

# SEHATI | report

Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for  
Eastern Indonesia

## INCEPTION PHASE REPORT

FEBRUARY – JUNE 2016

Report submitted to  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), by



in a consortium with the implementing partners:

Plan International Indonesia

Yayasan Dian Desa

CD Bethesda

Rumsram

Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli



Supported by:

**IRC**

## Table of Contents

<b>ACRONYMS AND TERMS</b> .....	3
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	4
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	6
<b>II. RESULT AND PROGRESS</b> .....	7
<b>2.1. General Result and Progress</b> .....	7
2.1.1 Activities related to Project Management Set Up .....	7
2.1.2. Activities related to Partners' cooperation with Local Stakeholders. ....	8
2.1.3. Activities related to Capacity Strengthening of partners. ....	8
2.1.4. Activities related to maintaining relationship with stakeholders at national level. ....	8
<b>2.2. Result and Progress of Each Partner</b> .....	8
2.2.1. Yayasan Dian Desa (YDD) .....	9
2.2.2. Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli NTB (YMP) .....	10
2.2.3. Plan International Indonesia (Plan) .....	11
2.2.4. Yayasan Rumsram .....	12
2.2.5. CD – Bethesda YAKKUM (CDB) .....	12
2.2.6. Simavi .....	14
<b>III. LESSONS LEARNED AND NEXT PLAN</b> .....	15
<b>IV. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW</b> .....	15
<b>V. CONCLUSION AND REMARKS</b> .....	16
<b>ANNEX 1. Program Activities of Partners</b> .....	17
<b>ANNEX 2. Description of Partners' Activities for Outcome 1</b> .....	21
<b>ANNEX 3. Description of Partners' Activities for Outcome 2</b> .....	27
<b>ANNEX 4. Description of Partners' Activities for Outcome 3</b> .....	28
<b>ANNEX 5. Description of Partners' Activities for Outcome 4</b> .....	29
<b>ANNEX 6. BASELINE RESULT</b> .....	31
<b>ANNEX 7. BASELINE RESULT</b> .....	32
<b>ANNEX 8. FINANCIAL REPORT SEHATI PROGRAM</b> .....	33
<b>ANNEX 9. OVERVIEW FINANCIAL REPORT OF SEHATI PARTNERS</b> .....	36

## ACRONYMS AND TERMS

AMPL	Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation
BAPPEDA	District Planning Office
BPMPD	Village Governmental and Community Empowerment Agency
BPMK	Village Community Empowerment Agency
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FIETS	Financial Institution Environmental Technology Social
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NTB	Nusa Tenggara Barat, it is one of province in Indonesia
PANSIMAS	Community Based Program for Safe Drinking Water Provision and Sanitation
PUSKESMAS	Community Health Centre
OSAMTU	Integrated Garbage Management, new technology to reduce garbage
STBM	Community Based Total Sanitation
SEHATI	Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for Eastern Indonesia
SHAW	Sanitation Hygiene and Water for Eastern Indonesia
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The implementation of SEHATI program during its inception phase has been showing positive results in general. There have been achievements and challenges or 'turbulence' within the period, all of which have been resulted in lessons learned and new action plans for Simavi and all SEHATI partners.

To mention some achievements, the kick-off meeting held at the end of March 2016 in Jakarta was very productive, through which Simavi and all partners had a shared understanding on the program vision and agreed on program implementation strategy, approaches and work plans. Simavi and all partners have also agreed on the program management set-up, including roles and responsibilities of each partner under the set-up. What is more, the signing of contracts between all partners and Simavi, which was soon followed by fund transfers by Simavi to all partners, have also been done. Although a few staff recruitment for this program will be continued within partner organizations in the next few months, most of the required staff have been recruited by all partners.

In the program fields, all partners have been successful to finalize the selection of program locations, including getting formal commitments (MOU) from several district governments on their willingness and readiness to actively get involved in SEHATI Program. In the baseline study activity, all partners have shown significant progress on both components, the Government Capacity and the Inspection Sanitation (IS) components; the Government Capacity component have been completed whereas the IS ones will still be continued in the next phase of the program.

The financial reports of all partners have also been reviewed by Simavi and feedbacks for improvement have been given to all partners. Some overspent and underspent figures were found under a few budget lines in a few partner organizations, providing them with lessons learned in financial management and in prioritizing activities. Lastly, Simavi alone has had significant progress in its country office registration in Indonesia; it is expected that the MOU with the Ministry of Health will be completed within this year. The national advocacy facilitation for all partners, which is the role of Simavi, has also been started throughout this registration process and participation in networking events at the national levels.

A few challenges were identified during the period, causing some delays in implementing activities. The finalization of the contract and program documents of SEHATI program took longer time than what was anticipated before. As a result, Simavi and all partners had to shift some activities, such as the program start up (kick-off meeting), TOT for Partners in Facilitation and Communications in STBM (July 2016), Introduction to Gender and Gender Analysis (July 2016 and continued in November 2016), Organizational capacity Assessment for partners (October - December 2016) and Sustainability Research (August – December 2016).

Although the difference of approach between SHAW and SEHATI has been informed to all partners during the proposal submission stage and kick-off meeting, and therefore they have anticipated this in their mind, the real form of the challenge became materialized only when partners started implementing activities in the field. The government bureaucracy and the tight schedules of government officials is the biggest challenge for all partners. They, however, can adapt with this difference very quickly without negatively impact their performances.

For Simavi alone, the biggest challenge is in the staff recruitment process and in the limited availability of time for staff to adapt with the program and partners once they were recruited. Simavi was pushed to do a re-recruitment process for the position of Program Manager, causing a delay for Simavi to have a complete team. The new team of SEHATI, which were completed in May 2016, had to adapt with the program, with the partners and within the team itself very quickly because program

activities were ongoing, pushing them to perform and adapt at the same time. This caused 'turbulence' in communication between partners and Simavi in July 2016. The turbulence, however, was finally resolved and resulted in adjusted ways of communication and approaches among partners.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The specific objective of SEHATI Program is to increase the capacity of the local governments at district and sub-district levels, and in selected villages to implement a sustainable district-wide STBM 5-pillar strategy, as part of achieving the government target of universal access to water and sanitation.

To achieve this objective, 4 outcomes are to be delivered by this program, which are:

1. Strong leadership, commitment and improved capacities of the local government (district and sub-district level) to implement and sustain the STBM 5-pillars
2. Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) on lobbying and advocating local government to lead STBM implementation and to conduct lobby and advocacy activities aimed at local and national policy makers who contribute to our specific objective
3. Increased private sector collaboration to improve supply of WASH products and services
4. A viable implementation model that ensures the adoption of the STBM 5-pillars by the district government is developed and tested for potential replication to other districts

During the kick off meeting (March 28<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016) all partners have developed outputs and activities to achieve those outcomes, all of which have been made in detail in their individual work plans.

The program partners have agreed that the period of program implementation was made in stages, the first of which is the Inception Phase (February – June 2016). This phase was a period where SEHATI partners prepared all things in order to be able to implement the program for the whole period of the program. Some aspects, such as conditions, administration and legal/formality, program substances, systems, tools, mechanisms and procedures, and other relevant aspects in the project management, shall be made available, agreed upon and doable for all partners. All partners shall also be equipped with a few required capacities during this period.

Considering the above scope of works under the Inception phase, we developed this report to demonstrate our progress toward achieving the above-mentioned scope of works.

In doing so, however, we will first present some relevant information that will be useful for understanding this report comprehensively. Then, we will present the results and progresses that we have achieved during the inception period. In this section, we will have 2 sections: (1) General Result and Progress; and (2) Result and Progress of Each Partner. After that, lessons learned and activities in the upcoming period will be presented under *Lessons learned and Next Plan* section. The last 2 sections are *Financial Overview* and *Conclusion and Remarks*. We will provide both narratives and figures/graphics for *Financial Overview*, and some closing remarks under *Conclusion and Remarks* section. To provide technical and supporting documents and information, we will have some annexes at the last part of this report.

## II. RESULT AND PROGRESS

### 2.1. General Result and Progress

As mandated by the program documents, during the inception phase partners shall prepare key things in order to be able to implement the program for the whole period of the program. To achieve this, Simavi and partners have developed several activities, which can be categorized into 4 groups:

1. Activities related to project management set-up.  
Activities under this group are such as finalization of administration and legal/formality aspects, program substances, systems, tools, mechanisms and procedures, staff recruitments, funds transfer, and other project management-related things;
2. Activities related to partners' cooperation with local stakeholders at district levels.  
Activities under this group are for example selection of locations, securing MOU from local governments, mapping water and sanitation budget potentials in the districts as well as supportive legislation for STBM at district levels.
3. Activities related to capacity strengthening of partners.  
Activities under this group are for example capacity need assessment and various capacity development activities.
4. Activities related to project coordination and maintaining relationship with stakeholders at national level.  
Activities under this group are those that are related to consortium coordination meeting and liaison with national stakeholders and networking.

#### 2.1.1 Activities related to Project Management Set Up

The kick-off meeting was successfully done in March 2016. In this meeting, partners agreed on several things, such as the budget amount of local government contribution, monitoring format, program's theory of change, SEHATI program concept, reporting and monitoring schedule, baseline survey, sanitation inspection indicators, outcome capacity improvement indicators, and capacity building activities. Following this kick-off meeting, contracts between Simavi and partners were also signed, which was then followed by the transfers of funds to partners.

Simavi and partners did staff recruitments during this period and in general this recruitment was completed within this period, although Plan International will continue to finalize its recruitment after this inception period.

Staff recruitment for Simavi was completed in the mid of May 2016. Based on the contract, Simavi need to recruit 3 staff for SEHATI team consisting of a Program Manager (PM), a Capacity Building and Knowledge Management Officer (CBKM) and an Administration-Finance Officer (FAO). In performing their day-to-day activities, they are supported by 2 staff of Simavi Country Office and by a team from Simavi head office in the Netherlands.

No significant challenges were found for recruitment of FAO and CBKM, but we did face a significant challenge for the PM recruitment. We conducted the recruitment process twice for the PM position. In the first open recruitment process, March – April 2016, although we had ten long-listed applicants and a few shortlisted but we failed to hire one to fill the position because none of them met the qualifications. It pushed us to start a new process from the beginning in May – June 2016. This second process, resulted in a successful recruitment and the selected PM started working in the mid of May

2016. The recruitment of CBKM was also successful in May 2016 and she started working in the mid of May 2016.

We realized that the recruitment process had taken quite long time that made it not ideal. It would have been better if those 3 staff, especially the PM, have been recruited before the program kick-off meeting. However, we found that this was an inevitable thing and we focused to manage the risk; in the end, it did not delay the program implementation of overall program.

### **2.1.2. Activities related to Partners' cooperation with Local Stakeholders.**

Most of the partners have successfully got commitment from district governments. More elaborated descriptions of this will be provided on following Section 2.2. *Result and Progress of Each Partner*.

### **2.1.3. Activities related to Capacity Strengthening of partners.**

Simavi conducted a few capacity building activities to partners based on a need assessment done in the Kick-off meeting, which were trainings on (1) *Lobby and Advocacy for SEHATI partners*, and (2) *Facilitation, Communication and introduction to gender*. In addition, Simavi also facilitated trainings on *Sanitation Marketing Strategy*; this training was supposed to be done during the Inception phase, but due to the delay of the starting program and completed Simavi' staffs, it was shifted to August 2016. More detailed information on this is provided in the following Section 2.2. *Result and Progress of Each Partner*. Other activities that will soon be conducted are *Gender Analysis, Organizational Capacity Assessment and Knowledge Management Workshops* and will be reported in the next period.

### **2.1.4. Activities related to maintaining relationship with stakeholders at national level.**

Based on the policy of Indonesia, an INGO is not allowed to do direct advocacies in Indonesia. What an INGO is allowed to do is to facilitate advocacy that is directly done by local NGOs. Examples of facilitation are activities on capacity building, knowledge sharing, networking, etc. To be able to do so, however, an INGO and its programs must be first registered in Indonesia and this shall be formalized in the form of MOU between an INGO and the Government of Indonesia.

In SEHATI program, Simavi's role is to provide support for partners in doing advocacy in national level. To do this, Simavi has initiated the process of registration since September 2015 and it is expected that the process will be completed by the end of 2016. Considering the lengthy process of registration however, Simavi has also started doing its role in advocacy facilitation throughout the registration processes by introducing Simavi, its partners and its programs to various government institutions, such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affair, Ministry of Planning, national working group and networks, such as AKKOPSI, HAKLI. Simavi has also been active in various coordination meetings and events (such as National Water and Sanitation Conference, coordination meetings, sanitation roadmap workshop, etc). These all, in addition to provision of capacity building to partners, are expected to be helpful for partners in doing advocacies at local and national levels.

## **2.2. Result and Progress of Each Partner**

Result and Progress that will be described in this section will be presented per partner, each of which will contain four SEHATI outcomes and their generic activities, as described in the logical framework (logframe) documents. We would like to add that SEHATI partners, however, considering their local contexts, developed their own activities by referring to the above generic activities. The table in *ANNEX 1. Program Activities of Partners* shows how activities carried out by the partners are derived from activities in the logframe document.

### 2.2.1. Yayasan Dian Desa (YDD)

Yayasan Dian Desa is working in District Manggarai Barat with 3 sub-districts in 2016, namely Kec. Komodo, Kec. Welak, Kec. Boleng. 15 villages are intervened within this year out of 75 targeted for the whole project period. This district is a new administrative district; previously, it was sub-district of District of Manggarai. Its area consists of land in West Flores and other islands, such as Komodo Island, Rinca Island, Seyara Besar Island, Seraya Kecil Island, Bidadari Island and Longos Island. The area of Manggarai Barat is 9.450 km<sup>2</sup>, consists of 2.947,50 km<sup>2</sup> of land area, and 7.052,97 km<sup>2</sup> of sea area. It consists of 10 sub-districts and 164 villages and 5 urban communities (*kelurahan*).

The population per 2014 is 245.817 people consists of male: 121.596 and female: 124.221, whereas for sanitation access in the beginning of 2016 is about 51.68%.



Figure 1. YDD and district government signed the MoU

#### Training for STBM's District Team Member

“As a member of STBM’s district team, I participated in STBM training facilitated by YDD and got a chance to practice triggering and monitoring at Compang Longgo, a village appointed as a pilot project for achieving ODF. I learned how YDD bring together STBM’s district team, sub-district government staff, health staff of PUSKESMAS, village government and STBM committee at sub-village level to collaborate. This village demonstrated a significant change; nearly 80% of houses in this village have toilets; village government and the STBM committee have regular meeting to review their achievement related to ODF and to set target. The community felt supported by district STBM team, sub-district government staff and health staff of PUSKESMAS there. I saw this approach succeeded comparing to the previous one and I felt encouraged to dedicate myself for district STBM team. Before joining to this training, my friend and I felt pessimistic that this approach will succeed. Now, I am confident as part of district STBM team and I told my colleagues that this approach is very promising for achieving all pillars of STBM. “

*(Mr. Haryanto, Sanitation Officer of Manggarai Barat District Health Office)*

YDD started their work with district advocacy activity and it was well responded by Bupati. As a result, an MoU establishing a framework for cooperation between the Manggarai Barat District Government and YDD was signed. During the inception phase, YDD also conducted other activities such as ToT for facilitators at district level, STBM road map development to implement STBM in Manggarai Barat for the next 5 year (2016-2021).

In general, there is no significant challenge for YDD during Inception Phase. A few delays of activities did arise due to staff rotation in the government and time needed to find the replacement in the district government.

Baseline capacity data for district and sub-district level has been collected during this period. In Manggarai Barat,

the data of district and SKPD level do not meet with the indicators. It means, there is no system to steer, implement, replicate, monitor and sustain STBM at district level. YDD will address this issue under SEHATI programme.

### 2.2.2. Yayasan Masyarakat Peduli NTB (YMP)

YMP is working in District Lombok Timur with 15 sub- districts in 2016, consisting of 8 new sub- districts and 7 old sub- districts (SHAW location) and 52 villages. YMP works for all sub- districts and villages in the first year due to the request from the government. In the next year, they plan to monitor the replication of the rest sub – districts by the government. Sanitation problems in Lombok Timur remain a big concern of government. District Health Office (*Dinkes*) in NTB recorded that access to toilet, wastewater disposal, and landfill were still below MDG targets in 2015. Health behavior had the same status: in 2011, *Dinkes* recorded that less than one fifth of household in Lombok Timur implemented health behavior. Poor sanitation caused high rates of environmental disease such as diarrhea, dysentery, and Acute Respiratory Infections.

YMP started SEHATI programme by following up the draft of MoU between district government and YMP through several activities i.e advocacy activities, workshop for location selection, coaching, motivation and coordination meetings with district stakeholders. During this period, MoU has been signed, and following the signing district and sub district governments agreed to allocate the budget to support STBM implementation in Lombok Timur for 2016 - 2017, which is estimated to be sufficient to support the activities. An innovation activity that was initiated is Osamtu (Integrated Waste Management to support Desa Mandiri Sampah). The OSAMTU is a novel technology to overcome garbage through burning. OSAMTU technology is invented by Indonesian Researchers. It processes completely the waste by burning it on stove (Tungku TS) and turn them into liquid smoke, a natural insecticide, liquid fertilizers, mineral ash fertilizer, oil, plastic, bricks and others. It is designed to solve domestic waste problems (see Annex 4).

YMP stated that no significant challenges were faced during this period.



District

health office's assignment. The real interaction among district health office felt more confident because all work collaboratively. It also makes sanitation officers attention, no clumsy and no gap among STBM's sub-district SKESMAS is actually much lower compared to the head

Health Office)

Baseline Capacity data for district and sub- district level has been collected during this period. In Lombok Timur, the data shows that the government capacity to implement STBM do not fully meet the SEHATI indicators. STBM is included in RPJMD and district budget. Overall, the system is in place to steer, implement, replicate, monitor and sustain STBM at district level.

Figure 2 The signature of commitment with stakeholders

### 2.2.3. Plan International Indonesia (Plan)

Plan is working in new districts, namely District Lombok Utara and Dompu with 6 sub- districts (3 sub-districts in each district) in 2016, and 42 villages. In the inception period, the scopes of the activities conducted were socialization and coordination activities for introducing the project and for securing the government's commitment. Some of activities important to mention here are: socialization concerning SEHATI through mass media, participatory work plan development with government; coordination with BAPPEDA of NTB Province for providing a work space (office) in a Governmental Office; approach the Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Working Group (POKJA AMPL) of NTB Province; together with POKJA AMPL of NTB Province, conduct an initial socialization to the Governments of Lombok Utara and Dompu districts; conduct a roadshow at the Province level, Preparation of Baseline Survey; Commencing STBM-related policy advocacy with regards to the Regional Mid-Term Development Plan (RPJMD).

#### Support AMPL working group in Lombok Utara District

"We perceived our assignments in carrying out our responsibility as the district health office quite light after AMPL working group together with PLAN demonstrated how to make AMPL working group functioning well. They established a task group to carry out detail activities of AMPL working group related to STBM. I was happy to join this task group because we get advantages. We are working collaboratively with other people with different roles and functions. The AMPL working group succeeded to design clear regulation and guidance for running this task group. Sometimes, I thought we should have allocated much more time to be able to complete our task here, but I realized that we did succeed to complete our assignment. None promises that we will be paid, but I am still working for this task group. It's my pleasure working as a team with other agencies on this task group due to new experiences that I get."

*(Mr. H.L. Haris Fadlah J, Sanitation coordinator of Lombok Utara District Health Office)*

Several outputs achieved in this period are: a letter of interest from NTB Province, letters of interest from Dompu and Lombok Utara districts, an MoU with POKJA AMPL of NTB Province, STBM is already included in the draft RPJMD 2016 - 2021 of Dompu and Lombok Utara districts, and work spaces for SEHATI Project at the Government of NTB office and both districts are available.

Baseline capacity data for districts level has been collected during this period. In Lombok Utara, the data shows that the government capacity to implement STBM do not fully meet the SEHATI indicators. The same case occurs in Dompu district.



Figure 3 The signature of MoU between Plan and provincial government

#### 2.2.4. Yayasan Rumsram



Figure 4 The signature of MoU between Rumsram and district government

Yayasan Rumsram is working in District Biak Numfor with 10 sub-districts (6 new sub-districts and 4 old sub-districts/SHAW location). Total villages are 35 villages. In 2016, they work only in 8 sub-districts (4 old and 4 new). 24 villages of 4 sub-districts have not been declared STBM yet. Rumsram will support the government to ensure those old sub-district will be declared 100% STBM in 2016. To reach 100% STBM District in 2018, Dinkes and Puskesmas will conduct replication in other areas in 2017.

Rumsram started SEHATI programme by doing initial assessment in the SEHATI locations and continued with socialization and coordination with stakeholders. As a result, an MoU to implement STBM in District Biak Numfor is available. There was no significant challenge faced by Rumsram. Several delays of activities due to the tight schedule from the government occurred. This delay however, did not affect the overall achievement.

They finished their baseline capacity and household data collection. The data shows that the government capacity to implement STBM is very low compared to SEHATI indicators standard. This low figure is contributed by the high staff rotation in government level.

#### Lobby and Advocacy Including Strengthening Coordination

"RUMSRAM succeeded in embracing district government agencies so that they can get involved and perform actively. Now, coordination among them runs smoothly. In the past, every district government agency carried out their own activities without coordination and collaboration. Biak Numfor District Government used to endorse district STBM team after RUMSRAM advocated the government. The member of the team come from multiple agencies of the district government including District Public Works Office. This team once visited a village for carrying out STBM program and community requested them to revitalize their existing well. The staff of the District Public Works Office realized that its responsibility to revitalize the well. Finally, the community can get the water from the well. It happened faster compared to the past time. The BAPPEDA has carried out activities that have been previously decided by the team. All the team members got benefit from a good coordination. Some assignments can be completed faster and easier. "

*(Yubelina Marandof, district STBM team member and staff of Biak Numfor District Health Office)*

#### 2.2.5. CD – Bethesda YAKKUM (CDB)

CDB works in 2 districts, namely Sumba Barat Daya and Sumba Tengah. In Sumba Barat Daya, sanitation program had been an interest by local NGO, Yasuka (Yayasan Uma Kalada), supported by UNICEF, which focused on STBM. To avoid unnecessary conflicts among NGOs, a clear division of target location between CDB and Yasuka has been agreed on. According to SBD Buku Putih, SSK (government sanitation documents), 48,6% of total population are still doing OD, 7% of total population had properly managed their household water waste, and 34,33% of total population have access to water. Hygiene behavior was low, caused by lack of knowledge and awareness of community. In government

level, although STBM regulations (Bupati regulation & instruction, District Sanitation Strategies and Action Plan for 2015 – 2019) have been in place, the lack of government program financing and budgeting remains a problem, causing lack of sanitation facilities in the area. These conditions will be addressed through SEHATI intervention, especially through advocacy and capacity building activities.

### Support AMPL working group in Sumba Barat Daya District

“By involvement all parties or agencies of government in Sumba Barat Daya District, district, sub-district and village, leads to a workload undergone by each agency to carry out STBM program activities to be more light. When realizing what we should be done by each according to their role, all agencies know what items they have need fund to carry out their activities. Finally, we concluded that budget should be allocated by us more less as we thought previously. I just believed that SEHATI program approach can help us to make STBM program sustained.”

Mr. Martin Umbu Wokura, Secretarial Coordinator of AMPL working group

In Sumba Tengah, no NGO is working in the field of sanitation. Based on the strategic plan of Dinkes 2013 - 2018, some sanitation problem are specified: lack of people awareness, lack of willingness to change., health promotion was not optimal in reaching people who live in unreached inland, and diarrhea cases are still high (in 2013, 4.242 cases; it was higher than the government target 2.802 cases).

Multi-sector and specific regulations to solve sanitation problems were not in place. The existing regulation is only the Strategic Plan for 2013 - 2018. It caused the lack of sanitation facilities in the district.

In Sumba Barat Daya, CDB works in 8 sub-districts and 38 villages, whereas in Sumba Tengah, they work in 5 sub-districts. They will intervene 2 sub-districts in 2016, with 16 villages. CDB started the programme by doing lobby and socialization activities to district governments and other stakeholders in each district. As a result, an MoU to implement STBM in each district is available. They also completed staff recruitment process for SEHATI programme.

CDB finished their baseline capacity data collection in this period for both districts. The data shows that the government capacity to implement STBM does not fully meet the SEHATI indicators. These figures are contributed by availability of the regulation, budget and work plan in Sumba Barat Daya, although but they are still lacked of capacity to implement STBM. In Sumba Tengah, regulations are not clear enough to implement STBM and lack of budget remains the biggest problem. However, they have adequate human resources and work plan to implement STBM at the Dinkes.



Figure 5 The signature MoU between CDB and district government in Sumba Tengah

## 2.2.6. Simavi

IRC is still involved in SEHATI project to support SEHATI Indonesia team in the first Kick Off meeting and join planning to ensure a smooth transition from SHAW to SEHATI Programme. IRC also supported Simavi in developing monitoring systems and tools for the project as well as in overseeing the use of system and tools by the partners.

As mentioned in the section 2.1.3, Simavi's role is to strengthen the capacity of the implementing partners. Based on the need assessment during Kick Off Meeting, two training needs were to be delivered to all partners for increasing their capacity, which are ToT for Lobby and Advocacy and ToT for facilitation, communication and introduction to gender. The first one was conducted within Inception Phase (May 2016), whereas the second one was conducted in Labuhan Bajo in July 2016 (this will be reported in the next report).

The training on lobby and advocacy for partners was held in Yogyakarta on 24 – 27 May 2016, which is aimed at deepening the knowledge of participants on district and village policy advocacy and on planning and budgeting in the district and village. 27 participants attended the training from all partners. In this training, participants were trained to be able to formulate their roadmaps of policy advocacy related to STBM. This training was delivered by IRE, a local consulting organization who has expertise in Village Law. Apart from class training, participants were also brought to Karangrejek, a sub-district in Gunung Kidul, which has implemented Village Law and has a good water reservoir.

Some follow up action plans for all partners resulted in the training were:

- a. Provision of support to sub-district levels in order for them to be able to include STBM issue into the plan and budget documents of village (RPJMDes) with referring to RPJMD.
- b. To develop communication strategies to help them effectively communicate with the government.
- c. To improve their knowledge and skills in producing data and evidence to be use in advocacy.



Figure 6. Participants of ToT on lobby and advocacy

As indicated in the proposal, some activities are to be implemented with partners. However, due to late of programme start, a few activities were shifted to the next period. These activities are:

1. Training on facilitation, communication and introduction to gender (as mentioned above), Labuhan Bajo, 28 – 29 July 2016, facilitated by SPEAK.

2. Coordination Workshop for Sanitation Marketing and Strategy were conducted in Bali, 29 – 31 August 2016
3. mWater usage training (for Inspeksi Sanitasi) were conducted in Bali, 1 – 2 September 2016.
4. Sustainability Research in SHAW location (Sikka, Timor Tengah Selatan, and Biak Numfor) were conducted in August – January 2016
5. Organizational Capacity Assessment for NGO Partners, will be conducted in October – December 2016, facilitated by YAPPIKA.
6. ToT on Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI), will be conducted in Bali, 21 – 24 November 2016, facilitated by independent consultants, namely Lies Marcoes, Saleh Abdulah and Maya Dinar

At national level, Simavi's role is to provide support for partners in doing advocacy in national level. So, in order to do this, Simavi has initiated the process of registration since September 2015 and it is expected that the process will be completed by the end of 2016. Considering the lengthy process of registration however, Simavi has also started doing its role in advocacy facilitation throughout the registration processes by introducing Simavi, its partners and its programs to various government institutions, such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affair, Ministry of Planning, national working group and networks, such as AKKOPSI, HAKLI. Simavi has also been active in various coordination meetings and events (such as National Water and Sanitation Conference, coordination meetings, sanitation roadmap workshop, etc). All in all, in addition to provision of capacity building to partners, are expected to be helpful for partners in doing advocacies in local and national levels.

### III. LESSONS LEARNED AND NEXT PLAN

- a. The local government commitment is critical for the success of SEHATI programme. While some government have shown their commitment, a more intensive coordination with local government is still needed by all partners in order to maintain and increase their commitment.
- b. Personal approaches to parliament are found productive to increase their involvement in SEHATI program. Therefore, partners are encouraged to grow and maintain good personal relationship with them by considering local context and culture
- c. Although, STBM programmes have been included into government's planning and budgeting, this does not necessarily have direct contribution to achieve 5 Pillars STBM. Many aspects still need to be addressed to achieve those pillars and all partners need to find out such aspects in their own location.
- d. A great amount of data which was collected during SHAW programme was not adopted by district governments due to (1) different parameters measured (SHAW programme have more parameters than the government has), (2) different web-based system between SHAW programme and the government. These differences remain the same in SEHATI programme and therefore Simavi and all partners need to solve this with government.
- e. Local governments have a fixed cycle of program planning and budgeting. All partners shall consider this cycle in preparing their work plans to get the optimum involvement of the government and to get the optimum result.

### IV. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Annex 8 shows the expenditures of all partners during this reporting period, February – June 2016. In this period, all partners spent 46% of the total budget for this year (2016), which is equal to EUR 501,553, out of EUR 650,386.59 that EKN has transferred to Simavi. The remaining fund balance as per 30 June 2016 is EUR 260,560.41.

There is neither local government contribution nor other donor contribution in this period for this project according to partner's financial report. The financial reports of all partners have also been reviewed by Simavi and feedbacks for improvement have been given to all partners. Some overspent and underspent figures were found under a few budget lines in a few partner organizations, providing them with lessons learned in financial management and in prioritizing activities (revision of the next work plan).

A separate overview of the own contribution to SEHATI programme is shown in Annex 9. *Overview Financial Report of SEHATI Partners*. The total amount of own contributions is EUR 82,999 for 2016. Up to June 2016, 23 % of the budgeted own contribution has been realized. During second period of 2016, partners that are lagging behind will do utmost to fulfill the promised budgets.

The budget revision of the partners has been informed formally to EKN on June 2016.

## V. CONCLUSION AND REMARKS

Simavi and all partners have been successful in implementing activities within the inception phase in general. Challenges were found but they did not negatively impact the achievement of programme; with good communication and collaboration among partners we success to manage the challenges. Simavi and partners have taken benefits from lessons learned during the period and utilize them in preparing next work plans, both in term of programmatic issues and financial management issues.

## ANNEX 1. Program Activities of Partners

### Program activities of partners for Outcome 1

No.	SEHATI program activity	Partner's activities (Based on partner's detailed budget plan)	Partner
1.1	ToT for partners	Field study to learn STBM program and Sanitation Marketing implementation.	Rumsram
1.2	Exchange visits / sharing between old and new districts,	Field study to learn STBM program implementation	YDD
1.3	Preparation or planning workshops at district/sub-district/village level	MOU on implementation, replication and sustainability of STBM in the respective district	YDD
		Workshop for getting commitment from district government and planning at district level	
		Drafting STBM Roadmap for district and sub-district level implementation	
		Workshop for establishing some characteristics of sub-district as SEHATI program area and determining a sub-district area.	YMP
		Workshop for establishing some characteristic of village as SEHATI program area and determining village.	
		Workshop for improving motivation and commitment of government staff, establishing common issue, challenges faced and strategy of program implementation.	
		Establish MOU with the Lombok Timur district government	
		Workshop for project kick off and establish an agreement (MoU) with the district government both provincial level and district level	PLAN
		Workshop for establishing the strategy of STBM implementation, joint working with District Health Office.	Rumsram
Workshop for establishing strategy of STBM implementation, joint working with the chair of Biak District Government bodies.			
1.4	ToT and on-the-job training for district government authorities to lead and steer STBM	Training for STBM's district facilitator	YDD
		Identifying facilitator candidate	YMP
		Workshop for preparing training for trainer and selecting participant.	
		Workshop for Moslem religious speakers to make them understand deeply on STBM program	
		Conduct lobby and advocacy to Biak District Government Bodies, including strengthening coordination	Rumsram

1.5	Support AMPL working group	Conduct workshop for head of village and village facilitator from sub-district and village which was assisted during SHAW project.	YMP
		Conduct workshop for head of village from new village.	
		Facilitate coaching for AMPL's working group	
		Coordination meeting with AMPL's working group	
		Get comprehensive understanding on government's participatory budgeting and planning	Rumsram
		Training of trainer for AMPL's working group, including identifying STBM team candidate and training of trainer for STBM team both district and sub-district level)	
1.6	ToT on STBM and on-the-job training for sub-district government to support village authorities to implement STBM	Disseminate SEHATI programme to district government's staff, Community Health Centre's staff, school	Rumsram
		Disseminate STBM program to village and school	
1.7	Coordination/review/monitoring meetings at district/sub-district/village level	Conduct baseline to measure outcome indicators	YDD
		Project quarterly review meeting at province and district level	PLAN

#### Program activities of partners for Outcome 2

No.	SEHATI program activity	Partner's activities (Based on partner's detailed budget plan)	Partner
2.1	OCA for partners		SIMAVI
2.2	Training workshop on lobby advocacy		SIMAVI
2.3	Coaching/mentoring and continuous assistance in lobby & advocacy		
2.4	Gender analysis (involving all partners)		SIMAVI
2.5	Meetings with government authorities and other stakeholders (for lobby & advocacy issues) at national/provincial/district		

### Program activities of partners for Outcome 3

No.	SEHATI program activity	Partner's activities (Based on partner's detailed budget plan)	Partner
3.1	Coordination workshop for sanitation marketing strategy	N/A	
3.2	Training/workshop for sanitation entrepreneurs	Pilot Osamtu	YMP
		Lokakarya teknologi STBM pilar 4,1,2,3 (Identifikasi, rekrutmen dan pembekalan awal calon artisan)	Rumsram
		Training on producing toilet	
3.3	Workshop with local government in supporting local entrepreneurs & private companies	N/A	
3.4	Pilot for sustainable and viable business model	Assessment for SEHATI program preparation	RUMSRAM

### Program activities of partners for Outcome 4

No.	SEHATI program activity	Partner's activities (Based on partner's detailed budget plan)	Partner
4.1	Road show and selection of new districts and sub-districts	Lobby and conduct FGD with the head of Sumba Barat Daya/Sumba Tengah and its agencies	CD Bethesda
		Conduct FGD with AMPL working group at Sumba Barat Daya district,	CD Bethesda
		Establishing cooperation framework through the MOU between the Sumba Barat Daya district and CD-Bethesda and dissemination SEHATI program	CD Bethesda
		Project introduction and district selection	PLAN International
		Advocate to the district government	YDD
4.2	Sustainability Research in SHAW programme areas	Conducted inquiry on the impact of 5 pillars of STBM toward malnutrition	YMP
4.3	Participation at national level coordination meetings	N/A	



## ANNEX 2. Description of Partners' Activities for Outcome 1

Partners	Activity Description
YDD	<p><b>a. Field study to East Flores</b></p> <p>The objective of this activity is to encourage or motivate the government staffs to carry out STBM program. This activity was once supported by the Wakil Bupati of Manggarai Barat, but it has not been conducted due to priority conflict among the staff who was at the time involved in an urgent activity, which was designing the district' strategic plan. East Flores was selected as the location for field study because it was one of SHAW program areas assisted by YDD with significant achievement. The participants of this field study comprise the Wakil Bupati, AMPL working group, the head of sub-district, parliament member and the head of PUSKESMAS.</p> <p><b>b. Producing MOU for implementation, replication and sustainability of STBM in the respective Kabupaten</b></p> <p>YDD prepared MoU draft and conducted consultation with the Secretary of the district government, the law bureau of the district government and the assistant of head of district government to discuss all clauses with emphasizing primarily on budget before the head of the district government approved it. In the process of consultation, the Wakil Bupati asked the head of BAPPEDA as the chair of AMPL working group to help YDD.</p> <p><b>c. Workshop for getting commitment from district government and planning at district level</b></p> <p>YDD proposed to the head of Bappeda to conduct workshop in which the head of the district government would attend. The head of Bappeda agreed with this so that the government staffs understand the importance of STBM program for this district. This workshop is a part of the roadshow program to introduce STBM and SEHATI program, where YDD disseminated STBM program including national government regulation on STBM and the sanitation profiles of the Manggarai Barat. During the roadshow, YDD attempted to convince the head of the district government including the government bodies about the needs of implementing STBM program in their authority area. An idea, initial discussion and action plan to prepare a STBM Roadmap also happened in this workshop.</p> <p><b>d. Drafting STBM Roadmap (2016 – 2021) for district and sub-district level implementation</b></p> <p>This roadmap will be prepared in participatory way by a task group that is established by the district government. The task group comprises the staff of the Public Work Office, the Environmental Agency, the District Development Planning Bureau, the Education District Office, the Drinking Water District Office, the Community Empowering and Village Administration Bureau, Financial Management and Budget District Officer and the Law Department of District Secretary. This task group developed the timeline of designing STBM roadmap and its chapters. However, the designing process of this roadmap is being postponed due to the involvement of the task group members in designing the Manggarai</p>

	<p>Barat District's strategic plan. The head of district government is expected to sign this roadmap.</p> <p><b>e. Training for STBM's district facilitators</b></p> <p>The objective of this training was to increase comprehensive understanding of facilitators on STBM concept, to increase their capacity to train STBM facilitators at sub-district levels and to monitor their capacity. The method of this training includes delivering theory, triggering and mapping simulation and micro teaching. AMPL working group requested every the district government agency to send their representatives to this training to prepare them as STBM team at district level. This team will be assigned to carry out many activities further, including to design and disseminate roadmap, conduct training and provide supervision for STBM team at sub-district level and to monitor progress at sub-district level.</p> <p><b>f. Conduct baseline to measure outcome indicators</b></p> <p>YDD used the outcome capacity improvement tool to collect the data. This activity involved multiple stakeholders in the Manggarai Barat district and they showed well cooperation in providing all data needed. The BAPPEDA, AMPL working group, the District Health Office, the District Education Office, 3 sub-district government offices, PUSKESMAS and 46 villages well involved during the baseline.</p>
YMP	<p><b>a. Workshop for development of selection criteria and selection of sub-district as SEHATI program area.</b></p> <p>Prior to the discussion, BAPPEDA as the chair of AMPL Working group, conducted preliminary meeting with AMPL working group members to prepare some agenda that will be discussed during the workshop. YMP facilitated this discussion with AMPL Working Group and the District Health Office to determine sub-district area as SEHATI program area. As a result, sub-districts and PUSKESMAS have been selected. As a follow up action of this workshop, the District Health Office will equip those sub-district governments to be ready to run SEHATI program.</p> <p><b>b. Workshop for development of selection criteria and selection of villages as SEHATI program area</b></p> <p>The BAPPEDA invited AMPL working group members, the District Health Office invited PUSKESMAS which oversee those villages, and the BPMPD invited the head of sub-district government to participate at the workshop. As a result, this workshop selected villages as the SEHATI Program area. Also, a candidate was chosen from each of those villages to be the member of village STBM team.</p> <p><b>c. Workshop for improving motivation and commitment of government staff, establishing common issue, discussing challenges faced and development of strategy for program implementation</b></p> <p>This workshop resulted in a declaration or certificate of commitment to materialize STBM concepts into real change on the ground. Prior to this workshop, the commitment for revealing the certificate was already stated on the MoU between the government and YMP. The BAPPEDA of the Lombok Timur district was the one who invited participants and ensure that they all attend the workshop. This workshop has successfully created a momentum for movement to achieve the 5 pillars of STBM in target locations. The certificate was signed by</p>

the head of Lombok Timur district government, AMPL working group members and STBM's sub-district team.

**d. Securing MOU with the Lombok Timur District Government**

The MoU draft was prepared by a team comprising YMP and some of government staff. The head of Lombok Timur district government signed the MoU only after he is convinced with the commitment, agreement or acceptance of STBM's district team, AMPL working group, STBM's sub-district team and village government on the implementation of STBM and willingness to materialize the concept into real change on the ground and after they allocate their resource to achieve the goal.

**e. Identifying district STBM facilitator**

YMP, BAPPEDA, Village Community Empowerment and Governance Agency, District Health Office established selection criteria of STBM facilitator. It was quite a lengthy process because they took much time to determine agree on the objective of the formation of district facilitator, and to define strategy assuring the sustainability of SEHATI program. After this was completed, they selected the persons with an expectation that the candidates are committed people who are ready to work hard, patient, enthusiastic, with strong passion. 8 persons were finally selected.

**f. Conduct workshop for selecting facilitator and preparing training for them**

The purpose of this workshop is to educate and train facilitators so that they understand the role of the STBM facilitator, what capacity needed so that they can work well and what SEHATI program is. The participant that were selected consisted of 2 persons from the BAPPEDA, 5 persons from the District Health Office and 1 person from the BPMPD. They were appointed formally by their managers.

**g. Workshop for Islamic sermon speaker**

This workshop was attended by 25 moslem speaker from a group of "Da'i for STBM" whose concern and commitment is to spread knowledge on STBM and to increase awareness of moslem people so that they have hygiene life. This moslem speaker also participate in triggering activity particularly in their assisted area. The chair of this group was also a member of AMPL working group. This group is the partner of the district health office. During this workshop, they also prepared the speech material comprising 5 pillars of STBM topic that will be delivered to moslem school, mosque and other particular places.

**h. Conduct workshop for village head and facilitators at SHAW program location on budgeting**

YMP and AMPL working group facilitated discussion to help head of village government and village facilitator from SHAW villages that will be continued with SEHATI program to figure out their progress and impact of SHAW program and its sustainability, constraints and further strategy. As a result, those villages allocated budget for STBM program and documented it in their village development strategic plan and annual expenditure plan documents.

**i. Conduct workshop for new villages of SEHATI program**

YMP, BAPPEDA and Village Community Empowerment and Governance Agency facilitated discussion to help village government from new villages of SEHATI program to plan STBM program into their Village Development Strategic Plan and Village Annual Expenditure Plan

	<p>in year of 2016 and the next years. As a result, STBM program operation had been budgeted in those documents. There was also a commitment letter from the head of sub-district government to guard the budgeting process in village government.</p> <p><b>j. Coaching district AMPL working group</b></p> <p>YMP facilitated discussion to help the working group members to allocate budget for STBM program operation from the correct budget item lines of the government expenditure plan. As a result, there is budget allocation for SEHATI program operation provided by the district government for 2016 and 2017. Also, BAPPEDA and District Health Office have expensed the budget for year of 2016 for designing roadmap of STBM after this coaching. The Village Community Empowerment and Governance Agency have also allocated budget for safe water infrastructure.</p> <p><b>k. Coordination meeting with AMPL working group</b></p> <p>This meeting was attended by BAPPEDA, District of Health, Village Community Empowerment Agency, District Environmental Protection and Capital Investment Agency, District Public Works Office, District Education Office, District Cleanliness and Landscape Gardening Office, and District Forestry Office. This meeting was to refresh their commitment to allocate budget for STBM programs. This meeting was also considered as an effort to oversee the government’s planning and budgeting to ensure budget available for STBM program.</p> <p><b>l. Study or review on government planning and budgeting mechanism</b></p> <p>This study took place to find information why the actual budgeting for STBM program at previous years didn’t meet expectation and to establish detail mechanism to oversee budgeting process at the next years. Heads of sub-district government is recommended to play his role to ensure budget allocation for STBM program exists in the village expenditure plan. It was found that the BPMPD of Lombok Timur District was already stated their commitment that village fund will also be allocated for STBM. The head of this district government has also issued a policy (Surat Edaran) to the head of sub-district government to ensure budget allocation of village for STBM.</p>
PLAN	<p><b>a. Workshop for project kick-off</b></p> <p>PLAN conducted roadshow to the NTB province government by disseminating various regulations on STBM at national level, best practices of STBM program implementation, and introducing SEHATI program. This workshop involved the Ministry of Health. This workshop was also attended by NTB province’s AMPL working group members comprising Province Health Office, Village Community Empowerment Agency of NTB province, Province Public Works, BAPPEDA of NTB province, PANSIMAS, UNICEF and PLAN. The other participants of this workshop were vice of Dompu District Government head, the head of Lombok Utara District Health Office, the head of Dompu District Health Office, the head of Lombok Utara District’s Village Community Empowerment Agency, the head of Dompu District’s Village Community Empowerment Agency and staff of district health office from both districts.</p> <p><b>b. Quarterly Project review meeting at province and district level</b></p>

	<p>This meetings were conducted to introduce about SEHATI and partnership, selection of locations, advocacy on STBM program to be included into the district development strategic plan in 2016 - 2021.</p>
Rumsram	<p><b>a. Field study to learn STBM and sanitation marketing</b></p> <p>RUMSRAM planned to do field study to Lombok Timur District and Manggarai Timur District with an expectation and they can learn by comparing both districts. This activity was postponed and shifted to next period because one if the intended field visit area has not been ready to be visited. RUMSRAM will involve head of sub-district, head of PUSKESMAS, BAPPEDA and District Health Office staff. 14 person will participate in the upcoming event.</p> <p><b>b. Workshop for designing STBM program strategies</b></p> <p>The participants of this workshop were the head of BAPPEDA, the head of district education office, the head of district health office, 17 persons of the head of sub-district government, the head of PUSKESMAS coming from sub-district area of SEHATI program, university, the representative of the district secretary and BPMK. The result of this workshop was a declaration of commitment (in the form of MOU) to implement STBM program including developing and strengthening cooperation among the district government bodies to realize 5 pillar of STBM in all villages covered by Biak Numfor District by 2018. The MoU was signed by the head of the district health office and the six persons of the head of the PUSKESMAS signed the document of declaration of commitment to implement STBM program. During this workshop, all of the head of PUSKESMAS also selected some villages that will be assisted during SEHATI program.</p> <p><b>c. Lobby, advocacy dan coordination with district government agencies</b></p> <p>This activity is to approach and lobby to the BAPPEDA, the District Health Office, the District Education Office, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Village Community Empowerment Agency and Parliament member so as to strengthen collaboration for STBM program implementation, as mandated by Strategic Development Plan of Biak Numfor district. RUMSRAM also conducted advocacy to the government to change policy for improving STBM program implementation so that dissemination of STBM will reach more government staff. RUMSRAM encouraged Environmental Protection Agency and District Education Office to incorporate STBM program activity into their main programs. RUMSRAM also asked Village Community Empowerment Agency to include producing toilet training into their program training and District Health Office to implement STBM program in 5 sub-district area outside SEHATI program. RUMSRAM asked other the district government bodies to incorporate collecting data related to STBM into routine data collection that has been mandated.</p> <p><b>d. Training for district facilitator on STBM</b></p> <p>The AMPL working group established STBM's district team to participate on this training. 21 persons of this team member were selected due to their involvement during SHAW program. They came from the District Education Office, the District Health Officer, the Environmental Protection Agency, the BAPPEDA and local university. The objective of this training was to equip participants to do training for STBM's sub-district team, to facilitate triggering and monitoring.</p> <p><b>e. Strengthening STBM's sub-district team and village team</b></p>

	<p>There were 4 sub-districts of SHAW program area where many villages have not achieved 5 pillars of STBM and therefore RUMSRAM decided to include them in SEHATI program. This activity included strengthening capacity of the head of PUSKESMAS and its staff and the head of sub-district government so that they have strong commitment to continue STBM program. They agreed to be responsible to undertake STBM program. Meanwhile, the district government replaced some head of sub-district government causing RUMSRAM shall repeat activities in improving the new staff's knowledge and commitment toward STBM program.</p>
--	---

## ANNEX 3. Description of Partners' Activities for Outcome 2

Partners	Activity Description
SIMAVI	<p><b>Training on Lobby and Advocacy for partner</b></p> <p>The training on lobby and advocacy for partners was held in Yogyakarta on 24 – 27 May 2016, which is aimed at deepening the knowledge of participants on district and village policy advocacy and on planning and budgeting in the district and village. 27 participants attended the training from all partners. In this training, participants were trained to be able to formulate their roadmaps of policy advocacy related to STBM. This training was delivered by IRE, a local consulting organization who has expertise in Village Law. Apart from class training, participants were also brought to Karangrejek, a sub-district in Gunung Kidul, which has implemented Village Law and has a good water reservoir.</p> <p>Some follow up action plans for all partners resulted in the training were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provision of support to sub-district levels in order for them to be able to include STBM issue into the plan and budget documents of village (RPJMDes) with referring to RPJMD.</li> <li>b. To develop communication strategies to help them effectively communicate with the government.</li> <li>c. To improve their knowledge and skills in producing data and evidence to be use in advocacy.</li> </ol>

## ANNEX 4. Description of Partners' Activities for Outcome 3

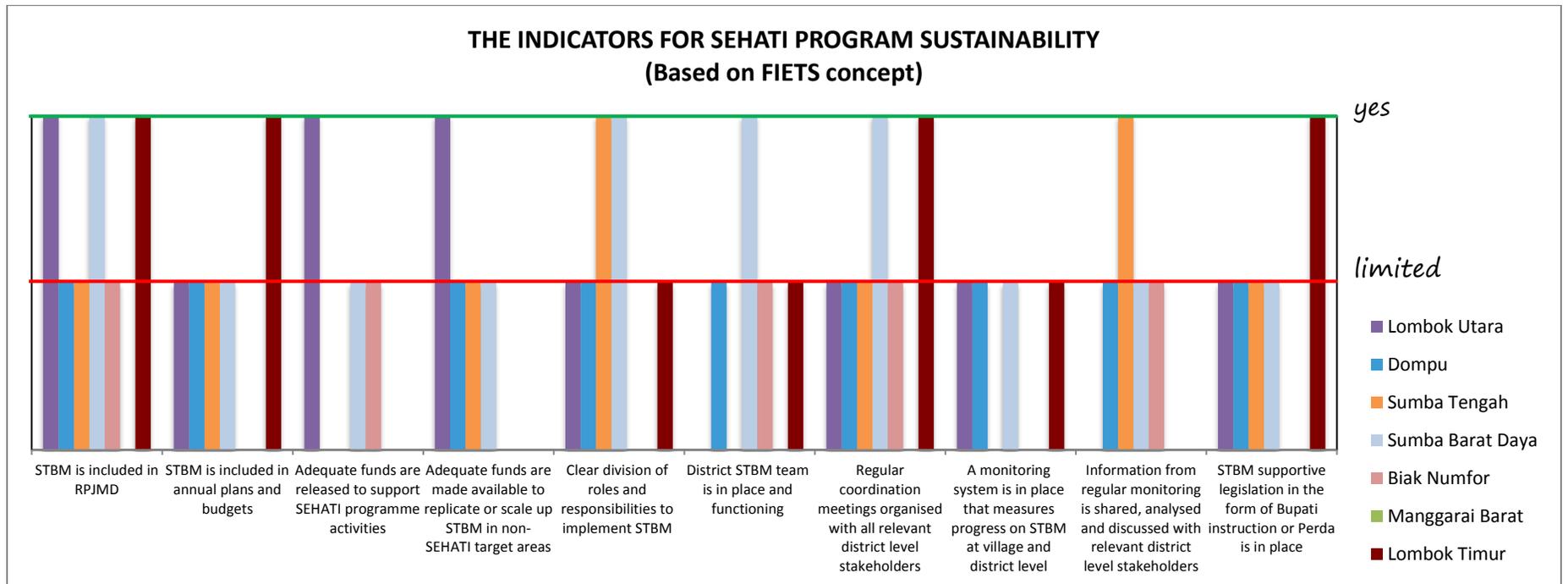
Partners	Activity Description
YMP	<p><b>1. OSAMTU Pilot (Pengolahan Sampah Terpadu / Integrated Waste Management)</b></p> <p>The OSAMTU is a novel technology to overcome garbage through burning. OSAMTU technology is invented by Indonesian Researcher. It processes completely the waste by burning it on stove (Tungku TS) and turn them into liquid smoke, a natural insecticide, liquid fertilizers, mineral ash fertilizer, oil, plastic, bricks and others. It is designed to solve domestic waste problems.</p> <p>YMP conducted this pilot in Kalijaga Selatan village, which have been successful in achieving 5 pillars of STBM during SHAW Programme. YMP provided the device for burning garbage to this village. A detail assessment and preparation was conducted to undertake this pilot properly, by first conducting training on this technology for 154 persons from the STBM's district team, STBM's sub-district team, head of village, head of PUSKESMAS, and sanitation officer of PUSKESMAS. Through this training, YMP expects the village is able to manage the OSAMTU. The participants from the government were officially assigned and supported by their offices.</p>
Rumsram	<p><b>a. Initial Assessment on Potential Locations for SEHATI Programme</b></p> <p>The objective of this assessment was to select villages as programme areas for SEHATI programme based on the selection criteria that have been approved in SEHATI. Rumsram do this assessment with local PUSKESMAS and sub-district government staffs, AMPL working group and other key stakeholders. As a result, 6 sub-districts were selected.</p> <p><b>b. Workshop on technology application in STBM</b></p> <p>Due to the timing and dynamics of activity in the field, this activity was not conducted during this inception phase and will be shifted to the next period.</p> <p><b>c. Toilet-Making Training</b></p> <p>Due to the timing and dynamics of activity in the field, this activity was not conducted during this inception phase and will be shifted to the next period.</p>

## ANNEX 5. Description of Partners' Activities for Outcome 4

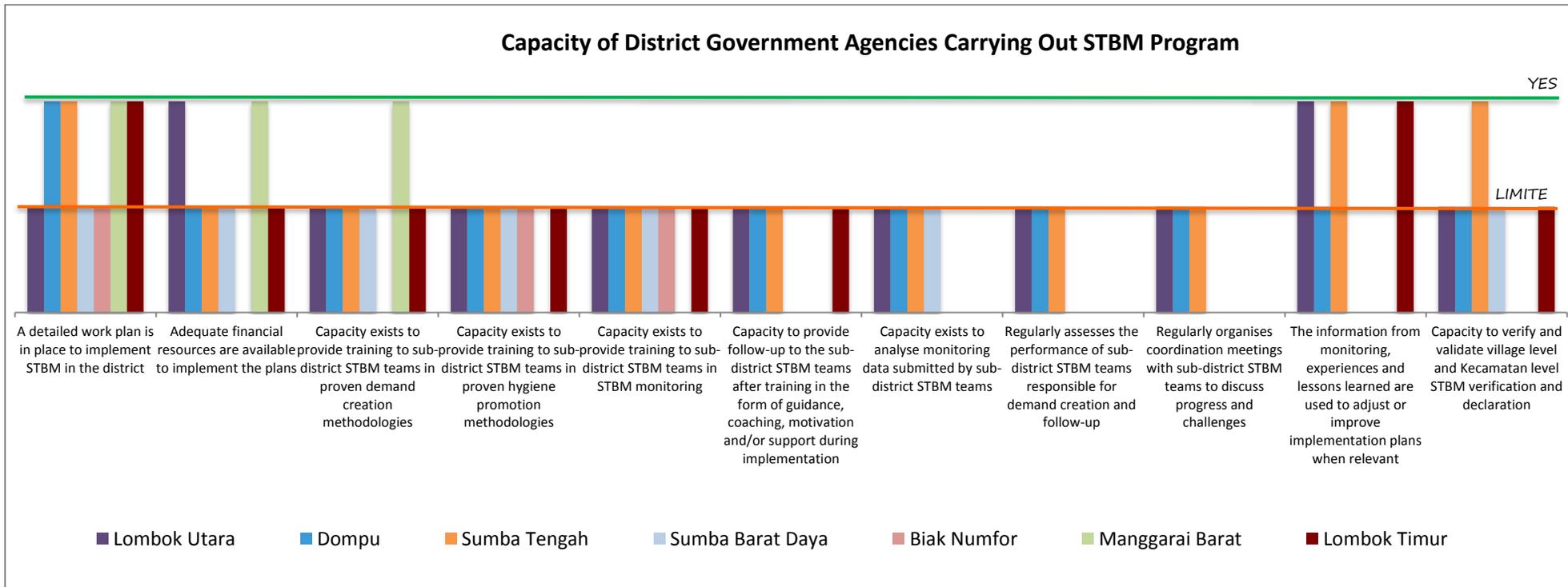
Partners	Activity Description
CD-B	<p><b>a. FGD on SEHATI Programme Introduction</b>            Conducted in the Sumba Barat Daya District and the Sumba Tengah, this activity was aimed to be a social preparation through which CD-Bethesda explained to some parties of government about the differences between SEHATI program and SHAW program. This FGD was a follow up action of a series of lobby that were conducted by CDB to various government institutions. In this FGD, CDB emphasized to them that the district government should lead STBM program and build common understanding among them about SEHATI program so that the district government will issue necessary policy to strengthen STBM program implementation.</p> <p>In Sumba Barat Daya district, this meeting was attended by 28 participants and in Sumba Tengah by 29 participants from various government institutions, such us AMPL working group members comprising District Health Office, District Public works, District Education Office, other district government bodies, PKK motivator and local NGO. At the end of FGD all participants showed their commitment to implement SEHATI.</p> <p><b>b. Establishing cooperation framework through the MOU between the Sumba Barat Daya district and CD-Bethesda and dissemination of SEHATI program</b></p> <p>To make the implementation of SEHATI legal in Sumba Barat Daya and Sumba Tengah, MoUs were signed between CDB and both districts government. This MoU signing was a result of a series of lobby activities and approaches done by CDB. In these MoUs arrangement of cooperation were made in details. Cooperation will be valid until 2018.</p>
YDD	<p><b>Initial Approach and Advocacy to the district government on SEHATI Programme.</b>            YDD started this activity by contacting the Wakil Bupati of Manggarai Barat District to explain its intention to implement SEHATI in this district. YDD involved Provincial AMPL working group in this discussion. At the relatively same time, YDD also approached and communicated with some district government actors such as the head of district, the deputy-regent and the chair from the district development planning bureau, the health district office, the education district office, the public works district office, the drinking water district office, the environmental agency and the head of district assistants to explain SEHATI program with emphasis on the district government roles and budget that need to be prepared.</p> <p>As a result, an interest letter showing their willingness to adopt STBM program was signed by the head of district government and the chair of Manggarai Barat parliament. A ceremony to announce this interest letter was held with all SKPDs. In this ceremony, the government officially announced that YDD is their partner in implementing STBM Programme. The district government also stated that they would allocate budget in the upcoming revised district government budget.</p>
Plan	<p><b>Project introduction and district selection</b>            PLAN did this activity in two government level, provincial and district. In the provincial level, Plan started with meeting with the Head of BAPPEDA of NTB province (which is also the head of Provincial AMPL working group) to introduce SEHATI program including its consortium. As</p>

	<p>a result, the government showed their interest to SEHATI program by issuing an interest letter. Following this interest letter, PLAN conducted meeting with Provincial AMPL working group and Province Health Office to select location as SEHATI Programme area by using SEHATI criteria. Dompu and Lombok Utara District were finally selected as area of SEHATI program.</p> <p>In the district level, Plan worked with provincial AMPL working group to increase awareness of the head of district government, the head of BAPPEDA and the head of district health office of Lombok Utara and Dompu District Government about sanitation condition in their districts. The Provincial AMPL working group suggested to district governments to include STBM program into their development strategic plan starting from 2016 to 2021, to provide budget for STBM program, and to cooperate with PLAN. As a result, interest letters were issued by both districts to implement STBM programme.</p> <p>To follow up those interest letter, province government will review all district development strategic plans located in this province so both districts necessarily include STBM program into their development strategic plan, PLAN took this chance to propose 5 pillars of STBM to be included on their district development strategic plan.</p>
YMP	<p><b>a. Conducted a research on the impact of 5 pillars of STBM toward malnutrition</b> This research was to learn the impact of SHAW program result toward malnutrition. YMP conducted this research in cooperation with University of Indonesia.</p> <p><b>b. Conducted capacity baseline data collection</b> YMP provide training and assistance for AMPL working group, the district health office, PUSKESMAS, some sub-district government and village government to complete data needed by capacity outcome improvement tool.</p>

## ANNEX 6. BASELINE RESULT



## ANNEX 7. BASELINE RESULT



## ANNEX 8. FINANCIAL REPORT SEHATI PROGRAM

Period: February – June 2016

No.	Budget Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
		2016	EKN	
<b>1</b>	<b>Strong leadership, commitment and improved capacities of the local government (district and sub-district level) to implement and sustain the 5-pillars STBM</b>			
1.1	ToT for partners	4,655	4,884	105%
1.2	Exchange visits / sharing between old and new districts, sub-districts, villages	27,296	16,662	61%
1.3	Preparation or planning workshops at district/sub-district/village level	57,928	40,829	70%
1.4	ToT and on-the-job training for district government authorities to lead and steer STBM	53,717	10,210	19%
1.5	Support Pokja AMPL	29,982	15,091	50%
1.6	ToT on STBM and on-the-job training for sub-district government to support village authorities to implement STBM	122,853	34,886	28%
1.7	Coordination/review/monitoring meetings at district/sub-district/village level	14,292	3,964	28%
	<b>Subtotat</b>	<b>310,723</b>	<b>126,527</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Strengthened capacity of CSOs on lobbying and advocating local government to lead STBM implementation</b>			
2.1	OCA for partners	-	-	
2.2	Training workshop on lobby advocacy	14,703	13,212	90%
2.3	Coaching/mentoring and continuous assistance in lobby & advocacy	-	-	
2.4	Gender analysis (involving all partners)	-	-	
2.5	Meetings with government authorities and other stakeholders (for lobby & advocacy issues) at national/provincial/district	607	-	0%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15,310</b>	<b>13,212</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Strong private sector for Improved supply of WASH products and services</b>			
3.1	Coordination workshop for sanitation marketing strategy	-	-	
3.2	Training/workshop for sanitation entrepreneurs	28,499	14,027	49%

No.	Budget Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
		2016	EKN	
3.3	Workshop with local government in supporting local entrepreneurs & private companies	-	-	
3.4	Pilot for sustainable and viable business model	12,124	7,493	62%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40,623</b>	<b>21,521</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>A viable implementation model that ensures the local government is capable to roll out and sustain a district-wide STBM 5 pillar</b>			
4.1	Road show and selection of new districts and sub-districts	23,567	25,078	106%
4.2	Sustainability Research in SHAW programme areas	12,870	3,448	27%
4.3	Participation at national level coordination meetings	3,738	-	0%
4.4	Final Programme Symposium	2,586	-	0%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42,761</b>	<b>28,526</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Programme Management and Coordination</b>			
5.1	Kick off meeting for the programme	6,489	5,536	85%
5.2	Baseline study and data monitoring	31,273	13,038	42%
5.3	Supervision and monitoring visits (incl travels)	22,100	23,445	106%
5.4	Programme coordination meeting	19,032	7,028	37%
5.5	IRC programme support	23,500	27,574	117%
5.6	Final Evaluation	-	-	
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>102,394</b>	<b>76,622</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Communication / knowledge management / production of materials</b>			
6.1	Training materials (incl TOT package)	-	-	
6.2	Production of IEC materials	33,498	7,280	22%
6.3	Knowledge management workshop	1,772	1,772	100%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>35,270</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Human Resources</b>			
7.1	Programme Coordinator / Organisation Director	15,327	2,287	15%
7.2	Programme Manager	68,637	18,605	27%
7.3	Programme Assistant	2,669	1,075	40%
7.4	Programme Field Coordinator/District Supervisor	22,065	5,004	23%
7.5	Programme Field staff	49,655	14,465	29%
7.6	Technical staff e.g. Capacity Building Officer / Advocacy Officer / San Mar Officer / Behaviour Change / Hygiene promotion	44,807	18,855	42%

No.	Budget Item	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
		2016	EKN	
7.7	M&E Officer / KM Officer	22,954	7,726	34%
7.8	Finance Officer	30,359	8,154	27%
7.9	Admin Assistant / other support staff	7,130	3,317	47%
7.10	Sr Programme Officer (Simavi - international) 20%	32,400	37,175	115%
7.11	Financial Controller (Simavi - international) 10%	16,200	-	0%
7.12	recruitment cost, insurance, other HR cost	15,520	10,064	65%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>327,723</b>	<b>126,728</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Communication / knowledge management / production of materials</b>			
8.1	Office rent	33,509	20,237	60%
8.2	Office supplies	13,816	5,227	38%
8.3	Communication (telephone, internet)	12,698	1,458	11%
8.4	Utilities	5,293	2,115	40%
8.5	Equipment	30,585	16,495	54%
8.6	Transportation cost	36,437	31,703	87%
8.7	External Audit	20,345	-	0%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>152,684</b>	<b>77,236</b>	<b>51%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,027,489</b>	<b>479,423</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Admin Cost</b>	<b>59,081</b>	<b>22,129</b>	
	<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>1,086,570</b>	<b>501,553</b>	<b>46%</b>

## ANNEX 9. OVERVIEW FINANCIAL REPORT OF SEHATI PARTNERS

Partners	1st instalment (1st six monthly budget plus 20% of 2nd six monthly budget)	Budget inception phase (1st Six monthly budget)	Expenditures of inception phase	Fund Balance (1st instalment - expenditures)
CDB	81,670.84	63,368.11	52,750.68	28,920.15
Plan	183,474.36	98,036.93	58,309.01	65,801.49
Rumsram	120,384.00	129,783.90	39,069.90	81,615.00
Simavi		91,803.33	80,344.24	
YDD	130,350.00	83,983.93	51,404.96	79,769.85
YMP	134,507.40	118,859.95	130,053.49	4,453.91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>650,386.59</b>	<b>585,836.15</b>	<b>411,932.28</b>	<b>173,903.87</b>