



# Budget Advocacy for Sanitation and Hygiene Program in NTT Province, Indonesia

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# Project Context

- Indonesia has the 2nd highest number of people practicing OD globally
- Estimated requires 294 trillion rupiahs (USD 22 billion) to solve sanitation crisis in Indonesia
- STBM (Community Based Total Sanitation) is the Indonesia WASH National Policy (using CLTS) issued by the Ministry of Health



# WASH Policy in Indonesia

- STBM (Community Based Total Sanitation) is the Indonesia WASH National Policy (using CLTS) issued by the Ministry of Health



**PILAR 1**



**PILAR 2**



**PILAR 3**



**PILAR 4**



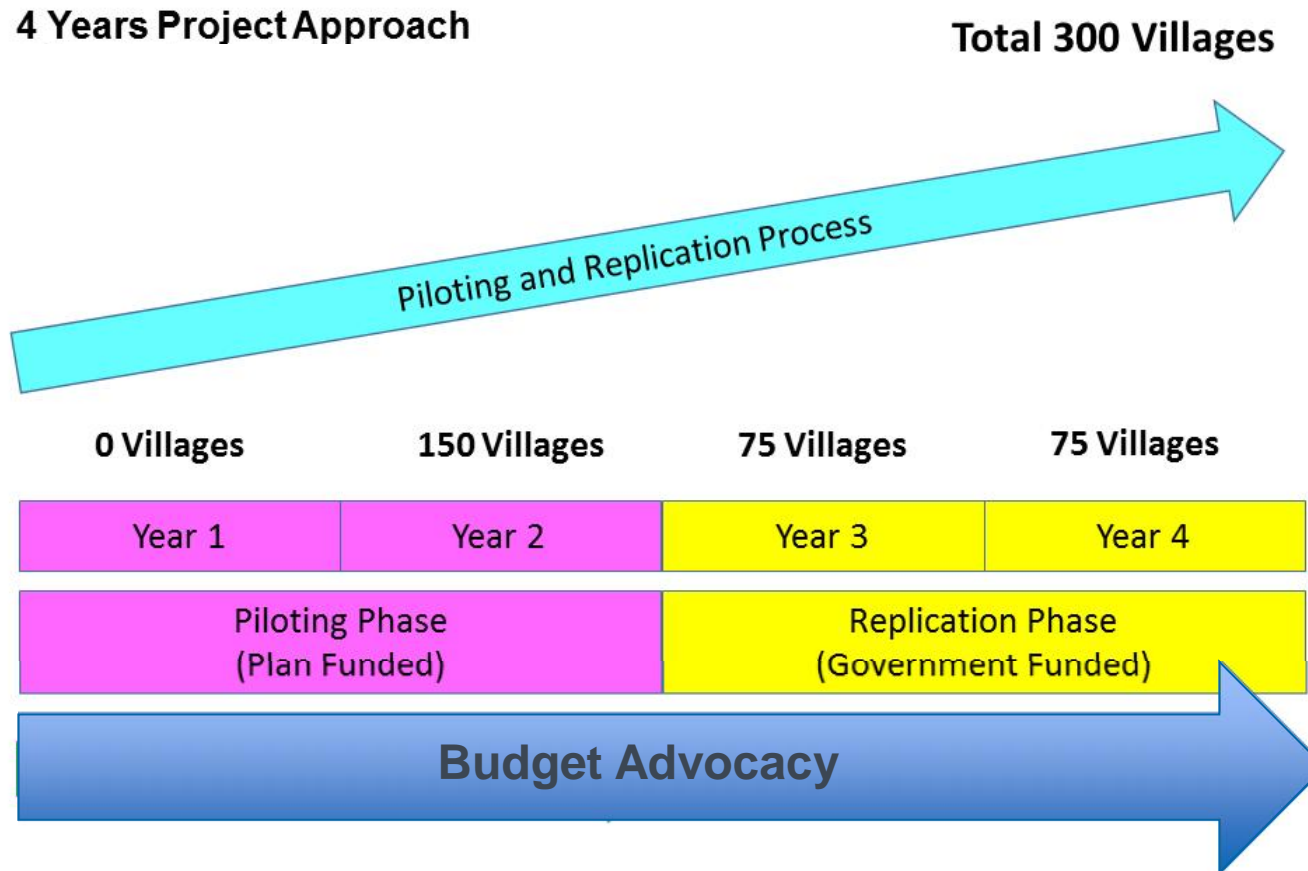
**PILAR 5**

# Problems and Challenges

Prior to project commencing (2013):

- NTT province had the second lowest sanitation access of any province in Indonesia (only 28% people access improved sanitation)
- STBM in NTT had not yet been implemented at a large scale
- District budget for STBM was very low (e.g. USD 1,000-2,500 per year) or 0.01% of District Budget
- District governments were not prioritising behavior change approach on sanitation and hygiene

# Project Approach



# STBM Budget Advocacy : Influencing Government Development Planning Process



# Project Result

- 5-year government funding for STBM implementation has been secured across the project's five target districts
- STBM government funding has been used by district and sub-district WASH teams to progress implementing their STBM roles outside of the pilot area (i.e. replication area).
- STBM replication by government in 205 villages across the five target districts

# Project Result

District	*Gov Budget Allocation for WASH/STBM in 2013	*Gov Budget Allocation for WASH/STBM in 2017 (After Budget Advocacy)	Number of STBM Replication Villages by Gov
Ende	5,000	<b>61,444</b>	43 villages
East Manggarai	1,500	<b>96,235</b>	43 villages
Ngada	1,250	<b>33,890</b>	43 villages
Kupang	2,000	<b>66,305</b>	50 villages
Sabu	1,500	<b>36,201</b>	26 villages
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,250</b>	<b>294,082</b>	<b>205 villages</b>

**\*Approximately in USD**



# Lesson Learnt

- Obtaining upfront government commitments
- Identifying the key influential actors
- Mapping and understanding government's development planning cycle (and funding decisions)
- Strengthening and mentoring District and Sub-District WASH Working Groups: in STBM Knowledge, communication, negotiation skills
- Facilitate knowledge and learning process amongst government actors

# Resource recommendations

**Full paper awaiting publication in WEDC journal:**

*“Pathways to improving sustainability of WASH services: Influencing government planning and decisions, Indonesia”.*

Authors: H. Ferdian, R.R. Putra & L. Leong

## **Other recommendations:**

Mendizabal, E., Osborne, D., & Young, J. (2006). *Policy engagement: How civil society can be more effective*. London: Overseas Development Institute.

Nurman, A. et.al. (2011). *Show Me the Money: Budget Advocacy in Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: IDEA – Inisiatif – Lakpesdam NU PATTIRO – Seknas FITRA and International Budget Partnership.