



Major Change in Project

Project Number: 43251-025
Loan Numbers: 3123-INO and 8280-INO
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Indonesia: Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project

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Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15 November 2016)

Currency unit	–	rupiah (Rp)
Rp1.00	=	\$0.000075
\$1.00	=	Rp13,310.50

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DED	–	detailed engineering design
DGHS	–	Directorate General of Human Settlements
EIRR	–	economy internal rate of returns
PISC	–	project implementation support consultant
PIU	–	project implementation unit
WWTP	–	wastewater treatment plant

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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I. PROPOSED MAJOR CHANGE

1. A major change in the Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project¹ in Indonesia is proposed for Board consideration.
2. The major change includes:
 - (i) reduce the participating cities from five to four,
 - (ii) reduce the service area and the number of connections to the central (off-site) sewerage systems,
 - (iii) increase the government's contribution for civil works financing but keep funding from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and ASEAN Infrastructure Fund² unchanged,
 - (iv) increase overall project cost estimates, and
 - (v) extend the project scope to include an on-site sanitation system.
3. The revised design and monitoring framework (DMF) is in Appendix 1.

II. BACKGROUND

4. The project was approved on 31 March 2014 for \$120 million (\$80 million from ADB's ordinary capital resources and \$40 million from the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund). The loan agreements were signed on 13 May 2014, declared effective on 9 July 2014, and scheduled for closing on 31 December 2020. The project will be implemented in five cities: Cimahi, Jambi, Makassar, Palembang, and Pekanbaru. The Government of Australia, through its Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, was expected to provide a \$48.83 million grant to finance (i) the preparation of detailed engineering designs (DEDs) for the wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) and sewerage systems in Cimahi and Makassar; and (ii) the DED and capital costs for sewerage, WWTP, and construction supervision in Palembang.³ The Government of Indonesia agreed to provide \$35.04 million equivalent to finance (i) DEDs for Jambi and Pekanbaru, (ii) an awareness campaign, (iii) taxes and duties, and (iv) financial charges. The participating cities pledged to provide \$44.15 million equivalent to finance land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, land preparation, property connections, and the construction of community-based sanitation systems.

5. The Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing through the Directorate General of Human Settlements (DGHS) is the executing agency. The DGHS has established a central project management unit for day-to-day project management. The DGHS has also appointed *Satuan Kerja* (the regional unit of the environmental sanitation development) as a provincial project implementation unit (PIU) for all participating cities to implement, monitor the progress of, and oversight of the civil works contracts. Each project city is in the process of establishing a local project management unit under the planning agency and a local PIU under the public works agency to support the provincial PIU.⁴ The project impact will be reduced pollutant

¹ Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2014. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loans to the Republic of Indonesia for the Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project*. Manila.

² ASEAN refers to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

³ In 2015, the grant from the Government of Australia decreased by \$12.46 million to \$36.37 million due to reduction in the support of civil works.

⁴ The local project management unit will be responsible for project management, monitoring, and reporting, while the local PIU will handle contract implementation, management, supervision, and monitoring.

discharges to the environment in the cities covered under the project. The outcome will be increased connection of the population to improved wastewater services in the participating cities. The project has two outputs: (i) infrastructure development for off-site wastewater systems completed, and (ii) project implementation support institutionalized. Under output 1, the project will finance the construction of (i) trunk and main sewers, (ii) 83,200 sewer connections, (iii) five WWTPs, and (iv) 64 community-based sanitation systems. Under output 2, the capacity of the executing agency and implementing agencies will be strengthened.

III. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

6. The project has suffered from implementation delays. Since its effectiveness in July 2014, no contract has been awarded. The delay is mostly attributed to (i) delays in the recruitment of the project implementation support consultant (PISC),⁵ (ii) issues related to the quality of DEDs, and (iii) cost increases.⁶ No activities have been carried out under output 1. Under output 2, the project team is now recruiting the PISC, who will help the executing agency in overall project implementation and management.⁷ The PISC is expected to be mobilized in December 2016. The DEDs for the Makassar sewerage and WWTP are ready, and procurement is expected to start upon approval of this major change in project scope. The government has prepared the DEDs for the Jambi and Pekan Baru sewerage. However, the PISC will need to review and complete the DEDs for the WWTPs.⁸ The DEDs for the Palembang sewerage and WWTP are still being finalized. The procurement process is expected to start in early 2017.

IV. RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED CHANGES

7. During appraisal in 2013, the costs for wastewater collection and treatment infrastructure (civil works, including property works) were estimated at \$203.0 million. In 2015, the preparation and reviews of DEDs for the project cities were completed. Cost estimates in the DEDs increased to \$267.2 million, 32% higher than appraisal costs, because (i) the DEDs measured the length of tertiary and lateral sewers more accurately,⁹ (ii) the WWTPs required more structural engineering content to meet the constraint of the sites selected and the higher quality of effluent discharge requested by the participating cities,¹⁰ (iii) greater site preparation and stabilization costs at the WWTP sites are required, and (iv) greater depths for the sewers are required. Consequently, the available loan proceeds of \$120 million will no longer be sufficient to meet the project scope agreed during appraisal. To address the issues presented above, the government requested to increase its share and reduce the project scope by lowering (i) the

⁵ Soon after the loan effectiveness, the government requested to apply the government's e-procurement system for the recruitment of consultant. ADB allows the use of the system after it assessed the system to ensure that it is accessible by international firms. The recruitment of consultants started only in 2016 after several changes in the terms of reference and cost estimate.

⁶ As of October 2016 (26 months after effectiveness), the overall project rating is *potential problem*. Details are in Performance Overview (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2).

⁷ The contract amount is estimated at \$11.5 million.

⁸ Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade financed the preparation of DEDs for Cimahi, Makassar, and Palembang, while the Government of Indonesia financed the DEDs for Jambi and Pekan Baru. ADB provided technical assistance to review Jambi and Pekan Baru DEDs, and found the DEDs incomplete and of poor quality.

⁹ Accurate measurements were not taken during appraisal due to limited availability of topography and geotechnical data.

¹⁰ The location of the WWTP in Makassar was originally a fish pond, which requires certain structural engineering content. Moreover, during the preparation of the DEDs the city administration requested for the effluent to meet local standards, which are more stringent than national standards.

number of cities covered under the project, (ii) the capacity of the WWTPs, and (iii) the number of connections.¹¹ The changes are highlighted below.

8. **Cancellation of Cimahi City subproject.** The project team suggests dropping Cimahi City, which proposed a new site for the WWTP in mid-2015 because of issues related to acquiring the land for the current WWTP location. Keeping Cimahi will further delay project implementation because it would take at least 1 year to acquire the land and revise the DED since topography and geotechnical data need to be collected. Capacities of the other WWTPs will also be adjusted.¹² As a result, the overall WWTP capacity proposed will decrease from 83.0 megaliters per day to 51.7 megaliters per day (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of Changes in Treatment Plant Capacity

Item	Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity (megaliter per day)					Total
	Cimahi	Makassar	Jambi	Pekan Baru	Palembang	
Current	11.1	19.1	15.0	14.7	23.1	83.0
Proposed Change	0.0	16.0	7.6	8.1	20.0	51.7

Source: Asian Development Bank.

9. **Service area reduction.** The project team also proposes to reduce the service areas (number of connections) and finance only the areas that are considered having strong service demand. This change will reduce the number of property connections to the central sewerage systems by about 46%, from 82,900 to 44,300¹³ (Table 2).

Table 2: Summary of Revised Property Connections to the Central Sewerage Systems

Item	Property Connections by City					Total
	Cimahi	Makassar	Jambi	Pekan Baru	Palembang	
Current	9,800	14,400	20,200	17,200	21,300	82,900
Proposed Change	0	11,000	10,300	11,000	12,000	44,300

Source: Asian Development Bank.

10. **Inclusion of on-site sanitation system.** To support the government's policy on providing regular desludging service and extending project coverage, the WWTPs will be equipped with septage solid-liquid separation facilities.¹⁴ This will enable the WWTPs to also digest septage from about 171,000 septic tanks (from a population of about 855,000 persons).¹⁵ The septage reception facilities, including solid-liquid separation equipment, will be installed within WWTP site boundaries without incremental land acquisition and resettlement impacts. With the additional septage treatments at the WWTPs, the total number of project beneficiaries

¹¹ The proposed changes were discussed with the government during project review missions fielded in September 2015, April 2016 and July 2016. Changes are mostly related to output 1. Under output 2 the change includes adjustments of consultant inputs due to the exclusion of Cimahi City.

¹² The reduction is in accordance with reduction in the service areas. However, designs of the WWTPs allow for future extension to meet future demands.

¹³ This comprises 36,700 household and 7,600 commercial connections. The project will also construct community-based sanitation systems to serve properties in low elevation areas. The number of community-based systems that will be constructed remains unchanged at 64 units, and the total connections are (i) 1,000 in Makassar, (ii) 700 in Jambi, and (iii) 1,000 in Pekan Baru.

¹⁴ This is in line with the government's target of providing 100% sanitation services. Septage refers to the liquid sludge removed from septic tanks that need to be treated and disposed safely.

¹⁵ The additional septage treatment capacity to be provided by solid-liquid separation units will induce a maximum of 30-35 additional truck trips per day (8-9 per city), but the total septage transport distance will be significantly decreased as the existing septage treatment facilities, all government-owned, are located about 15 to 20 kilometers farther from the main service area than the new WWTPs. Measures to ensure proper management of the on-site systems have been included in the project administration manual.

will increase even as the number of beneficiaries from the off-site systems decreases. Table 3 summarizes the number of project beneficiaries of the current and revised design.

Table 3: Comparison of Total Project Beneficiaries of Sanitation System

Item	Number of Beneficiaries with Current Design (person)	Number of Beneficiaries with Revised Design (person)
Off-site system	414,500	221,500
On-site system	0	855,000
Community-based system	13,500	13,500
Total	428,000	1,090,000

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

11. **Increase in overall project cost.** The project cost will increase by 37% from \$199.2 million to \$273.7 million.¹⁶ The government's contribution will increase by 94% from \$79.19 million to \$153.71 million. The central government's share will increase from 17.6% to 35.9% because of an extension of financing to cover the installment of main trunks. The local governments' portion decreases. However, their contributions will increase by \$11.4 million because of higher earthwork costs and an extension of financing to cover the installment of sewers. ADB's loan amount remains unchanged after the major change. The revised financing plans are in Table 4.

Table 4: Comparison of Current and Revised Project Financing Plan

Source	Current		Revised	
	Amount (\$ million)	Share (%)	Amount (\$ million)	Share (%)
ADB (OCR)	80.00	40.2	80.00	29.2
ADB (AIF)	40.00	20.1	40.00	14.6
Central government	35.04	17.6	98.14	35.9
Local government	44.15	22.2	55.57	20.3
Total	199.19	100.0	273.71	100.0

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AIF = ASEAN Infrastructure Fund, OCR = ordinary capital resources.

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

12. The proposed major change in the project will affect the project's impact, outcomes, and outputs. The impact indicator on open defecation in sewered areas was originally a reduction from 10.0% in 2013 to 3.0% by 2025, but this will further reduce to about 1.7%. The indicator on the potential biochemical oxygen demand load¹⁷ will decrease from a reduction of 21.5 tons/day to 12.2 tons/day. The outcome performance indicators related to the number of domestic connections will decrease from 70,400 to 36,300 connections. The number of people served will also decrease by about 35%, from 352,000 to 181,500 persons, and the number of business connections will decrease from 12,800 to 8,000 connections. A new indicator related to the provision of septic tank desludging (on-site) is included with 171,000 households (855,000 persons) served. The revised outcome will still contribute to the overall impact. Output 1 performance indicators related to the length of the sewers installed and WWTP capacity will also change. The assumptions and risks will remain relevant and appropriate. Detailed changes in the results chain are in the revised DMF. The proposed major change will require adjustments to the allocation and withdrawal of the loan proceeds section in the loan agreement.

¹⁶ This excludes the Government of Australia's share of \$36.37 million. The original overall project cost including the Government of Australia's contribution was \$248 million, which will increase to \$310.1 million.

¹⁷ Biochemical oxygen demand is the amount of dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material present in a given water sample at a certain temperature. It is often used as a surrogate of the degree of organic pollution of water.

V. DUE DILIGENCE

13. The proposed major change will have no impact on the project implementation arrangements. The loan closing date will not change, and the procurement plan has been revised to reflect the changes.¹⁸ The technical viability described in the current project is maintained (footnote 1). Flood risk assessments have been incorporated into the DEDs, which were based on internationally accepted standards with due consideration given to local conditions. The economic feasibility of the subprojects was reevaluated to take the changes into account, and found the four subprojects feasible, with economic internal rates of return above the 12.0% minimum threshold.¹⁹ The financial analysis assesses (i) viability of the investments and amount of cost recovery, (ii) affordability of the wastewater tariff to targeted beneficiaries, and (iii) sustainability of future operations of the wastewater treatment and collection systems.²⁰ The expected social impact through the reduction of water-related diseases and the provision of benefits to women will not change. The project is expected to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by providing sanitation facilities that will reduce environmental pollution, and contamination of surface and groundwater.

14. The proposed changes were screened for environmental and social safeguard implications following the ADB *Operations Manual* on the Safeguard Policy Statement, based on consultations with key stakeholders and field visits to project sites in July 2016.²¹ The four subprojects do not have new components or activities that could generate incremental impacts that were not anticipated and addressed in the current initial environmental examinations and land acquisition and resettlement plans. All 18.4 hectares of land required for the WWTPs and other facilities have been acquired. The proposed change in scope is classified *category C* for the environment and indigenous peoples safeguards and *category B* for involuntary resettlement.²² The project remains *category B* for the environment and involuntary resettlement and *category C* for indigenous peoples. In accordance with the Project Administration Instructions on Change in Loan- and/or Grant-Funded Projects,²³ comments from ADB's Controller's Department, Office of Cofinancing Operations, Office of the General Counsel, Operations Services and Financial Management Department, and Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department were incorporated.

VI. THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION

15. The President recommends that the Board approve the major change in the Metropolitan Sanitation Management Investment Project in Indonesia as described in paras. 1–2.

¹⁸ While the delay in project implementation and hence completion was discussed with the government, the government does not wish to request an extension of loan closing date at present. ADB will take steps to ensure timely completion of works and monitor project progress closely with the government. The revised project implementation schedule and procurement plan are in the revised project administration manual (accessible from the list of linked documents in Appendix 2). Other relevant sections of the project administration manual have also been revised to reflect the changes.

¹⁹ The basis for the analysis is the same as in the current project. The economic internal rates of return (EIRR) of the current project were 12.6%–15.8%. The reevaluation suggested EIRR of 13.7%–16.7%. The increase in EIRR, despite the increase in the project cost, is due to significant increase in the on-site sanitation system beneficiaries.

²⁰ Palembang will need a subsidy for the first 2 years. Projected income statements show that the proposed monthly wastewater fees can adequately cover operation and maintenance costs in Jambi, Makassar, and Pekanbaru from the first year of operations. Local regulations on the wastewater tariff are now being developed.

²¹ ADB. 2013. Safeguard Policy Statement. *Operations Manual*. OM F1/OP. Manila.

²² WWTP sites remain unchanged. The additional land required for new pumping stations and access roads to the pumping stations were acquired in August 2016, and will not have a significant impact on the affected people.

²³ ADB. 2011. Change of Loan- and/or Grant-Funded Projects. *Project Administration Instructions*. PAI 5.02. Manila (para. 9, items i–vi).

REVISED DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Impact the Project is Aligned with			
Current project Reduced pollutant discharge to the environment in the participating cities			
Revised project Unchanged			
Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks
<p>Outcome Current project Increased connection of the population to improved wastewater services in the participating cities</p> <p>Revised project Unchanged</p>	<p>Current project</p> <p>a. Total number of domestic property connections to the central sewer system by 2020: 8,900 in Cimahi, 17,700 in Jambi, 9,000 in Makassar, 19,000 in Palembang, and 15,800 in Pekanbaru. (2013 baseline; 0 connection)</p> <p>b. 70,270 households connections to the central sewer systems by 2020, of which 10% are poor households and households headed by women</p> <p>c. Total number of commercial property connections to the central sewer system by 2018: 1,000 in Cimahi, 2,600 in Jambi, 5,400 in Makassar, 2,400 in Palembang, and 1,500 in Pekanbaru (2013 baseline; 0 connection)</p> <p>d. 64 community-based sanitation systems completed by 2020 (2013 baseline: 0)</p> <p>e. A total of 352,000 people and 12,800 business connected to sewerage and wastewater in Cimahi, Jambi, Makassar, Palembang and Pekanbaru by 2020 (2013 baseline: 0 people connected to off-site facilities)</p> <p>Revised project By 2025:</p> <p>a. 26,100 domestic property connections connected to the central sewerage system: 9,300 in Jambi, 6,900 in Makassar, and 9,900 in Pekanbaru (2016 baseline: 0 connections)</p>	<p>a–f. PPMS, including sex-disaggregated indicators for connections of poor and vulnerable groups such as households headed by women, by the project executing agency; and end-of-project surveys</p>	<p>Delay in project implementation</p> <p>Slow progress in community mobilization</p> <p>Awareness programs not well implemented</p> <p>Property owners do not connect to the sewerage system</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks
	<p>b. Household connections are fully connected to the central sewerage systems, of which 10% are poor households and households headed by women</p> <p>c. 6,200 commercial property connections connected to the central sewerage system: 1,000 in Jambi, 4,100 in Makassar, and 1,100 in Pekan Baru (2016 baseline: 0 connections)</p> <p>d. 130,500 persons and 6,200 businesses connected to sewerage and wastewater systems in Jambi, Pekan Baru, and Makassar (2016 baseline: 0 person connected to the off-site facilities)</p> <p>By 2020:</p> <p>e. 64 community-based sanitation systems completed by 2020 (2016 baseline: 0)</p> <p>f. 121,000 households (605,000 persons) not connected to sewerage systems will be served through regular desludging</p>		
<p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Infrastructure development for off-site wastewater systems completed</p>	<p>Current Project</p> <p>1a. Length of trunk mains and main sewer laid by 2020: 7.6 km in Cimahi, 14.6 km in Jambi, 16.4 km in Makassar, 19.3 km in Palembang, and 13.6 km in Pekan Baru (2013 baseline: 0 km)</p> <p>1b. All subproject wastewater treatment works implemented by the end of 2016: 11.1 ML/d, 15.0 ML/d in Jambi, 19.1 ML/d in Makassar, 23.1 ML/d in Palembang, and 8.1 ML/d in Pekan Baru (2013 baseline: 0 WWTP)</p> <p>1c. Construction contracts with at least 35% qualified local workers, with preferential hiring</p>	<p>1a–e, 2a–b: Data provided by CPMU (project progress reports) and PPMS by the project executing agency</p>	<p>Slow progress in community mobilization</p> <p>AMDALs delayed</p> <p>Discharge license not given</p> <p>Lack of domestic water supply makes sewerage connections not viable for some households in Pekan Baru</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks
<p>2. Project implementation support institutionalized</p>	<p>from local areas with low incomes and poor hygienic conditions</p> <p>1d. All the poor households and households headed by women access subsidized monthly tariffs</p> <p>1e. Public consultations on sewerage connections held, with women accounting for 30% of participants</p> <p>Revised project</p> <p>1a. Length of sewer network laid by 2020: 105.0 km in Jambi, 115.0 km in Makassar, and 132.0 km in Pekan Baru (2016 baseline: 0 km)</p> <p>1b. All subproject wastewater treatment works implemented by the end of 2020: 7.6 ML/d in Jambi, 16.0 ML/d in Makassar, and 8.1 ML/d in Pekan Baru (2016 baseline: 0 WWTP)</p> <p>1c. Construction contracts with at least 35% qualified local workers, with preferential hiring from local areas with low incomes and poor hygienic conditions</p> <p>1d, 1e. Unchanged</p> <p>Current project</p> <p>2a. Gender-disaggregated indicators established in PPMS by 2017</p> <p>2b. By 2018, 10% of staff in management positions in newly created executing and/or implementing agencies and service delivery organizations are women</p> <p>2c. Capacity-building activities on hygiene promotion, education, planning, and participatory monitoring completed (30% of participants are women)</p>		

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks
	Revised project 2a, 2b, 2c. Unchanged		
<p>Key Activities with Milestones</p> <p>1. Infrastructure development for off-site wastewater systems completed</p> <p>1.1 Complete detailed engineering designs for the trunk mains, main sewers, and WWTPs by Q1 2017</p> <p>1.2 Award TA contract by Q2 2015</p> <p>1.3 Award project implementation consultant contract by Q3 2016</p> <p>1.4 Award goods and civil works contracts (all sewerage systems and WWTPs) by Q4 2017</p> <p>1.5 Construct property connection pipes to the lateral sewers commenced by Q3 2020</p> <p>1.6 Connect first customer properties to the piped system and start operation of sewerage system and treatment plants by the end of 2020</p> <p>1.7 Complete the main elements of the wastewater collection systems and WWTPs by the end of 2020</p> <p>1.8 Complete the lateral systems and connecting chambers by 2020</p> <p>2. Project implementation support institutionalized</p> <p>2.1 Complete TA contract by 2018</p> <p>2.2 Complete project implementation support consultant contract by Q4 2020</p> <p>2.3 Secure support from nongovernmental organizations as partners to facilitate development of on-site sanitation by 2019</p>			
<p>Inputs</p> <p>Current project</p> <p>ADB: \$80.0 million (OCR loan)</p> <p>ASEAN Infrastructure Fund: \$40.0 million (loan)</p> <p>(i) Civil works and equipment: \$106.31 million</p> <p>(ii) Consulting services and project implementation support: \$13.39 million</p> <p>Government of Indonesia: \$79.19 million</p> <p>(i) Land acquisition and involuntary resettlements: \$8.11 million</p> <p>(ii) Civil works and equipment: \$53.56 million</p> <p>(iii) Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and detailed engineering designs: \$8.76 million</p> <p>(iv) Finance charges during implementation: \$8.76 million</p> <p>Government of Australia: \$48.83 million</p> <p>(i) Civil works: \$40.96 million</p> <p>(ii) Consulting services: \$7.87 million</p> <p>Revised Project</p> <p>ADB: \$80.0 million (OCR loan)</p> <p>ASEAN Infrastructure Fund: \$40.0 million (loan)</p> <p>(i) Civil works and equipment: \$108.25 million</p> <p>(ii) Consulting services and project implementation support: \$11.75 million</p> <p>Government of Indonesia: \$153.71 million</p> <p>(i) Land acquisition and involuntary resettlements and site preparation (earthworks): \$10.50 million</p> <p>(ii) Civil works and equipment, including property connections: \$118.55 million</p> <p>(iii) Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and detailed engineering designs: \$2.72 million</p> <p>(iv) Taxes and duties: \$13.18 million</p> <p>(v) Finance charges during implementation: \$8.76 million</p>			

Assumptions for Partner Financing

The Government of Australia's contribution: \$36.37 million, which includes (i) \$28.5 million for civil works and (ii) \$7.87 million for consulting services.

Outputs not administered by ADB that are necessary to reach the outcome include the following outputs from the Government of Australia:

Current project

- (i) 19,000 domestic property connections in Palembang connected to the central sewerage system,
- (ii) 2,300 commercial connections in Palembang connected to the central sewerage system,
- (iii) 13.9 km trunk mains and main sewer network laid in Palembang by 2020, and
- (iv) 23.1 ML/d wastewater treatment plant constructed

Revised project

- (i) 10,600 domestic property connections in Palembang connected to the central sewerage system,
- (ii) 1,400 commercial connections in Palembang connected to the central sewerage system,
- (iii) 50,000 households (250,000 persons) not connected to sewerage systems served through regular desludging,
- (iv) 125 km sewer network laid in Palembang by 2020, and
- (v) 20.0 ML/d wastewater treatment plant constructed

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AMDAL = *Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan* (environmental impact assessment), ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, CPMU = central project management unit, km = kilometer, ML/d = megaliter per day, PPMS = project performance monitoring system, Q = quarter, TA = technical assistance, WWTP = wastewater treatment plant.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

LIST OF LINKED DOCUMENTS

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/MC/?id=43251-025-3>

1. Performance Overview
2. Revised Project Administration Manual
3. Revised Financing Plan
4. Reallocation of Loan Proceeds

Supplementary Documents

5. Revised Contribution to the ADB Results Framework
6. Revised Economic and Financial Analysis
7. Analysis of Cost Increase