The Water and Environmental Sanitation Programme in Eastern Indonesia

Sixth Progress Report

January – June 2010

Prepared for

The Netherlands and Swedish Governments

31 August 2010

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Contribution Data Sheet

Assisted country / project	Indonesia/ Water and Environmental Sanitation Programme in Eastern Indonesia
PBA reference	SC/2007/0387
PBA issue date	1 June 2007
PBA expiry date	30 June 2012
Total pledged amount	US$ 23,109,379 (amendment agreement activity # 15703, dated 26 Nov 2009)
Contributed amount	US$ 18,460,590.25 as of June 2010 (US$20,613,113.56 as of August 2010)
Programmable amount	US$ 17,253,267.65 as of June 2010 (US$ 19,265,015.94 as of August 2010)
Total amount requisitioned*	US$ 17,252,113.31 as of June 2010
Remaining balance*	US$ 1,154.34 as of June 2010
Period covered	1 Jan – 30 June 2010
Date report prepared	August 2010
Report type	Sixth Progress Report

*The amount reflects the figures available at the field office level and should be considered as indicative. Actual expenditures will be reflected in the Statement of Accounts prepared by the Division of Financial Management, New York.

Abbreviations/ Acronyms

AMPL	Air Minum dan Penyehatan Lingkungan (Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation)
BPMD	Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa (Community Development Agency)
Bappeda	(Provincial/ district level Development Planning Agency)
Bappenas	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning Agency)
BUPATI	Head of district
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLCC	Creating Learning Communities for Children
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CP	(Government of Indonesia- UNICEF) Country Programme (2006-2010)
GoI	Government of Indonesia
HR	Human Resources
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ISO	Institutional Support Officer
IYS	International Year of Sanitation
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MPA	Methodology Participatory Assessment
Musrembang	National Participatory Planning Process
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat
NTT	Nusa Tenggara Timur
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAMSIMAS	Program Nasional Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat (Third Water Supply and Sanitation for low Income Communities Project)
PDAM	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (Municipal water enterprise)
PID	Project Implementation Document
Pokja	Kelompok Kerja (Working group)
Puskesmas	Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Community Health Centre)
ProAir	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project NTT
PS centre	Production-cum-Sales centre (for sanitary ware and water supply)
WSSLIC	Water Supply and Sanitation for Low Income Communities
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
PNBAI	Program Nasional Bagi Anak Indonesia (National Programme for the Children of Indonesia)
Renstra	Rencana Strategi (Strategic Plan)
SM	Sanitation Marketing
STBM	Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (Total Sanitation with 5 pillars) SUSENASSurvei Sosial-Ekonomi Nasional (National Socio-Economic Survey)
ToT	Training of Trainers
USDP	Urban Sanitation Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASPOLA	Water and Sanitation Policy Formulation and Action Planning (Project of World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme)
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation

Executive Summary

Introduction

This report presents the achievements of the "Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) Programme in Eastern Indonesia" for the period January to June 2010. This is the sixth progress report for the Dutch and Swedish Governments since funding has started in June 2007.

This report received the contribution from both the staff of UNICEF and the WES-UNICEF Secretariat supporting Bappenas, and with which there has been an increased collaboration in all aspects related to the implementation of this Programme, in line with the exit strategy planned in the Project Proposal.

The objectives of the three programme components are to improve hygiene practices and access to water and sanitation in about 180 villages, 500 primary schools and 5 urban slum areas by the end of 2010 in 25 districts of 6 selected Provinces (NTB, NTT, South Sulawesi, Maluku, West Papua and Papua).

General comments

The initial WES Programme is now entering into a final phase and is due to end in December 2010; its main achievements and lessons learnt are detailed in this report. In the meantime, the extension phase of the programme began in January 2010, gradually reinforcing two main areas: institutional development and the promotion of total sanitation (STBM) with a focus at district level.

At the beginning of 2010, the Heads of Bappedas at district level and UNICEF's Project Officers (POs) however indicated that there was a gap concerning the support to be given to both the districts' institutional capacity building and STBM promotion. This gap relates to insufficient support provided to the provincial institutions; the model is therefore incomplete, since support is only provided at national and district levels, but not at provincial level. A proposal has been submitted to the Royal Netherlands Embassy in that respect.

As part of the new Proposal, UNICEF will start embarking on a partnership with the Dutch NGO SIMAVI aiming to increase support capacity and knowledge generation. This partnership will mainly take place in three provinces; Papua, West Papua and Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT), whereby SIMAVI will be working on community development, and UNICEF on institutional development in the current areas of intervention.

In addition to the extended support provided by the Royal Netherlands Embassy on Institutional Development and STBM issues, the programme has also attracted additional donors as follows:

a) the Dubai Cares Foundation has committed US$ 3.5 million to support the follow-up of the school component starting January 2011, until April 2013;
b) USAID has committed US$ 2.4 million to support the follow-up of the urban component starting October 2010, until September 2012.

Finally, our Government counterparts, at all levels, have gradually acknowledged that a new WES model of intervention is emerging from the past three years of experience that could best be described as follows:

- **The model is an example of a comprehensive community-led approach** that aims to introduce water supply, sanitation and hygiene behaviour change in an integrated way in both rural and urban areas, which is not yet the case for most existing sector programmes.
- **The model is an example of improvement of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and practices in schools,** where all actors including children, parents, teachers and the Head teacher play an essential role in its development, with an impact that goes beyond the school perimeter.

- **The model is a demonstration of a cost effective approach** that introduces low cost and locally replicable technologies, with the exception of a minority of cases were investment costs have been high, as in the highlands of Papua and in the District of Belu.
- **The model is an illustration of a continuous learning experience** for government counterparts at all levels, with an emphasis on working groups for drinking water and environmental sanitation (*pokja* AMPL), which has led to an increased awareness and enabled environment to support the development of the WASH sector.
- **The model is a case for scaling-up** as its approach allows for better planning at community level as well as better planning of a replication strategy at district level.

This model needs however to be consolidated and sustained, and it is the reason why it will be reinforced in the coming two years, in such a way that government institutions could adopt it as one of the tools to reach the MDGs in the water and sanitation sector in an equitable way.

Key achievements and challenges

Concerning institutional development**,** *pokja* AMPLs have been established in all 6 provinces, 5 municipalities (*kotas*) and 25 districts (*kabupaten*). Sector strategic plans (*renstras*) have been developed in 20 districts, though with uneven quality so these will need to be addressed in the coming phase. Staff from districts and provinces has been trained on all the basic aspects related to the community-led approach to water supply and sanitation.

At national level, technical guidelines have been developed on the three main components of the programme, and Bappenas has been taking strong leadership and ownership of the programme's development, in line with the exit strategy agreed with in the concept of the programme. There is a need however to engage more thoroughly the Ministries of Public Works, Health (MoH) and Home Affairs, beyond just their participation in the central *pokja* AMPL, in the adoption of the model in their national strategies for the coming years.

Concerning the promotion of STBM, UNICEF together with PLAN International have been providing support to MoH in the development of a strategy and guidelines for its implementation at local level. Although based on the promotion of five pillars, STBM in reality still mostly focuses on the open defecation-free (ODF) component, as the Government of Indonesia has made a pledge to end all open defecation by 2015.

In addition to the above, the programme will be supporting the sanitation marketing approach (training modules already developed and to be tested), as well as the reinforcement of sanitation promotion through the involvement of local media, health centres and faith based organizations.

Concerning the access to water supply in rural areas, although 194 villages (more than the planned 180) have developed their Village Action Plans, this represents a population of only 248,000 people out of the 320,000 targeted, or 78 per cent of the planned target that have developed these plans and in almost all cases, technical designs. This number however decreases to about 70 per cent if we consider the actual water coverage in the villages of intervention, that have been provided with water either through pipe systems (84 villages), rain water tanks (RWTs) (82 villages) and dug wells (32 villages).

This 30 per cent shortfall has become a challenge for both the programme and the local governments, but at the same time a real opportunity, as the programme had to be creative in seeking innovative solutions. It is also important at this stage to remember that all *kabupaten* had agreed at the beginning of the programme to replicate the approach in at least two villages, which has seldom been done as of today. The programme is now seeking for a way to better involve and collaborate with ongoing government programmes (PAMSIMAS, PNPM, WESLIK) both at national and district level in the current areas of intervention of the WES programme. This will at the same time be reinforced by the efforts made in each *kabupaten* to better plan and budget for water and sanitation projects.

Concerning the access to sanitation facilities, as a result of community led total sanitation (CLTS) activities 18,245 new latrines have been constructed by the communities and a total of over 25,449 (including existing ones) are being used by about 125,000 persons due to effective hygiene education and sensitization. If one includes the latrines constructed in the schools in rural areas by the

programme (reaching about 75,000 children), this number adds up to 200,000 persons as of June 2010, which totals 62 per cent of the planned target.

This number is expected to increase by December 2010, but not significantly. Indeed, the current approach to sanitation development in the programme needs to be reinforced, as it has been noted that follow-up work needs to be done for the CLTS and hygiene promotion activities. These activities alone do generate a positive change in terms of changing behaviour on open defecation, but necessarily on the construction of safe latrines. This is the reason why the programme will embark on additional activities that can help to boost the actual number of latrines and not just an increase in ODF practices. This will be done by promoting sanitation through local media as well as promoting sanitation marketing approaches with local artisans.

Concerning the school component, guidelines for WASH in schools have been revised based on the lessons learnt from the field, and are currently being used. The orientation training for the head teachers as well as the teacher training and the 'school as resource centre' training have all been developed and transferred to all provinces and districts through the UNICEF POs. To achieve the number of students targeted as well as skilled teachers or even schools with a functional operation and maintenance (O&M) mechanism, UNICEF increased the number of schools from 500 to 573 to be completed by the end of the project. To date, 100 per cent of the target has been reached for both the number of schoolchildren and the number of teachers trained.

Today, it is expected that by December 2010, 77 per cent of the schools will have access to water supply and sanitation facilities; this shortfall is mainly due to insufficient funding, as institutional and community development activities were underestimated in the original programme (as acknowledged by the external evaluation conducted in September 2009). However, the extension programme on WASH in Schools, supported by the Dubai Cares Foundation will cover some of the gaps and go beyond, with a focus on Papua, West Papua, NTT and South Sulawesi.

Concerning the Urban component*,* all targets will be reached and exceeded in Makassar, (with the exception of the component of waste water management). The experience is being developed into a model that will be used for the USAID supported urban programme expected to start in October 2012. The projects in Jayapura and Ambon will yield most of the planned results, but are encountering difficulties in the negotiations with the local utility on the development of the master meter approach in certain neighbourhoods.

In both Jayapura and Ambon, the solid waste management component has proven to be an essential in motivating communities right from the start with fast and visible results, that nevertheless need to be sustained with greater involvement from the *kota* authorities. The development of the urban component in the cities of Mataran and Kupang has however been deceptive, as none of the planned targets will be reached, and in certain cases have not even been started.

It would be useful to recall here that Kupang and Mataram have not benefited from the same approach as the one developed in the other three cities. Ambon, Jayapura and Makassar received the direct support and involvement of NGOs, while the urban development in Kupang and Mataram has been done directly with the *kota* departments through the Direct Cash Transfer mechanism and support from the POs. Kupang will however benefit from the coming USAID supported urban programme and will try to overcome the challenges that it went through in the last two years.

1. Progress to date

Achievements against targets, as a whole and during the reporting period from January until December 2010, are described in the sections below.

1.1 Progress related to institutional capacity building and STBM promotion

This section reports on the extension of the programme that began in January 2010 which includes the following two components: a) Institutional capacity building; and b) STBM promotion.

- ***Institutional capacity building***

The undergoing institutional model development in the WES programme has made notable progress during this last reporting period. The participation of the 'WES secretariat' in assisting *pokja* AMPL both at provincial and *kabupaten* level is also progressing and seems to be moving towards the right direction by positively influencing the progress of *pokja* AMPL.

Following on from the recommendations of the programme's external evaluation on *pokja* AMPL strengthening, it was suggested to hire focal points at both provincial and *kabupaten* / *kota* level. Facilitators for the provincial *pokja* AMPL were hired for three provinces; Papua, West Papua and NTT. Since their deployment in February, the institutional facilitators have made a considerable contribution to the capacity development of their respective provincial *pokjas*. While progress in each province varies, notable changes in all three provinces include:

- Higher awareness of the importance of *pokja* AMPL in enhancing the WASH sector.
- Increased awareness of the role of provincial *pokja* AMPL in coordinating and assisting the *kabupaten* and *kota pokja* AMPL, and to liaise with the national *pokja* AMPL. These have laid a strong basis for our work towards the further institutional enhancement of provincial *pokja's* role which is planned for next year.
- A more organized *pokja* AMPL with a regular plan in place, as well as the need to finalize their *renstra*.
- Increased capacity of the *pokja's* role as the coordinator of other WASH actors working in the area (particularly in the NTT Province).
- Significant progress towards development of a WASH database system for the province (in NTT). This is also another example of strong basis for further work in database management which is planned for next year.
- Increased need to improve the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and tools, which has been expressed by allocating funds specifically for M&E personnel (in Papua).

After a process of socialization with each *kabupaten,* and lengthy discussions on different aspects of k*abupaten / kota* institutional arrangements, the team has started the recruitment of facilitators in most *kabupatens*. Below is the status of development with the *kabupaten/kota* facilitators:

No	Province	Recruited (#)	Deployed
1	Maluku	Yes (2)	Yes
2	South Sulawesi	Not yet	Not yet
3	Nusa Tenggara Barat	Yes (5)	Not yet
4	Nusa Tenggara Timur	Yes (8)	Yes
5	Papua	Not yet	Not yet
6	Papua Barat	Yes (4)	Not yet

Table 1: Status of the recruitment of the institutional facilitators at *kabupaten* level

While it was planned for each *kabupaten* to get two facilitators, after careful consideration, the project decided to reconsider the decision and hire facilitators based on the need and the situation of each *kabupaten pokja*. As a result, some *pokja* AMPLs decided not to 'benefit' from a facilitator due to their current situation.

In all provinces, the recruitment process for institutional facilitators for the *kabupaten/kotas* was coordinated by provincial *pokja* AMPLs. This shows a positive sign of the role taken on by provincial *pokja*s. This is particularly true in the case of West Papua, given that the provincial *pokja* AMPL has just been reactivated after being idle for two years, with completely new sets of members. As shown in the table above, due to some issues facing the *pokja* AMPL in Papua and South Sulawesi, facilitators for *kabupaten/ kota* are not yet recruited. The process is however well underway and thus the facilitators will be recruited soon. The table also shows that some of the facilitators are already deployed and some are not, even though they have already been recruited. This is due to various degrees of success in the recruitment process in different provinces, as well as the decision by some to postpone deployment until after the orientation process.

To ensure the highest level of preparation for the recruited facilitators, a preparation orientation and workshop activity is being prepared to be conducted on the 23rd of August 2010. The five-day long activity has been prepared together with the WASPOLA project, the expert in facilitating advocacy and Institutional strengthening training, national *pokja* AMPL, the provincial *pokja* of NTT and *kabupaten pokja* AMPL of the district of Timor Tenggah Selatan (TTS) in NTT. The orientation and workshop will cover a comprehensive set of knowledge and skills, which will better prepare the facilitators in performing their role. The materials will include: WASH concept and policies, the role of *pokja* AMPL, decentralization and various planning processes, the STBM concept, as well as communication, facilitation and advocacy skills. The complete Terms of Reference (ToR) of the activity are included in this report as an annex.

- ***Advocacy done by the National pokja AMPL***

It is worth noting the importance of the advocacy done by the national *pokja* AMPL with assistance from the WES secretariat in the institutional strengthening process. During this reporting period, there have been several visits made by the UNICEF WASH Chief, and specialists together with counterparts from the national *pokja* AMPL, to the provinces and *kabupatens*, which showed significant effects, as for example, the decision of the heads of district (*Bupatis*) to make water and sanitation a priority and work more with the *pokja* model.

The presence of the Bappenas counterparts and from other ministries usually brings confidence and vision to the local *pokjas*, mainly by showing the seriousness of the efforts being advocated for the WASH sector, showing the attention of national level government officials, and often bringing new and important information. This information is not only interesting for the *kabupaten pokja* AMPL, but is also encouraging because it is important for the development of the WASH sector in the provinces and *kabupatens*. Typically, it is related to additional resources available at the national level and how local government can have access to such resources.

- ***STBM Promotion***

STBM is the Indonesian version of the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept that includes five pillars (and not just one, as is done in other countries):

1. Open defecation free and use of latrines
2. Hand washing with soap
3. Household water treatment
4. Solid waste management
5. Waste water management

As stated in the previous donor report, there was a growing concern on the readiness of STBM to become a national programme by the end of 2010 as planned. There is also a lack of strong allocation

of resources from MoH to forge and consolidate timeline achievements in developing STBM as a strategy due to other commitments.

UNICEF as one of the major stakeholders in the implementation of STBM has been providing together with the WES Secretariat significant technical support contributions to the development of STBM as a national programme since the beginning of 2010. As such, there are significant achievements to date on the development of STBM where UNICEF, through the WES Secretariat, and other stakeholders (PLAN Indonesia, ESP-USAID, and WSP) has provided considerable contributions in the following areas:

- Development of STBM grand design;
- Revitalization of STBM secretariat;
- Facilitation of National STBM Task Force;
- Capacity building of local government on STBM.

Development of STBM grand design

As agreed by all stakeholders through a series of meetings facilitated mainly by UNICEF and Plan Indonesia from the beginning of the year, there are six main guidelines in the making in order to have STBM as the National Programme. These guidelines are:

(i) General concept of STBM (advocacy document);
(ii) Implementation guidelines;
(iii) Technical guidelines ;
(iv) National STBM Roadmap;
(v) Communication strategy; and
(vi) Total sanitation marketing.

Out of all the six sets of guidelines, UNICEF has managed to support the development of the general advocacy document, implementation guidelines, the national STBM roadmap and the total sanitation marketing. The first three documents have now reached the final draft stage and are waiting for the finalization and endorsement by MoH.

The technical guidelines actually consist of the modules and materials on standards that will help implement STBM at district and village level. So far, UNICEF has managed to support the MoH to consolidate the existing modules and standards for each pillar of STBM, building on the existing guidelines that are available within MoH and other development agencies. The developments will be done through a professional consultant and are expected to start by the end of August.

In addition UNICEF has taken the lead in supporting the development of the STBM grand communication strategy through a professional consultant who will start work around the end of August 2010. This communication strategy will be developed in close consultation with MoH and all other relevant stakeholders. On the other hand, Plan Indonesia is also providing support on the development of an advocacy strategy on STBM Policy that will complement the communication strategy. This shows that there is a growing synergy of stakeholders in supporting the development of STBM at national level.

Revitalization of STBM Secretariat

UNICEF is helping the revitalization of the STBM secretariat at the national level. So far it has provided technical and financial support for one knowledge management officer in the secretariat. The coordinator of the WES secretariat temporarily handles the coordination of the STBM secretariat and in addition, UNICEF is planning to provide support for a coordinator position.

The *pokja* AMPL has committed to provide an additional consultant for the STBM secretariat to be responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of STBM. The person will be recruited together with the coordinator (joint recruitment).

The revitalization of the secretariat is expected to be finalized by the end of September 2010 with the help and leadership of MoH, so that the secretariat can operate in its full capacity. Currently, the STBM secretariat has one knowledge management officer and temporary coordinator that have managed to publish a website (supported by Plan), mailing list, posters, leaflet, and flyers. Coming soon is the newsletter of STBM.

Facilitation of National STBM Task Force

One of the many challenges in developing STBM to its full strategy is the lack of decision-makers from MoH to come around the discussion table and take leadership. There have not been adequate financial and human resources allocated by the senior members of MoH on pushing ahead the steps that would eventually bring the final strategy document into implementation.

In order to overcome this challenge, there is an initiative that is in line with the general guidelines of STBM, to establish a national STBM task force. This task force is expected to be lead by MoH, with participation of stakeholders like UNICEF, WSP, Plan, Mercy Corps and others. The task force aims to coordinate the implementation of STBM, to advocate to decision makers, develop policy and validate guidelines. The ToR of the task force is expected to be formally established by the end of September 2010. Major players have been appointed to this task force including UNICEF, WSP and PLAN.

Capacity Building of Local Government

With the development of STBM guidelines, UNICEF and MoH have also conducted a training of trainers (TOT) for the five pillars of STBM in Papua this August 2010 (attended by four districts and one city representative), and managed to encourage West Papua Province to implement the same TOT events. Following this, MoH is proposing to review the TOT results and refine the tools and other materials for the TOT before it continues to other provinces.

Overall, the contribution of UNICEF and other stakeholders has provided significant development of the STBM as a national programme. The next steps are to support the government to standardize the implementation guidelines for the STBM facilitators, and to organize and implement STBM road show in all provinces, including UNICEF's project areas by the end of 2010 or early 2011. To date there have been 15 socialization and introduction workshops and meetings on STBM throughout UNICEF project areas.

By the end of 2010 it is expected that all the following will be set and completed for implementation in 2011.

- All STBM guidelines
- Grand STBM communication strategy
- Sanitation marketing strategy and training modules
- Guidelines for advocacy and socialization
- Monitoring and evaluation (PHAST-STBM)

In addition coordination mechanisms and expectations, monitoring, verification and reporting mechanisms will be laid down.

- ***Sanitation marketing***

UNICEF is in the process of developing the total sanitation marketing training modules. A complete draft is expected to be available for further discussion with other stakeholders by end of September 2010. In the meantime UNICEF is ready to conduct trials of the sanitation marketing training approach in several project locations (Takalar, Lombok, Sorong, and Biak Numfor) from September 2010.

So far socialization workshops for sanitation marketing have been completed in South Sulawesi, and UNICEF is preparing similar socialization and training activities across the project areas in the months ahead through ToTs.

The training module that is under preparation consists of the following:

1. Introduction to Sanitation marketing and concepts
2. Products and services
3. Sanitation as a business (Market size, cost, price, business strategy)
4. Promotion and sales techniques
5. Planning and conclusion

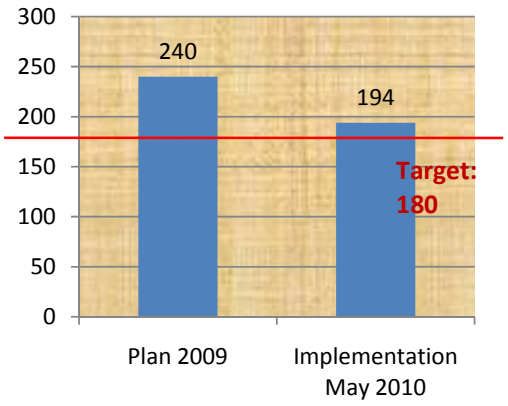
1. 2 Progress related to the Rural Component

A complete monitoring table showing all data for each village, school, and city, district and province is available in the CD annex. The rural component of the programme has the following main target:

> *Target: Improved hygiene practices and access to safe water and sanitation in about 180 villages in 25 districts by the end of 2010 (Direct beneficiaries: 320,000 people)*

- ***Overall achievement***

By the reporting period, although 194 villages (more than the planned 180) have developed their Village Action Plans, this represents a population of only 248,000 people out of the 320,000 targeted, or **78 per cent of the planned target.**
But if one speaks about improved access to water supply this percentage varies, and is on average 70 per cent, as detailed below, and improved sanitation coverage ranges from 60 per cent to 70 per cent.



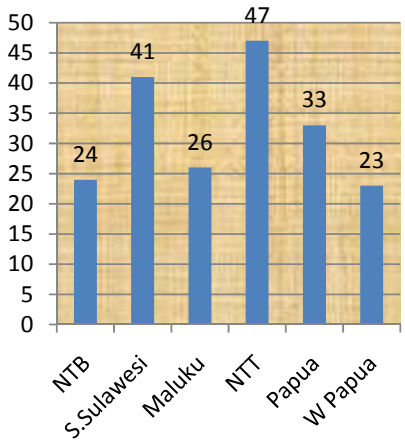


Figure 2: Number of villages per province

- ***Output 1: Enhanced planning of the WASH sector***

As a whole, the programme has contributed to the establishment of six *pokjas* at provincial level, 27 at district level and five at *kota* level, owing to the great support of colleagues from the WASPOLA Programme in the districts where we were working together. It has also contributed to the development of one provincial *renstra* at provincial level, 20 at district level and three at *kota* level.

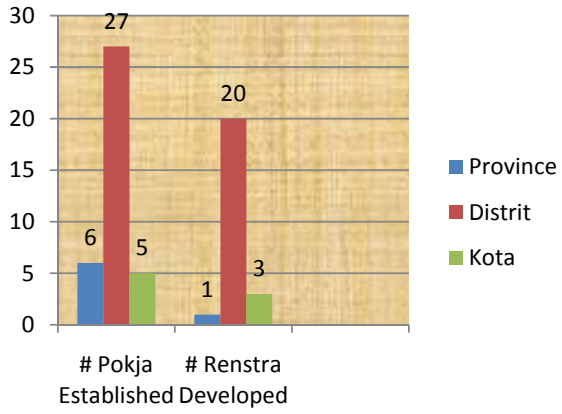


Figure 3: Number of pokjas and renstras

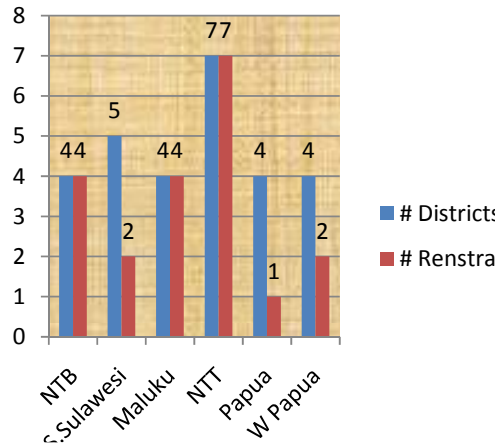


Figure 4: Number of renstras developed by provinces

Any replication strategy will necessarily take as a basis and reference for its planning, the sector strategic plans (or *renstras*). There is still a need to strengthen the existing *renstras* and develop *renstras* in remaining districts, provinces and municipalities. This strategic document is key for the planning and for the *musrenbang* process, as it provides an overview of the situation of the sector's needs and possible orientation. In addition, the WES Secretariat has made together with WASPOLA an analysis of the quality of 16 of the existing *renstras* and concluded the following:

No need of correction (A)	Small Corrections needed (B)	Medium Corrections needed (C)	Thorough Correction needed (D)
	Sumba Timur	Sumbawa	Sorong
	Manokwari	Raja Ampat	Luwu Utara
	Seram Bagian Barat	Lombok Barat	Lombok Tengah
	Buru		Takalar
	Sopeng		Barru
			Selayar
			Ende
			TTS

Table 2: Results of the review made on 16 *renstras*

At national level both the WES secretariat and the UNICEF team had improved the existing monitoring format to create a comprehensive system that is easier to implement and exploit. As of this reporting period there is a refined monitoring tool that has been developed and used to collect data from all the provinces and districts. (Please see monitoring table in the CD annex)

In the coming programme periods, it is expected that institutional facilitators will fill posts in many of the selected districts to improve the data collection and analysis. This will in the end be socialized to the *pokja* AMPL at district and province level to enhance their monitoring capacity for planning and

implementation of WASH programmes through evidence in their respective areas of influence. provincial facilitators in Papua, West Papua and NTT have been on board since March 2010, while the recruitment of district institutional facilitators in the provinces is underway and some have started joining the team.

This strategy is expected to substantially boost the capacity of the AMPL at province and district level in the coming periods where STBM will be the theme for the extension of the programme from 2011 focusing on behavioural changes and implementation of the five pillars: Open Defecation Free, Hand washing with Soap, House Hold Water Treatment, Solid waste management and liquid waste management.

Quarterly each district and provincial partners sit and discuss work plan, progress and ways to come up with challenges. This working culture has developed through all the government departments and has resulted in some increases in government allocation of funds to water, sanitation and hygiene education. Through the planning cycle of the government continuous advocacy has been conducted to sensitize and reiterate the importance of putting water and sanitation high on the agenda.

- ***Output 2: Sustainable, community based water supply systems***

In terms of construction of water supply facilities, the completion rate varies greatly according to the type of water supply constructed. Indeed, the completion of rainwater tanks and dug wells has been satisfactory but the completion of pipe systems has been considerably delayed.

As shown in the figures below, 84 villages will be equipped with pipe systems, 82 with rainwater systems, and 32 with dug wells. This includes four villages that have both rainwater systems and dug wells. If all are to be completed therefore reaching 248,300 people, the achievement with be 78 per cent. However, it is expected that 19 of the 84 piped systems will not be completed as planned (although started), and are currently subject to discussions for additional funding with other government programmes, which would bring the total amount of people reached to 218,000, **or 68 per cent of the target.**

Despite this drawback, the situation has been seen by the programme as a fortunate one. Indeed, it has somehow led the programme to be creative and seek for cost-sharing alternatives with other existing government programmes, as well as work towards stronger replication commitments from the Local Government counterparts that has been slow so far.

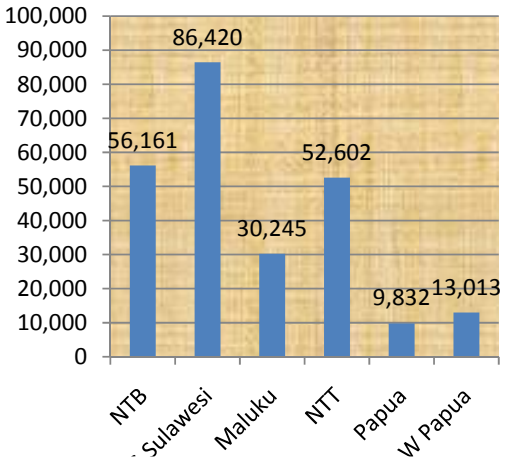


Figure 5: Number of persons expected to be covered

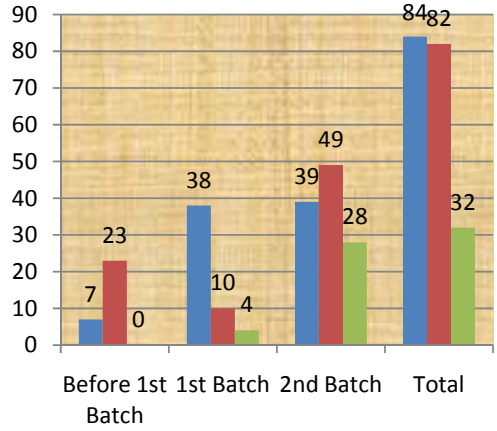


Figure 6: Number of villages per type of water supply

In blue: villages with pipe system;
In red: villages with rainwater harvesting;
In green: villages with dug wells.

Pipe systems

While most (77 per cent) of the pipe systems are on track for completion, some have fallen behind schedule due the following reasons:

1. Shortfalls in funding,
2. Unforeseen constraints for timely community mobilization and participation,
3. Unanticipated lengthy procurement process and transport,
4. Remoteness of the districts where supplies are hard to find locally or hard to transport.

As of June 2010, 18 pipe systems out of the 84 that are planned have been 100 per cent completed and are serving 31,903 people through 5,972 house connections and a few public taps (public taps are only in West Papua). All house connections are working very well with sufficient water quantity and pressure to serve all beneficiaries/customers satisfactorily.

An additional 38 pipe systems are being finalized and expected to be completed by the end of 2010. The 38 systems will serve an additional 79,836 people through 8,670 house connections.

Out of the remaining 28 pipe systems, 9 will be completed during the period following December 2010, through requisitioned funding that will be spent. However, 19 systems will not be completed at all due to shortage of funding (however 15 of them already have technical designs, works on the spring capitation and construction of reservoirs, and four have only the survey and design).

To find a solution for the shortfall in funding the remaining project pipe system activities, UNICEF and national counterparts have looked for ways to utilize other sources. Throughout the implementation period, there have been numerous coordination efforts with other stakeholders to synergize cooperation on projects with similar objectives and nature to UNICEF's project areas. As the learning and experience sharing process coupled with replication and provision of long term support, government departments and other partners were encouraged to have a plan that would strengthen and maintain the current results and build upon to replicate the best project variables.

Based on this scenario, preliminary agreements are underway to hand over and complete the construction of some of the water supply systems that would fall short of completion at the end of December 2010. Under this category there are 28 pipe systems that are unlikely to be completed at the end of the current project period in all eastern provinces. These water supply systems are expected to serve close to 52,168 people. Discussion and agreements are ongoing with good signs that the responsibility for completion of these supply systems will be transferred to government departments and other programmes like PAMSIMAS and PNPM.

Proper design and good construction have resulted in good and reliable pipe water systems that have met the community's expectations. This has led to increasing community commitment to pay the monthly contribution for O&M of the system. Water distribution using household connections with a water meter has also increased the sense of belonging and confidence of the village community. It was reported that some community groups who initially did not want to participate in the planning and construction because they did not believe that they would get water at their doorstep are now trying to get the connection by paying some money in order to join the project.

Evidence in the field shows that the 18 completed pipe systems are well managed and maintained by each village management committee. While other pipe network systems are still under construction, the process of establishing an O&M system is ongoing. In the villages where the management committee has been established, all the customers pay for the water according to the quantity of water they have used recorded in the water meter. The willingness from the community to pay by themselves shows good progress compared to previous periods when communities were unwilling.

Rainwater Tank (RWT)

The RWT is suitable for areas where the shallow water table is too deep or the quality of the water is bad; usually high iron and manganese content or salinity makes the water unfit for consumption. The most suitable project areas for RWT construction are the many small islands in NTT where the ground is brackish or saline and in Papua where rainfall is very high.

As of June 2010, 7,346 RWTs were constructed in 82 villages serving 37,081 people. The other 1,922 RWTs are expected to be completed in those villages to serve the remaining 12,592 people by the end of the year. By the end of the project close to 50,000 people will get their water supply from RWTs that are cheap and easy to construct and maintain.

The average unit cost of the RWT is about US$ 200 including community contributions both in cash and in-kind with the lowest unit cost of US$ 170 in West Lombok District and the most expensive one of US$ 1,000 in Jayawijaya District. The big variation in unit cost is due to the fact that in some project locations, the construction materials sand and gravel are not easily available (needing to be brought from outside the location) and cement and iron bars are very expensive; and in some cases have to be flown from the capital of the province.

There was some resistance both from local government and community at the beginning when the RWT system was introduced. A lot of effort was made to convince the local government and community to use RWTs through comparing the advantages and disadvantages with the pipe system which is either more expensive or not suitable for the particular area (due to remoteness, lack of access, skills).

Creating awareness amongst the users to further save the rainwater (and thus make the water sufficient for the dry season too) by using it only for drinking (not for washing and bathing) is also a challenge that should be overcome through continuous education.

In project villages where shallow ground water is scarce, RWTs have helped the community get drinking water easily. With an RWT at home, they save both money and time compared to buying or collecting water from far away. However, for this to be successful, it is important to use a good facilitator in the beginning who can guide the community to select the RWT in the first place, and then create awareness of how to maximise the benefits.

Workable models that draw the interest of the community have to be promoted along with a good facilitator to convince the community to adopt this technology. The system was first developed in a village (Masni) in Manokwari where the ground water contains high iron and manganese; however because of the lack of a good facilitator to promote the technology, it has not yet been adopted by the community, only in this area however.

Dug wells equipped with aeration and sand filter.

So far, 1,240 dug wells have been constructed or rehabilitated (serving 19,526 persons) and it is planned to reach the total target by December 2010 of 1,624 dug wells (serving 25,822 persons) predominantly in South Sulawesi and a few in West Papua Province. This is testimony of a preferred approach, where the project provides options that communities can choose according to their preference.

Some of the wells originally contained high iron and manganese content and would thus be harmful to the community's health. However with simple treatment of aeration and sand filtration, the water is well treated before consumption and the process is easy to be understood and applied by the users.

For instance in the seven project areas of South Sulawesi, there are 43 village artisans/cadres trained for the development of the dug wells to provide clean water to households. It was reported that there are high demands for having this kind of treatment system in many of the neighbouring villages, which has created new employment opportunities for the artisans. This model is going to be replicated in the nearby villages by the implementing partners and communities with financial capacity and technical support from the government. By the next reporting period, it is expected that these results can be shared and documented as good practices.

Slow Sand Filter (SSF)

The household SSF was initially introduced in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) and NTT. Fibreglass moulds (manufactured in Jakarta) to produce the SSFs were developed and distributed to selected local entrepreneurs who already produced goods such as concrete cylinders, paving blocks, grave

stones, concrete decorative pillars etc with the expectation that they will sell the SSFs along with their other products.

To support the sustainability and reliability of this project, about 50 local entrepreneurs and sanitarians were trained in production, operation and maintenance of the SSFs. To date, across all the provinces, 200 SSFs have been purchased by UNICEF from the artisans through district health offices and have been distributed to selected health centres and schools for promotion as well as for education. In line with expectations, it was also reported that some local entrepreneurs in NTB have started selling the SSFs. This SSF promotion will be enhanced along with sanitation marketing in the coming periods with a complete report on its production, sale and use in the target areas.

Sustainability

One of the major criteria for the success of the project has been to involve the community and local authorities right from the start for thorough inclusion in the design, criteria, priorities, selection and approach of the best technical options for the needs and demands of the community. Different technological options, that are sustainable based on area context and available resources, were socialized and communicated through cadres, sanitarians and implementing departments to ensure common and strategic alternative approaches are reached. Taking into account communities preferences and needs, the selection of technical systems also depended on the availability of local resources in which technical skills are enhanced whenever required.

Sustainability is a key pre-requisite for selecting technical options and preferences to ensure that facilities developed through community participation, consultation and management serve their objectives for longer periods of time to come. In most of the water supply construction, records shows that 20-30 per cent of the cost has been contributed by the community in forms of labour and supply of locally available materials. This by itself has increased the commitment of the community and thus built confidence for paying timely monthly costs of water consumed, representing an amount that would be set aside for maintenance issues.

The involvement of the community in all phases of the project is a key factor of sustainability

In the Yepase village of Jayapura District, communities and the water committee have taken sound responsibility and are constructing the water reservoirs with minimum supervision from cadres and

facilitators. In Biak District RWTs have been constructed at a rate that has increased the popularity of this approach. This approach has been reflected in other provinces specially NTT, NTB and South Sulawesi where communities have organized and implemented semi-large water supply systems that will bring water directly to their homes.

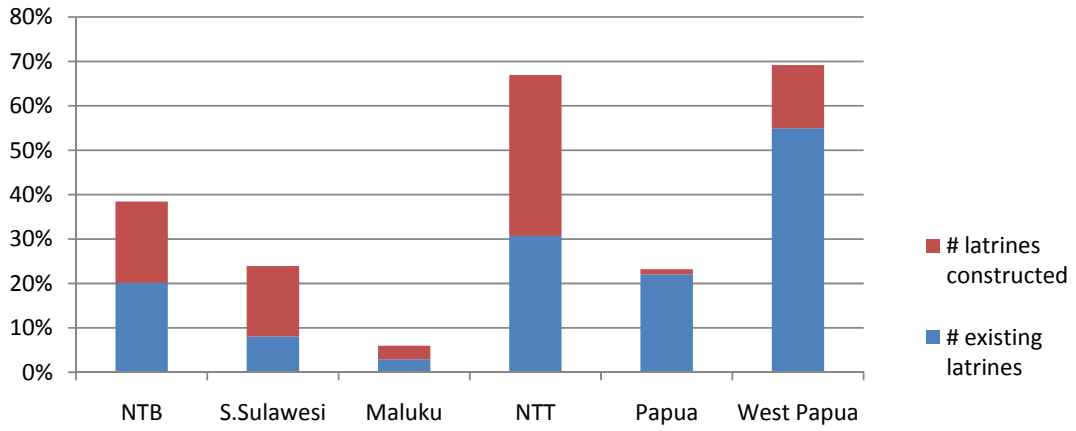
This approach has been enhanced with continuous and robust support from the programme in training and building the capacity of water committees to operate, maintain and manage the supply systems well with little or no support from UNICEF. As a matter of fact, these water committees have been linked up with different local government departments to access help, in different forms, whenever required. In the meantime, UNICEF and partners are in the process of building a resource centre in the coming new programme activities to boost this effort.

- ***Output 3: Environment and user-friendly household toilets in use***

The figures below show the average sanitation coverage at present, in the villages where the programme has intervened. It highlights a very heterogeneous level of achievement for sanitation. However, these results are based on the figures that the programme was able to collect from the field, mainly through village cadres, most of them living in remote areas, and who receive less attention, once project activities are completed. Monitoring of latrine construction as a result of CLTS activities has been difficult to implement, and will be one of the aspects to reinforce in the coming STBM promotion phase.

One of the notable differences of this project compared to similar sanitation projects is that it has not focused on counting the number of ODF villages, but on counting the actual number of adequate latrines that have been constructed. This is due to the fact that the programme has noticed that often latrines that were constructed as a result of ODF and CLTS activities were not safe, especially for the children. There is a need in that respect to come into an agreement with MoH on how to standardize measurements for ODF villages.

The particularly low results in Maluku and Papua can both indicate a poor response to CLTS activities, but also an insufficient monitoring system in place.



In over 245 villages 18,254 latrines have been built (in addition to the existing systems) through a triggering mechanism that improves access to water at household level through use of a pipe system. One of the reasons why improving access to water has triggered the construction of household latrines is due to communities' dependence on water for anal cleansing. When water is closer to home, it creates convenience to abstain from using the river, or ponds for defecation. This has been a good result as in addition it minimizes surface water pollution and improves water quality in the long

run. It is hoped that this practice continues under the next programme period, expands to the wider community and is sustained with the help of the established committees.

Villages in most of the project locations have committed to build proper latrines and some have begun listing their villages as ODF (a list of ODF villages will be provided in the next reporting period). These latrines are constructed with zero subsidies. To supplement this effort continuous hygiene promotion and health education is provided to communities through cadres and sanitarians, which is believed to have improved knowledge, demand and direct household financing to acquire and use latrines.

To sustain this approach, relentless training and capacity building has been provided to government staff and AMPL who are expected to design and run similar programmes at the end of the donor period as explained in the following paragraphs.

To enhance the continued support to maintain the flow of education, training and socialization of improved latrines and hygiene education, 2,270 village cadres (out of which 780 are female) were trained on CLTS triggering skills. These activities have been completed in 227 villages.
In addition the completion of the remaining water supply systems will trigger and accelerate the construction of more latrines.

The construction of environmentally friendly latrines does not by itself satisfy the overall output unless supplemented by adequate and focused training to guarantee O&M with effective use. In this regard, the project has managed to train 1,044 male and 548 female cadres on MPA-PHAST.

In line with the above paragraphs, community training on hygiene and sanitation education has triggered the construction and use of latrines at household levels. As reported earlier, as of June 18,245 new latrines have been constructed by the communities and over 25,449 are being used, due to effective hygiene education and sensitization.

- ***Output 4: Good hygiene practices applied by women and men***

To date, 194 villages (more than the planned 180) have developed their Village Action Plans in which communities have taken decisions on both water supply and sanitation priorities. In addition, these194 villages have been mobilized on hygiene promotion and CLTS. However, as mentioned earlier, this represents a population of only 248,000 people out of the 320,000 targeted, or **78 per cent of the achievement of the planned target.**

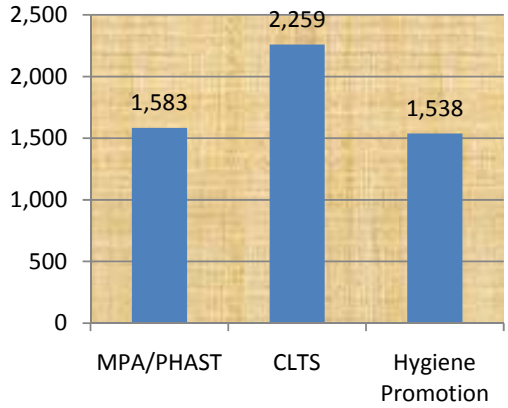


Figure 8: Number of cadres trained

The selection of the villages was however done by the district authorities, heads of *kabupaten* Bappeda with the *pokja* AMPL, and based on mutually agreed criteria, with a focus on poor areas. Taking into consideration that one of the programme's aims was also to contribute to the development of a model for the WASH sector that is owned by the counterparts at all levels, the programme has advanced in a positive way.

In the project areas hygiene promotion activities have been carried out in communities, schools and health centres through village cadres and facilitators. By the reporting period, 159 hygiene promotion sessions (with 981 male and 562 female participants) have been conducted including 76 campaigns on hand washing with soap.

- ***Output 5: Technical, managerial and social capacities available***

One of the key aspects of the project's success in sustainability has been the relentless provision of training to the *pokja* AMPL members and implementing partners, largely at district and to a lesser extent at provincial levels (though the latter is being reinforced as of the second quarter). This approach is coupled with the formation of village WASH committees, and selection of cadres and facilitators to maintain and provide continued training at village level, and support from the district and provincial AMPL.

Generally speaking, a total of 2,749 male and 1,549 female government partners including the *pokjas*, have been trained on STBM and its five pillars including;

- Their importance and need for adequate behavioural changes among the communities,
- CLTS triggering mechanisms and their effective implementation with zero subsidy,
- How to mobilize and train local communities on resourcing locally available materials and skills for low cost sanitation programme,
- Declaration of ODF villages in a short period of time for a healthy and sustainable environment.

The following figures show the number of government staff that have been trained at district levels.

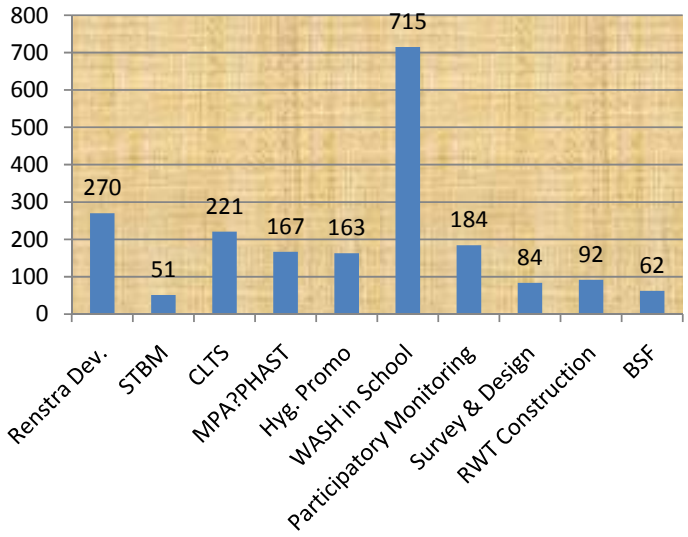


Figure 9: Number of staff trained at district level

In addition, training on the use and application of participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation, survey design, RWT construction and participatory approaches to planning rural WASH has been provided.

The objective of providing training to the government partners is to safeguard current investments and to improve the ability to replicate good practices on implementation and strategy development based on current trends and commitments. Among the above, training was also provided to district and provincial government partners on planning, implementation and management of the WES

programme for the coming periods through government financing. It is expected that provincial and district government departments will provide continued human and financial support to encourage more villages to become ODF, continue socialising effective latrine use with O&M, and increasing more development of new water supply systems where needed.

1.3 Progress related to the School Component

All detailed data concerning schools can be found in the attached CD, and the key achievement indicators for the school component are as follows:

> Target: Improved hygiene practices and access to water and sanitation and teachers of 500 primary schools (2,000 teachers and 100,000 students) in 25 districts and 5 urban areas by the year 2010

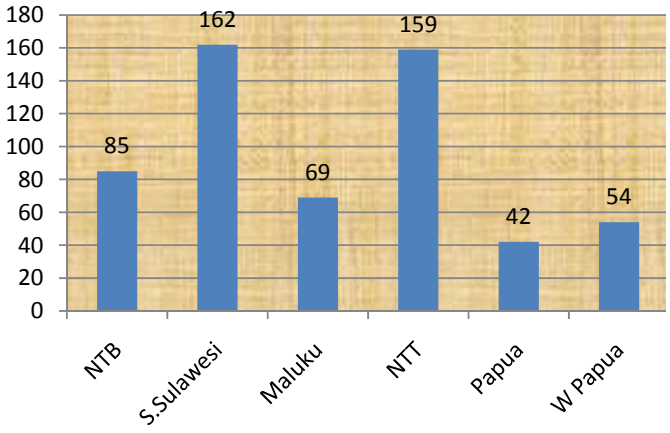
- ***Overall achievement***

Regular monitoring from the UNICEF POs and the district facilitators, allowed collecting quantitative and qualitative data from the selected provinces. The main data concerning WASH in schools, following the log frame, is reported in the table below:

Province	No. of selected Schools	School Action Plans developed and legalized	No. of schools with adequate sanitation and water supply as of June 2010	Expected number of schools that will have adequate sanitation and water supply by December 2010	No. of schools with functional mechanisms for cleaning, operation and maintenance of the facilities	No. of skilled teachers practising effective hygiene education and participatory teaching method-logy	No. of school children with improved hygiene practices
NTB	85	85	39	39	78	156	13.298
NTT	159	116	132	140	44	594	33.955
Papua	42	42	23	32	104	293	5.816
West Papua	54	50	20	49	19	120	10.035
Maluku	69	26	56	70	5	279	13.640
South Sulawesi	164	32	29	54	117	618	19.988
TOTAL	**573**	**351**	**299**	**384**	**367**	**2.060**	**96.732**
% of achievement	**114.6%**	**70.2%**	**59.8%**	**76.8%**	**73.4%**	**103%**	**96.7%**
TARGET	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**2,000**	**100,000**

Table 3: Overall achievements for the School component

To achieve the number of students targeted as well as skilled teachers or even schools with a functional O&M mechanism, UNICEF increased the number of schools from 500 to 573 to be completed by the end of the project.



- ***Output 1: Guidelines for WASH in schools***

Guidelines for the WASH in schools component have been revised based on the lessons learnt from the field, and can be found in the CD Annex. The orientation training for the head teachers as well as the teacher training and the 'school as resource centre' training have been disseminated to all provinces and districts through UNICEF POs. They have also been utilized in some new selected schools of the second batch.

Standards have been already defined since the beginning of the project, such as the ratio of the children per latrine (1/25 girls, 1/40 boys) as well as the mandatory running water supply for latrines and hand washing with soap.

UNICEF and the WES secretariat are, for the time being, consolidating a project implementation document (PID) for the WASH in schools component. This PID will be shared in the newly formed WASH in schools working group at national level to support the creation of the WASH in schools Grand Design, applicable in all Indonesian provinces. The PID will also facilitate the implementation of the new WASH through school UNICEF programme funded by Dubai Cares Foundation and starting in January 2011.

- ***Output 2: Sustainable access to WASH for students in 500 (increased to 573) schools***

All 573 schools selected in the six provinces aim to ensure sustainable access to sanitation and water supply facilities for 96,732 students out of the 100,000 targeted in the original proposal.

A total of 351 schools have developed their School Action Plan (SAP) and construction has been ongoing since the beginning of the project.

At the end of June 2010, 299 schools had completed the construction of the water and sanitation facilities. However, due to lack of funding, not all the selected schools will benefit from the construction of the water and sanitation facilities; 274 schools will only receive the hygiene education component of the programme.

In some areas such as SBB and Buru in Maluku, the government has adopted the WASH in schools programme and allocated some funds through the national budget. In Sorong, West Papua Province, the Education department has adopted a decree to allocate school-aid funds from central level (BOS funds) received by the school to be utilized for O&M of the water and sanitation facilities in each school. In Papua Province, the BOS funds are used to purchase hygiene materials such as soap and buckets to conduct hygiene education sessions.

For the schools where construction of facilities cannot be funded through the UNICEF programme, POs strongly advocate that the government should allocate their APBD funds. Additionally, following the previous agreement with the Royal Netherlands Embassy, the new Dubai Cares Foundation funded project will ensure that any uncompleted schools that are located within its selected districts will be completed using Dubai Cares Foundation funds.

- ***Output 3: Safe hygiene practices among 100,000 students at school and at home***

Even though construction of facilities have only been completed in 299 schools, all the students in all the 573 selected schools (96,732) have already been exposed to regular hygiene education sessions. Some of the hygiene education sessions developed by trained teachers are imbedded in the curriculum (like in Papua Province or NTB Province. In other provinces, they are conducted on a weekly basis, usually on Friday, during the time allocated for hygiene and environmental education.

The end line Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey, that needs to be conducted at the end of the project, will certify the safe hygiene practices.

Children are key agents of change and can influence their families

A total of 2,060 teachers have been trained to dispense hygiene education sessions in a participatory manner, supported by the distribution of generic information, education and communication (IEC) materials developed at national level.

Participative monitoring from the students in the community has been conducted in several provinces such as NTB and Papua. Like in Bima or West Lombok Districts (NTB), children using a weekly monitoring card, monitor the good and bad practices of the population in their neighbourhood and discuss it in the school on a weekly basis along with strategies to improve behaviour at home. In Papua, children deliver the message at home especially on the critical times for hand washing with soap and oblige their parents to practice it.

- ***Output 4. Schools as resource centres***

Training guidelines for 'school as resource centre' have been developed at national level and shared to all the POs in the selected provinces to support the development of the concept.

Additionally, as in South Sulawesi Province, the UNICEF programme uses the existing governmental system of school clusters (*sekolah gugus*), to reach more schools; In the district, one school is identified as the main school and has six to eight satellite schools. On a monthly basis, senior teachers from the main school share their experiences, guidelines, and ideas with teachers from the satellite schools. This method means that new schools can be reached, even outside the boundaries of the UNICEF villages, and develops the capacity of the teachers to spread hygiene messages.

As parents are included in school committees, they are also exposed to hygiene messages and hygiene behaviours and carry those in the community.

Finally, schools, conduct hygiene campaigns on a regular basis, especially on hand washing with soap.

1.4 Progress related to the Urban Component

All detailed data concerning the urban component can be found in the attached CD, and the key achievement indicator for the school component is the following:

> Target: Improved hygiene practices and access to water and sanitation among 70,000 slum inhabitants of five cities and towns by the year 2010 (Direct beneficiaries: 70,000 out of which an estimated 20,000 gain access to safe drinking water and 40,000 gain access to a sanitary toilet)

- ***Overall achievement***

Demographic Data	Existing Condition		Cumulative Progress after WASH Interventions						
					# People use toilet			# Physical Improvement	
# Pop.	HH have access to Water	HH use latrine	# HH get access to water	# Water Comm. Groups establi-shed	Male	Fema-le	# Solid waste management Comm. Groups established	Draina-ge	Surfa-ce Water
Kota Mataram									
16,763	1,285.00	887.00	-	-	-	-	13	0	0
Kota Ambon									
12,275	2,222.15	1,271	395	25	704	794	25	85	16
Kota Jayapura									
11,510	-	-	50	6	-	-	7	-	-
Kota Makasar									
129,735	647	199	-	14	925	913	89	-	-

Table 4: Overall achievements for the urban component

Figures from Jayapura are currently incomplete, as UNICEF is waiting for the results of activities carried out by CARE in that locality. It is expected that for the cities of Makassar, Jayapura and Ambon, there will be a substantive progress towards the planned targets.

However, the development of the urban component in the cities of Mataram and Kupang has been deceptive as none of the planned targets will be reached, and in certain cases not even started.

It would be useful to recall here that Kupang and Mataram have not benefited from the same approach as the one developed in the other three cities. Ambon, Jayapura and Makassar received the direct support and involvement of NGOs, while urban development in Kupang and Mataram has been done directly with the *kota* departments through the Direct Cash Transfer mechanism with support from the POs. Kupang will however benefit from the upcoming USAID supported urban programme and will then try to overcome the challenges that it went through in the last two years.

- ***Output 1: National and local pro-poor water and sanitation guidelines***

In general, the role of the WASH project in assisting *pokja* AMPL has shown significant results and continues to be increased. Awareness of the government officials (particularly *pokja* members) as to the importance of urban WASH issues has definitely been raised, and the need for increased capacity to carry out their responsibility has been realized by many *pokja* members. Support provided by the programme in terms of capacity building through different kind of activities is highly appreciated and well demanded.

Advocacy done through national *pokja* AMPL, in terms of participation in discussions and meetings organized by the Urban Sanitation Development Programme (USDP), has been another important element of the WASH institutional arrangement and advocacy strategy. The result has been tremendous and should be continued in the future. Advocacy to decision makers and parliamentarians has been an important factor that has not been addressed much so far, and therefore will be carefully planned and strategized for the next step of WASH. The issue of the *pokja*'s rolling membership has been discussed many times and will be addressed in the next programme in 2011.

At the time of writing, USAID has proposed to reinforce the current urban WASH programme over the next two years until September 2012, in Jayapura, Makassar, Kupang as well as Jakarta. This will also include a strong component of advocacy and participation in the national dialogue of citywide planning and urban sanitation development.

Another interesting development is the development of the 'Green and Clean Slum' concept based on the experience of Makassar, which has been raised to the level of a model. A model adoption workshop will be conducted the end of September 2010. This model adoption workshop is being prepared by UNICEF's South Sulawesi office, the WASH programme, CARE, *pokja* AMPL (*kota* Makassar, South Sulawesi Province, and National), and in collaboration with a public policy expert from Hasanuddin University of Makassar. The participants invited to the workshop will include partners, other urban WASH actors in Makassar, community members and municipality government from other WASH locations.

The workshop aims at three objectives:

1) To share and evaluate what the programme has been doing so far in Urban WASH (approach, strategy and lessons learnt from implementation), other projects and programmes will also share what they have done such as the USDP project and the National Government Community Programme (PMPN). From these experiences, participants will draft a model and prepare to propose it to their respective governments.
2) To present research results that take into consideration the existing Urban WASH policy and its implementation, and therefore provide recommendations on how WASH and partners will proceed with the drafted model.
3) To draft a detailed plan to proceed with policy development and or implementation process for Urban WASH in Makassar.

- ***Output 2: Improved personal hygiene practices***

In all WASH locations, behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities have been conducted since the beginning of the project, including 'clean and green' activities, wall graffiti competitions, and hand washing with soap competitions in schools and communities. Depending on the location, there have been at least 2,000 people who have been trained directly by the WASH project, however, this number can be multiplied as those who have been trained have also gone on to conduct training in their respective communities.

The hand washing campaign in schools was conducted through training for teachers, schoolchildren and various other activities. Competitions for washing hands, water purification and healthy environment in schools were also conducted to provide a model of healthy behaviour for children.

Generic IEC materials are available for WASH projects and are distributed to target beneficiaries, but in addition, local IEC materials produced by the community themselves are in the form of wall graffiti (Makassar and Jayapura). In Ambon, the programme is preparing additional promotional materials, such as information boards, radio shows, signboards and newspapers or TV adverts in collaboration with *pokja* AMPL. The programme will work closely with *pokja* AMPL to determine the best location for information boards and signboards. Construction of signboards is being done with the aim to promote health and environmental stewardship. Signs will encourage community members not to burn or dispose waste in the river, and will also educate on hand washing at five critical times.

Although, there have not been tremendous results in all locations, Makassar city has been showing a significant achievement where 9 out of 16 villages (56.25 per cent) have shown changes in environmental sanitation matters such as healthy, clean and green compared to the early phases. Awareness of the importance of hygiene promotion and behaviour change in general are raised both to the government (*pokja* AMPL) and to the communities and schools.

- ***Output 3 and 4: Access to safe water and sanitation facilities and their sustainability***

During this reporting period, the WASH team has made significant progress in all aspects of the programme, particularly with the construction of water and sanitation facilities, following several delays in all locations. Approaching the end of the project duration, the progress in construction is still ongoing and at a higher rate, because supply and distribution of materials has been on schedule, which shows a very positive sign. Up to the end of July, in Jayapura seven systems have been completed (each consists of two latrines and bathing rooms, reservoirs and distribution system) in Makassar eight systems (combination of two or four latrines and bathing room, reservoir and distribution systems) and in Ambon, 15 wells (dug wells and boreholes), 1 reservoir, 1 communal latrine, and 180 metres of drainage was constructed. In Mataram and Kupang, the programme has not been able to construct facilities, but rather has focused on capacity building for local government, as well as community groups.

To ensure sustainability of the facilities, WASH has made sure that all systems constructed in all locations have their own water and sanitation committee. The finalization of construction is also backed up by training the established committees on the construction and management of water and sanitation systems. This includes: administration, bookkeeping, definition and identification of roles and responsibilities, and organizational structures.

- ***Output 5: Solid waste management***

In all locations, WASH continues with garbage management activities, such as training for the *pokja* AMPL, local village board, local women's organization (PKK), schoolchildren, cadres and housewives in project areas on:

- Solid waste management at household level
- Making compost
- Making handicrafts from recycled garbage

- Making flowerpots from recycled garbage.
- Making bricks from mud collected in the gutter around the slum

Progress varies among the project locations, with Makassar being the fastest in terms of tangible results and also the biggest in terms of area and direct coverage of beneficiaries. There are about 40 community groups in Makassar, consisting mostly of women), that are working on some sort of another way of turning garbage into economical items. Recently, an NGO hosting an event in Makassar had asked the women's group to produce bags made from garbage to be used to carry conference kits to the participants. In Jayapura, there are only two community groups trained and there are not significant results, even though the interest is there.

Communities take pride in making their habitat pleasant to live in

In Mataram, many groups have been established, and the progress various greatly between the groups. WASH in Mataram focuses on the compost making training and capacity building where one group have been producing high quality compost, which according to a local expert, has a higher nutrient content than compost produced by a bigger company and sold in local markets. This already shows the high potential to explore economic opportunities through garbage management. Recently UNICEF facilitated a visit by the local government in Mataram, to Pandeglang in East Java, which is a city successful in garbage management. The result of the visit was a plan as to how Mataram would go about strategizing its garbage management. In collaboration with a facilitator from a government the USDP programme to support citywide sanitation management; the continuation of such an effort is quite promising.

The programme in Kupang City has been rather slow in terms of garbage management. There is only one community group that has been trained in the 'takakura' system, although it does not seem to be sustainable yet within the community. The planned compost making trial was postponed and until the next quarter.

In Ambon, there are six community groups in charge of garbage management. Waste management in households is dealt with through the 'three R's': reduce, reuse, recycle. In April 2010, the programme completed training in community-based waste management for 16 water and sanitation (watsan) committee members from six villages. The training included representatives from the local PKK, local

university students, and staff from the Cleaning Department. This training was aimed to remind community members of the importance of proper waste disposal, implementing the three R's' and transforming waste into income generating activities such as selling compost and creating handicrafts from plastic waste (handbags, decorative flowers, wallets, and table covers).

Furthermore, the programme has trained committee members from Amantelu and Silale villages, who have gone on to replicate WES training in their communities, transferring skills on health awareness, and transforming plastic waste into value-added items. In supporting community work in garbage management, the programme completed tool distribution to *kelurahan* Amantelu, in support of their action plans.

2. Key issues and considerations

2.1 Gender

As for the previous reporting period, the WASH team has ensured that gender is taken into consideration in all community training activities, development of community action plans, participation in community committees, school hygiene promotion and access to sanitation facilities for boys and girls separately. Women groups for hand washing and solid waste management are encouraged.

In fact, all assessment or surveys (KAP, baselines, and rapid assessment) reported must include sex-disaggregated data. The quality of the data is however still a challenge, and the programme has identified that there is a gap in terms of information flow between the community and the province, hence at the district level.

As requested by the Royal Netherlands Embassy, the programme will determine in what activities the women are involved as a result of time gains generated by improved access to water supply. In the next report, it will also include the case studies that have been developed in four rural communities and one urban community.

The example of the urban WASH project in Makassar shows that there are about 60 per cent of women in the water committee structure. Women participate in the water committee and also activities conducted in their respective locations; they were involved in construction, logistic division and community mobilization. In most cases, the heads of the water committee are men and women are more active in health and hygiene promotion activities.

Since the water committee is responsible mostly for the construction work, the community perception is that men should be the head of the committee. The WASH project encourages women's participation in the management and decision making positions of the water board structure, which is responsible for operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation facility.

The monitoring sheet included in the CD Annex, shows that data has been disaggregated by gender.

2.2 The involvement of the local private sector

A training module on Sanitation Marketing has been developed, and testing of the material will be done with local artisans and sanitarians in West Papua, NTT and NTB. As mentioned in earlier reports, the programme has already systematically trained local masons and craftsmen in building RWTs, slabs and bio-sand filters in all the provinces where it is active.

2.3 Unit costs

The programme has kept track of all the financial expenditures concerning the construction of the water supply and sanitation systems. The unit cost calculation takes into consideration the costs made by UNICEF, including the cost of supplies, their transport, distribution and the civil building work, but not the contribution of the community, which is estimated to be from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the unit costs presented below.

- **Per capita cost for gravity pipe system**
  Average so far is US$ 30, with variations between US$ 20 - US$ 100

- **Per capita cost for Rain Water Tanks**
  Average so far is US$ 35, with variations between US$ 26 - US$ 200

- **Per capita cost for dug wells**
  US$ 80 - US$ 300

- **Unit cost of School latrine**

For < 100 students	US$ 4,900
For 100 - 200 students	US$ 7,300
For 200 - 300 students	US$ 9,400
For > 300 students	US$ 10,600

2.4 Challenges/ constraints

● *Replication*

Some encouraging experiences show that local partners are starting to consider the replication of lessons learnt through the programme, such as in the City of Makassar and a total of 10 districts out of 25, but this is still insufficient.

For example, as mentioned above in Makassar City, the municipal government allocated Rp. 450,000,000 for communal latrine and communal septic tank building in three communities. The project is implemented by the *pokja* AMPL and assisted by CARE in every step of project activities.

Although per capita cost for the water and sanitation programme is lower, replication has not been followed by many districts to date, which highlights that there is still a lot to be done in this area. On the other hand, there are large funding allocations for village pipe systems but the District Public Works are unable to use the funding for the UNICEF assisted project approach due to restrictions/rule and regulation within the government itself.

In some instances funding is only available late in the programme year and often does not match with the demands, such as the preference of government projects to implement through contractors. Therefore effort is needed to advocate at all levels for modification of the government's rules and regulations in order to allow the project to be community based and balanced.

● *Lack of involvement of the Education Department*

In several provinces such as Maluku or NTT, the lack of involvement of the education department slows the implementation of the project especially in terms of hygiene education. The monitoring from their side is weak and results in low motivation of the teachers at school level.

As UNICEF is focusing on capacity building for *pokja* AMPL, and as the education department is part of it, it will benefit from the advocacy made by the POs to ensure sustainable monitoring and allocating funds for the WASH in schools programme.

● *Operation & Maintenance*

Even though most of the schools went through orientation and training on O&M, there is a lack of follow-up. In schools, such as in NTT Province, the students are responsible for maintaining the facilities and mechanisms have been put in place such as cleaning schedules. However, these are still too irregular and some additional pressure should be put on the school and government to allocate money from their regular funds to ensure the sustainability of the O&M mechanism.

- ***Lack of funding to complete the construction in schools and rural areas***

To overcome this problem, POs will focus for the next six months on advocating to the local government to allocate the APBD or DAK funds in the next funding cycle. Additionally, in several districts, the Dubai Cares Foundation funded project will be able to cover some of the schools, which will enable facilities to be built as well as reinforcing the hygiene education component.

In addition, together with Bappenas, the programme will continue its discussions on how to best have access to existing government programmes, such as PAMSIMAS and PNPM.

3. Future plans and updated timeline

The programme will continue with the implementation of the Annual Work Plan as agreed with each district (with the exception of Jayawijaya with whom activities have been stopped at the request of the provincial government), as well as the provincial and national counterparts. These plans are available on request.

The major points of attention will be as follows:

- Acceleration of the finalization of the construction of pipe systems
- Consolidation of the STBM approach together with all partners
- Training of local artisans on sanitation marketing in at least five districts (to be pursued in 2011)
- Continuation of the capacity building of the institutional focal points at district and provincial level
- Publishing of a special edition of the 'Percik' magazine describing the whole of the UNICEF – Indonesia Country Programme
- Discussions with Bappenas, The Office of Public Works and MoH on the replication of the programme and its alignment with major ongoing national strategies (USDP) and investment programmes (PAMSIMAS and PNPM)
- Development of case studies on the opportunity cost of time of women in rural areas, as a result of improved access to water supply
- Improved monitoring of sanitation results

Concerning specifically the school component programme:

- Complete the construction in 85 schools (25 in Sulawesi, 9 in Papua, 29 in West Papua, 14 in Maluku and 8 in NTT)
- Complete the O&M orientation and training after facilities are constructed, and monitor the sustainability of the maintenance carefully.
- Advocate to the local government on allocating funds from APBD or DAK to build facilities where UNICEF cannot support the construction of the water and sanitation facilities.
- Continue the hygiene education sessions including very close monitoring.
- Conduct an end line survey to evaluate the impact of the UNICEF WASH in Schools project.
- Global Hand Washing Day (15/10/2010) will be conducted in all UNICEF provinces.

4. Financial Progress

The financial table presented below is in line with the Annual Work Plan that has been developed by our counterparts at national, provincial and district levels. Its structure has been following the initial agreement so that it allows comparison of expenditures over time. During the last progress report, an explanation was already given on the reasons for the over expenditures on institutional development and capacity building, which have had an impact on the amounts available for infrastructure development.

However, UNICEF has been able to generate additional funding from the Dubai Cares Foundation to overcome some of the shortfall in the schools projects, from USAID for the urban projects, and is

presently negotiating with the Government concerning the possible collaboration of Government water and sanitation programmes for the shortfalls in water construction.

It is planned that all allocated funds shall either be spent or obligated by December 2010. However, it should be noted that the Swedish Embassy will not be able to give the full planned amount in dollars, as there has been a variation in the exchange rate between the Swedish Crown and the US $ Dollar.

Indeed, UNICEF requested in July 2010 the transfer of the sum of US$ 1,689,490 for the period July-December 2010, and the Royal Netherlands Embassy has requested the Swedish Embassy to transfer their portion which is 25 per cent of the amount (or US$ 422,370). However, the Swedish Embassy has sent an explanation to the Royal Netherlands Embassy mentioning that their total contribution of SEK 30,000,000 (value estimated at US$ 4,750,000 at the time the contracts were signed) has now been determined at US$ 4,387,214.81 due to the rate fluctuations over the period, representing a negative balance of US$ 181,408.19.

UNICEF is therefore requesting an additional financial support from the Royal Netherlands Embassy to the amount of **USD 181,408.19.**

In US$	**2007** spent amount	**2008** spent amount	**2009** spent amount	**Jan-Jun 2010** Requisitioned amount	**Total Requisitions and Spent** Year 2007 - 2010	**% against Total**	**% vs budget**	**Total Budget** Year 2007 - 2010	**2007** planned	**2008** planned	**2009** planned	**2010** planned
Component 1: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in **Rural Areas**	**82,235**	**3,024,351**	**4,534,769**	**1,175,311**	**8,816,666**	**53.08%**	**92.99%**	**9,481,540**	**162,290**	**2,715,400**	**4,497,460**	**2,106,390**
1.1 Construction of drinking water facilities	0	1,736,416	3,630,261	997,915	6,364,593	38.32%	84.30%	7,550,250	0	2,013,400	3,825,460	1,711,390
1.2 Support for construction of sanitation facilities (production centres etc)	13,781	73,642	0	0	87,422	0.53%	49.60%	176,268	44,268	90,000	33,000	9,000
1.3 Advocacy, capacity building hygiene promotion, community mobilisation	68,454	1,214,293	904,508	177,396	2,364,651	14.24%	134.74 %	1,755,022	118,022	612,000	639,000	386,000
Component 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in **Schools**	**36,445**	**1,299,226**	**1,168,733**	**383,800**	**2,888,204**	**17.39%**	**114.54 %**	**2,521,522**	**49,522**	**649,000**	**859,000**	**964,000**
2.1 Construction of sanitation facilities	0	668,735	752,044	261,253	1,682,032	10.13%	79.15%	2,125,000	0	500,000	750,000	875,000
2.2 Advocacy, hygiene education, capacity building	36,445	630,491	416,689	122,546	1,206,172	7.26%	304.19 %	396,522	49,522	149,000	109,000	89,000
Component 3: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in **Urban Slums**	**3,636**	**236,223**	**787,347**	**510,154**	**1,537,359**	**9.26%**	**80.43%**	**1,911,535**	**11,535**	**690,000**	**706,000**	**504,000**
3.1 Hygiene promotion and community mobilisation	0	99,937	49,701	23,743	173,381	1.04%	44.92%	386,000	0	152,000	122,000	112,000
3.2 Construction/ improvements of water facilities	0	0	200,965	140,156	341,121	2.05%	89.42%	381,500	0	161,000	161,000	59,500
3.3 Construction/ improvements of environmental sanitation	0	0	434,080	303,672	737,752	4.44%	79.33%	930,000	0	310,000	360,000	260,000

3.4 Solid waste management	0	0	33,035	23,359	56,395	0.34%	106.40 %	53,000	0	28,000	25,000	0
3.5 Advocacy, capacity building, policy support, research & development	3,636	136,285	69,567	19,223	228,711	1.38%	142.03 %	161,035	11,535	39,000	38,000	72,500
Direct support costs	**2,702**	**1,150,334**	**1,295,494**	**918,081**	**3,366,611**	**20.27%**	**85.39%**	**3,942,702**	**2,702**	**1,170,000**	**1,385,000**	**1,385,000**
4.1 Staff salaries	0	975,546	1,105,872	810,034	2,891,451	17.41%	85.80%	3,370,000	0	1,000,000	1,185,000	1,185,000
4.2 Programme operations support costs (e.g. travel, communication, office supplies, review missions)	2,702	174,788	189,623	108,047	475,160	2.86%	82.97%	572,702	2,702	170,000	200,000	200,000
Total Amount	**125,018**	**5,710,133**	**7,786,344**	**2,987,345**	**16,608,841**		**93.01%**	**17,857,299**	**226,049**	**5,224,400**	**7,447,460**	**4,959,390**
Grand Total Phase I	**16,608,841**								**17,857,299**			
Institutional Development and STBM	**0**	**0**	**0**	**219,158**	**219,158**		**21.76%**	**1,007,100**				**1,007,100**
1. Revision and consolidation of STBM approach	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11,213**	**11,213**		**2.77%**	**404,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**404,500**
2. District, Provincial and National capacity building + replication	**0**	**0**	**0**	**207,945**	**207,945**		**34.51%**	**602,600**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**602,600**
Bridging Roadmap Sanitation Preparation	**0**	**0**	**208,689**	**215,425**	**424,114**		**99.69%**	**425,425**	**0**	**0**	**319,069**	**106,356**
Preparatory and capacity building	0	0	208,689	215,425	424,114		99.69%	425,425	0	0	319,069	106,356
Grand Total Phase I and 1st extension	**17,252,113**				**17,252,113**				**19,289,824**			

Annex 1: List of contents of the CD

A CD has been developed and attached to this report which contains all the major documents, manuals, guidelines and flyers that have been developed since the beginning of the programme, as follows:

Rural WASH

- Guidelines for the implementation of GOI-UNICEF rural WASH programme. These guidelines describe the steps of the programme's implementation, starting from district selection, district preparation, village selection, community preparation, construction, and operation and maintenance. These guidelines also describe role and responsibility of the related district government departments, funding mechanism, monitoring and evaluation.

- KAP study in selected villages conducted by LPEM university of Indonesia
    - KAP study of selected villages in NTB
    - KAP study of selected villages in NTT
    - KAP study of selected villages in South Sulawesi
    - KAP study of selected villages in Maluku
    - KAP study of selected villages in Papua
    - KAP study of selected villages in West Papua

- Guidelines to facilitate the selection of technology option for rural water supply. These guidelines describe various types of water sources, water supply and water treatment. They also describe the design criteria for the water system.

- Pipe System
    - Guidelines for survey and design. These guidelines describe step by step the activities that will help the district staff in survey and design development.
    - Sample design and BOQ. This excel programme is developed to assist the district staff who do not have water engineering background in preparing a simple pipe design.
    - Typical design reservoir (technical drawings and BOQ of reservoir with the volume of 10 to 300 m3)
    - Guidelines for O & M

- Rain Water Tank
    - Technical guidelines for making RWTs. These guidelines describe step by step activities that have to be done in RWT construction.
    - Guidelines for training facilitators

- Bio Sand Filter (BSF)
    - Technical guidelines for making, using and maintaining BSFs. This guideline describes step by step activities that have to be done in BSF construction.
    - Guidelines for training facilitators
    - Training agenda/curriculum

- Household Aeration and Sand Filter. This is the improvement of the conventional simple water treatment to treat water from a dug well with high content of Fe and Mn. The difference with the conventional one, there is an additional pre-filter inside the dug well. This additional pre-filter will make the running period of the filter much longer and therefore the sand cleaning can be done less frequently.

- CLTS: module for CLTS facilitator training

WASH in Schools

- Module 1
    - Guidelines for participatory group learning on water, sanitation and hygiene for school children

- Module 2
    - Guidelines for participatory learning on water, sanitation and hygiene for school teachers
    - Learning method
    - Hygiene education materials
    - Action plan
    - Hygiene training materials

- Module 3
    - Guidelines for 'school as resource centre'

- Module 4
    - Guidelines for orientation

Monitoring

- Progress implementation monitoring. This is an Excel format that monitors WASH activities in every selected village/*kelurahan* and school. Data is collected by the district facilitators every two months.
- Unit cost. This is an Excel format that monitors the construction, material and transportation cost of every pipe system. This is also monitors the construction cost for RWTs, dug wells and school latrines in every selected district

Publications

News, articles and success stories related to GOI-UNICEF WES programme published in AMPL newsletters, local newspapers, internet etc

Annex 2: New log frame

The programme has been divided in three related components:

1. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Rural Areas
2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools
3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Urban Slums

Each component has its own logical framework as presented below.

Component 1: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Rural Areas

Objectives	**Indicators1**	**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions**
Purpose Improved hygiene practices and access to safe water and sanitation, and in about 180 villages in 25 districts by the year 2010 Direct beneficiaries: 320,000 people	Percentage of individuals and households, adopting key hygiene behaviours, including the use of sanitary toilets	• Baseline survey, progress reports and end line survey	Effective collaboration between UNICEF and Government of Indonesia
	Percentage of communities and households using safe and sustainable water supply	• Baseline survey, progress reports and end line survey	
Outputs			
1. Enhanced managerial and institutional capacity, planning for and monitoring of the water and sanitation sector including the STBM approach at the national, provincial and district level	No. of WES indicators reviewed and improved using the STBM approach	• SUSENAS and other statistic reports • Quotations of data in planning document • Plans and guidelines • Project reviews	Good coordination and collaboration among relevant government and donor agencies
	National plans and thematic guidelines for achieving MDGs and GoI WES targets available and used		
	No. of district level strategic plans for the WES sector including the STBM approach available		
	No. of districts that have included STBM related activities in their budget		
	No. of government staff (provincial and district level) trained in its role as facilitator for community-based WES programmes, including the STBM approach		
	No. of NGO staff trained in community development approaches for WES including the STBM approach		

[1] Where relevant, indicators will be disaggregated by district, socio-economic groups, gender and age

2. Sustainable, community based water supply systems operational in 25 districts	No. of (rehabilitated or newly constructed) water supply systems operational No. of households that gained access to safe water supply No. of water committees established and taking care of O&M effectively	• Baseline and end line survey • Project reviews • Progress reports • Case study reports • Water Committees reports/ records	Sufficient capable facilitators timely available; Effective cooperation with communities and their leaders, capable persons for water committees available and willing
3. STBM approach applied in 25% of the villages of 25 districts	No. of villages where STBM approach has been introduced No. of household latrines in use No. of villages where artisans are involved in sanitation marketing No. of CBOs and local government promoting and monitoring hygiene knowledge and practices No. of women and men having received information on hygiene practices and improved behaviour	• Baseline and end line survey • (N)GO progress reports • Project reviews • Field visit reports • No of sales per artisan	Sufficient human resource capacity (individuals or NGOs) available to facilitate the process; Household members convinced of need for proper sanitation

Component 2: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools

Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Purpose Improved hygiene practices and access to water and sanitation among students and teachers of 500 primary schools in 25 districts and 5 urban areas by the year 2010	No. of students from 500 primary schools in the target districts and urban centres with increased knowledge and practices of good hygiene behaviour including use of sanitary latrines, safe water and hand washing	• Base-line and end-line survey • (N)GO monitoring reports • Qualitative & quantitative assessments	Effective collaboration between UNICEF and Government of Indonesia at national and decentralized levels
Outputs			
Guidelines and standards for water, sanitation and hygiene in schools applied in the selected districts and urban areas	No. of practitioners at the school and (sub) district level using guidelines and standards	• Joint (GoI and UNICEF) project reviews • (Routine) monitoring reports of education authorities	Sufficient training capacity (in terms of human resources) available
Sustainable access to sanitation and	No. of schools with adequate sanitation and water supply	• Progress	

clean water supply for the students in the 500 schools	No. of schools with functional mechanisms for cleaning, operation and maintenance of the facilities	report by the provincial and district education department • Joint project reviews	
Safe hygiene practices among the 100,000 students at school and at home	No. of school children with improved hygiene practices	• Base-line and end-line KAP survey	School system supports sustainable attention to hygiene
Project schools as resource centre for developing good water, sanitation and hygiene practices for the broader community	No. of skilled teachers practising effective hygiene education and participatory teaching methodology No. of households that consult the school teachers for sanitation/ hygiene issues	• Base-line and end-line KAP survey	School teachers willing to volunteer for an active role in communities' WES interventions

Component 3: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Urban Slums

Objectives	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Purpose Improved hygiene practices and access to water and sanitation among 70,000 slum inhabitants of five cities and towns by the year 2010 Direct beneficiaries: 70,000 out of which an estimated 20,000 gain access to safe drinking water and 40,000 gain access to a sanitary toilet	No. of slums inhabitants with increased knowledge and practices of good hygiene behaviour including use of sanitary latrines, safe water and hand washing	• Base-line and end-line survey • Qualitative & quantitative assessment • Progress reports	• Effective collaboration between PDAM, City/Town authority and UNICEF • No slums eviction drive by the government
Outputs			
1. National and local pro-poor water and sanitation guidelines and standards for urban areas supported and applied by 2010	National and local level guidelines, standards for urban water and sanitation available, including the STBM approach No. of government staff applying national and local pro-poor water and sanitation guidelines and standards., including the STBM approach	• Guidelines and standards documents • Project reviews • Progress reports	Government's commitment

2. Improved personal hygiene practices, especially proper hand washing practices, among at least 42,000 (60%) people in the project areas	No. of people (disaggregated by gender) practicing effective hand washing No. of adolescent or other community group actively promoting good hygiene practices	• Participatory monitoring formats of e.g. adolescent groups • Monitoring reports by the facilitating NGO • Baseline and end-line survey	Availability and retention of NGO staff in the project areas
3. At least 20,000 people gained access to safe water facilities for drinking and other domestic purposes	No. of households that gained access to safe water facilities No. of community groups that have organized themselves to manage their water supply	• Monitoring reports by the facilitating NGO • Baseline and end-line survey	Availability of technology that will be affordable and possible to sustainably managed by slum population
4. Consistent use of sanitary latrines by at least 40,000 people in the project area	No. of latrine users (disaggregated by gender) in the project areas No. of communal latrine facilities managed in a sustainable way, including collection of sludge organised	• Participatory monitoring formats of e.g. adolescent groups • Monitoring reports by the facilitating NGO. • Baseline and end-line survey	Space available for toilet blocks and target group able & willing to undertake sustainable operation and management system
5. Effective solid waste management system in the five project areas	No. of successful community initiatives for enhanced garbage disposal No. of public-private partnerships or private enterprises involved in solid waste collection	• Participatory monitoring formats of e.g. adolescent groups • Monitoring reports by the facilitating NGO • Baseline and end-line survey	Re-use of waste will generate income
6. Drainage and/ or surface water problems in project areas addressed	No. of physical improvements to drainage systems and surface water	• Participatory monitoring formats of e.g. adolescent groups • Monitoring reports • Baseline and end-line survey	PU willing to contribute and to cooperate