

## **SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

A Participation Plan (PP) is prepared when the participation of individuals and groups is important in attaining the success of a project. It is also most important where there are vulnerable groups. These are people who are already so marginalized that without support they may not benefit from the development project. The Project identifies them to ensure that their needs are met in project planning and implementation.

The PP is a guide for engaging key stakeholders at various stages of project life at detailed planning, construction and operations phases. The Plan ensures that affected persons and vulnerable groups are reached to minimize adverse impacts, enhance benefits and strengthen partnerships for sustainability.

### **1. Objectives of PP**

The participation strategy has the following objectives:

- Ensure inclusion of user stakeholder groups in participation processes and benefit distribution with special attention to reaching vulnerable groups that may require additional assistance to participation
- Ensure that all participants are engaged to meet project challenges in attaining universal access to sewerage connection
- Strengthen partnerships for sustained behavior change on hygiene and sanitation
- Strengthen mechanisms for transparency

### **2. Methodology**

#### **2.1. Principles**

Gender participation will be integrated as a cross-cutting theme in the entire process of community participation to enhance benefits on women and to strengthen men and women's roles on sanitation in the home and community. An integrated approach shall be taken to ensure attainment of projected impacts. Thus, partnerships will also be strengthened to leverage resources of various agencies and stakeholders for environmental sanitation.

#### **2.2. Target Participants**

MSMIP consultation and participation activities shall aim for universal connection of target households and establishments to the sewerage system. Special measures are taken to involve people in sanitation hot spots as well as the poor and vulnerable within the project site. It will allow stakeholders to be informed about benefits and costs of sewerage connection and to work out measures to address identified constraints to connection.

The PP also identifies requirements for a broader and unified campaign to support behavior change for safe disposal of wastes in the city since overall lack of environmental sanitation prevents sewerage services from making a dent to decreasing pollution of waterways.

#### **2.3. Challenges and Opportunities**

Identified stakeholders in the table below are essential in achieving project objectives, lessening project specific risks and challenges and enhancing project opportunities for cooperation. On the other hand, some of the expected challenges in project implementation for which a PP shall be useful are:

- **Presence of vulnerable groups** – there are classes of participants that may require additional assistance for them to access benefits from the project. These include the poor in sanitation hot spots and communities in non-target site impact zones (e.g.WWTP sites)
- **Low but growing awareness on linkages between hygiene and sanitation practices and safe water and health** – This directly affects interest to connect and to participate in overall measures for improvement of environmental sanitation. Experience in other Indonesian cities highlights the importance of a sanitation awareness program for behavior change. A participation strategy allows project to engage target beneficiaries on identified constraints to connection and behavior change.
- **Low priority of sanitation in household expenditure/low willingness to pay** – Sanitation may be low in the hierarchy of needs of some households as seen in the satisfaction with existing sanitation facilities. Rates for willingness to pay connection and monthly rates are lower than existing expenditure for other utility services such as water and electricity. Therefore there is a need to explain importance and benefits of connection in which costs far outweigh derived benefits.
- **Affordability issues and the presence of sanitation hot spots and vulnerable groups** – there are sectors of society that cannot afford to pay connection charges or high or regular monthly fees. It is important to communicate any special programs that are designed to address their specific concerns. Moreover, it is important to gather support and consensus on this by decision makers and customers alike.
- **Connection Challenges** – There are site-specific challenges to connection. In Cimahi, interest to connect may be affected by the physical layout of the area - very narrow, dense neighborhoods, low-lying flood-prone areas, etc. Connection can cause considerable disturbance to pathways and houses with corresponding need for house repair which may discourage some residents. Both Cimahi (14%) and Pekanbaru (10%) have low access to PDAM and overall water scarcity during the dry season. The community mobilization team shall facilitate analysis and problem solving on implementation concerns through participatory assessment and planning techniques for appropriate and community-supported solutions to connection challenges.
- **Cost Recovery** - The Project is a loan with a need to recover some of the costs of capital investment as well as the cost of operations and maintenance. Cities concede that there that some subsidy may occur for connection and for pro-poor target. An aim of the communications strategy is to increase the willingness of customers to contribute a higher share of the cost of connection and maintenance.
- **Renters and absentee homeowners** – While connection is a responsibility of homeowners, many are away with their city houses rented out. Measures will be needed to reach homeowners and get them interested to spend for improved sanitation service for their rental property.
- **Information Dissemination on the Project** - Communication tools will be needed for disseminating project information and building partnership with stakeholders including the general public, partners in government, project affected people, other development partners, NGOs/CSOs and the media. This includes communicating impacts and mitigation measures of certain project components at different stages of detailed design and plan implementation.
- **Project risk** – Proposed sanitation infrastructure has limited reach for city-wide impact to clean up waterways and make a dent towards overall goal to improve river and groundwater quality. This may be due to improper waste disposal of domestic and industrial wastes at large. The Project has the opportunity to leverage sanitation promotion resources to promote behavior change on sanitation in a comprehensive way in coordination with other stakeholders.

### **3. Phases and Activities**

The project cycle includes areas for stakeholder participation. The design or beneficiary assessment stage occurs during project preparation and again as detailed designs are prepared during pre-implementation stage and all the way to operations phase.

#### **3.1. Awareness Raising during Project Preparation Phase**

The detailed design phase is a critical stage in the preparation of accurate site plans. Past experience of other sanitation projects in Indonesia indicate that detailed design by contractors does not always reflect true conditions on the ground that later affect connection targets. This phase can be an opportunity to let people know about the Project. By coordinating with city authorities and community organizations in mapping of properties in the service area in coordination with contractors, accurate identification can be made with local district plans to engage absentee owners about the Project.

Before or during the detailed design phase, resettlement occurs for affected persons. This requires information sharing and reaching agreements to ensure welfare of vulnerable groups and coordinating on key activities such as compensation, relocation and livelihood replacement. Where issues arise, procedures are shared on grievance redress.

#### **3.2. Awareness Built Up During Construction Phase**

An important activity is information disclosure on activities and their impacts and coordination about avoidance and mitigating measures. Employment opportunities are also coordinated with city governments and local communities. The construction, specifically of laterals, leading to communities is a good time to prepare target communities to plan for mass sewerage coverage at the city district level.

#### **3.3. Implementation and Phase Operations**

The implementation stage includes opportunities for participation at: construction, beneficiary mobilization, marketing, awareness raising and capacity building.

##### **3.3.1. Beneficiary assessment and Community Mobilization at Implementation and Operations Phase**

The objective of the stage is to prepare accurate detailed plans for connection by closely coordinating with households and city district authorities. This also serves to enhance awareness about the Project to communities.

- **Participatory assessment and Planning for Sewerage Connection** - Public awareness campaigns would be conducted on proposed sewerage connection benefits, health and hygiene, water and solid waste disposal, etc. Women's participation and roles will be highlighted. In coordination with city district authorities and community organizations, special meetings and appropriate activities are conducted to involve vulnerable groups in connection planning which is undertaken as a neighborhood activity to target each household for sanitation assessment and sewerage connection.

Participatory assessment allows for discussion of constraints and proposed solutions as a community. This empowers householders while allowing them to build a commitment to behavior change on sanitation. Absentee homeowners are reached so can be part of community planning for mass connection at the city district level.

Separately, other consultations may be conducted among poor and female-headed households and vulnerable groups to determine willingness to connect to the sewerage system. Mechanisms are explored to address the matter of affordability of connection and monthly fees. Schemes are discussed to reduce related connection costs as well as

subsidized rates for eligible households while information is conveyed on the importance of sharing government's costs of construction and maintenance.

Planning and assessment activities are facilitated by the Social Development and Sanitation Advocacy (SDSA) Units and Community Mobilization Teams (CMT) in coordination with municipal governments. This is an adaptation of the Metropolitan Sanitation and Health Management Project (MSHMP) strategy to deploy a Community Mobilization Team to a city district per month to ensure that all residents are reached and commit to sewerage connection before the team moves on to the next neighborhood. In the case of MSMIP, the CMT coordinates with neighborhood authorities for a plan to engage the community in assessment and planning for mass connection, if this is the best option for specific target households.

- **Baseline data collection** – Data collection during the period can serve as baseline data. Sample of data to be gathered disaggregated by sex and income are: sanitation facilities, number of households, number along waterways/discharging wastes into waterways, number with water connection, number of poor/women-headed HH, land tenure status (since project involves construction of permanent improvements) and name and contact information of landowner, number of masons – to identify available labor from the locality, etc. Establishment of baseline and subsequent quarterly and annual monitoring is a responsibility of monitoring team in coordination with Social Development and Sanitation Advocacy (SDSA) staff to facilitate participatory processes for monitoring. Baseline data will be gathered as part of sanitation audits and consultations conducted during connection phase. Monitoring cost is drawn from project monitoring and evaluation funds.

### 3.3.2. Capacity Building

Capacity building will be undertaken for staff on gender-sensitive community facilitation for sanitation improvement. This will also be true at the community level for volunteer facilitators for sanitation promotion. City district authorities and community organizations are a focus for capacity development on building awareness and neighborhood plans on environmental sanitation. Gender awareness at the community level is the responsibility of Gender and Social Development Specialist at the Local Project Management Unit in coordination with Community Mobilization Team.

**Preparation of a Social Marketing Plan for Sanitation** – At the city and neighborhood levels, a Social Marketing Plan for sanitation is established in partnership with relevant entities, agencies and organizations with the objective of addressing city problems of environmental sanitation. This includes the City Sanitation Pokja and its members, city and community chiefs, sanitation programs such as MHSMP in Makassar and environmental NGOs and those involved in sanitation such as Berantas in Jambi and Walhi in Pekanbaru. Community-based organizations such as PKK (Women Empowerment Organization) in all communities shall be part of Project planning and implementation. Here MSMIP enters into joint planning with all concerned for actions to address key issues such as open defecation and river clean up. Such a program promotes local action while expanding the impact of the sewerage system on water quality. Preparation of Sanitation Marketing Plans per city will be facilitated by the Social Marketing consultant with Sanitation Marketing Specialists along with the Gender and Social Development specialists of the LPMU. Community-level planning shall be facilitated by the SDSA and Community Mobilization Team. Plans specify targets, time frames, stakeholder roles and resource contributions.

Plan preparation is based on UNICEF's Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) which has had success in changing normative behavior such as open defecation, garbage disposal in rivers, waste water disposal in open land and waterways, etc. CATS found that changes in sanitation practices only occur once a community gets together and agrees collectively to adopt social norms that impose sanctions on accepted behavior such as open defecation.

#### **4. Implementation Approach & Methodology**

Social Development and Sanitation Advocacy Units will be lodged at the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) of Public Works (PU) as well as with the Provincial Project Management Unit and Local Project Management Unit (LPMU) and sewerage utilities which will be established per city (e.g. SATKER for Cimahi, PDAM for Palembang, BLUD for Pekanbaru, Jambi and Makassar). These will be responsible for establishing and financing a Social Development and Community Participation Strategy as part of regular operations. At the sewerage utility, a Community Mobilization Team (CMT) shall coordinate and implement community-based strategies for sewerage connection and public awareness. This helps ensure high levels of participation and that projected impacts from sewerage connections can be realized. The Community Mobilization Team will be composed of equal numbers of men and women (e.g. 2-2) to facilitate participatory processes for attaining sewerage connection targets for the city as well as ensuring community participation for sustained sanitation improvement in the project site. It will facilitate livelihood and sanitation improvement planning and implementation in sanitation hot spots such as around the WWTP. City-wide sanitation education and planning will be led by the LPMU Social Development and Sanitation Advocacy Unit in coordination with other stakeholders such as the Sanitation Pokja, NGOs and the Dinas Kabersihandan Pertamana (DKP)..

#### **5. Cost Estimates & Budget**

Cost for Hygiene and Sanitation promotion is estimated at \$30,000 - \$32,000/year for 4 years. This is augmented by a Public Awareness campaign fund of \$10M per city to cover production of information and education materials and possibly the workshop for a Joint Social Marketing Plan for sewerage connection and behavior change at the city level. Budget for community-level planning comes from loan or regular funds of the implementing agency. Salaries of Social Development and Sanitation Advocacy staff at PMU and Community Mobilization Team at the sewerage utility offices will come from budget line for personnel of the respective implementing agencies.

Field expenses of staff shall be built into the respective implementing agencies' operating costs. Where needed, the Project coordinates with livelihood agencies to support the establishment of appropriate livelihood options. Provisionally, a Sanitation Improvement and Livelihood Development seed fund of US\$55,000/city shall be set aside for sanitation hot spots and low income groups in the neighborhood of WWTP. On the other hand, cost of onsite sanitation can be assumed by the IndII in the implementation of the Waste Water Improvement Master Plan for the cities. MSMIP then shall coordinate for the prioritization of sanitation hot spots near WWTP sites.

Costs for consultation with political leaders and community organizations are built into the budgets for community mobilization, planning and capacity building under specific components such as gender, livelihood development and sanitation promotion. The continuing implementation of a Joint Social Marketing Plan on sanitation shall be shared jointly by participants such as the Sanitation Pokja and city governments in the implementation of their respective and joint targets for behavior change and sanitation. Budget for augmenting baseline data and monitoring are drawn from M and E funds.

**ParticipationPlan  
MSMIP – PPTA 7993-INO**

Stakeholder Group	Objectives of Intervention	Approach to participation  Depth	Participation Method		Timeline		Cost Estimates
	<b>Why Needed</b>		<b>Method</b>	<b>Who is Responsible</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	
Local Government Officials - neighborhood officials	Represent interest of constituents; partners in mobilizing community for at least 85% connection and formulating and implementing local policies on environmental sanitation	Consultation (High)	<p>Identification and validation of properties during detailed design</p> <p>Capacity building of city officials on hygiene and sanitation promotion and planning and enforcement</p>	<p>Detailed design contracting company</p> <p>Sanitation Marketing specialist of LMPU and TA on Sanitation marketing, community officials, community facilitators</p>	Detailed design/ beneficiary assessment phase	End of project	<p>Cost of meetings from Community Mobilization fund</p> <p>Capacity building budget for Hygiene and Sanitation Marketing</p>
		Consultation (High)	<p>Facilitate community planning and mobilization of households for mass connection to sewer lines, identification of connection problems for sectors of the population</p> <p>Household sanitation audits/baseline data collection</p>	<p>Community chief with LPMU community mobilization team (CMT) team, HHs and community organizations and women organizations</p> <p>M and E and Sanitation Team</p>	<p>Construction phase</p> <p>Detailed design phase</p>	End connection phase	<p>Public awareness and community mobilization (CM) budget of IA/SDO</p> <p>M and E funds</p>
		Consultation (High)	Joint planning and implementation of social marketing of sanitation and education on hygiene and sanitation	Community officials with CMT, community	Beneficiary mobilization phase	End of project implementati	Public Awareness and CM budget of

				organizations and sector representative in urban communities.		on	IA/SDO
		Consultation (High)	Set city/district policies and rules on waste disposal practices as part of sanitation plan	Urban community chief and responsible committees with Sanitation Marketing Specialist/TA Sanitation team member	Beneficiary mobilization phase	End of project implementation	District budget and capacity building budget on Sanitation and Hygiene Awareness
HH user groups with special attention to needs of women, poor and vulnerable groups	Ensure their access to information and sanitation services	Information generation/ Information sharing (High)	Sanitation audit/social mobilization and preparation: Determine need and demand for sanitation services and input into project design; explain benefits of project, impacts during construction, gender awareness, etc  Dialogue and commitment setting to change sanitation norms – e.g. open defecation, solid waste disposal in waterways, black and grey water disposal in rivers, etc.  Hiring in civil works of qualified local residents	Community officials and responsible committees, CMT, households vulnerable groups  Community organizations, SDSA staff and Gender Specialist, community officials, HH users and sanitation hot spot HHs/ and organizations  Civil work contractors	Detailed design preparation	End of pre-implementation	Public Awareness and CM budget IA/SDO  M and E funds for baseline data processing
		Consultation (High)	Community-level Participatory Planning: Get agreement on measures to address, affordability and access issues; cost sharing schemes; terms of implementation – where to put connection, how to get around narrow lanes to houses, HH counterpart in	CMT  SD and Gender Specialists/ Consultants	Beneficiary mobilization phase	End connection phase	Public consultation and CM budget of IA/SDO

			construction, how to reach absentee house owners for sewerage connection, etc.	Household representatives and community officials  Sewerage team			
		Consultation(High )	Project implementation: connection to sewerage, capacity development on gender awareness, hygiene and sanitation, labor opportunities; implementation of village sanitation plans	HH and CMT with city district gov't and community organizations, volunteer community facilitators	Awareness raising phase	End project implementation	Hygiene and sanitation awareness budget of IA/SDO
		Information generation (Low)	Monitoring and evaluation: participation in satisfaction surveys and monitoring and evaluation activities on service delivery and impact of connection and public awareness campaigns on sanitation	HH with CMT, M and E team with neighborhood and community and women organizations	M and E phases	End project implementation	Project Monitoring budget
		Information sharing (Medium)	Construction: inform villages and prioritize qualified workers from low income communities in project site	LPMU Village government, community organizations  Contractor	Before construction	End of construction	Contractor and IA budget
Low income residents in sanitation hot spots along waste water treatment plant sites	Ensure that they benefit from project since WWTP site is an impact area but not scheduled for sewerage connection sites	Consultation (High)	Assessment, planning, training and implementation of livelihood development for 1 women/community organization  Consultation, planning, training, organizing for O and M for onsite sanitation services.  Joint planning on hygiene and sanitation  Dialogue and commitment setting to change sanitation norms – e.g. open defecation, solid waste disposal in waterways, black and grey water disposal in rivers, etc.	LPMU-SDSA with women organization such as PKK, NGO such as Berantas  Village government and Community organizations	Year 3 – Beneficiary mobilization phase	End of project implementation	\$8,000/site as seed fund where needed for livelihood development at WWTP site from ADB loan or through coordination with livelihood agency – e.g. Cooperatives and Small and Medium



			Hiring of qualified local residents	Hot spot communities and organizations			Enterprise Agency (DinasKoperasid an UKM) - CSMEA  \$42,000/site for onsite sanitation for at least 100 HHs or prioritized under City Waste Water Master Plan/loan or Indll under Waste Water Improvement Master Plan  Public awareness budget on Hygiene and Sanitation/IA/SD O
Business establishments	Ensure their access to information and sanitation services	Consultation (Medium)	Sanitation audit/participatory assessment: Determine sanitation facilities on premises and demand for sanitation services; explain benefits of project, scope and location of sanitation services and tariffs, etc. (Succeeding phases, same as for domestic users)  Dialogue and commitment setting to change sanitation norms – e.g. black and grey water disposal in rivers, etc.	Chamber of Commerce and market organizations SDSA Unit and Community mobilization Team (CMT)	Awareness raising and beneficiary mobilization phases	End of connection phase	Public Awareness and CM budget
Affected Persons	Project may affect their well-being and properties	Consultation (Medium)	Social Mobilization and Preparation: Receive information on project components, benefits, impacts	CMT, Resettlement Specialist  Village officials  Affected	Before land acquisition- Awareness raising phase	End of pre-implementation phase	Cost of consultations, Resettlement Planning (RP) budget

				persons with at least 40% women participation			
		Consultation (High)	Participatory Assessment: Provide inputs in consultation to consider alternative sub-project design options to minimize impacts; participation in socio-economic surveys, inventory of losses survey	Resettlement specialists APs, village officials	Before land acquisition	PPTA and pre-construction phase	Cost of consultations and FGDs from RP budgets
		Consultation (High)	Resettlement planning; livelihood options in coordination with other agencies; employment in construction of civil work,	SDSA Unit, Resettlement specialist, contractor for infrastructure	Pre-construction and resettlement phase	End resettlement or construction phase	Resettlement budget Part of contract cost for civil works
		Consultation (High)	Use grievance mechanism if needed	Grievance Redress Mechanisms at various levels	Resettlement phase	End of project	Regular funds of IA
		Consultation (Medium)	Monitoring and evaluation - participation in Satisfaction survey or interviews by internal or external monitoring agency	Resettlement specialist Monitoring team	Resettlement phase	End of project	M and E budget Resettlement budget
		Consultation (High)	Participatory Assessment: Receive information on project components, benefits, impacts; provide inputs in consultation to consider sub-project design options to minimize impacts of WWTP at construction and operations phase and to enhance project benefits to neighborhood	CMT, LPMU SDSA Village officials, APs	Start of implementation phase Awareness raising and beneficiary mobilization phases	End of project	Cost of consultations, FGDs - RP budget

		Consultation (High)	Planning and implementation of chosen livelihood options	Resettlement specialist/ NGO partners	Resettlement and Implementation phase	End of project	Resettlement planning budget
		Information generation (Low)	Monitoring and evaluation - participation in socio-economic surveys, monitoring and reporting of impacts of WWTP on neighborhood;	CMT  Monitoring team  Community organizations, neighborhood officials	Periodic during implementation	End of project	M and E budget
		Information sharing (Medium)	Training for livelihood option	SDSA Unit/NGO partners, women's organization near WWTP site	Periodic n implementation	End of project	Resettlement budget
Ministry of Finance	Recipient of ADB loan, responsible for repayment	Collaboration (High)	Timely funds allocation with efficiency and transparency  Information on accountability and transparency mechanism	MF/PU/Implementing agency	Before project implementation	After project implementation	EA/IA regular funds for meetings and consultations
Ministry of Public Works (PU)	Responsible for Project Implementation	Collaboration (High)	Project management and implementation – consultations to promote partnership strategy for sewerage development and sanitation promotion  Tap NGOs as part of mechanism for transparency and accountability in infrastructure development	PU and Implementing Agencies  PMU management team, SD consultants and SDSA specialists  NGOs	Start of project implementation	End of project	Regular funds of PU  M and E funds
Ministry of Environment	Responsible for ensuring environmental compliance of all	Collaboration (Medium)	Review of standards used for infrastructure projects  Monitoring for environmental and social	PU and Implementing Agency	Design, start of construction	End construction	Cost of inspections by Ministry of Environmentreg

	projects		impacts of infrastructure development	monitoring team			ular funds and MSMIP M and E
Ministry of Health	Responsible for implementing government policy related to improving the health of the population and the development of sanitation norms and rules	Collaboration (High)	Joint preparation of a sanitation awareness plan  Joint campaign on sanitation awareness	Project Management Unit (PMU)  LPMU SDSA Specialists with other sanitation agencies, media, local government representatives, CBOs	Ongoing sanitation marketing	End project	Cost of social marketing workshop from public awareness budget of IA
Ministry of Planning	Responsible for sanitation sector financial planning	Collaboration (High)	Joint preparation of a sanitation awareness plan  Joint campaign on sanitation awareness	-do-	Pre-implementation phase	End project	Hygiene and Sanitation Awareness budget of IA
Provincial (Satker) and city level implementing Agencies(LPMU) and sewerage utilities – e.g. , Cimahi, Makassar, Pekanbaru, Jambi (BLUD), Palembang - PDAM	Responsible for Project Implementation at provincial and city levels	Partnership (High)	Planning for mass sewerage connection  Cost recovery and tariffs setting  Pro-poor policies and targets and strategies  Planning and Capacity building: on gender-aware training and organizing for sewerage connection and sanitation education  Capacity building and joint planning for social marketing on hygiene and sanitation with local governments, CBOs and other agencies	PMU/LPMU officials to include technical team member  Social and Gender Specialists  Sanitation Marketing specialists	Construction phase  Beneficiary mobilization phase  Ongoing Sanitation Marketing and capacity buildings phases	End project	Meetings from regular funds of agencies  GAP funds of IA/SDO  Public awareness fund of IA
Sanitation Pokja	A group formed by the mayor of a city for a particular task – re	Collaboration (High)	Collaborative plan implementation  <i>Preparation of Joint Sanitation Awareness</i>	Social Marketing Specialist	Project implementation phase	End project implementation phase	Public awareness fund of IA

	sanitation		<i>and Advocacy Plan.</i>				
Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprise Agency (DinasKoperasid an UKM) - CSMEA	Potential partner in funding livelihood development of interested community organizations in WWTP sites sanitation hot spots	Collaboration (High)	Funding and capacity building of identified livelihood development projects for interested community organizations	Gender and Social Development specialists  CSMEA  Women/commu nity organizations	Beneficiary mobilization phase	End of project implement-ation	Livelihood Development fund by IA and augmented with partner agency resources for capital and capacity building
Hospitals and Schools	Improved sanitation would benefit regular users as well as guests	Information sharing (Low)	Information dissemination  Sewerage connection	Social Marketing Facilitator – LPMU  CMT, Hospitals and schools	Project implement-ation	End project implement-ation	Regular funds of LMPU/SDO for community mobilization
Non-Government Organizations/CBOs	Advocacy would benefit from participation of active individuals and groups	Collaboration (Medium)	Establishment of accountability and transparency mechanism  Joint planning for social marketing on hygiene and sanitation with local governments, CBOs and other agencies  Community mobilization, training on O and M for onsite sanitationand livelihood development at WWTP site  Dialogue and commitment setting to change sanitation norms – e.g. open defecation, solid waste disposal in waterways, black and grey water disposal in rivers, etc.  Access to information and representation in transparency and accountability mechanism  Joint IEC and social marketing campaigns and implementation of action plans on environmental sanitation – e.g. river clean up, etc.	CMT  Sanitation Marketing and Gender and Social Dev TA and specialists  Women/commu nity organizations including at WWTP sites, local governments, Sanitation Pokja agencies  PMU management  NGOs in community development, environment and	Project implement-ation – capacity building phases	End project implement-ation	Cost of meeting from regular funds of IAs  NGO role funded through WWTP site allocation for livelihood development (\$5,000 budget fund for community development, Capacity building for WWTP site components)  Public awareness fund of IA fund for joint planning workshop

				sanitation			
PDAM	Water security measures for project site	Collaboration (High)	Coordination meeting to plan out ways to address water connection lack within project sites in Cimahi and Palembang	IA leadership PDAM Manager	Advanced action detailed design phase	Implementati on phase	Cost of meeting as part of IA operational expense

**List of Acronyms:** AP – Affected persons, APBN - Central Government budget for Income and Expenditure, CBD – Central Business District, CBO – Community-based organization, CDTA – Capacity Development Technical Assistance, CMT – Community Mobilization Team, CPMU - Central Project Management Unit, Unit ManajemenProyekPusat, DED – Detailed Engineering Design, FGD – Focus Group Discussion, GAD – Gender and Development, HH – Household, IA – implementing agency, LIC – Low Income Community, LPMU - Local Project Management Unit, Unit ManajemenProyek Daerah; PDAM – Water utility, O and M – Operation and Maintenance, M and E – Monitoring and Evaluation, PISC – Project Implementation Support Consultant, PPIU – Provincial Project Implementation Unit [Unit Pelaksana Proyek Propinsi], PU – Public Works, RP – resettlement planning, SDSA Unit – Social Development and Sanitation Advocacy Unit, SATKER - Unit Work, SatuanKerja), SD – Social development, SWM – Sanitation Water Management, TA – Technical Assistance, UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund