (3) Inclusive Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

During the workshop session, the team discussed the commitments and inclusive policies where women, men and people with disabilities have an equal opportunity to work and occupy positions according to their capacity and expertise without any discrimination. Furthermore, the GESI perspective in PDAM will be incorporated into the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), specific to customer service.

This workshop increased awareness for participants to understand that there should be no barriers for women, men, or people with special needs to receive the opportunity to work in the PDAM sector. The participants perceived PDAM technical work is only suitable for men, while women are more suitable for administrative tasks. Participants also learned that in the existing regulation there is no limitation for both male and female staff to access the opportunities for capacity building and promotion.

Promoting GESI into Pokja PKP

Understanding that Pokja PKP plays an important role to increase access to safely managed sanitation, USAID IUWASH Tangguh initiated discussion with Pokja PKP of Kabupaten Jayapura and Pokja PKP Kota Jayapura. The event was held in Kota Jayapura on 9 November, and in Kabupaten Jayapura on 10 November. USAID IUWASH Tangguh explained that the planning and development for both technical and the environment aspects should meet gender needs for women, men and other vulnerable groups as a basic right.

During the discussion, the participants shared that GESI has not been considered as an important issue and was rarely mentioned in the discussions related to WASH and their office.

GESI Integration into RPAM/Water Safety Plan Training

RPAM is an effort to prevent, protect and control the supply of drinking water for the people of Indonesia. RPAM is an adoption of the concept of the World Health Organization's Water Safety Plan which secures drinking water through a risk management approach. The RPAM has strong correlation with human activities in the surrounding areas of the water resources of respective PDAM. These activities may be located upstream or along riverbanks and can cause changes in the quality & quantity of the raw water.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh integrated GESI into the RPAM and delivered it into RPAM training to build the PDAM's collective awareness of GESI. USAID IUWASH Tangguh expects PDAM to improve their policies and plans to serve their customers and to improve their staffing regulation to include equal opportunity for both male and female staff, where women have the opportunity to work in PDAM without any discrimination. USAID IUWASH Tangguh also expects PDAM to work together with community in the surrounding water sources to safely manage the water source. Community involvement is important to build their awareness of maintaining water sources and connecting to the piping system. Likewise, PDAM should provide inclusive customer relations to ensure that PDAM will serve community, including the poor and vulnerable groups.

Gender Roles at Community Group

USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted a gender assessment to understand gender roles in community groups. To understand the gender roles, USAID IUWASH Tangguh conducted a FGD with Forum Tembang Tidar of Kota Magelang and KSM Mojo Waras of Kota Surakarta.

In Forum Timbang Tidar, women's role in this forum is to conduct promotion of hygiene behavior and access to safely managed water and sanitation. The members consider women very capable and always successful to build awareness and to engage others to contribute and change behavior. In society, women are at the forefront of changing healthy lifestyles, and practice it every day. Even though women carry out many tasks at the household level, they are also very active at the community level to promote healthy living.

Similar with Forum Tembang Tidar, at the KSM Mojo Waras the role of female members is to conduct promotion and encourage households to improve their hygiene behavior and to increase their access to safely managed water and sanitation.

3.6.4. NEXT QUARTER PLAN

Next quarter, the GESI programming activities will focus on:

- Consultation with Ministry of women empowerment and child protection regarding GESI policy Brief in WASH and WRM, GESI guideline in WASH and WRM
- Consultation with Ministry of Public Works on Gender mainstreaming/PPRG implementation
- Conducting GESI assessment in Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (continuing)
- Conducting GESI training for internal staff
- Adjustment and review the PPRG module according to the needs of the WASH and WRM Sector and will collaborate with NC Capacity Building
- Facilitating PPRG training and other necessary capacity building programs for Pokja PUG

4. REGIONAL PROGRESS

4.1. NORTH SUMATRA

Overview

The regional socialization workshop of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh North Sumatra program was carried out on September 7, 2022, with more than 100 people participating from five selected



districts/cities and provincial stakeholders. This workshop was followed up with preparation of Annual Activity Plan (RKT) for five districts/cities and the province. On 5 and 6 October 2022 the Presentation and Signing of Annual Activity Plan year of 2022-2023 was conducted for the cities of Medan, Binjai, Pematang Siantar, and the districts of Deli Serdang and Simalungun and North Sumatra Province, presented by Provincial Secretary and Head of Provincial Bappeda. USAID Indonesia represented by USAID Environment Office, and US Deputy Consul for Political and Economic, and representatives from National technical team, District and City Secretary and Head of Bappeda, Office of Public Works, Settlement and Spatial Planning, Health Office, PDAM and vertical government office for Water Resource Management and Public Works. Through completion of this process, the NSRO team have started facilitating activities with partners in the districts/cities and the province according to Annual Activities Plan such as collecting baselines for the implementation of the Governance Index, Sanitation Index, PDAM Index and APBD tracking tool, as well as the selection of community intervention locations in five assisted districts/cities. Parallel with these activities, the team has also started technical assistance to review and develop the business plan of PDAM Simalungun district and Pematang Siantar city for the period 2023 – 2027 in line with base line for RPAM, Water Resource Management, and potential target in each PDAM. The team also took part in building communication and sharing views and WRM portfolio with relevant stakeholders at the provincial and the university to obtain input on the CCVA study and build commitment to reactive water resources management forums at the provincial and the potential district/city levels. Coordination with BPPW Sumatra II office regarding support from IUWASH Tangguh to SPAM Regional Mebidang consisted of study of technical needs and investment of off-taker, review /compilation of water tariff for off taker, institutional strengthening, feasibility study for off taker distribution network, cooperation with NUWSP for the house connection after commissioning and facilitating financing need from private sector and B to B by PDAM Deli Serdang district.

Five selected cities and districts of USAID IUWASH Tangguh have populations, as follows: Medan city: 2,520,416; Binjai city: 279,302; Deli Serdang district: 2,234,200; Pematang Siantar city: 268,254; and Simalungun district: 871,600.

Key Activities Progress

NSRO activities progress for this quarter is listed below.

Exhibit 27. Key NSRO Activities Progress in This Quarter		
Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Objective 1: Strengthened WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing		
Develop and facilitate policies and regulations for improved WASH/WRM processes at national and local government levels	Public Work and Health Office, UPTD PALD, Bappeda, Law Department, PDAM	Draft of Ranperda ALD and draft Perwal fecal sludge management at Binjai City available
Convene workshop on Government index, apply APBD tracking tool	Public Work and Health Office, UPTD PALD, Bappeda, Law Department, PDAM	Governance index and APBD tracking for baseline available in five districts/cities
Prepared the Minimum Services Standard (MSS)	Bappeda, Tapem and Related LGs	Draft perkada MSS implementation team available in five districts/cities
Performing calculations and arranging presentation materials results of the APBD tracking tool calculations in the five assisted areas	Bappeda, BPKAD, dan related OPD	DSCR, trend analysis and baseline index available for five districts/cities
Provide short course for business plan preparation of PDAM Simalungun district	Team Business Plan PDAM Simalungun district	Increased employee knowledge and institutional capacity of PDAM Simalungun district
Provide assistances to PDAM Pematang Siantar city and Simalungun district in preparing business plans for the 2023-2027	Team Business Plan of PDAM Pematang Siantar city and Simalungun district	Business Plan available according to Minister of Home Affairs regulation (Permendagri) No. 118/2018
Assist PDAM Deli Serdang district for investment plan of SPAM development project (in collaboration with PT. SMI or water.org partnership with water equity)	PDAM Deli Serdang district and Bappeda	PDAM Deli Serdang district has been facilitated in the preparing realization of financing for the Batang Kuis SPAM development project
Facilitate meeting and coordination among SPAM Regional Mebidang	BPPW, BWS, Bappeda Provincial Office, WRM and Public Works provincial office, PDAM Medan city	
Objective 2a: Water Supply – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
Identification of Training Needs in 3 classifications of PDAMs (healthy, less healthy and sick) in five PDAMs	PDAMs Medan city, Binjai city, Deli Serdang district, Pematang Siantar city and Simalungun district	Baseline for training needs in five PDAMs collected and available
Review and develop Business Plans to integrate new development and improvement of SPAM	PDAM	Business plan PDAM Tirta Uli and Tirta Lihou available for period 2023 – 2027

Exhibit 27. Key NSRO Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Identification PDAM Index and PDAM Baseline (SMDW, RPAM, ZAMP, Coverage 100%)	PDAM	PDAM Indices and baseline report collected and available
Objective 2b: Sanitation – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
Identify IPLT conditions and capacity including recommendation	PDAM/UPTD	IPLT Baseline Report
Convene workshop on sanitation index review for performance monitoring of sanitation operators	Sanitation operators (PDAM Medan city, UPTD PALD Dinas CKTR Deli Serdang District, UPTD PALD Dinas PKP Pematang Siantar City, and UPTD PALD Dinas PU Binjai City, and Dinas PUPR Simalungun District) and relevant LG institutions	Sanitation indices baseline and SFD in five district/cities available
Objective 3: Improved Water Resources Management to Support Resilient Drinking Water Services		
Identification/delineation of watershed/recharge areas of raw water resources used by the SPAM Mebidang	PDAM	Map of watershed/recharge areas of raw water resources
Consultation with related stakeholders at the provincial level on results of the delineation map to get their confirmation and input for Water Resources-Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRCCVA) SPAM Mebidang	Bappeda, Dinas SDA CKTR, DLH, BWSS II, Dinas Kehutanan, PDAM Medan city	Input for draft SoW Vulnerability Assessment
Objective 4: Increased Adoption of Behaviors and Improved Women’s Participation and Leadership Roles that Contribute to Improvements of WASH and WRM		
Identify various potential media and communication channels for promotions and campaigns in program locations.	Media online, print, radio and television	Potential media channel to collaborate
Selection of community intervention locations in five assisted districts/cities of NSRO	Bappeda, Health office, PUPR, Perkim, PDAMs, UPTD PALD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collected regarding drinking water and sanitation access (existing condition and LG/PDAM planning program), ODF targets, stunting reduction, STBM intervention by health office) Agreement with LG (Bappeda, Health Office, PUPR/Perkim, and PDAM) and confirmation with Camat and Puskesmas in selected development area Socialization program and action plan by USAID IUWASH Tangguh, Health office and Bappeda in selected development area
GESI Programming		
Gender Assessment Gender Working Group (GWG PUG), PUG focal point,	Bappeda Office, Woman Empowerment and Child	Data/Information and support document for baseline are collected and analyzed the

Exhibit 27. Key NSRO Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
facilitate regulation to support PUG/PPRG	protection Office (Pokja Driver)	Initial condition of PUG working group in NSRO
Cross-Cutting Activities		
Finalize RKT development and signed by each party	Related LGs districts/cities and province	RKT document from five districts/cities and province available
Collect data for hotspot and define hotspot area	Bappeda, Public Work Office, UPTD PALD, Health Office, PDAM	<p>Selected community intervention locations in five districts/cities for PY2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medan City: Kelurahan Titi Papan Kec Medan Deli, and Kelurahan Gaharu, Kec Medan Timur Binjai City: Kelurahan Sumber Mulia Rejo and Timbang Langkat Kec Binjai Timur Deli Serdang District: Desa Sukamandi Hilu dan Sukamandi Hilir Kec Pagar Merbau Pematang Siantar City: Kelurahan Bah Sorma Kec Siantar Sitalasari, and Kelurahan Marihat Jaya Kec Siantar Marimbun Simalungun District: Nagori/Desa Dolok Maraja Kec Tapian Dolok and Nagori/DesaBah Kisat Kec Tanah Jawa

Next Quarter Plan

The NSRO activities in the next quarter will focus on the following:

- Facilitate 3 LGs in LLTT implementation (Identify problems, and continue to increase the number of LLTT customers for Medan, Deli Serdang and Pematang Siantar)
- Convene workshop on identification of capacity gap in domestic wastewater operator
- Follow up to gather billing L2T2 with PDAM Pematang Siantar city
- Identify the possibility of mobile team formation for sanitation that will summarize sanitation problems and discuss the future action (Simalungun district)
- Continue drafting Ranperda and other regulations needed, also identify LLTT needed (gap analysis)
- Conduct Review/Compilation of bulk water tariffs for off-takers of SPAM Regional Mebidang
- Conduct Pre-FS and FS of distribution network for off-takers in SPAM Regional Mebidang
- Continue assisting PDAM Deli Serdang district investment plan of SPAM development project (in collaboration with PT. SMI or water.org partnership with water equity for Batang Kuis project and SPAM Regional Mebidang)
- Continue assisting development of Business Plan PDAM Simalungun district and start to assist development of Business Plan PDAM Deli Serdang district, PDAM Binjai city and review Business Plan Medan city.

- Draft Water Resources-Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (WRCCVA) report
- Draft WRM policies, guidance, and programs to support resilient drinking water services
- Strengthen forum and working group for water resource management in province level and selected districts.
- Meet/socialization to the multi-stakeholder forum in particular on raising awareness of the impact of climate change on water availability, and build WRM knowledge
- Perform SPAM Regional Mebidang Commissioning and review the technical and financial aspects of Binjai, Deli Serdang and Sumatra Utara Off taker
- Conduct HWWS baseline survey in five districts/cities (10 community intervention areas), enumerators training and survey implementation
- Implementation of inclusive participatory assessment, triggering urban STBM and community entry at NSRO assisted locations
- Conduct formative research in two cities (Medan and Pematang Siantar) to follow up previous formative research
- Conduct Pokja driver and focal point strengthening about gender mainstreaming and planning and budgeting responsive gender in five districts/cities NSRO area.

4.2. WEST JAVA, DKI JAKARTA, BANTEN, AND WEST KALIMANTAN

Overview

West Java, DKI Jakarta, Banten and West Kalimantan (WJDB-WK) Regional Team continued to focus on planning and coordination with local government counterparts in the quarter. All provinces signed their RKTs in December 2022. The team adjusted and replaced activities to better align with the local needs and operational challenges after discussions with local governments as part of the RKT development process. The team is hopeful that the additional time invested upfront in planning will lead to smoother implementation going forward. As such, the team postponed some activities planned for Year 2 Quarter 1.



RKT Signing in Banten Province, November 29th, 2022

Implementation of the data collection of Sanitation Index, Governance Index and APBD tracking also have some delays, as not all of them could be realized in the 1st quarter of PY2 because several cities/regencies wanted to ensure agreement on the RKT prior to carrying out baseline data collection. The team will complete the data for the indices for Tangerang district, Tangerang Selatan city and DKI Jakarta by early next quarter. The PDAM Index cannot be carried out this quarter because some of the required data needs to be updated at the end of December 2022, with the implementation being carried out in early January 2023. Of all the cities/districts assisted by WJDB-WK, only DKI Jakarta PAM Jaya objected to providing the data needed to fill in the PDAM Index by sending an official letter.

As stated in AWP PY2, one of the targets for WJDB-WK is to support development BLUD at UPTD Depok City, but unfortunately will not be realized in PY2 because Bappeda Depok City wants to strengthen its UPTD before changing the status, especially in terms of technical operations and their services as well as the readiness of community Depok City. In parallel, USAID IUWASH Tangguh will prepare some of the necessary administrative equipment so that later when the Depok government is willing and confident, it can resume the process development of BLUD.

In terms of selection of WJDB-WKs community intervention locations, teams have developed a short list for each city/district from the two kelurahans requested. Currently, there are 5 kelurahans based on rankings made in accordance with established criteria, especially related to household connection expansion program plans from PDAM and its sanitation program for each city/district. Some of the obstacles faced in the field are the certainty that new sanitation activities will be agreed upon by the city/regency in January 2023 and in November/December 2022 the availability of time from the OPDs which are busy with their respective internal agendas.

Eight selected cities and districts of USAID IUWASH Tangguh have populations, as follows: Tangerang district: 3,245,619; Tangerang city: 1,895,486; Tangerang Selatan city: 1,345,350; Depok city: 2,056,340; Bogor district: 5,489,536; DKI Jakarta province: 10,644,776; Pontianak city: 658,685; and Kubu Raya district: 609,392.

The next quarter is crucial for WJDB-WK because now is the moment to catch up on the plans that have been made. Completion of the pending data collection for Sandex, Godex, APBD tracking activities as well as the implementation of the PDAM index, the implementation of the CCVA study on the Kapuas River in West Kalimantan, the finalization of determining hotspots from all parties are the key activities that will be carried out.

Key Activities Progress

WJDB-WK activities progress for this quarter is listed below.

Exhibit 28. Key WJDB-WK Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Objective I: Strengthened WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing		
Completion of Godex & APBD Tracking documents for Bogor district, December 6, 2022	Bappeda, Public Works and Public Housing Office, Public Health Office, BPKAD, DP3AP2KB,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a Better Understanding of the Purpose of the Governance Index for Sanitation, Water and WRM Programs.
Completion of Godex & APBD Tracking documents for Tangerang city, December 6, 2022	DISKOMINFO, Environmental Services, Regional Secretariat (Legal section), PDAMs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up process is needed for data filling activities and clarification with related stakeholders.
Completion of Godex & APBD Tracking documents for Kubu Raya district, December 13, 2022		
Completion of Godex & APBD Tracking documents for Pontianak city, December 14, 2022		
Discussion with the Pontianak City Bappeda regarding the SPALD-T Nipah Kuning and Martapura development plans (December 12 th , 2022)	Bappeda	<p>Discussion with Bappeda Pontianak City with the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, Implementation, Development and Utilization of Pontianak city Centralized

Exhibit 28. Key WJDB-WK Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
		<p>Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD-T) will start in 2024</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of SPALD-T Management Institution • Revision of PERDA PDAM Pontianak city • Compilation and Calculation of SPALD-T Service Tariffs/Retributions, • Preparation of Regulations concerning Equity Participation and Preparation of Regulations concerning SPALD-T Service Subsidies.
<p>Preparation of Sanitation Policy/Regulation with PUPR Office of Kubu Raya district, West Kalimantan</p>	<p>USAID IUWASH Tangguh & PERKIM Kubu Raya district</p>	<p>Discussion with PERKIM Kubu Raya district with the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of relevant policies/regulations of domestic wastewater management in the form of a “Regional Head Regulation/ PERBUB” • USAID IUWASH Tangguh draft policies/regulation have been prepared and submitted to the PUPR Office of Kubu Raya district
<p>FGD/Socialization of Business Plan Preparation and PDAM Index in PDAM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDAM Bogor district • PDAM Pontianak city • PDAM Kubu Raya district • PDAM Depok city • PDAM Tangerang district • PDAM Tangerang city • PT. PITS and UPTD Water Supply in South Tangerang City 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Socialization of Business Plan compilation has been carried out on 6 PDAMs. 2. These events are part of the introduction for PDAM index events that will be conducted next quarter 3. The preparation of Business Plan and Investment Studies that must be carried out immediately is Business Plan PT. PITS South Tangerang City and will be used as an annex to the establishment of a Water Supply Management Company in South Tangerang City by March 2023.
<p>Presentation of the results of the analysis from the APBD Tracking</p>	<p>Bappeda, Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Office, Public Health Office, Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD), Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB), Office of Communication and Informatics (DISKOMINFO), Environmental Services (LH), Regional Secretariat (Legal section), Water Utilities (PDAM) in Bogor district, Tangerang City, Kubu Raya District, Pontianak City, Depok City)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APBD Tracking tool is a new knowledge tool for local government and really welcome this kind of calculation method. With the APBD Tracking calculation method, local governments have become more aware of the investment budget ratio for the Drinking Water, Wastewater and WRM Sectors, over the past 3 years, and make it very easy for local governments to prepare future budgets. 2. The difficulty is that the available APBD data is still lacking and there are some local governments that still find it difficult to provide their APBD data.
<p>PDAM Tangerang city plans to obtain a loan to PT. SMI / investor (December 1st, 2022)</p>	<p>President Director and staff of PDAM Tangerang city.</p>	<p>The review of the Investment Cost Budget Plan has not been completed; it is still calculated by the consultant.</p>
<p>Business Plan Review and the Readiness of PDAM Pontianak city as the manager of SPALDT and SPALD</p>	<p>PDAM Pontianak city: President Director, General Director, Financial Manager and USAID IUWASH Tangguh.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The review of the preparation of the Business Plan will begin in March or April 2023. 2. Collecting data on the 2018-2021 Financial and Performance Audit Report. 3. Preparation of PDAM to manage SPALDT and SPALDS, in principle PDAM will carry out tasks according to regulations.

Exhibit 28. Key WJDB-WK Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Objective 2a: Water Supply – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
Workshop Identification Baseline Data for Safely Managed Drinking Water, Chlorination System, RPAM, Training Need Assessment (TNA), Business Plan and Development Program for Water Supply in Bogor District, conducted on November 10 th , 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDAM Bogor district • PDAM Pontianak city • PDAM Kubu Raya district • PDAM Depok city • PDAM Tangerang district • PDAM Tangerang city 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baseline for SMDW, RPAM and TNA have been successfully completed. 2. These activities give a better understanding of objectives of Baseline Data of Water Supply Program, also have contributed to the compilation data requirement process for the Baseline Assessment and Business Plan Review. 3. Data of Questionnaire of SMDW, RPAM, and Development Program completed. 4. Some Data requested to fill in the PDAM Index tools have not been completed, and some still need further clarification. These will be completed by updated data from last Dec 2022.
Objective 2b: Sanitation – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
Survey Identification of IPLT Condition (IPLT Batu Layang - Pontianak City, IPLT Cibinong – Bogor Regency, IPLT Bawang – Tangerang City and IPLT Sepatan – Tangerang Regency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Office Pontianak City • Housing and settlements office Tangerang City • UPT SPALD Bogor district • UPTD PALD Tangerang district 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The condition of the IPLT Batu Layang is damaged and requires major repairs. 2. At the Cibinong Septage Treatment Plant (IPLT), one of the Sludge Drying Bed (SDB) units is not functioning. Currently the SDB unit is always flooded with water so that the mud cannot dry out. 3. IPLT Bawang in Tangerang City in the SDB unit also experienced problems and needs additional infrastructure to support the process. 4. The receiving unit at the Sepatan IPLT is too small and needs additional infrastructure to function optimally.
Support for discussions to update the sanitation strategy for Depok City (SSK)	Bappeda Depok City, Public Works, and Public Housing (PUPR) Office, Housing and Settlements Office, UPT IPLT, Public Health Office, Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The agreement to increase the target of safely managed sanitation from 6% to 24% refers to IPLT capacity. 2. Budget allocation from APBD to maximize utilization of L2T2, through an increase in customer numbers. 3. To speed up the SSK development, the government of Depok City hired a consultant and requested USAID IUWASH Tangguh support to review and get involved in the development process.
Support for discussion of institutional, financial, technical, and operational studies of the Depok City Septage Treatment Plant (IPLT)	Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Office, Bappeda, UPT IPLT, Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD)	To support the government of Depok City by reviewing the final report made by the consultant, some of the short-term activities in the next 5 (five) years need to be more concrete and clearer.
Sanitation Index Workshop: 1. Bogor Regency 2. Tangerang City 3. Kubu Raya District 4. Pontianak City	Bappeda, Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) Office, Public Health Office, Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD), Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection and Population Control and Family Planning (DP3AP2KB), Office of Communication and Informatics (DISKOMINFO),	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bogor district: There are differences in urban areas according to Bappedalitbang Bogor Regency with data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), for this reason Bappedalitbang requests the calculation of safe sanitation coverage for urban areas using urban areas issued by Bappedalitbang. 2. Tangerang City: there is a difference in the coverage of safe sanitation according to the

Exhibit 28. Key WJDB-WK Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
	Environmental Services (LH), Regional Secretariat (Legal section), Drinking Water Regional Public Company (PERUMDA Air Minum), and USAID IUWASH Tangguh	<p>Tangerang City Sanitation White Paper compared to the coverage of safe sanitation which is calculated based on the capacity of IPLT and SPALDT which have sludge treatment. This difference causes the coverage of safe sanitation in Tangerang City to decrease from the coverage of safe sanitation in the Tangerang City sanitation white paper.</p> <p>3. Kubu Raya district: not achieved safe sanitation, PUPR agency and Bappeda agreed to complete regulations on domestic regulation and increase budget allocation.</p> <p>4. Pontianak City: IPLT Batu Layang is damaged and cannot be used anymore, thus safely managed sanitation cannot be calculated. Bappeda asked PUPR agency to review and to make a budgeted allocation to repair the IPLT.</p>
Site Visit to 4 Communal WWTP's Location in Pontianak City to Identify Sludge Treatment Technology Option Location of IPALs: Banjar Serasan village, Sintan Hilir village, Batu Layang village, Sungai Beliang village.	Public Work and Spatial Planning Office, KSM and KPP of Communal WWTP and USAID IUWASH Tangguh	<p>1. Identification of 4 IPALs were built by PUPR Kota Pontianak period 2016 up to 2020.</p> <p>2. Identification of 4 WWTPs out of a total of 105 WWTPs built by PUPR from the period 2016 to 2020</p> <p>3. the potential to optimize the capacity of the built WWTP which is currently still occupied around 60% of the existing capacity</p> <p>4. identified that all WWTPs built do not have a management group for operations and maintenance.</p>
Objective 3: Improved Water Resources Management to Support Resilient Drinking Water Services		
Mapping the challenge of surface water sources used by PDAM Pontianak	PDAM Pontianak city (Bagian Perencanaan and Bagian Produksi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational issues faced by PDAMs in the intake will be used in the CCVA study. Specific issues such as high salinity during the dry season (seasonal), high color parameters as water from peat canals enters (seasonal)*priority issue for PDAM. Some infrastructures were built and still maintained annually by Kementerian PUPR. PDAM is involved in a larger forum through TKPSDA Kapuas to voice the issue of raw water.
Mapping the challenge of surface water sources used by PDAM Kubu Raya	PDAM Kubu Raya district (Bagian Perencanaan and Bagian Produksi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational issues faced by PDAMs in the intake will be used in the CCVA study. Specific issues such as high salinity during the dry season (seasonal), high color parameters as water from peat canals enters (seasonal), and garbage or sediment blockages in the intakes (random). No SIPPA (Water Withdrawal Permit) from BWSK I currently obtained for several intakes (e.g., Arang Limbung, Kakap). Some infrastructures were built and still maintained annually by Kementerian PUPR.
Raising Water Resources Management Issues in PDAM Bogor Business Plan Expose	PDAM Bogor district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presenting the urgency to conserve water resources, lessons learned by building Infiltration Pond in Ciburial Water Spring

Exhibit 28. Key WJDB-WK Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
		done by USAID IUWASH PLUS KKMA Study and PDAM's CSR.
Objective 4: Increased Adoption of Behaviors and Improved Women's Participation and Leadership Roles that Contribute to Improvements of WASH and WRM		
Selection of community intervention locations in all WJDB-WK working areas	Dinas Kesehatan, Dinas PUPR, Dinas Perkim, Dinas PPP, Dinas Cipta Karya, DP3AP2KB/DPPAPP, PDAMs, UPT SPALD/ UPTD PALD/ UPTD IPLT dan PT. PITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of Potential Data on Safe Drinking Water and Safe Sanitation and other information (ODF targets, stunting reduction, slum handling locations) for community intervention location selection. Agreement on Urban Kelurahan/Village as community intervention locations. How many kelurahan/desa?
Support Training of e-Money STBM Dinas Kesehatan of Bogor district	Health Office of Bogor district	Support Training of e-Money 5 Pillars of STBM for community health center sanitarians, health center promotion, Representatives of the Healthy Bogor district Forum, Representatives of the Healthy District Coordination Forum (Cibinong and Babakan Madang Districts), Representatives of Kelurahan/Village Healthy Working Groups (Cibinong and Babakan Madang Districts).
Support Training of Operational and Maintenance for management of KPP/KSM to Dinas PUPR of Bogor district	Public Works Office of Bogor district	Operational and Maintenance Support Training for Management of KPP/KSM Communal WWTP and KSM Individual Septic Tank Sanitation Program PUPR Office Bogor district Fiscal Year 2022.
GESI Programming		
Identification of Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) on WJDB-WK working areas	DP3AP2KB/DPPAPP on WJDB-WK working areas	Initial identification of conditions for the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) at the City/Regency level related to PUG/PPRG policies/regulations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of SK Pokja PUG 2. SK focal point 3. Structure and mechanism of Gender Working Group 4. Focal point and gender driver 5. Identified main tasks and functions of gender working groups.
Cross-Cutting Activities		
AMELP with Urban WASH	PDAM Pontianak city and PDAM Kubu Raya district	mWater introduction at PDAM Pontianak city dan Kubu Raya district.

Next Quarter Plan

The WJDB-WK activities in the next quarter will focus on the followings:

1. Finalizing and conducting PDAM Index
2. RPAM training for PDAM Bogor district and PDAM Pontianak city
3. Support the activity to gather BNBA data of potential customer in PDAM Tangerang district,
4. Support technical review Business Plan for Prospective Water Supply Company in South Tangerang City. PDAM has not yet been established in South Tangerang city. There are some requirements that must be fulfilled, including the Business Plan Document

5. Develop Investment Feasibility Study for one of the Development Water Supply Projects in Tangerang City
6. Evaluation of scheduled fecal sludge services (LLTT) in Depok City, Tangerang District and DKI Jakarta
7. Dissemination and evaluation of the results of the Rusunawa DKI Jakarta WWTP study conducted during the IUWASH PLUS program
8. Facilitate separation of "regulator" to "operator" specific on domestic wastewater from Dinas/Agency to UPTD or PERUMDA Air Minum in Tangerang City
9. Facilitate Integration of Drinking Water Operators and Wastewater Operators for Billing Collaboration in DKI Jakarta
10. Conduct Workshop Sanitasi Index, Government Index dan APBD Tracking for Tangerang district, Tangerang Selatan city and DKI Jakarta
11. Initial discussions agreed on USAID IUWASH Tangguh's role and support regarding the preparation of the Provincial Sanitation Roadmap in DKI Jakarta
12. Approval of WRCCVA study location by local government (*part of WRCCVA Study*)
13. Implementation of WRCCVA Kapuas studies in by selected team (part of WRCCVA studies) – (4-month duration)
14. Consultation Meeting during WRCCVA Kapuas studies
15. Identification of Actors and Committees related to Water Resources Management in all city/district and provincial/regional level.
16. Evaluation of planning for Spring Water Protection Regulation in Bogor (part of Identifying Current Regulation)
17. Implementation of inclusive participatory assessment and community entry in WJDB-WK assisted locations
18. Baseline Survey for Handwashing with Soap (CTPS) in WJDB-WK assisted locations
19. Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Working Group Assistance in WJDB-WK assisted locations
20. Technical assistance in formulating policies/regulations in Kubu Raya district on sanitation policies/regulations; in Tangerang city on Study of domestic wastewater management institutions; in Tangerang district on review of tipping fee of IPLT Sepatan.
21. Finalization of Governance Index on data cleaning and document completeness.
22. Preparation of Pipe and Bridge Investment Study from Sitanala IPA to Subscription Service 50 SL overflow connection from PDAM Tangrang district and city
23. Assisting in updating investment studies for Regional SPAM Karian and SPAM Jatiluhur I (SPAM Regional PAM Jaya from SPAM Jatiluhur for 4000 Ips and from SPAM Karian for 3500 Ips)
24. Introduction/Training of mWater for Dinas Cipta Karya Tata Ruang Tangerang Selatan city.

4.3. CENTRAL JAVA

Overview

The Central Java Region began this quarter with the signing of the Annual Activity Plan document (RKT, October 2022–September 2023) with 8 districts/cities assisted by the USAID IUWASH Tangguh program in Central Java Province on October 5, 2022. As for the preparation for its

implementation, an audience was held with Bupati Wonogiri, then discussions on RKT implementation with city/district governments, and audiences with PDAM (Water Utility) management for explanations regarding RKT and preparation for baseline assessments.

The team advocated for the drafting of Bupati Regulation on Domestic Wastewater for the new assisted areas, namely in Temanggung, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar Districts, each of which has reached the discussion stage between initiating OPD and other OPD in the districts.



This quarter the team also began conducting the Governance Index and Sanitation Index, including the APBD increase indicator as a baseline for the condition of WASH services in 8 cities/districts through FGD activities for the preparation of the Governance and Sanitation Index. One of the interesting and intense discussions was in the service coverage section; the issues that emerged were: 1. Central Java Province does not yet have a reference target for Safe Sanitation Access, 2. The criteria for Safe Sanitation owned by the regions are not uniform, and 3. The approach is carried out by utilizing Susenas and SFD data.

One of the activities to strengthen the PDAM's financial condition is assisting in the tariff adjustment of PDAM Surakarta City which has been completed with the enactment of Mayor Regulation No. 27 of 2022 concerning drinking water tariffs and customer classification for PDAM Surakarta City.

Regarding Water Resource Management and Climate Change programs, one of the WRM's significant activities was conducting a field survey of the PDAM's intake and collecting data and any relevant information. Selection of the water utilities' intake and their respective watersheds served as initial information for delineation of catchment areas. Delineation of catchment areas was made for intakes of PDAM Wonogiri district, Salatiga and Magelang cities.

Community development activity in Central Java was initiated by a workshop on selection of community intervention locations or replication locations in 8 cities/districts, of which 16 kelurahan/villages to become pilot areas have been selected.

To strengthen the community hygiene behavior program, Bappeda Temanggung proposed the Chairperson of the PKK Mobilizing Team to become the Temanggung's "Bunda Sanitasi", which was accepted by Ibu Bupati Eni Maulani Saragih as chairperson of the PKK Mobilizing Team.

Eight selected cities and districts of USAID IUWASH Tangguh have populations, as follows: Surakarta city: 522,730; Salatiga city: 193,525; Magelang city: 121,610; Karanganyar district: 938,810; Sukoharjo district: 911,603; Sragen district: 976,951; Wonogiri district: 1.053.000; and Temanggung district: 794,400.

Key Activities Progress

CJRO activities progress for this quarter is listed below.

Exhibit 29. Key CJRO Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Objective 1: Strengthened WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing		
Development of domestic wastewater regulation (Perbub PALD) in the districts of Temanggung, Wonogiri and Karanganyar	The districts of Temanggung, Wonogiri and Karanganyar	Draft Rancangan Peraturan Bupati
FGD on Governance Index (along with Sanitation Index)	Bappeda, DPUPR, Dinas Kesehatan, and PDAM from Surakarta, Magelang, Salatiga cities and Districts of Temanggung, Sragen, Wonogiri and Sukoharjo	Governance Index year 2022 (as baseline)
Advocacy on MoU development of desludging business between UPT PALD Sragen and private desludging enterprises	UPT PALD Sragen and 6 private desludging enterprises	MoU of desludging business cooperation signed
Advocacy on PDAM's RKA (Rencana Kegiatan dan Anggaran) development based on Permendagri no. 118 tahun 2018	PDAM Sragen District and PDAM Wonogiri District	PDAM's RKA year 2023 developed based on Permendagri no. 118 tahun 2018
Objective 2a: Water Supply – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
Audience RKT of USAID IUWASH Tangguh on Water Supply Programs with PDAM Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDAM Sukoharjo District • PDAM Sragen District • PDAM Wonogiri District • PDAM Karanganyar District • PDAM Temanggung District • PDAM Salatiga City • PDAM Magelang City • PDAM Surakarta City 	Follow up plan of which PDAM has prepared a team to conduct baseline assessments
Baseline assessment on SMDW, RPAM, Target 100% Coverage, and ZAMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDAM Salatiga City • PDAM Magelang City 	Baseline assessment form filled
Baseline assessment SMDW, RPAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDAM Surakarta City • PDAM Sukoharjo District • PDAM Sragen District • PDAM Wonogiri District • PDAM Karanganyar District • PDAM Temanggung District 	Baseline assessment form filled
Training (ToT) on RPAM Provincial Level, Des'22 di Hotel Grand Mercure Solo Baru, Sukoharjo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDAM Surakarta City • PDAM Magelang City • PDAM Sukoharjo Districts • PDAM Sragen District • PDAM Karanganyar District 	Five (5) people from each PDAM have been trained and passed the minimum requirement of TOT
Socialization of Safe Drinking Water House Connections through the DAK 2023 Program in Salatiga City	DPUPR, PDAM, Sanitarian, Camat Argomulyo, Lurah Kumpulrejo, PKK cadres, community leaders, and prospective customers and community beneficiaries	Community understands the programs and local governments are committed to support the program
Advocacy in the tariff adjustment of PDAM Surakarta City	PDAM Surakarta City	Mayor Regulation No. 27 of 2022 concerning Drinking water tariffs and customer classification for PDAM Surakarta City

Exhibit 29. Key CJRO Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Objective 2b: Sanitation – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
Identification of current IPLT condition in Districts of Wonogiri, Karanganyar, Temanggung and Magelang City	DPUPR and UPTD	Data and documentation collected
FGD of Sanitation Index (along with Governance Index)	Bappeda, DPUPR, Dinas Kesehatan, and PDAM from City of Surakarta, Magelang, Salatiga and Districts of Temanggung, Sragen, Wonogiri and Sukoharjo	Sanitation Index year 2022 (as baseline)
Objective 3: Improved Water Resources Management to Support Resilient Drinking Water Services		
Introduction of WRM and its activities and plans that may involve BBWS Bengawan Solo and discussed potential technical assistance to BBWS Bengawan Solo in preparing and developing Management Information Systems (MIS)	BBWS Bengawan Solo	The WRM plan regarding CCVA Wosusokas is well informed; BBWS Bengawan Solo will support and should be involved in any programs related to Bengawan Solo Watershed
Meeting, coordination, and discussion with 8 PDAMs in Central Java to obtain information related to intakes of each PDAM. The intakes data are needed for delineation of watershed	PDAMs	3 out of 8 watershed delineations have been made
Objective 4: Increased Adoption of Behaviors and Improved Women’s Participation and Leadership Roles that Contribute to Improvements of WASH and WRM		
Workshop on selection of community intervention location or replication location in 8 cities/districts	Bappeda, DPUPR, Dinas Kesehatan, Diskominfo and PDAMs from City of Surakarta, Magelang, Salatiga and Districts of Temanggung, Sragen, Wonogiri and Sukoharjo	16 kelurahan/villages selected to become focused/replication areas
Socialization of community programs in replication area which are Kelurahan Nusukan and Kelurahan Gilingan, Kecamatan Banjarsari, Surakarta city	Bappeda, PDAMs, DPUPR, Disperkim, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Dinas Kesehatan, TP PKK	Acceptance of Kelurahan Nusukan and Kelurahan Gilingan on USAID IUWASH Tangguh program with community
Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene behavior campaigns through social media and radio	Diskominfo Salatiga City, Temanggung District and Diskominsta of Magelang City	Interactive talk show radio in the Cities of Surakarta and Magelang, and Temanggung District
Support the development of individual and communal Septic tank through CSR program from Yayasan Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas (YDKK) in Magelang and Surakarta for 87 household beneficiaries	Yayasan Dana Kemanusiaan Kompas Forum Tembang Tidar – Magelang KSM Mojo Waras – Surakarta	44 individual septic tanks, 9 KK sewerage connections and 1 Communal Septic tank (SPALDS) for 10 KK 24 new household connections to SPALDS
GESI Programming		
SBC-GESI stakeholder analysis	Bappeda, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Dinas Kesehatan, Dinas Kominfo, TP PKK, and community organizations from Surakarta city, Magelang, Salatiga and Districts of Sukoharjo and Temanggung	Maps of SBC-GESI analysis from Magelang, Surakarta, Salatiga, Sukoharjo, and Temanggung

Exhibit 29. Key CJRO Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Mapping on initial condition of Gender Mainstreaming (PUG)	Bappeda, Gender Driver team from the cities of Magelang and Surakarta, and the districts of Sukoharjo and Temanggung	Maps of initial condition of Gender Mainstreaming in Magelang, Temanggung, Sukoharjo, Surakarta

Next Quarter Plan

The CJRO activities in the next quarter will focus on the following:

- FGD on Governance and Sanitation Index of Karanganyar Districts
- Advocacy on development of Peraturan Bupati regarding Domestic Wastewater Management in the Districts of Temanggung, Wonogiri and Karanganyar
- Advocacy on development of Peraturan Walikota Surakarta regarding STBM.
- Preparation of UPTD PALD institutional studies in Sukoharjo Districts, and preparation of institutional studies of PPK BLUD (Pola Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum Daerah) UPTD PALD Magelang City
- Capacity building on preparation of Strategic Plan (Renstra) of WASH and WRM agencies
- Advocacy on Feasibility Study review of SPAM Regional Wosusoka
- Advocacy on Tariff review of PDAM Wonogiri District and PDAM Sragen District
- Assessment on chlorination system of 8 PDAMs
- FGD on PDAM Index of 8 assisted PDAMs
- Socialization on RPAM program for 7 PDAMs (City of Surakarta, Magelang, and the Districts of Karanganyar and Wonogiri)
- Review SOP on UPTD PALD of Salatiga city, Magelang and Wonogiri District
- Assessment/identification of IPLT condition of Salatiga city, Surakarta, Sukoharjo District, and Sragen
- Training on the construction of infiltration wells in Salatiga
- Identification of WRM committees
- WRM Program socialization to stakeholders
- Community participative studies and triggering in pilot villages in Districts of Wonogiri, Karanganyar and Temanggung
- Advocacies on Rembuk Warga to prepare RKM in replication villages/Kelurahan of Magelang City, Surakarta, Salatiga, Sragen District, and Sukoharjo District
- Training on WASH Campaign for TP PKK 8 Cities/Districts
- Continuation program of mapping on initial condition of Gender Mainstreaming and SBC-GESI stakeholder analysis
- Baseline survey on CTPS

4.4. EAST JAVA AND EAST NUSA TENGGARA

Overview

In the East Java Region, 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 km² with population of approximately 40,878,800 people, consisting of 38 cities/districts. The East Java Regional Office also manages a Satellite Office in

Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT), working in Kupang and Timor Timur Selatan (TTS) districts. The total area of NTT Province is approximately 48,718 km², with a total population of approximately 5,387,738 people, consisting of 22 cities/districts.



Eight selected cities and districts of USAID IUWASH Tangguh have populations, as follows: Malang district: 2,668,300; Malang city: 844,933; Kupang district: 382,316; Timor Tengah Selatan district: 469,904; Sidoarjo district: 2,282,215; Gresik district: 1,284,863; Surabaya city: 2,880,284; Blitar city: 158,244; Pasuruan city: 209,528; and Pasuruan district: 1,615,420. In this quarter, several parallel activities have been implemented. Preparation of RKT has finished and been signed by the Sekda of each city and district of USAID IUWASH Tangguh partners in East Java and Nusa Tenggara Timur Province and by the Provincial Sekdas. The signing of RKT in East Java Province was implemented in November 2022, while in Nusa Tenggara Province it was implemented in December 2022.

During this quarter, Sanitation and Governance Index workshops were held in 5 cities & 3 districts, namely: Kupang, Timor Tengah Selatan, Sidoarjo and Malang District, Surabaya, Pasuruan, Blitar and Malang City. The result of these activities will be the baseline for the next period for Sanitation & Governance Index scoring. For Gresik, Pasuruan District, the workshop for Sanitation & Governance Index scoring will be implemented in the next quarter.

The selection of community intervention locations for eight cities/districts in East Java and two districts in NTT province start in end of November 2022. Started with data collection from Dinas Kesehatan, Dinas PU, BAPPEDA, PDAM, about STBM data, PDAM service area, water and sanitation infrastructure program, urban area, etc and informal discussion with related OPD. After data collection, USAID IUWASH Tangguh staff analyzed based on the data and made a shortlist of potential sites as community intervention locations in about 3 – 5 locations. The shortlist presented and discussed with the dinas to get inputs, then visit the potential location and make a communication with the Lurah or Kepala Desa. The decision for several locations will be made in the next quarter. Exhibit 30 below presents the results of selection of community interventions locations.

Exhibit 30. Community site selection in East Java and NTT Province Office

No	Kota / Kabupaten	Shortlisted	Formal Discussion with Related OPD	Final Result
1	Kab Kupang	Kel. Tarus – Kec. Kupang Tengah Kel. Camplong I – Kec. Fatuleu Desa Penfui Timur – Kec. Kupang Tengah	Dec 8, 2022	Desa Penfui Timur – Kec. Kupang Tengah Desa Kuimasi – Kec. Fatuleu
2	Kab TTS	Kel. Oekefan – Kec. Kota Soe Desa Kesetnana – Kec. Mollo Selatan Desa Tubuhue – Kec. Amanuban Barat Desa Binaus – Kec. Mollo Tengah	Dec 9, 2022	Desa Kesetnana – Kec. Mollo Selatan Desa Binaus – Kec. Mollo Tengah
3	Kota Malang	Kel. Bareng – Kec. Klojen Kel. Merjosari – Kec. Lowokwaru Kel. Sama'an - Kec. Klojen	Dec 13, 2022	Kel. Merjosari - Kec. Lowokwaru Kel. Sama'an - Kec. Klojen
4	Kota Blitar	Kel. Kepanjen Lor - Kec. Kepanjen Kidul Kel. Turi - Kec. Sukorejo Kel. Kauman - Kec. Kepanjen Kidul Kel. Sukorejo - Kec. Sukorejo	Dec 14, 2022	Kel. Kepanjen Lor - Kec. Kepanjen Kidul Kel. Turi - Kec. Sukorejo
5	Kab Malang	Desa Jeru – Kec. Tumpang Desa Sidorejo – Kec. Jabung Desa Bunut Wetan - Kec Pakis Desa Sumber Pasir - Kec Pakis	Dec 15, 2022	Desa Jeru – Kec. Tumpang Desa Bunut Wetan - Kec Pakis
6	Kota Pasuruan	Kel. Gadingrejo – Kec. Gadingrejo Kel. Ngemplakrejo – Kec. Panggungrejo Kel. Panggungrejo - Kec. Panggungrejo Kel. Pohjentrek – Kec. Purworejo Kel. Bugul Lor – Kec. Panggungrejo	Dec 20, 2022	Verification and field check
7	Kota Surabaya	Kel. Simokerto – Kec. Simokerto Kel. Ampel – Kec. Semampir Kel. Dupak – Kec. Krembangan	Dec 21, 2022	Verification and field check
8	Kab Sidoarjo	Desa Balongdowo – Kec. Candi Desa Sugihwaras - Kec. Candi Desa Larangan – Kec. Candi Desa Punggul - Kec. Gedangan Desa Waru – Kec. Waru	Dec 22, 2022	Verification and field check
9	Kab Pasuruan	Desa Cangkring Malang – Kec. Beji Desa Kedung Ringin Kec. Beji Desa Gununggangsir Kec. Beji	Jan 4, 2023	Verification and field check
10	Kab Gresik	Kel. Gending – Kec. Kebomas Kel Sukorame - Kec. Gresik Desa Randuangung – Kec. Kebomas Kel. Ngipik - Kec. Gresik	Jan 5, 2023	Verification and field check

In Communication Outreach, Kota Surabaya is still facing issues regarding open defecation. In 2022, at least 8,500 households spread all over the area of Kota Surabaya have no access to improved

sanitation. Almost all of them have unimproved sanitation facilities with direct discharge. This issue is targeted to be solved by Pemerintah Kota Surabaya in 2023.

Jawa Timur TV (JTV), a famous local TV in East Java, raised this topic to be discussed in a radio talk show with Aning Rahmawati as Wakil Ketua Komisi C DPRD Kota Surabaya, Nurifa Handayani as representative of Dinas Kesehatan, Yustisia Putri as representative of Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Surabaya and USAID IUWASH Tangguh. The talk Show “Rujak – Ruang Jagongan Rakyat” was held on November 17th, 2022, live on JTV and was moderated by Pulung Siswantoro, lecturer in Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Airlangga University and Karyn Sem. The talk Show “Rujak” is one of the mainstays show in JTV and aired during prime time.

According to Nurifa Handayani as representative of Dinas Kesehatan, sanitation problems faced by Kota Surabaya are spreading to almost all areas of the city.

Yustisia Putri as representative of Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Surabaya said that in 2023, LG Surabaya City has allocated a budget for *jamban sehat* construction for 8,500 households. As of November 2022, Dinas Lingkungan Hidup has approved and verified 4,500 beneficiary candidates. Construction will commence in early January 2023.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh explained that a proper sanitation facility is a toilet connected to an impermeable septic tank, with regular desludging necessary every 3-4 years. Surabaya City already has an IPLT that should be optimized to serve the community, so that the septic tank desludging by the private company does not dispose of the sludge into the river.

Aning Rahmawati, Wakil Ketua Komisi C DPRD Kota Surabaya, confirmed that Surabaya City already has an IPLT located in Keputih. Currently, the IPLT has idle capacity of around 65%. This requires regulation to manage about septic tank desludging and the sludge should be discharged to the IPLT that managed by the Local Government.

Key Activities Progress

EJRO-NTT activities progress for this quarter is listed below.

Exhibit 31. Key EJRO-NTT Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Objective I: Strengthened WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing		
Assessment and create pipeline of WASH & WRM-related investments	BAPPEDA, PDAM, DPUCK	<p>Listing of potential projects that can be supported in 2023:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PDAM Surabaya: Preparation of project financial feasibility analysis and financing options for development of new water reservoirs, WTP uprating and pipeline network rehabilitation 2. PDAM Gresik: Supporting financing alternative availability for pipeline network development in order to cover SPAM Umbulan and Bendung Gerak Sembayat (BGS) water supplies 3. PDAM Malang District: Supporting financing alternative availability for SPAM Wendit & SPAM Malang Selatan development

Exhibit 31. Key EJRO-NTT Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
		<p>4. SPAM Umbulan: Supporting financing alternative availability for SPAM Umbulan offtaker: PDAM Sidoarjo, PDAM Gresik, PDAM Pasuruan City and District</p> <p>5. IPLT Malang District: plan to support readiness criteria of the project</p>
Analysis of APBD Spending budget at Local Government using preparation APBD Index tools	Local Government	APBD spending budget on WASH and WRM for the year 2020, 2021 and 2022
Assistance of Gresik district government to prepare and finalize the chief executive of Gresik district's regulation (Perbup)	Local Government	The approval and issuance of Perbup, dated November 22 nd , 2022, on the governance (No. 80/2022), strategic plan from 2022– 2026 (No. 81/2022), and minimum service standards (No. 82/2022) of BLUD UPT PLCD of Gresik District's Office of Human Settlements and Housing
<p>Assistance on PDAM Surabaya Project financing planning & analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of PDAM Director regulation on Standard Procedures for Investment Cooperation with Business Entities 2. Review Memorandum of Understanding between PDAM Surabaya and PT Moya Indonesia regarding SPAM development 3. Preparation of financial projection (Finpro) on PDAM's investment planning 	PDAM Surabaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PDAM Director regulation on Standard Procedures for Investment Cooperation with Business Entities has been reviewed, discussed and submitted to PDAM - Memorandum of Understanding between PDAM Surabaya and PT Moya Indonesia regarding SPAM development has been reviewed, discussed, and submitted to PDAM
Objective 2a: Water Supply – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
PDAM Index Tools socialization	PDAM Malang District, PDAM Pasuruan District, PDAM Pasuruan City & PDAM Blitar City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PDAM already understands how to fill in the tools and data sources to be used - PDAM understands the use and function of the tools - Follow up plan to finalize PDAM Index tools
Assisting PDAM on Water Tariff Adjustment and Customer Reclassification	PDAM Gresik District	Draft Tariff calculations have been carried out, but several revisions will still need to be made regarding assumptions and customer targets based on discussion with PDAM
Objective 2b: Sanitation – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
Workshop SANDEX in Kupang, TTS, Malang District; Blitar and Malang City	BAPPEDA; Dinas Lingkungan Hidup; PDAM; Dinas Kesehatan; Dinas P3A; Dinas PUPRPKP; DPMD; BKAD; Dinas komunikasi dan	<p>The preliminary score is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kupang District: 12.9 ▪ TTS District: 11.4 ▪ Malang District: 35.8

Exhibit 31. Key EJRO-NTT Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
	Informatika; Bagian Hukum dan Organisasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blitar City: 49.4 ▪ Malang City: 56
Objective 3: Improved Water Resources Management to Support Resilient Drinking Water Services		
Discussion on Safe Drinking Water Strategy and WRM in PDAM Pasuruan District and Pasuruan City	PDAM, BAPPEDA, DLH, Dinas PUPR of Blitar City, Pasuruan City and District	Socialization related to digitalization activities in PDAMs, Groundwater Vulnerability Study Plan, Drinking Water Security and mWater Training.
Coordination with UMM and UNISMA regarding potential program collaboration	UMM, UNISMA	Introduction of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh program and identification of program collaboration through Kemenristekdikti grants, research, community service (KKN), and Internships.
FGD to build agreement on the Implementation of Groundwater Vulnerability Study in Pasuruan City	BAPPEDA; DPUCK; DPUPR; PDAM; DLH	Agreement on the location of the study, the substance of the study, the follow-up plan of the study and the equalization of perceptions related to the purpose of the study.
Objective 4: Increased Adoption of Behaviors and Improved Women's Participation and Leadership Roles that Contribute to Improvements of WASH and WRM		
Identification of STBM Program (Kupang, TTS District, Pasuruan and Blitar City)	Dinas Kesehatan of Kupang, TTS District, Pasuruan and Blitar City	Dinas Kesehatan still uses JSP, JSSP definition, sharing and OD as indicator for pillar 1 STBM. Even though some Dinas Kesehatan in cities/districts are already familiar with the new indicator, their reports to Ministry and Provincial Dinas Kesehatan (form LBI) still use the old indicator. This is a challenge for data collection because Dinas Kesehatan works with 2 different indicators. There are opportunities for collaboration in STBM training and data collection.
GESI Programming		
Identification of Gender Mainstreaming Activities and PPRG	DP3AP2KB Blitar City, Kupang District DP3A TTS District DKBP3A Gresik District BAPPEDALITBANG Gresik and Sidoarjo District	The condition of the city/district related to the PPRG document has been identified and detailed information about the understanding and activeness of the driver team has been obtained so that it can be determined which cities/districts can be prioritized for PPRG activities in PY2.
Cross-Cutting Activities		
Workshop on GODEX in Kupang, TTS, Malang District; Blitar and Malang City	BAPPEDA; Dinas Lingkungan Hidup; PDAM; Dinas Kesehatan; Dinas P3A; Dinas PUPR/PPK; DPMD; BKAD; Dinas komunikasi dan Informatika; Bagian Hukum dan Organisasi	The preliminary score is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kupang District: 31 ▪ TTS District: 49 ▪ Malang District: 60.25 ▪ Blitar City: 62 ▪ Malang City: 73
Support program Annual Activity Plan (RKT) preparation of each cities/region in East Java and NTT region	Local government	RKT has been prepared, approved and signed by each local government.

Exhibit 31. Key EJRO-NTT Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Workshop presentation and signing of RKT in Nusa Tenggara Timur Province	Wakil Bupati Kupang; Sekretaris Daerah Kabupaten Kupang & TTS; Asisten II Pemerintah Provinsi NTT; Kepala BAPPEDITBANGDA Provinsi NTT; OPD terkait dari Kabupaten Kupang & TTS	Appreciation from BAPPENAS that the CTR of TTS and Kupang Regencies have included the nomenclature of activities. The RKT was signed by the LG Secretary and the Provincial Government Assistant 2.
Identification of Gender Mainstreaming Activities and PPRG	a. DP3AP2KB Blitar City b. DP3AP2KB Kupang District c. DP3A TTS District d. DKBP3A & BAPPEDALITBANG Gresik District e. BAPPEDALITBANG Sidoarjo District	The condition of the city/district related to the PPRG document has been identified and detailed information about the understanding and activeness of the driver team has been obtained so that it can be determined which cities/districts can be prioritized for PPRG activities in PY2.
Identification of Communication Channel in Local Government	Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika Blitar City; Kupang District; TTS District; Sidoarjo District and Pasuruan City	The potential communication media managed by the local government has been identified and mapped as well as obtaining an overview for the next collaboration. Not all cities/districts have qualified human resources to manage media creatively.

Next Quarter Plan

The EJRO-NTT activities in the next quarter will focus on the followings:

- Finalization of financial projection (FINPRO) document on investment planning – PDAM Surabaya City
- Assisting PDAM on Finalization tariff adjustment & customer group reclassification proposal for PDAM Gresik District
- Further discussion with PDAM Malang District and BAPPEDA regarding development of SPAM Wendit & SPAM Malang Selatan to determine the concrete planning of USAID IUWASH Tangguh Support on the project development
- Further discussion with Water Enterprises regarding optimalization the utilization of Umbulan water sources (Pasuruan City & District, Sidoarjo and Gresik District)
- Facilitating Integration of LLTT Program between PDAM Malang City and UPTD PLCD.
- Facilitating Review of Business Plan of BLUD Pengolahan Limbah Cair Domestik (PLCD) Gresik District
- Stakeholder analysis, participatory assessment and RKM development in hotspot sites
- FGD with Driver Team for PPRG
- Media campaign, theme: a. What do you know about sanitation?; b. World Water Day

- Further discussion on development plan of IPLT Malang District, in order to prepare Action Plan for Readiness Criteria
- Facilitating local CSR forums for funding advocacy in the WASH and WRM sector
- Community Entry in hotspot areas both in East Java and Nusa Tenggara Timur Province
- Technical Assistance related to Demand Creation on climate information in PDAM Malang district
- Preparation of groundwater vulnerability assessment and implementation in Pasuruan City and District
- Capacity building related to dissemination of weather, climate and disaster information for all LG partners
- Coordination with Pasuruan CSR Forum to identify private business entities/corporations that have an interest in watershed protection
- Baseline survey for HWWS

4.5. SOUTH SULAWESI AND PAPUA

Overview

USAID IUWASH Tangguh in Regional South Sulawesi works in 1 city and 4 districts of South Sulawesi province namely Makassar city with population 1,427,619; Maros district: 184,452; Barru district: 396,924; Gowa district: 773,315; Takalar district: 302,695 people; and 1 city and 1 district in Papua province namely Jayapura District with 168,476 people and Jayapura City with 404,004 people Overall population covered under seven city/districts is approximately 3,657,485 people or 914,371 households.



RKT signing for 1 city and 4 districts in South Sulawesi Province

USAID IUWASH Tangguh

In this quarter, several activities on technical aspects were conducted, such as Annual Workplan signing with 7 LGs, focus assisted location (hotspots) selection process, PDAM Index, Sanitation index, Governance index and APBD increase tracking. On office operation activities such as staff recruitment for Communication and outreach specialist, 1 city facilitator for Jayapura and IT equipment installation are in process.

Key Activities Progress

SSRO-Papua activities progress for this quarter is listed below.

Exhibit 32. Key SSRO-Papua Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Objective 1: Strengthened WASH and WRM Sector Governance and Financing		
Workshop Governance Index of Jayapura city, Jayapura district, Maros district, Barru district and Makassar city	Bappeda, PU, BPKAD, DP3A, Kesehatan	The score for Governance index in 5 cities/districts ranges from 33 - 59 with some aspects to be improved such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Budget allocation for WRM and WASH 2. SOP for water and sanitation sector 3. SPM implementation Regulation related to WASH, WRM and GESI
APBD increase tracking in Jayapura city, Jayapura district, Maros district, Barru district and Makassar city	Bappeda, PU, BPKAD, DP3A, Kesehatan	APBD Allocation year 2022 for WASH and WRM sector in each city/district averages below 1% with the lowest in the WRM sector at around 0.01 – 0.06%.
Objective 2a: Water Supply – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
Workshop PDAM Performance Index, SMDW and RPAM in 6 PDAM	PDAM Makassar city PDAM Maros district PDAM Barru district PDAM Gowa district PDAM Takalar district PDAM Jayapura district	GIS map is on finalization process by PDAM; SMDW form sent back to PDAM for some revision; The chlorination system and RPAM baseline tools are filled in and have been sent back to each PDAM for correction and finalization; PDAM Performance Index has been corrected and has been sent back to PDAM for completion.
Objective 2b: Sanitation – Increased Access to Poor-Inclusive, Climate-Resilient, Safely Managed Drinking Water and Sanitation Services		
Workshop Sanitation index in Jayapura city, Jayapura district, Maros district, Barru district and Makassar city.	Bappeda, PU, UPTD/BLUD PALD, Dinas Kesehatan, BPKAD, DP3A	Baseline score of Sanitation index in five city/district ranges from 29.9 to 54.3 with some areas to improve such as UPTD PALD operators must be reactivated or established and some adjustment of personnel to suit the needs; IPLT needs renovation so that it can operate immediately; Focal point PUG, effluent lab check; The MIS data to be updated and start the LLTT program.
FGD Integration of Sanitation Coverage Data to Improve the Performance of Wastewater Management Operators in Jayapura city and district	Bappeda, Dinkes and PU	The final calculation of sanitation - domestic wastewater for: <p>Jayapura district:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Basic sanitation: 80.3% <input type="checkbox"/> unimproved sanitation: 14.2% <input type="checkbox"/> OD: 5.4% <input type="checkbox"/> Safely Managed: 2% <input type="checkbox"/> Safely managed target year 2024 is 7% <p>Jayapura city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Basic sanitation: 68% <input type="checkbox"/> Unimproved sanitation: 31% <input type="checkbox"/> OD: 1% <input type="checkbox"/> Safely Managed sanitation: 3% <input type="checkbox"/> Safely managed Target year 2024: 7%

Exhibit 32. Key SSRO-Papua Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
Objective 3: Improved Water Resources Management to Support Resilient Drinking Water Services		
Coordination Meeting on SPAM Mamminasata	Bappelitbangda, PSDA	<p>The information provided by South Sulawesi Bappelitbangda and PSDA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the SPAM Mamminasata using Co-sharing budget between South Sulawesi Province and National Budget. • The provincial government's cost share is 20 billion. • The construction of IPA with a capacity of 500 L/D will be auctioned by PU Cipta Karya in 2023 after being stalled for several years
Data and information collection from each LG related to climate resilience and WRM studies	PDAM, DLHK, Bappeda, PU	<p>Important documents collected are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report of groundwater study for mamminasata raw water supply - This report contains previous studies using the geoelectric method to determine aquifers and the ability of groundwater to supply raw water in the Mamminasata area. 2. Report on engineering geological investigation of Makassar City area 3. A sample of district government regulation regarding watershed protection. 4. Map of flood-prone residential areas in Gowa district
Objective 4: Increased Adoption of Behaviors and Improved Women's Participation and Leadership Roles that Contribute to Improvements of WASH and WRM		
GESI Programming		
Presentation and discussion on GESI during PDAM Index workshop and Pokja PKP meeting	PDAM, PU, Bappeda, Dinkes, DP3A, Kominfo	The information on the importance of GESI to be part of every program activity has shared and the portion in PDAM Index has been filled up.
In collaboration with National GESI Specialist conducted assessment on PUG institution in Jayapura city and district.	PDAM, PU, Bappeda, DP3A, Kominfo, Dinkes	<p>In Jayapura city and district, the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group is not active, and the socialization about PUG and PPRG has not been carried out yet to OPD.</p> <p>Recommendation steps that need to be carried out for GESI sector in each LGs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct POKJA PUG meeting to Identify the assistance that has been carried out by the Gender Mainstreaming Working Group to the focal point team related to PPRG, and availability of supporting documents (regulations, working group decrees, focal point team in OPD) at Jayapura City; • Meeting or discuss with Gender driver and Sekda Jayapura district; • Encourage to develop the Gender Mainstreaming Regulations in Jayapura city and district.

Exhibit 32. Key SSRO-Papua Activities Progress in This Quarter

Activities	Stakeholders	Result
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Gender Mainstreaming Working Group in Jayapura district. • Identify the capacity of the focal point team in each OPD WASH at City and District of Jayapura.
Cross-Cutting Activities		
RKT Signing in South Sulawesi and Papua	Bappeda, Bagian Kerjasama	RKT officially signed and the revised document was sent to Jakarta office to be reviewed by National Technical team.
Selection of community intervention location	Pokja PKP	<p>Selected of community intervention locations for project implementation is as follows:</p> <p>Makassar city:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kel. Mariso, Kec Mariso 2. Kel. Bantabantaeng, Kec Rappocini <p>Maros district:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kel. Boribellaya, Kec. Turikale 2. Kel. Baju bodoa, Kec Maros baru <p>Barru district:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kel. Takalasi, Kec. Balusu 2. Kel. Sepe'e, Kec. Barru <p>Gowa District:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kel. Mata Allo Kec. Bajeng 2. Kel. Kalabajeng Kec. Bajeng <p>Takalar district:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kel. Pallantikang, Kec. Pattalasang 2. Kel. Salaka, Kec. Pattalasang <p>Jayapura City:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kel. Tj. Ria, Dist. Jayapura utara 2. Kel. WayMhorock, Dist Abepura <p>Jayapura District:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kel. Sentani Kota, Dist. Sentani 2. Kamp. Sereh, Dist. Sentani

Next Quarter Plan

The SSRO-Papua activities in the next quarter will focus on the following:

- Objective I (Governance and Investment):
 - Review PERDA Domestic Wastewater of Makassar City
 - Facilitate development of SK Bupati Jayapura district about UPTD PALD Organization Structure and Support to Review the wastewater tariff regulation of Jayapura City
 - Identify the need for WASH/WRM regulations to improve WASH services.
 - Technical Assistance for PALD Operators establishment (Maros, Barru, Takalar), support on the SK Bupati for PALD Operators structure and support the development of the regulation (briefing paper, recommendation and develop the proposed regulation)

- Support financial planning and analysis at LG, PDAM, and UPTD service provider levels by Discussing with local partners the needed project to be developed and support in the development of pre-FS and Business Plan; Identify financing opportunities and create a pipeline and relate it to the Business Plan
- Objective 2 (Water and Sanitation):
 - Capacity building for PDAM staff - Training RPAM for PDAM RPAM team
 - Support to PDAM for the Water Grand Program Implementation
 - Technical support to PDAM for the implementation of NRW Reduction program, review PDAM Business Plan, RPAM and SMDW.
 - Support and assist the IPAL Losari operator/s on management and technical aspects
 - Review the IPLT conditions and provide assistance on the specific needs
 - Support the LLTT implementation
 - Assist the IPLT construction in Maros district
- Objective 3 (WRM):
 - Meeting/socialization/consultation to the multi-stakeholder forum focused on WRM (topics will include water availability, water stress, climate risk, etc.).
 - Work with PDAM to identify the needs for groundwater and/or surface water monitoring
 - Identification/delineation of watershed/recharge areas of raw water resources used by the PDAMs
 - Consultation with related stakeholders (e.g. BBWS, Jasa Tirta, BPDAS) on results of the identification/delineation to obtain their confirmation and input
 - Prepare water resources vulnerability assessment, including action planning through participatory process
- Objective 4 (SBC-GESI)
 - Formative Study and socialization of SBC Strategy
 - Rapid assessment and Community Entry
 - Participatory Assessment and Triggering
 - Implementation of Urban STBM and Strengthening DAK or other fund sources
 - Capacity building and Media promotion
 - Implementation of GESI in community mobilization activities
 - Assessment of Gender Vocal Point
 - Gender Awareness and Implementation of PPRG
- MEL
 - Hand washing with soap survey

5. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

5.1. INTRODUCTION

USAID IUWASH Tangguh operates in 38 cities and districts of 10 provinces in Indonesia. These assisted locations spread out from west to east part of Indonesia. The operation of activities in all assisted cities and districts are managed by one national office, five regional offices and three satellite offices. In each office there (except satellite office), there are technical and administrative teams. As a whole, this operation is a complex operation. Considering to this condition. USAID IUWASH Tangguh project needs a strong program management system to support a fluent project implementation at all levels. So, program management becomes a critical aspect to support the overall success of the project. The program management involves basic project infrastructure such as personnel, offices and equipment as well as supporting systems related to human resource management, project finances, communications and information technology, planning, and project management.

The first quarter of the second year of the project implementation (FY2) is an important stage of the project because this period is a rolling out of the project implementation at the ground level after all assisted cities and district were selected. This period focused on developing of the Annual Work Plan with the local government partners (*Rencana Kerja Tahunan/RKT*). The process of the RKT development was started by implementing the regional socialization and followed by development of RKT at city and district level and signing the RKT document by LG partners (city/district government) witnessed by provincial and central government. This process is required by GOI regulation released by Ministry of Home Affair (Permendagri No. 25/2020).

Starting this quarter upward, the report on the project management has changed compared to the previous quarters as starting this quarter the Mobilization and Quick Start Activity are complete and has shifted to full speed to support the rolling out of the project activities at the field level. Based upon this, the following sub-sections of this chapter is adjusted as follow:

- **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

The second year (PY2) of the USAID IUWASH Tangguh project implementation will focus on rolling out project activities at the city and district level, following the completion of mobilization and quick start activities. The focus of the activities for each objective team is to assess the conditions of stakeholders and integrate the programs with USAID IUWASH Tangguh activities. The activities planned for PY2 are aimed at achieving the targets set for this year, and program management

efforts will continue to synchronize technical activities with strong administrative and financial management operations. The following sub-sections will detail the progress of various aspects of program management and coordination, as outlined in the introduction section above.

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:** USAID IUWASH Tangguh hired **143 staff (86 male and 57 female)** and this number is 73% of recruitment planned stated in the project proposal (143 out of 196 staff). All the positions are publicly advertised, and shortlisted candidates are interviewed by a panel of three to five managers. Among these staff, there are **78 technical staff (46 male and 32 female)** and **65 operations staff (40 male and 25 female)**. The program adheres to USAID and DAI policies regarding non-discrimination in all personnel and other matters, gender balance among program staff should be viewed as a reflection of the quality of staff in Indonesia, regardless of gender. Due to the technical complexities and geographic breadth of USAID IUWASH Tangguh, and as set forth in its Annual Workplan, USAID IUWASH Tangguh also employs a “Matrix Management” approach structure to ensure clarity in terms of roles, responsibilities and importantly, lines of communication and reporting. Given the evolving nature of staffing and programming needs, the project’s “Matrix Management” chart is regularly updated and integrated into its Annual Workplans
- B. Security:** USAID IUWASH Tangguh (and DAI Global, LLC as the implementing partner) take the security of personnel very seriously. USAID IUWASH Tangguh coordinates with USAID, other DAI projects and other USAID projects to monitor and adapt to security conditions emanating from potential threats (natural disasters, crime, terrorism, etc.) across its landscape of operations. The process on reporting of the security related condition is part of role of senior managers. USAID IUWASH Tangguh determined a “person in charge” (or “Security PIC”) in each office at the national levels and the latter of whom closely coordinates with the USAID IUWASH Tangguh COR and the DAI Office of Global Security. USAID IUWASH Tangguh works with other DAI project operates in Indonesia with the support by the DAI Office of Global Security updated the Country Security Plan, especially to accommodate post COVID-19 operation. Recently, the only security related incident reported was the earthquake happened in Cianjur-West Java that affected Jakarta and West Java areas on 21 November 2022. All the project staff were safe.
- C. Staff Training:** Given the programmatic and managerial complexity of USAID IUWASH Tangguh, special emphasis is placed on ensuring that staff are appropriately oriented and trained, not only as concerns their individual duties, but also to support the cross-cutting nature of the program. During the quarter, multiple technical trainings and exchanges were conducted, as follow:
 - **Administrative Training.** The training was conducted virtually and all operational staff from national and regional teams participated. The topics discussed in this training included office operation, finance, and procurement. This training was aimed as the induction training for new USAID IUWASH Tangguh staff that just joined DAI project to familiarize them with DAI operation systems. Also, the team discussed how to standardize several operations

policies including service and transportation fees for training or workshop participants, and digital attendance list. The training was conducted on December 1, 2022.

- **Ethics Training.** The Ethics Training was a series of training sessions conducted for all staff by the DCOP-Operation and HR Manager. This is a mandatory training from the DAI Home Office for all staff. This training was part of the monthly regional meeting and combined with the socialization of the health insurance plan by the USAID IUWASH Tangguh vendor (Reliance Indonesia). These trainings were conducted in early October and completed by the end of November 2022.

TAMIS Pro Training. The TAMIS Pro Training aimed to familiarize staff with the use of the TAMIS Pro module for various administrative support activities such as procurement, HR, and other office operation activities. The implementation of these trainings was part of the Ethics Training. The DCOP-Operation and Administrative/Finance Manager facilitated this training for all regional operation teams.

- **Fire Management Training.** This training was conducted by Mayapada Building Management as part of the security requirements for Mayapada building tenants. Five (5) USAID IUWASH Tangguh staff participated in the training. The training provided 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. The MEL training was conducted from 19-22 December 2022 to aim for a better understanding of WRM-related indicators. The MEL team used the opportunity of the WRM workshop conducted with LG partners in Pasuruan districts and followed by a discussion with the Objective 3 Team to have detailed discussions on the indicators. The MEL team also discussed the preparation of the handwashing with soap baseline survey and other AMEL indicators.

D. Technical Support System: This support mainly involved providing ongoing support from national team members for regional activities. The focus of this support was on ensuring the smooth implementation of the PY2 Workplan, as well as related special events that required the participation of high-level staff and partners. Another focus of this support system is to establish a strong synergy between programs implemented by national and local governments. This additional focus is expected to strengthen the strategy and approach of project implementation and accelerate the achievement of project targets. The support system was conducted in several forms, such as reviewing the concepts of activities, refining statements of work (SOWs) for a variety of project activities, information management, and administrative and financial management. This quarter, most of this support was provided for the preparation of data collection of indices (PDAM, Sanitation and Governance indices), gender assessment, and community intervention selection.

E. TAMIS: DAI's proprietary Technical and Administrative Management Information System (TAMIS) is a web-enabled system to support multiple program management and M&E systems. The USAID IUWASH Tangguh STTA from DAI Home Office (Ms. Tanja Lumba) completed her assignment last quarter and continued to provide her support remotely from her base in Manila, the Philippines to finalize AMEL Module and several TAMIS Pro module for procurement. By the end of the year, the TAMIS database considered fully operated to support the implementation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh activities in the technical and administration components. Any glitch may raise will be solve case by case.

5.2.2. INTERNAL COORDINATION

To keep pace with the managerial demands of USAID IUWASH Tangguh, several internal mechanisms are in place to ensure effective internal planning and coordination and the prompt resolution of issues and constraints encountered. The internal coordination not only among the USAID IUWASH Tangguh Team but it includes the coordination with the USAID/Indonesia team and DAI HO Backstop. Those of prominence include:

- **Bi-weekly Meetings with USAID:** The USAID IUWASH Tangguh senior management team (COP and DCOPs) conducts bi-weekly meetings with the USAID TOCOR and Alternate TOCOR to review and ensure agreement on the full range of programmatic and administrative issues confronting the project. During the quarter, such meetings continued in both forms, in person and virtual meetings depended on the condition of both sides.
- **Internal Coordination Meetings:** In addition to the above, the program regularly conducts:
 - **Weekly Monday Meeting.** This meeting is participated by senior managers to review important ongoing or emerging issues, key planned activities, and areas of required follow-up. The meeting is conducted in hybrid form where the Regional Managers from outside Jakarta Office are connected through Microsoft TEAMS and all the senior managers based in Jakarta office join in person. In case an Objective Lead is not able to attend the meeting, she/he is represented by her/his objective team member. The most issues discuss this quarter were in coordinating the implementation of data collections on the indices, several assessments done by the National Team, selection process of the community intervention site and coordination of the RKT development.
 - **Regular Staff Meetings within each regional office.** This meeting was fully functioned to be conducted in each region this quarter as most of regional team members are already on-board. This meeting brings together all staff, including City Facilitators that are posted to partner cities and districts. These meetings aim to support the review of achievements, the refinement of workplans, and coordination of activities at the city/district level.
 - **Quarterly program reviews are held with the DAI home office Project Management Unit (PMU)** to ensure that the program is recording adequate progress and that all parties involved in project management are kept abreast of important issues (related to deliverables, staffing, finance, and client and counterpart relations). The most recent quarterly meeting with the DAI home office team was conducted in October 2022 to discuss the technical and administrative updates including the schedule of deliverables of USAID IUWASH Tangguh.
 - **Regional Managers' Meeting.** This meeting was participated not only by the Regional Managers but also by the Objective Leads. The meeting was facilitated by the COP and DCOPs. This meeting is planned on an approximately quarterly basis. This quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh Management Team conducted the meeting on 11-12 October 2022 to bring main agenda on the RKT development. Another agenda discussed this meeting was update from regional activities and introduction of several MEL tools.

5.2.3. EXTERNAL COORDINATION

USAID IUWASH Tangguh GOI Technical Team Coordination Meeting. This quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh team held two coordination meetings with the GOI Technical Team. The meeting focused on the development of USAID IUWASH Tangguh PY2 workplann. After the team

developed the annual workplan, while the annual workplans (RKT) at the city and district level are still in developing process, the plans presented to the GOI Technical Team. This workplan was presented in a two-day workshop in Bandung-West Java. The objective of the workshop was to gather inputs from the Technical Team members. This workshop is part of the process of obtaining approval from the Technical Team to the USAID IUWASH Tangguh PY2 workplan. After the workshop, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh team revised the workplan and the revised version was presented in the Echelon 2 Meeting held on 16 December 2022. In principles, all the Echelon 2 Officers (directors of the Technical Team members) provided inputs to the USAID IUWASH Tangguh PY2 Workplan and Bappenas as the chief of the Technical Team gives a week to provide written final inputs before the approval of the workplan.

Berita Acara Serah Terima (BAST): This quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh prepared a BAST report for the first year of USAID IUWASH Tangguh project implementation. The BAST report covers the period of April 4 – 31 December 2022. USAID IUWASH Tangguh team prepared financial and technical report and have been submitted the report to Bappenas who will report the BAST report 2022 to Ministry of Finance.

5.3. PROGRAM COMMUNICATION

In this quarter, the program developed and produced several Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials and channels for information sharing and dissemination. Program communication activity progress in this regard includes the following:

- **Digital communication channels development and maintenance.** The progress in this quarter is as follows:
 - a. Website redevelopment: Pending the approval from the USAID Website Governance Board, the USAID IUWASH Tangguh website readjustment has been completed and went live in November 2022; however, the website developer is still responsible for the website maintenance until April 2023.
 - b. E-newsletter: The platform for program e-newsletter is already available on the website (<https://iuwashtangguh.or.id/resources/e-newsletter/?lang=en>). However, the production and distribution of e-newsletter contents will begin in the next quarter. The previous number of e-newsletter subscribers from the USAID IUWASH PLUS period was around 500 subscribers, but the communication team will remove inactive and bounced-back subscribers' emails and update the number before distributing the first e-newsletter edition in the next quarter.
 - c. Social media updates: The social media management is handled by the national coordinator for media and outreach under Objective 4. Therefore, the activities and progress of social media updates (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube) and media coverage is reported under the Objective 4/media and outreach section (link to task 4.2.2).

- **Digital media production.** The progress in this quarter is as follows:

a. Using the available mini studio and audio-visual equipment, the communication team supported the MEL team in producing internal podcast program for learning, namely Pamulang (podcast *menjelang pulang*/before close of business podcast). The topics of this weekly podcast program varied from technical to operations issues, such as branding and marketing, safely managed drinking water and sanitation, WRM, procurement, and human resources. With this internal podcast program, it is expected that the staff from different teams would have the same understanding about the program activities. For external audience, the communication team will support the media and outreach activities under Objective 4 to produce the online outreach program (link to task 4.2.2) in the next quarter.



Pamulang podcast program discussing various topics from safely managed sanitation to procurement process for internal audience, so that the staff have better understanding on the program.

USAID IUWASH Tangguh

- b. Supported the SSRO team in producing video presentation about the USAID IUWASH Tangguh program activities in five districts/cities in South Sulawesi province. The video was showed during the USAID joint monitoring visit in South Sulawesi and still can be used in other events to introduce the program activities in the province.
- **IEC products and stories development.** The progress in this quarter included the completion of one programmatic (RPAM) and three regional (NSRO, WJDB, and SSRO) factsheets development and uploaded them to the website; updating website contents with selected news from weekly highlights; and developed two stories for QPR#3.
 - **Regional/national events and field visits support.** The communication team supported the development of event materials for regional and national events and field visits, which included the production of SSRO video presentation for USAID joint monitoring visit to Makassar; training kits and certificate of attendance for RPAM training of trainers; and event backdrop designs for various national and regional events.
 - **Program reports and deliverables development support.** The communication team supported the layout and finalization of project reports and deliverables, including PY1 Annual Progress Report and the development of 12 weekly highlights. The electronic copies of all deliverables were uploaded to the program's TAMIS and some of them were uploaded to the website. A detailed list of electronic copies uploaded to TAMIS and website can be seen in Annex 4.
 - **Co-branding and branding exemption.** USAID IUWASH Tangguh used co-branding with the national/regional government for events/activities held jointly, such as RKT signing events in the five regions and the RPAM training of trainers.

Details of the communication tools and metrics in this quarter can be seen in the exhibit below.

Exhibit 33. Communication Tools and Metrics in this quarter

Communication Product/Tool	Description	Measurement
Press releases, press conferences, and media interviews (Under Objective 4 – link to task 4.2.2)	The Program will ensure that program results are shared with the media to promote understanding, influence decision makers and relevant stakeholders on WASH and WRM sector issues and the development agenda. This could include issuing press releases and press conferences prior to major Activity events, and media site visits to successful program sites in the target cities and districts.	
Site visits	<p>a. Visits by USAID, other USG offices GOI institutions, and other donors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USAID Joint Monitoring Visit to Makassar (Dec 6) - USAID Env. Team visit to Kupang for RKT signing and meeting with Deputy Chief Executive of Kupang District (Dec 6–7) - USAID Deputy Director of Env. Office visit to West Kalimantan for RKT signing and meeting with the Chief Exec. of Kubu Raya District (Pontianak and Kubu Raya, Nov 15–16) - USAID Mission Director visit to Jayapura for Papua RKT Signing (Nov 7) - USAID Director of Env. Office visit to Surabaya for East Java RKT signing (Nov 2) - USAID Deputy Director of Env. Office visit to South Sulawesi for RKT signing and meeting with the Chief Exec. of Maros District (Oct 27–28) - USAID Director of Env. Office visit to Central Java for RKT signing and meeting with Chief Exec. of Karanganyar District (Oct 5–6) - Deputy Director, Office of Foreign Assistance, U.S. Department of State visit to Makassar for courtesy meeting with the Mayor of Makassar (Oct 4) <p>b. Visits by media (Under Objective 4 – link to task 4.2.2): no media visit was held in this quarter</p>	A total of 145 media coverage with 127 media outlets on WASH and WRM issues, prints and online broadcasts were documented in 70 online news, 23 website, 28 media social, 2 TV channel, 3 radio, and 1 newspapers coverages between October–December 2022. Those media coverages include news articles on development of RKT (annual working plan), news article on USAID IUWASH Tangguh commitment to support district/cities government, news articles on collaboration agenda with partners and government, news articles on CTPS event.
E-newsletter	The e-newsletter platform is available on the website and the production will begin in the next quarter	With the platform on the newly adjusted website, the metrics for the e-newsletter will start in the next quarter.
Success stories and beneficiary testimonials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The program developed two stories for QPR#3 and will upload them onto the website. - Several articles from the weekly highlights were uploaded onto the website. 	As of December 2022: Number of visitors accessing stories and news on the website: 34
Professional photography and video	No professional videos were produced and uploaded to YouTube and the website in this quarter.	Number of video views in YouTube and website: -
Program website	The program website readjustment is completed and went live in November 2022.	<p>The website metrics as of December 2022 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # users (unique visitors): 1,155 • Pageviews: 3,904

Exhibit 33. Communication Tools and Metrics in this quarter

Communication Product/Tool	Description	Measurement
USAID and external websites	Where appropriate and agreed with the TOCOR, the program will develop blogs for USAID and external platforms to share program information and outcomes with a wider WASH/WRM practitioner community. USAID guidance will be closely adhered to. In this quarter, this activity has not been done.	Number of blog posts accepted: - Number of blog views: -
Social media (Activity under Objective 4 – link to task 4.2.2)	The Program will develop and disseminate materials and key messages via social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube as a means of drawing attention from key stakeholders. USAID guidance regarding social medias will be closely adhered to.	<p>As of December 2022:</p> <p>Instagram: Posts: 13 Following: 669 Followers: 2981 - Male: 55.4% - Female: 44.5% Average profile Impressions: 10133 Like: 1711 Saved: 64 Share: 54 Reach: 9913</p> <p>Twitter: Followers: 1353 - Male: 62% - Female: 38% Following: 1079 Tweets: 2 Retweets: 0 Accumulative impressions: 2.8K Total impression of content tweeted: 257 Engagement: 5 Likes: 1</p> <p>Facebook: Fans/Likes: 5920 - Male: 72% - Female: 28% Total Follows: 6,1K Page Views: 255 Accumulative Reach: 3417 Total reach of broadcasted content: 2331 Total Engagement: 323</p> <p>YouTube: Subscribers: 2.58 K Gender: Data not sufficient Watch Time: NA min Views: NA Average Views Duration: NA Impressions: NA</p>
Other public communication materials, i.e., fact sheets, posters, banners, research, studies, PSAs, videos, webcasts	Communication materials produced in this quarter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed 1 programmatic factsheet (RPAM) and 3 regional factsheets (NSRO, WJDB, SSRO) Completed 1 video presentation on SSRO regional activities On-going: programmatic factsheets on GESI and 3 regional factsheets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The factsheets were distributed to the participants attending the respective events, i.e., RPAM training of trainers and events in Makassar, Pematang Siantar, and DKI Jakarta. The SSRO video presentation was showed during the USAID joint monitoring visit, and will be used in other events in South Sulawesi.

The program communication activities in the next quarter are planned as follows:

- Updating the website contents with stories and communication products
- Start to produce e-newsletter and update the number of subscribers

- Continue to produce programmatic and regional factsheets and other IEC materials
- Support the MEL, Objective 4/Media and Outreach, and relevant specialists to produce digital media materials, such as video presentation, simple educational videos, and podcast program.
- Continue to support the regional and national events and field visits

5.4. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

Entering the second-year implementation of USAID IUWASH Tangguh, MEL launched the Track3 system which is the process of (1) tracking the beneficiary, (2) tracking progress of performance indicators, and (3) tracking lessons learned from key activities throughout the year. This system will ensure the application of monitoring, evaluation and learning activity for the program is better organized and documented. Tools used in Track3 system are the monitoring forms in excel, TAMIS and mWater, which were all completely developed during PY1.

In order to track the beneficiaries, focus will be placed on collecting data and information of participants (of related capacity building) and benefited households. In line with this, MEL is continuing to optimize the testing of digital attendance as one of the methods to track participants. Tracking the performance indicators will be performed for all output and outcomes in PY2, especially indicators with minimum target this year. This tracking will use mWater to collect data and analyse the database. Moreover, MEL starting collecting lessons learned from highlighted activity in PY2, reviewing them and facilitating learning events to share and discuss the lessons with multi-stakeholders for inputs and improvement. This tracking will use beneficiary feedback guidelines and will be reported in the next quarter.



During this quarter USAID IUWASH Tangguh monitored 1,661 people who participated in the training with 40.34% of them women. Adding to the previous report, the total number is now 3,396 people trained by the program with 41.58% of them women (please see **Annex 5** for the detail).

Secondly, MEL also concluded the process of collecting input and suggestions for the AMELP revision plan in early 2023. Input from all technical objectives has been discussed internally with support from the DAI home office and sanitation STTA. Additional notes from USAID Indonesia regarding adding capacity building measurement (as required in the US Global Water Strategy), relevant PSE indicators, and EG. 13-1 to EG. 13-4 disaggregates were also included in the AMELP revision draft. For the next quarter, MEL will invite USAID Indonesia to initiate the revision process.

Thirdly, following the development of USAID IUWASH Tangguh’s TAMIS (Technical Assistance Management Information System) from the previous quarter, the MEL team in national and regional are now monitoring and reviewing TAMIS technical activities. This monitoring is very important to make sure all budgeted, co-shared and non-budget activities in national and regional offices are well-documented, well-reported and importantly in-line with indicator contributions. During this quarter, the MEL team reviewed more than 135 completed activities, which increased significantly from 45 completed activities in PY1.

Other results and progress within this period are summarized as follows:

- **Participated in the USAID M&E Coordination Meeting in South Sulawesi:**

On December 6th USAID IUWASH Tangguh participated in the MONEV Coordination Meeting of USAID Program implementation in South Sulawesi province. This event was designed as a learning forum among USAID Indonesia, its implementing partners and the government in South Sulawesi. The one-day coordination meeting resulted in best practices, challenges/learnings and recommendations for USAID Indonesia and LG. USAID IUWASH Tangguh facilitated a discussion in environment, energy and education group with participants from LGs in WASH and Energy.



Group discussion for best practices of environment and energy program in South Sulawesi Province

USAID IUWASH Tangguh National Office

Recommendations from the group are to form a working group (POKJA) among the implementers and LGs to strengthen planning, communication, coordination and MONEV in South Sulawesi. Another suggestion is regarding data access for public and harmonizing between USAID and LGs strategy in all program planning, implementation and evaluation. Reports and documentation are available for sharing if needed.

- **MEL Monthly Coordination Meeting:** During this quarter, MEL conducted an online monthly coordination meeting on 2nd October and 11th November. In each meeting the MEL team reported progress and discussed on developing hotspot selection, digital attendance system testing and learning from supporting RKT workshops. For the last coordination meeting in 2022, MEL conducted offline coordination meetings from 19-21 December 2022 in Malang city. Taking the theme “making a difference”, this meeting aimed to follow up planning of PY2 and technical capacity building of Track3 tools, mWater new features and develop action plan for baseline IT 4-3. Water resources management was one of the key topics of this meeting, therefore in one of the sessions MEL also participated in the CCVA focus group discussion in Pasuruan city. MEL observed and gathered understanding from discussion processes and presented it during the WRM session. From this meeting MEL also developed a strategy and timeline for monitoring indicators achievement progress of IT 2-1, IT 2-7, IT 4-2 and IT 4-3 in all cities and districts. Since the digital attendance is now formally used in USAID IUWASH Tangguh, the MEL team was also equipped with more advanced excel skills during the training. The selected hotspots were also detailed during the workshop, including adding more layers of data and information to the selected desa/kelurahan. The meeting minutes and documentation are available to be shared if needed.
- **Developed baseline questionnaire for IT 4-3:** MEL completed the drafting of handwashing with soap survey. The final draft questionnaire was developed together with Objective 4 and support from Liz Jordan of the DAI home office. The questions were adjusted from USAID IUWASH PLUS to be aligned with the current urban context and JMP standards. This questionnaire will allow for cross analyzing knowledge, practices and the facility by asking questions and conducting observation. The baseline will start in January to March 2023 with MEL as the PIC for the survey.
- **Supervising Solstice Institute on mWater application development:** Following the plan of developing performance indicators incorporated in mWater, within this quarter the MEL

team supervised Solstice Institute in conducting regular meetings and training to internal staff. Training on developing performance indices (PDAM Index, Sandex and Godex) in mWater was completed on 2nd, 11th and 16th November 2022. The training was participated by all sectoral national coordinators as PIC of the indices and related specialists. The indices are now available to use in mWater and MEL is currently supporting the baseline scoring workshop in all cities and districts. By using mWater, the indices will be easily analyzed, monitored and reported, especially by using the dashboard feature. MEL will report the dashboard of indices in the next quarter. Another task for Solstice Institute is to develop monitoring forms in mWater for all performance indicators. This process is now ongoing with completion target in January 2023 for testing, together with the plan of Solstice’s visit in the same month.

- **Supporting the Regional Socializations and RKT Development in Provinces, Districts and Cities:** The MEL team continued to take part in completing these activities in all locations. In some places, developing RKTs also become an opportunity to collect and clarify data access and services of water supply and sanitation, which is important, for instance, to determine hotspot locations. The local government presented the workplan PY2 document to all stakeholders, importantly the ministries, to receive feedback for further adjustment. MEL also tracked all registered participants and helped with material circulations. Lessons learned reflected around MEL’s scope from this activity include:
 - Learn from the last year experience of preparing and developing the PY2 RKT in all locations which was delayed, it is recommended to have the next RKT process earlier in between April to June 2023. This activity can also be combined with the pause and reflect session facilitated by the MEL. Advancing the next schedule will make the preparation and coordination more effective, especially in providing secondary data and information.
 - If possible, use the same monitoring and evaluation tools to track and measure RKT’s implementation between USAID IUWASH Tangguh and the local government. MEL proposes to Objective teams to develop monitoring forms with LGs to do the regular monev. The joint monitoring activity can be piloted in hotspot areas.
 - Ensure the specialists in national and regional to regularly conduct spot checks and cross checks on the means of verification (MoV) for data accountability (can be supported by MEL). This is important to make sure all the supporting documents are available prior to evaluation and reporting.

During this quarter, USAID IUWASH Tangguh reviewed the draft EDR (evaluation design report) of Impact Evaluation sent by Urban WASH. USAID Indonesia suggested to have a clarification meeting among all parties to discuss the inputs. Areas that need to be discussed include statistical matching for city or districts (including hotspots) in treatment and its comparison location, key data sources for each EQs and designing the questionnaire.

Exhibit 34. MEL Next Quarter Activity for January to March 2023

No	Activity	Timeline	Expected Result	Collaboration with
1	AMELP first revision	February 2023	Final revision AMELP document	Technical team and USAID Indonesia
2	Completing support for baseline scoring of performance indices for PDAM, Sanitation and Local Government (IT 2-7)	March 2023	Final baseline scoring and dashboard in mWater for IT 2-7 reporting	Objective 1 and 2 teams

Exhibit 34. MEL Next Quarter Activity for January to March 2023

No	Activity	Timeline	Expected Result	Collaboration with
3	Conducting baseline survey for handwashing with soap (IT 4-3)	January – March 2023	Baseline score for IT 4-3	Objective 4 team and local enumerators
4	Facilitate Solstice Institute (mWater) visit and provide capacity building	January 2023	PDAM Asset Management tools, IPLT Assessment Tool and other related tools developed from the visit	Objective 1, 2 and 3 teams and service providers
5	Training for MEL regional specialists on mWater monitoring tools and beneficiary feedbacks module with support from Liz Jordan DAI Home Office	February 2023	Increased capacity of MEL regional specialist on implementing Track3	Liz Jordan from DAI Home Office
6	Discussion with NC capacity building and NC GESI on IT 2-1 and IT 4-2 results	March 2023	Report on IT 2-1 and IT 4-2 achievements	Objective 1 and 4 teams
7	Supporting Pamulang (<i>Podcast Menjelang Pulang</i>), especially in broadcasting learning for USAID IUWASH Tangguh	January – March 2023	Disseminated learning and highlights of PY2 activities	Comms Team
8	Supporting study of USAID IUWASH Tangguh (Impact Evaluation)	January – March 2023	Effective collaboration and coordination for IE implementation	USAID Indonesia and NORC

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 it operates. 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 transfers 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 Workplan submission. 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, and the procedures it follows for ensuring that all mitigation, monitoring and reporting requirements are met.



Determining the location of the focus of activities with the community for changing hygiene behavior, increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation and managing water resources in Wonogiri district. These events is categorized as “category Exclusion”

In Quarter #3, USAID IUWASH Tangguh work related to environmental compliance included the following:

- Preparing environmental compliance tracking for activities in TAMIS: At the end of this Quarter #3, USAID IUWASH Tangguh developed environmental compliance reporting modules in Technical and Administrative Monitoring Information System (TAMIS) which were completed as part of every program activity. Each staff member who is responsible for the activity filled out the environmental compliance form and determined whether the category is categorical exclusion, negative determination with condition, or positive determination.
- Tracking and recording the environmental compliance in TAMIS for training, non-training and meeting activities, and activities conducted through the Purchase Order system. There were no activities categorized as negative determination with condition or positive determination, during this quarter. Until December 2022, there were 217 events categorized as “Category Exclusion.”

Next Quarter Environmental Compliance Activities: In the coming quarter, 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 on AWP and identify according to the relevant risk category.