



SECTOR
MINISTERS'
MEETING
18-19 MAY 2022

BUILDING
FORWARD
BETTER

Republic of Indonesia Country Overview



Table of Contents

Country context	1
Why WASH services are central to climate action, and economic and health recovery	3
WASH is central to Health recovery	3
WASH is vital to economic recovery	4
WASH is crucial to the climate agenda	4
Harmonization of WASH and Climate Agenda	5
Cost of Inaction	5
How the triple crises (climate, economic and health) impact WASH service delivery?	6
Impact of Climate Change on WASH services in Indonesia	6
Health Impact of COVID-19 on WASH services in Indonesia	7
Socio-economic Impact of COVID-19 on WASH services in Indonesia	7
Making SMART Investments: options for increasing contributions of WASH to climate action, economic and health recovery	8
Alternative Financing Options	9
Strengthened Partnerships and Collaboration	9
Identified actions to support national priorities through the Mutual Accountability Mechanism	10
The Current Mutual Accountability Mechanism (SMM 2019)	10
The New Mutual Accountability Mechanism (SMM 2022)	13

Country context

- **Indonesia has undergone a remarkable socio-economic transformation over the past two decades, reaching the upper-middle income status in 2020. Despite the COVID19 challenge, Indonesia's adept handling of the pandemic and creative use of fiscal policies has brought about a rebound in the economic growth and shows a positive trend going forward.** Globally, Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation, ranked 10th in terms of purchasing power parity, and the only member of the G-20 from Southeast Asian countries. COVID-19 led to the national growth contraction of -2.07 percent in 2020. However, Indonesia managed to achieve a notable 3.69% economic growth in 2021 as a result of strong health protocols, creative fiscal policies, and incentives in addressing the pandemic. The poverty rate in 2021 has returned to below 10% level (at 9.7%), equivalent to 26.5 million people, gradually approaching the 9.2% poverty rate record achieved in 2019 prior to the COVID outbreak. Indonesia continues to make concerted efforts leveraging its young population and the vibrant private sector to be among the developed global economies by 2045, for which access to WASH services is vital.
- **Since the year 2000, Indonesia has made remarkable progress in accelerating access to basic water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to most of its population spread across different islands of the archipelago. Since 2000¹,** Indonesia has succeeded in expanding access to improved water sources to about 110 million citizens, and improved sanitation facilities to 148 million citizens. At the same time Indonesia also managed to significantly reduce its open defecation rate from 30% in 2000 to 5.6 % in 2021. As of 2021, 90.7% of Indonesia's population have access to improved drinking water – a significant increase from 61.29% drinking water access in 2018. Similarly, 80.29 percent of the population has access to improved sanitation in 2021.
- **Despite COVID19 pandemic imposed restrictive measures Indonesia found creative ways to sustain access to basic water and sanitation services.** This included putting in place proper IPC measures in workplaces, providing personal protective gear to sanitation operators during service provision, use of electronic data base and cashless payment to minimize physical contact, etc. which ensured essential services were not significantly disrupted. COVID-19 drove a stronger focus on health and safety of employees, especially sanitation workers, which is often considered as unnecessary costs.
- **Indonesia has creatively mobilized alternative financing sources including through development partners and private sector for the WASH sector.** Alternative financing mechanism have been developed to make WASH facilities accessible and affordable for all, particularly the low-income communities. This includes the effort to mobilize **Zakat, Infaq, and Sadaqoh or ZIS (Islamic Alms); Private sector engagement**, such as through Corporate Social Responsibility, Public-Private Partnerships, and Philanthropy; and **stimulate WASH innovations through WASH start-ups and entrepreneurship** involving local communities, innovators, and investors. The innovative financing shows high potential, with at least 18.1 billion IDR ZIS funds had been mobilized for WASH facilities construction only by a ZIS Fund Manager in West Nusa Tenggara, and more than 1 billion IDR was mobilized by a WASH Philanthropy project for providing safe water and sanitation access to 260 families in Java and Maluku. As Indonesia plans to accelerate investments in climate

¹ National Statistics Bureau, National Socio-Economy Survey (SUSENAS), 2000-2020

resilient WASH infrastructure, **climate fund is being considered** as potential financing sources for WASH investment in Indonesia.

- **Indonesia is actively tapping young minds and partnering with multi-stakeholders to find innovative solutions to WASH challenges.** INCUBITS - the WASH Innovation hub brings together the Government, development partners, academia, and the private sector in fostering innovative solutions to WASH challenges in Indonesia. Currently six innovative solutions selected through a comprehensive process is being incubated. The Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) on handwashing is promoting handwashing practices and investments in hand hygiene towards making hand washing accessible to All. The PPP coalition also supported the safe reopening of schools through the provision of COVID Safe School kit benefiting 1 million school children in Indonesia.
- **Rapid population growth and Increasing urbanization requires sustained investments to accelerate higher levels of WASH services and bridge disparities in access between various sections of the society.** With over half (57%) of Indonesia's population living in urban areas, massive progress in enhancing access to improved water and sanitation facilities need to be equally replicated to drive progress in access to safely managed water (currently at 11.9%) and safely managed sanitation (7.25 %) services to reap the full benefits of improved WASH access on health and the environment. Efforts need to be tailored to reduce disparities in access to WASH services between regions, urban/rural areas and among the wealth quintiles (richest households are 2.15 times more likely to have sanitation access than the poorest households). **Indonesia will need more accelerated efforts to achieve the upcoming national drinking water and sanitation target**, which targets *90% of population with access to improved sanitation, zero open defecation, 15% access to safely managed sanitation, 100% households with access to improved drinking water, and 30% households have access to piped-water network* (from the current level of 20%) by 2024.
- **In response to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, the Government of Indonesia through the national Sanitation program increased the budget for community-based sanitation from USD 32.9 M in 2020 to USD 67.7 M in 2021.** The budget aimed to increase sanitation access for supporting COVID-19 prevention and control, stunting elimination, and provision of job opportunities for the local communities as their buffer from the economic impact of the outbreak.
- **Efforts currently underway to include WASH more broadly as a key sector contributing to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan.** The National Planning Agency (Bappenas) with UNICEF's support is currently developing a climate-risk assessment framework for WASH access and service provision. The framework provides guidelines on integrating climate-resilience capacity assessment in WASH sector and identify feasible and climate-focused WASH interventions. The framework will include methodologies to mainstream climate-actions into WASH policies, programs, and plans. Plans are afoot to disseminate this guidance with national and sub-national stakeholders to intensify investment in WASH climate resilient infrastructures and services.

Why WASH services are central to climate action, and economic and health recovery

COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted many public activities, such as schools, offices, and healthcare services creating a “new normal” with catastrophic consequences on the economy. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the close interlinkages between WASH, health, and the economy and how climate change could further amplify the existing deprivations and disparities.

WASH is central to Health recovery

Annually 115,000 children under-5 die in Indonesia with pneumonia and diarrhea being leading causes. 60% of the diarrheal deaths can be attributed to poor WASH services. COVID19 has further aggravated these deprivations, especially on the most vulnerable. With 7 million stunted children in Indonesia, stunting is responsible for 31% of post-neonatal mortality and 25% of child mortality annually, with poor sanitation being one of the major causes. The pandemic has slowed down Indonesia’s progress toward achieving the national stunting reduction target of 14% by 2024. The nutritional surveys by UNICEF have shown that **households with no access to safely treated drinking water and improved latrine have more than three times higher risks of stunting in their children.** WASH services provision for these high risks households is crucial to accelerate the achievement of stunting prevalence reduction from 24.4 percent in 2021 to 14 percent by 2024.

Investments in WASH facilities complemented with behaviour change communication interventions is key to preventing and containing future pandemics. The pandemic has shown handwashing with soap to be a key first line of defence against COVID-19 transmission and triggered investments in handwashing infrastructure, which need to be continued. Access to handwashing facilities continues to be a challenge across all settings. The National Health and Economic Survey in 2020 showed that 22% of households do not have handwashing facilities with water and soap. Less than 50% of public places had access to fully functional handwashing stations or hand sanitizers available. Evidence shows that HWWS, can prevent 47% of child diarrhoea and 23% of respiratory infections, two of the leading causes of child mortality in children under five.

The pandemic also highlights the urgency of having adequate WASH facilities in healthcare facilities (HCFs) as the COVID-19 prevention and control measures. One-fourth of the Primary Health Care Facilities (HCFs) lack access to basic water and basic sanitation in Indonesia with wide disparities across regions and between urban/rural areas. Only less than 10% of HCFs had access to functional handwashing facilities with soap available at both points of care and toilets. Prioritizing investment in WASH services in HCFs is critical to a resilient health services (a G20 health priority) that can contribute to realization of universal health care agenda in Indonesia.

Access to WASH facilities in schools need to be expanded with particular focus on schools with low access and complemented with behaviour change communication interventions to prevent and contain future pandemics. The latest School Sanitation Profile in 2021 recorded about 8.9 million Indonesian children from over 70,000 schools at all levels still do not have access to proper sanitation facilities, with the highest number in early childhood education units (53%) that is equal to 3.1 million students. Analysis of EMIS 2019 data by UNICEF showed almost **50% higher dropout rate was observed in schools without adequate WASH facilities compared to those with facilities.**

WASH is vital to economic recovery

Global economic losses connected to water are estimated at \$260 billion per year and is only likely to grow as the impact of rising temperatures and an intensifying water cycle becomes more apparent. **A 2005 World Bank study estimated the economic costs of poor sanitation in Indonesia at 2.5% of the GDP (\$6.5 billion at 2005 prices).**



WASH investment increases the demand for WASH products and services, which further stimulates the market, promote economic activities, and generate employment opportunities. As Indonesia aims to accelerate access to safely managed water and safely managed sanitation services, more investments will be needed on WASH infrastructure and improvements in services. A UNICEF study in Indonesia estimated about four million jobs to be potentially created by accelerating access to safely managed WASH services in Indonesia. These jobs cover the entire spectrum from planning, design, behaviour change communication, construction, operation and maintenance and other WASH services.

The expansion of WASH market will support local and regional economic development, as WASH infrastructure construction requires substantial materials and provides stimulus for skilled labors, technology, products, innovation, and financial capital. Further the UNICEF supported Sanitation market assessment study in Indonesia estimates that the **total market value for safe sanitation products and services can reach up to USD 5.3 billion** within five years between 2020 and 2025, while the **market potential for hand hygiene market is estimated to reach USD 3 billion** within the same period.

WASH is crucial to the climate agenda

It is estimated that globally reduced freshwater availability and competition from other uses—such as energy and agriculture—could reduce water availability in cities by as much as two thirds by 2050, compared to 2015 levels². The above scenario also applies to Indonesia as well. Besides, Indonesia is more vulnerable given it sits within the Pacific ‘ring of fire’ – the world’s most disaster-prone area – marked by floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and droughts. In 2021, Indonesia recorded three thousand disaster events that affected or displaced 8 million people, including 2.3 million children.

Safe WASH services including access to potable water supplies, effective drainage systems and functional latrines can mean all the difference in the ability to cope with the impacts of climate change. UNICEF supported research in Indonesia covering four climate-risk probe cities have shown the impact of climate hazards on the whole sanitation chain – latrines, desludging of septic tanks, flooding of the treatment plant site and contamination of fresh water sources.

Investing in resilient infrastructure has benefit–cost ratios of 4:1; spending US\$800 million on early warning systems in developing countries would not only save lives but also help avoid losses of US\$3–16 billion per year. Recent research has shown that the economic benefits of avoiding climate

² World Bank. 2016. “High and Dry: Climate Change, Water, and the Economy.”

change impacts such as flooding, or storm damage include a net increase of GDP of 5 per cent for G20 countries by 2050.

As Indonesia intensifies its investments in WASH infrastructure, WASH will be playing a key role in contributing to the Government's NDC and COP26 targets that comprises of - financing Nature based solutions; contribution to NDCs target of 41% emission reduction; contribution to Net Zero emission by 2060; and expanding clean energy and Investments in climate resilience.

Harmonization of WASH and Climate Agenda

The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector has been briefly addressed in Indonesia's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 2021 and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2020. In the latest NDC, WASH development was discussed as part of the domestic wastewater management sub-sector, one of several sectors expected to contribute to the national target of greenhouse gas emission reduction, and not as a comprehensive WASH sector. The latest NDC briefly states WASH-related action for climate adaptation through the improvement of a) integrated water resource management related to the conservation of water resources, and; b) the provision of basic residential services through domestic wastewater management.

The NAPs in water and health sectors have recommended several WASH-related adaptation initiatives. The water sector adaptation includes water preservation through reclamation, water recycling technology, and prevention of water loss, while the health sector adaptation includes improved access to drinking water supply and sanitation. However, like NDC, the NAP did not comprehensively address all components related to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, within a dedicated WASH sector for climate adaptation, which is being addressed currently.

At the implementation level, Indonesia's existing WASH policies and regulations have not comprehensively integrated the climate resilience approach. Efforts at integrating WASH and climate policies and regulations are still at the conceptual stage. The regulations that provide operational guidelines on managing drinking water supply and domestic wastewater have not specifically integrated the climate resilience aspect. **The National Planning Agency (Bappenas) with UNICEF's support is currently developing a climate-risk assessment framework for WASH access and service provision.** The framework provides guidelines on integrating climate-resilience capacity assessment in WASH sector and identify feasible technology options for climate-focused WASH interventions. The framework will include methodologies to mainstream climate-actions into WASH policies, programs, and plans. Plans are afoot to disseminate this guidance with national and sub-national stakeholders to intensify investment in WASH climate resilient infrastructures and services.

Cost of Inaction

The cost of inaction on WASH sector in Indonesia could reach up to IDR 56 trillion or USD 6.3 billion, about 2% of the country GDP³. Health and water resources contribute most to the overall economic losses. These numbers were estimated based on the financial losses of population who have to pay for health services, pay additional costs to access clean water supply, and opportunity costs from income losses due to poor health caused by limited access to WASH services. On a larger

³ Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), the World Bank. 2008. Economic Impacts of Sanitation in Indonesia

scale, poor WASH also contributes to economic and welfare losses (due to additional time to access unimproved sanitation and getting clean water supply) as well environmental losses (due to loss of productive land and water pollution, among others). Adequate WASH investment will prevent those loss due to inaction, while also promoting growth at the local and regional level to boost the economy.

At a small additional investment in climate-resilient WASH infrastructure, huge losses and significant rehabilitation costs can be averted, while also saving lives. A recent global study from WaterAid estimated that a long-term investment (2021-2040) on safely managed WASH infrastructure would generate annual net benefits of USD 37–86 billion, avoiding up to 6 billion cases of diarrhoea and 12 billion cases of helminths while significantly increasing children health. The study also estimated that each dollar invested in resilient WASH facilities could avoid at least USD 62 restoration costs due to climate-related disasters, and would generate USD 2 benefit ratio for climate change adaptation⁴. Resilient WASH investment is very critical for the climate prone areas in Indonesia, including many coastal landscapes along Java and Sulawesi Islands that are constantly being threatened by the sea level rises.

How the triple crises (climate, economic and health) impact WASH service delivery?

The combination of health, economic, and climate crises amplify the impact on the access to WASH services, particularly for the most vulnerable groups. Poor marginalized and vulnerable groups in the climate-prone areas are the first to lose access to WASH services due to the health, climate, and economic crises. Low access to WASH services is compounded by decreasing livelihood opportunities brought about by COVID19 restrictive measures, making them more vulnerable to resort to unsafe water sources rendering them vulnerable to water related diseases. This situation contrasts with the wealthy group that can afford to pay for alternative WASH access and services.

The specific impacts on the WASH services delivery are elaborated in the following sections.

Impact of Climate Change on WASH services in Indonesia

Climate change has been negatively affecting the sustainability of WASH services in Indonesia. The reported impact of climate change on WASH services included significant changes in water availability, increased water contamination, and damage to WASH infrastructure due to climate disasters across Indonesia. A UNICEF supported national study covering four climate-prone areas in Indonesia reported the climate hazards to substantially reduce households' access to and use of sanitation, and about one third of the respondents stated resorting to open defecation in the absence of water for toilet⁵. Climate hazards affected the entire sanitation chain including access to toilets, inability of de-sludging trucks to access some of the households and flooding of treatment plant sites. Climate hazards will cause inter-related negative impacts on sanitation, water-supply and

⁴ WaterAid & Vivid Economic. 2021. "Mission-critical: Invest in water, sanitation and hygiene for a healthy and green economic recovery".

⁵ ISF-UTS, UI and UNICEF. 2021. "Climate impacts and resilience for urban sanitation in Indonesia". Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney: Sydney.

drainage systems, and reverse Indonesia's progress in eliminating open defecation and increasing access to basic sanitation.

The COVID-19 outbreak has also exacerbated the negative impacts of climate change on WASH services. The continuous application of health protocol, particularly handwashing with soap in all settings, has increased the demand for clean water, which poses a particular challenge for the vulnerable and marginalised groups in climate prone area across Indonesian archipelago.

Health Impact of COVID-19 on WASH services in Indonesia

The COVID-19 emergency responses revealed that WASH facilities in the local Primary Health Centers (*Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat* - PHCs) are under-invested, hindering its function as one of the first line to support the national efforts to flatten the COVID-19 curve and reduce bed occupancy in hospitals. Until February 2022, the country record of 5.5 million COVID-19 cases with a 2% mortality rate - equivalent to 148 thousand deaths. Clean water is essential for handwashing and hygiene, mainly to perform the infection prevention and control (IPC) measures in the PHC and ensure patients' well-being. Safely managed sanitation systems can prevent disease transmission from health facilities to the surrounding area. However, one out of four PHC facilities in Indonesia did not have access to basic sanitation and a fifth of the PHCs were lacking access to basic water services.

COVID-19 affected budget availability for expansion of WASH services and also disrupted some of the services, as major part of the budget was diverted to COVID-19 response during the pandemic in Indonesia. The available public budget for WASH services was primarily focused on operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the existing facilities. COVID-19 pandemic imposed restrictive measures and limited presence in workplaces also meant lower pace of implementation of WASH expansion projects. Handwashing promotion activities was scaled up and hand washing facilities installed in public places, hospitals, schools and high-risk areas.

A rapid assessment conducted by UNICEF on local governments/service providers in 54 cities in Indonesia in 2020 to understand the impact of COVID-19 on sanitation services corroborated to this⁶: 46.15% of respondents confirmed that their sanitation service provisions were disrupted due to: (a) difficulties in accessing the premises/buildings due to area restriction / micro-isolation, (b) lower demand for desludging, and (c) reduced available budget for operation and maintenance due to reallocation for COVID-19 response intervention.

Socio-economic Impact of COVID-19 on WASH services in Indonesia

COVID-19 pandemic imposed restrictive measures badly affected Indonesia's economy increasing the incidence of poverty among the most vulnerable. Indonesia's poverty rate increased from the record-breaking level of 9.2% in 2019 to 10.19% in 2020, which made 1.13 million residents to fall into the poor category. An evaluation study in mid of 2021 estimated that more than 30 percent of the vulnerable population live below or slightly above the poverty line after the pandemic started.

⁶ UNICEF. 2020. "Penilaian Cepat: Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 terhadap Layanan Pengelolaan Air Limbah yang Aman". UNICEF Jakarta

The economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the wider socio-economic inequalities with adverse impact on the most vulnerable. For the urban slum residents, the loss of income due to the COVID-19 caused these groups to reduce their consumption or buy cheaper but less safe drinking water⁷. These vulnerable groups also lack the affordability to purchase hygiene products for the COVID-19 protocol. In addition, most of the burden were faced by the women, which received additional tasks for ensuring domestic hygiene protocols and take care of the children home-schooling. Similarly, poor people who resort to buying jerry cans for meeting their daily water needs will tend to compromise and substitute the expenses by resorting to unsafe water sources, further risking their health.

The implementation of COVID-19 health protocols to prevent COVID-19 transmission witnessed reduction in budget for expanding WASH services and experienced lower demand for WASH services from households. Due to the pandemic, the local



Due to COVID-19 responses, in 2020, the average local government budget for drinking water services reduced by 65%. The local budget for wastewater services also reduced by 12% from 2019.

water utilities in Indonesia experienced decrease in collected revenue. COVID-19 pandemic also negatively affected sanitation services in three aspects: 1) reduced access to desludging services due to mobility restriction and social quarantine, 2) demand reduction from users due to declining income; and 3) local government budget reduction and re-allocation for managing safe sanitation facilities. Reduced demand for WASH services (e.g., desludging services) also led to lower revenue for the service providers. On the other hand, local governments' budget allocation for WASH investments and subsidy also decreased due to budget reallocations for COVID-19 responses.

Making SMART Investments: options for increasing contributions of WASH to climate action, economic and health recovery

The pandemic has exposed the devastating economic and societal consequences of infectious disease – with the risks being further amplified due to climate change. **The lack of access to WASH services will not only impact the achievement of SDG 6 targets, but also halt the attainment of the other SDGs related to poverty, health, education, gender equality, and environment.**

Recognizing the above, the Government of Indonesia has embarked on the development of a multi-



stakeholder national SDG-6 plan that aims to accelerate access to safely managed water and safely managed sanitation by 2030. The implementation of SDG-6 plan to achieve the 2030 target on safely managed drinking water and sanitation is expected to create 170,000 jobs across planning & design, construction, monitoring, operation and maintenance and provision of water supply and sanitation services.

⁷ PAIR. 2021. "The impact of COVID-19 on women's access to water, sanitation and hygiene in coastal communities: Lessons from Tambak Lorok, Central Java". The Australia-Indonesia Centre

Alternative Financing Options

Government of Indonesia is creatively harnessing domestic resources as well as alternative finance to fund WASH investments and ensure sustainable WASH services. Currently, two thirds of the investment in water supply and half of the investment in sanitation in Indonesia is from the national government's budget. The financing gap to meet the Government's national WASH target by 2024 is estimated at USD 7.7 Billion (comprises of 3.1 billion USD for drinking water and 4.6 billion USD for sanitation investment).

To close the WASH financing gap, Indonesia is developing various innovative financing sources for WASH sector through various schemes, such as through: (i) *Moslem's charity fund (Zakat – Islamic Alms)* as an alternative scheme that use the alms to support the community to get access to water and sanitation; (ii) *Micro-credits*, to allow individual households to get WASH access as well as the small-scale entrepreneurs to have finance supports for expanding their WASH businesses, and; (iii) *Strengthened partnerships with private sectors* to ensure more funding for infrastructures and upscaling delivery services, such as through the collaboration under the Public-Private Partnerships in Handwashing With Soap (PPP-HWWS) in distributing Covid-19 Safe School Kits to children as part of safe return to school.

In addition to the funding sources above, Indonesia is initiating various innovative financing instruments to reduce the financial gap in the WASH sector. The GOI has already experienced in the use of innovative instruments such as (i) *Indonesia's Green Bond/Green Sukuk*, (ii) *SDG Indonesia One* - a blended finance platform to facilitate the involvement of philanthropist, donor, climate fund, green investor, commercial bank, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), and (iii) *Green Climate Fund*. The GOI will harness the above instruments to mobilize increasing resources for the WASH sector. Moreover, the GOI is currently developing and implementing *performance-based grant for water and sanitation utilities* at the local and regional level.

Strengthened Partnerships and Collaboration

To encourage more collaborative partnerships with multiple stakeholders in the WASH sector, the GoI has introduced several initiatives through the line ministries such as:

- *Developing the national SDG-6 plan and the various roadmaps integrating climate resilience* to accelerate access to safely managed water, safely managed sanitation, eliminate open defecation and making handwashing a reality for all;
- *Establishing the Public-Private-Partnership for Hand Washing with Soap (PPPHWWS) initiative*, which involves the governments, private companies, and development partners to scale-up sustainable handwashing and hygiene behaviour change interventions;
- *Conducting massive and structured public campaigns* to improve and maintain the demand on WASH access and services;
- *Promoting corporate social responsibility (CSR) and encouraging corporations to incorporate social and environmental values* as part of their core business strategy; and
- *Strengthening partnership with CSOs and academia* to generate innovation that can accelerate WASH targets achievements.

At the local level, number of initiatives have begun to strengthen the synergy between WASH and climate change, by integrating climate change as one of risks to be considered for WASH investment.

In West and East Nusa Tenggara, the local governments are updating their WASH strategic plans to include climate change considerations beginning with risk assessment, strategies to address climate change and to strengthen resilience of WASH investments.

The ongoing WASH-Climate framework will provide guidance on mainstreaming and integrating climate agenda into WASH policies, strategies, and plans, as well as technical standards for WASH facilities and services. Stronger partnership with the Ministry of Finance will allow more budget allocation for climate resilient WASH development including access to the climate related funds.

More recently, to stimulate innovative solutions in the WASH sector, GOI has established the multi-stakeholder INCUBITS platform to scale-up promising innovations. Many local WASH innovations were often not receiving sufficient support for upscaling. To address this issue, the Government of Indonesia has launched INCUBITS (<https://incubits.org>), a multi-stakeholder digital platform that acts as a digital hub between the potential WASH solution with various stakeholders, such as Government, Academia, private sector, and development partners. Ninety four proposals across Indonesia has been received through the platform, which has gone through a review and pitching process with potential investors and the final six solutions are currently under the incubation process. The success of this initiative is expected to trigger more interest among the youth and private sector to participate in the INCUBITS program and contribute to solutions addressing WASH challenges.

Identified actions to support national priorities through the Mutual Accountability Mechanism

The Current Mutual Accountability Mechanism (SMM 2019)

In the last Sector Ministers' Meeting (SMM) in 2019, the Government of Indonesia together with WASH development partners have agreed on three WASH priorities to be achieved by the Country in 2024. The commitments include: 1) **the acceleration of Open Defecation Free and adoption of safely managed sanitation**, 2) **Sustainable financing sources and strengthen partnership with stakeholders**, and 3) **strengthening peer to peer learning as part of advocacy and capacity building** (Table 1).

In February 2022, the Government of Indonesia led by the National Planning Agency (Bappenas) initiated a consultative forum involving WASH stakeholders from the Government (Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, among others) and Development Partners (UNICEF, Jejaring AMPL, DFAT-KIAT, GIZ, NUWSP-World Bank, USAID IUWASH, Water Org, WVI, and BAZNAS, among others). The meeting aimed to review the current commitment and support the development of new commitment for SMM 2022. Following is the summary of the consultations:

- The review of the existing commitments revealed that some indicators have not had reliable means of verification at the national level (i.e. Commitment 2.1 on ZIS and Commitment 2.2 on Blended financing), while some others did not have any monitoring instruments yet (i.e. Commitment 2.4 on Strategies to strengthen private sector involvement in WASH, and Commitment 3.1 and 3.2 on Cross learning and Advocacy).

- To address the issues of the unavailability of national level data, the progress in those indicators will be described through a snapshot of best practices for each indicator. Indicators with unidentified monitoring instruments will be consulted with broader stakeholders from the line ministries and partners. See Table 1 for the complete overview regarding the existing commitments progress.
- During the multi-stakeholders forum, all actors agreed to retain the second commitments in the upcoming MAM, which is the financing resource mobilization and partnership (Commitment 2), to accelerate WASH access and services in Indonesia.

Table 1. Current Commitments as part of Mutual Accountability Mechanism (SMM 2019)

COMMITMENTS	TARGET	INDICATOR	STATUS 2021
Commitment#1 Accelerate the achievement of National Open Defecation Free (ODF) and adoption of safely managed sanitation.	Achievement of national 100% open defecation free in 2024;	Number of villages achieving ODF;	50.23% ODF villages (from total 83,381 villages)
	Fecal sludge management program is initiated and implemented in 86 cities/districts in 2024;	Number of cities implementing fecal sludge management , including regular desludging program;	Many cities/districts have implemented the faecal sludge management, including regular desludging program. In Gresik District, UPTD Gresik – the district sludge treatment facility manager- developed an app–based Management Information System called “GOPLOONG” to provide Sanitation Services (regular desludging program) for Public & Private facilities.
		Number of cities having wastewater and/or sludge treatment plants ;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 306 districts/cities have sludge treatment plants; and • 13 districts/cities have city-wide wastewater treatment plants.
	National campaign on safely managed sanitation is launched in late 2019.	Strategy on advocacy and communication on safely managed sanitation.	The "Safe Sanitation Advocacy Framework" document has been published and the campaign launched in 7 February 2022.
	Agreed single monitoring mechanism to track progress on SDG attainments	-	SDG dashboard is under development
Commitment #2 Provide sustainable and innovative financing sources to sustain WASH services and ensure access	Scaled-up and leveraged Zakat funds to increase access to WASH services	Amount of Zakat used for wash development	Utilization of ZIS funds for WASH in
		Number of households gaining access to services via Zakat funds	NTB Province (2017-2020): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income housing: 13.9 billion IDR • Latrine: 4.2 billion IDR Aceh Province: 2.5 billion IDR ZIS fund for 282 households

COMMITMENTS	TARGET	INDICATOR	STATUS 2021
of sustainable and safely managed WASH services for the poor and strengthen partnership with different stakeholders, including private sector for service delivery and resource mobilization.			South Sulawesi Province (2016-2019) 1.32 billion IDR for 132 households in two regencies
	Blended financing approach initiated and applied to WASH investments and services	Number of activities using blended finance	Palembang City Sewerage Project (PCSP) is one of the large-scale sanitation projects that implements multiple sources funding, mainly through the Australian Government Grants, National budget (APBN), and Provincial and City Budget (APBD). The total project costs is about 1.2 trillion IDR .PCSP applies a performance-based mechanism, in which the grant will be transferred as a reimbursement to the South Sumatra Government and Palembang City Government from a Special Account managed by the Ministry of Finance
	Optimized sub-national financing sources for WASH services	Number of different options of public funding mechanism for WASH services	Domestic Resource mobilization, including ZIS, and PPP among others.
	Identified and applied strategies on strengthening private involvements along sanitation service chain;	Numbers of coordination meetings and joint events with different stakeholders	Market assessment and industrial consultation involving private sectors have been conducted
	Agreed on collaborative platform for multi stakeholders' partnerships	Number of program/projects collaboratively done at local government level in sanitation services	PPPHWWS as a platform to strengthen partnership with private on hand washing has been established and operationalized
Commitment #3 Strengthen peer-to-peer learning as part of advocacy and capacity building agenda.	Sustained cross-learning mechanism for sustainable capacity building program involving subnational government bodies	Number of local governments participating in learning activities	Twinning program has been initiated and implemented by FORKALIM, USAID, UNICEF and SNV.
	Continued and aligned advocacy activities at national and subnational levels	Number of modules prepared and shared during advocacy and learning events	Various modules on water, sanitation and hygiene have been developed and implemented.

The New Mutual Accountability Mechanism (SMM 2022)

For the new Mutual Accountability Mechanism in SMM 2022, the Government of Indonesia has set four main commitments that will be achieved by 2023. Those four commitments are:

- 1) Enhance political will and investments to accelerate WASH scale up in Indonesia, as well as to support stunting reduction and green economy;
- 2) Strengthen equity-driven monitoring and reporting and community-engagement to ensure sustainable WASH services;
- 3) Developing climate-resilient WASH sector investments and infrastructure to support green economy, and;
- 4) Expanding partnerships and mobilizing alternative financing to scale up WASH services.

The fourth commitment was brought from the previous MAM. Table 2 presents the detail of Indonesia's new Mutual Accountability Mechanism for SMM 2022.

Learning from the previous MAM, the stakeholders agreed to shape the commitments and indicators that reflect SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-Bound) approach. The MAM for the SMM 2022 was developed through several consultation meetings, and the stakeholders were given opportunity to provide the written feedback to the draft. Based on the feedback and consultation with stakeholders, Bappenas with the technical support from UNICEF finalized the MAM that have clear indicators based on the SMART principle, including the identified focal points that can be involved to monitor the achievement.

For the new commitments, Bappenas will coordinate the implementation of the GOI commitments with WASH government and non-government stakeholders. To do so, Bappenas will carry out regular review with relevant stakeholders, put in place a monitoring mechanism with clear roles and responsibilities, and address bottlenecks that can hinder the progress. Development partners, including UNICEF and other development partners, will be engaged to support the process.

In implementing the new commitments, the challenges that will need to be addressed for improving the implementation of MAM at the national and sub-national level are as follow:

- Mainstreaming the climate-resilient WASH into both WASH and Climate Adaptation-Mitigation policies and regulations and operationalizing climate resilience into WASH investments and services
- Strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement with clear roles and responsibility across WASH implementation. This includes the stakeholder engagement in the inclusive MAM monitoring and evaluation process with quantifiable/measurable indicators
- Tracking fund flow in the WASH sector and harness alternative WASH financing sources, including from the climate-related fund
- Need for a One-WASH monitoring framework to ensure harmonization of targets and indicators and enable proper tracking of progress against SDG-6, progress in addressing inequities, including investments in WASH, and contribution to the climate agenda, among others.

Table 2. New Commitments as part of Mutual Accountability Mechanism (2022)

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
Commitment 1: Enhance political will and investments to accelerate WASH scale up in Indonesia, as well as to support stunting reduction and green economy	Sub-commitment 1: Enactment of the roadmaps on safely managed drinking water, safely managed sanitation, open defecation free, and handwashing with soap	The final draft of national roadmaps on safely managed drinking water, safely managed sanitation, open defecation free, and handwashing with soaps that include the monitoring and evaluation framework	a. The finalization of roadmaps on safely managed drinking water, safely managed sanitation, open defecation free, and handwashing with soaps b. The socialization of roadmaps on safely managed drinking water, safely managed sanitation, open defecation free, and handwashing with soaps for the local government and stakeholders	a. The roadmaps on safely managed drinking water, safely managed sanitation, open defecation free, and handwashing with soaps become a national regulation (Bappenas)	Bappenas Pokja PPAS Nasional UNICEF, other development partners	Draft Roadmaps Final Roadmaps Draft regulations
				b. All priority plans and strategies for the four roadmaps are internalized into the Line Ministries Workplan 2024, National Development Plan 2025-2029, and Line Ministries Strategic Plan 2025-2029	Bappenas - Ministry of Public Works and Housing (KemenPUPR) - Ministry of Health (Kemenkes) - Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) - UNICEF, other development partners	Draft Workplans of the line Ministries Inputs to the National Development Plan (2025-2029)
				c. 5 Pillars Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM, including HWWS) are being internalized into the Line Ministries Workplan 2024, National Development Plan 2025-2029, and Line Ministries Strategic Plan 2025-2029.	Kemenkes	Draft Workplans of the line Ministries Inputs to the National Development Plan (2025-2029) Inputs to the Line Ministries Strategic Plan 2025-2029.

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
	Sub-commitment 2: Improved budget allocation for safely managed drinking water, safely managed sanitation, and hygiene	a. ...% national budget (APBN) allocation for safe water, safe sanitation, and hygiene	a. All WASH-related Line Ministries are committed to increase their water, sanitation, and hygiene budget	a. Allocated funding for safe drinking water, safe sanitation, and hygiene in the Line Ministries' budget (Bappenas and line ministers)	- Bappenas - Kemendagri - KemenPUPR - Kemenkes - UNICEF - Plan Indonesia - WVI - SNV	Line Ministries budget documents reflecting WASH allocations/ expenditure
		b. ...% local budget (APBD) allocation for safe water, safe sanitation, and hygiene	b. Advocacy to and coordination with the Housing, Water and Sanitation Working Group (Pokja PPAS) at the national and subnational level	b. Allocated funding for safe drinking water, safe sanitation, and hygiene in the local development budget (APBD) (MoIA and subnational governments)	- Subnational governments - Kemendagri - UNICEF and other development partners	Local development budget documents reflecting WASH allocations/ expenditure
		c. Water and sanitation are included as the new budget menu in the Special Fiscal Transfer Fund (DAK and Village Fund), while hygiene is not included yet.	c. Preparation of costing tools for safe drinking water, safe sanitation, and hygiene	c. Water, sanitation, and hygiene becomes the priority menu in the Special Fiscal Transfer Fund (DAK, DAU, Dana Desa, DID, dll)	- Bappenas - Ministry of Village and Less Developed Regions (KemenDesaPDTT) - Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu)	Draft guideline for special fiscal transfer fund
	Sub-commitment 3: Strengthened coordination mechanisms for WASH in emergency, WASH in schools, WASH in healthcare facilities, and	a. WASH in emergency framework is available b. Guidelines on the formulation of WASH in Schools Strategy is available	Development of WASH in Schools, WASH in Healthcare Facilities, WASH in Workplaces, and WASH in other public facilities frameworks are initiated.	a. Identification of the related stakeholders that work in WASH in Schools, WASH in Healthcare Facilities, and WASH in Workplaces issues	- Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) - Bappenas - Kemendagri - PUPR - Kemenkes - Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos) - Ministry of Labours	Mapping of stakeholders
				b. Identification of the baseline data to support WASH in Schools, WASH in		Data set

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
	WASH in workplaces.			Healthcare Facilities, and WASH in Workplaces.	(Kemenaker) - Ministry of Education, Culture, Research & Technology (Kemendikbud) - Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) - UNICEF - Plan Indonesia - WVI - PMI - BAZNAS - Jejaring AMPL - Private sector	Document on framework or draft regulation
	Sub-commitment 4: Development and enactment of the National Masterplan on water supply and sanitation	There is no national masterplan on water supply and sanitation	Draft concept of national masterplan on water supply and sanitation	National masterplan on water supply and sanitation are available	- PUPR - World Bank - ADB - UNICEF	ToR of the Master plan Draft Master Plan Consultation workshop minutes
Commitment 2: Strengthen equity-driven monitoring and reporting and community-engagement to ensure sustainable WASH services	Sub-commitment 1: One platform to monitor the progress of SDG-6 targets	SDG dashboard platform for SDG 6 with clear monitoring and evaluation framework is developed, which includes measurable indicators and the data focal point for each indicator	Official launching of Platform for SDG 6 targets, which includes the data focal point for each indicator	a. Annual updates on progress of SDG-6 targets	- Bappenas - BPS - Kemendagri - UNICEF, other development partners, CSOs	SDG6 Database Platform
				b. Internalization of equality aspects (gender, disability, income decile, etc.)		Progress updates WASH sector documents

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
				within WASH indicators		
	Sub-commitment 2: Scale up the on-site monitoring tools to assess the quality of safe drinking water, safe sanitation, and hygiene	a. Pilot-tests of the on-site monitoring tools are initiated b. Households Drinking Water Quality Survey (SKAM-RT) c. Unoptimized STBM website d. Unoptimized household drinking water supply (PAM-RT)	a. The on-site monitoring tools are being integrated into STBM monitoring system, drinking water surveillance, and EHRA (Environmental health risks assessment) at the cities/district b. STBM website is functional & used by stakeholders c. Households Drinking Water Quality Surveillance developed and initiated	a. Monitoring and evaluation framework for safe drinking water, safe sanitation, and hygiene b. Integration of local sanitation inspections in the STBM monitoring system, drinking water quality surveillance and Environmental Health Risk Assessment (EHRA)	- Bappenas - Kemenkes - Ministry of Communication and Information (Kemenkominfo) - UNICEF, other development partners, CSOs	Relevant documents

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
	Sub-commitment 3: Develop monitoring and evaluation tools to assess the quality of WASH services in institutions	a. Education core data (Dapodik) for WASH in Schools b. WASH-Fit tools for WASH monitoring and evaluation in Healthcare Facilities is provided by WHO, UNICEF, and Ministry of Health	Optimization of the available platform (SDGs Dashboards) to integrate the monitoring and evaluation tools for non-domestic WASH	a. Integration of the available data and documents to the SDGs Dashboard and other relevant Platforms.	- Bappenas: directorate of Housing and Settlement and SDGs Secretariat - Kemendagri - KemenPUPR - Kemenkes - Kemensos - Kemenaker - Kemendikbud - BNPB - UNICEF - SNV - WHO - USAID - Private sectors - NGOs - Association profession	Database Platform
	Sub-commitment 4: Availability of dedicated reporting and complaint mechanism for public WASH services	A reporting and complaint mechanism for public services is available through the National Public Service Reporting and Complaint Management System (SP4N Lapor!)	a. Development of the technical guideline for the Local Governments to utilize the existing public service platforms for accommodating the complaint and suggestion to improve the WASH services	a. The operational guideline for Local Governments to utilize and develop a public service platform for the WASH sector (using SP4N Lapor!) b. Local government-owned broadcast and electronic media utilization to encourage public service reporting related to the WASH sector	- Ministry of State Apparatus and Bureaucracy Reform (Kemen-PAN-RB) - USAID - Association profession	Operational guidelines WASH-related social media content

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
			b. Coordination with the Ministry of State Apparatus Utilization and Bureaucratic Reform for developing the public reporting and complaint mechanism for WASH services through "SP4N Lapor!" Platform	c. 50% of Local Governments started implementing public service reporting and complaining mechanism related to the WASH sector through the "SP4N Lapor!" platform		Monitoring report
	Sub-commitment 5: Establishment of civic engagement in all drinking water and domestic wastewater service providers	a. The service-users forum for the drinking water and domestic wastewater service providers is available but not fully optimized b. WASH forum as the civic-engagement mechanism has been initiated	a. The operational guideline for establishing and strengthening service-users forum and WASH forum is available as a part of the civic engagement mechanism	a. Guidelines for the establishment of and framework for strengthening the customer forums and WASH forums as a mechanism for community involvement are available as part of civic engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) - USAID - DFAT - NGOs - Association profession 	Relevant document
			b. The communication mechanism between service-user forum and WASH forum is available	b. Communication mechanism for customer forums and WASH forums is available as part of civic engagement		Monitoring Report
			c. The number of districts/cities	c. cities/districts that have a customer forum and a WASH forum as part of civic engagement		Monitoring report

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
			with service-user forum and WASH forum as a part of the civic engagement mechanism is increased d. The pilot projects that apply the strengthening framework for service-user forum and WASH forum are initiated	d. districts/cities as a pilot project for customer forums and WASH forums that apply the framework for strengthening customer forums and WASH forums		Project report
Commitment 3: Developing climate-resilient WASH sector investments and infrastructure to support green economy	Sub-commitment 1: Mainstream climate resilient into WASH sector at the national, provincial, and district/city levels	Technical guideline for mainstreaming climate resilient into WASH policy, regulation, plan and investment at the national, provincial, and local level is drafted	Technical guideline for mainstreaming climate resilient into WASH policy, regulation, plan and investment at the national, provincial, and local level is available	a. The framework for mainstreaming climate resilience into WASH sector is available	- Bappenas - Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) - KemenPUPR - WHO - USAID - UNICEF	Relevant document on WASH reliant frame
				b. The initiatives to integrate climate-resilience towards WASH sector assessment and planning documents (such as EHRA, SSK, RISPAM, RISPAD, etc.) are initiated at the	- Bappenas - KLHK - Kemen PUPR - WHO - USAID - UNICEF	Updated WASH planning document

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
				provincial and local level		
	Sub-commitment 2: Record and monitor WASH sector's contribution to national adaptation and mitigation, as part of the NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) commitment	Initial identification of the list on climate resilient WASH infrastructure that includes the contribution on carbon footprint and GHG emission reduction, avoided cost from the climate-disaster from resilient WASH infrastructure, and potential climate-funding sources	a. Pilot projects on climate-resilient WASH are initiated b. WASH contribution towards NDC is identified c. List of climate-resilient WASH infrastructure initiatives are identified, which includes their contribution on carbon footprint and GHG emission reduction, avoided cost from the climate-disaster from resilient WASH infrastructure, and potential climate-funding sources at the national and local level	a. WASH projects with funding from national adaptation and mitigation efforts (climate fund) are implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KLHK - KemenPUPR - Bappenas - UNICEF, USAID, WHO, CSOs 	Project report
				b. The baseline data on the climate-resilient WASH investment is available		Baseline data
				c. The indicators to monitor carbon footprint reduction through WASH development is available		List of indicators
				d. WASH monitoring system is integrated with the climate change monitoring system (in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry)		Monitoring system
				e. WASH approaches, policy, planning and programs are integrated with the climate change sector		Updated policies/strategies/guidelines

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
	Sub-commitment 3: Development of climate resilience WASH behaviour and technologies	a. The climate resilient concept has been introduced to the water and sanitation service providers along the WASH supply chain b. Developed technical guideline for infiltration wells as the means to conserve raw water for drinking water source f. Pilot water conservation technologies, such as infiltration well	a. The guideline for the development of climate-resilient drinking-water and sanitation programs is developed b. The guideline for the management of climate-resilient drinking water and wastewater management at the household level is developed c. The assessment of infiltration well needs assessment is available in selected high-risk district and city	a. Studies to support the promotion of climate-friendly behaviour promotion, including water-saving practices	- KemenPUPR - KLHK - UNICEF, USAID, WHO, CSOs	Document report
				b. Climate-resilient water utilization technology is available		List of technology options
				c. Climate-friendly water use behaviour is promoted		Document report
				d. The inventory of climate-resilient drinking water and sanitation technology is available		List of technology options
				e. The climate-resilient water management (RPAM) concept is applied by the Drinking Water Management Facility (SPAM) operator		Document report
Commitment 4: Expanding partnerships and mobilizing alternative financing to scale up WASH services	Sub-commitment 1: Strengthen engagement of non-governmental actors' involvement in WASH sector	a. The mapping of private sector contribution for WASH development at the national and local level has been initiated b. The existence of Jejaring AMPL (WASH Network) as a WASH partnership platform	a. Developed inventory of non-governmental organizations in WASH sector based on the constituent groups (CSOs, research institutes,	All Provincial WASH Working Group has developed partnerships with non-government institutions (CSO, research centre, private sector, philanthropy, etc.)	- Bappenas - Jejaring AMPL - UNICEF, other development partners	Partnership report

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
			businesses, philanthropy, etc.) b. Various types of partnerships in the WASH sector, including WASH in institutions at the Provincial and District/City levels, are identified			
	Sub-commitment 2: Strengthened partnerships with various stakeholders within WASH sector	The partnership schemes for hygiene promotion, including the mainstreaming and developing of Public-Private Partnership scheme in HWWS are initiated	Shared-commitments with the non-governmental institutions (CSOs, research institutions, business sector, philanthropy, etc.) for the development of WASH through the Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM)	a. Roles and contributions of the non-government actors within WASH sector development are improved at the national and local level, including in the technical assistance and investment (from CSO, research institution, business sector, philanthropy, etc.)	- Bappenas , - Ministry of Home Affairs - Jejaring AMPL - UNICEF, other development partners	Updated MAM monitoring report
	Sub-commitment 3: Increased alternative financing	a. Pilot activity on WASH alternative financing (micro-credit for households and local water	a. The national policy on alternative financing for drinking water	a. Specific regulations and policies on household micro-credit are enacted	- Bappenas - Kemenkeu - UNICEF - USAID - Water.Org	Draft regulations / policies

Commitments	Sub-Commitment 1	Baseline (2021)	Milestone (2022)	Target (2023)	Lead agency* / partners	Means of Verification
	mechanisms for WASH sector	operator, Zakat/Islamic alms, CSR and philanthropy) has been initiated b. Technical guideline on the utilisation of ZIS (Islamic Alms) as a WASH financing source is available c. Technical guideline on the utilization of CSR for water and sanitation is being drafted	and sanitation (microfinance household schemes) are developed b. The pilot model for community-based water and sanitation facility operator (KPSPAMS) microcredit is initiated	b. Regulations and policies on micro-credit for local water operator (KPSPAMS) as part of Local Community Cooperatives unit (KUR) are enacted b. Cooperation with private zakat organization (Zakat/Islamic Alms Organization) are initiated c. The operational guidelines for CSR and Philanthropy in WASH sector are available d. Alternative funding mechanisms for water and sanitation (blended finance, sukuk, climate funds) are available and operationalized	- Bappenas - Kemenkeu - USAID - Water.Org - Bappenas - UNICEF - Bappenas - USAID - UNICEF - Jejaring AMPL - Bappenas - Kemenkeu	Draft regulations / policies Project report Draft guidelines Draft SOP / guideline