



USAID IUWASH-West Java Streamlining: Collaboration on Sustainable Development Goals in Clean Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

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Abstract

The USAID IUWASH Tangguh-West Java project provides a significant opportunity to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals. This highlights the problem of severe climate change, specifically drought, which adversely affects the scarcity of accessible clean drinking water and sanitation. The objective of this initiative is to strengthen collaborations and offer technical support to the Indonesian government, corporate sector, and local communities. The research methodology employed is descriptive research, specifically a literature review based on electronic scholarly publications (journals and books), as well as publications available on the USAID IUWASH website and the Government of West Java. Additionally, monitoring and evaluation reports were also utilized. The analysis will utilize the conceptual framework titled "Streamlining NGO's Programs Towards Achieving the SDGs Concept" authored by Mohamad, Khai, and Mazlin (2018). This concept employs a dual strategy, consisting of cross-sector collaborations and the amplification of social values. The author discovered that USAID IUWASH Tangguh-West Java plays a significant role in enhancing sanitation and providing clean water in West Java, despite encountering many hurdles.

Keywords: *Development Studies, Foreign Aid, SDG's, USAID IUWASH, Water Supply and Sanitation Development Project*

Introduction

The issue of climate change is a prevalent worldwide concern affecting every nation. This phenomenon is evident in the escalating global temperature and rising sea levels as a result of industrialization and human activities. This arises from carbon emissions, which exert a significant impact in terms of greenhouse gas consequences, leading to unpredictable climate circumstances. This issue undeniably exerts a substantial influence on natural resources, particularly vital water resources. From a procedural standpoint, water utilization is of utmost importance for human necessities. Several reasons contribute to a significant increase in water demand, including population expansion, lifestyle choices that lead to higher water usage, economic requirements, and advancements in technology. This element has favorable consequences for the demand for food, resulting in an increase in land utilization. The process of deforestation leads to a rise in carbon emissions. The water cycle process is facing significant threats in terms of both quantity and quality, as depicted in Figure 1 (Taufik et al., 2022).

Figure 1. Flow of Human Needs for Water Resources

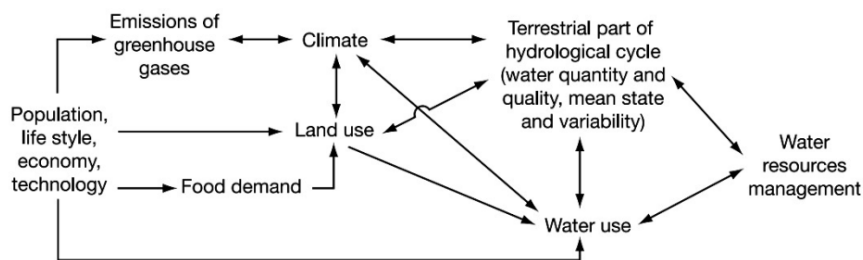


Figure 4 Human Needs in Meeting Water Demands

The water and sanitation conditions in Indonesia are a significant issue for the central government, prompting efforts to enhance public infrastructure access. However, these efforts have not effectively reached the population. Indonesia has pledged to accomplish the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including Goal 7. Evaluations assessing the attainment of MDGs targets indicate that access to clean drinking water and sanitation in Indonesia is still significantly below the desired level. This is evidenced by the facts about the attainment of the 7C MDGs targets, which hold significant importance yet have not been successfully accomplished, as depicted in Table 1. The proportion of households with sustainable access to appropriate sources of drinking water, both in urban and rural areas, was only 42.75% in 2011, falling significantly short of the 2015 MDGs targets of 68.87%. Concurrently, the measure of the percentage of households with sufficient basic sanitation facilities, including in urban and rural areas, only reached 55.60% under the conditions of 2011. This falls short of the target set by the 2015 Millennium Development Goals, which aimed for a proportion of 62.41%. (Elysia, 2015).

Table 1. Indicators and Achievements of 7C MDGs Targets

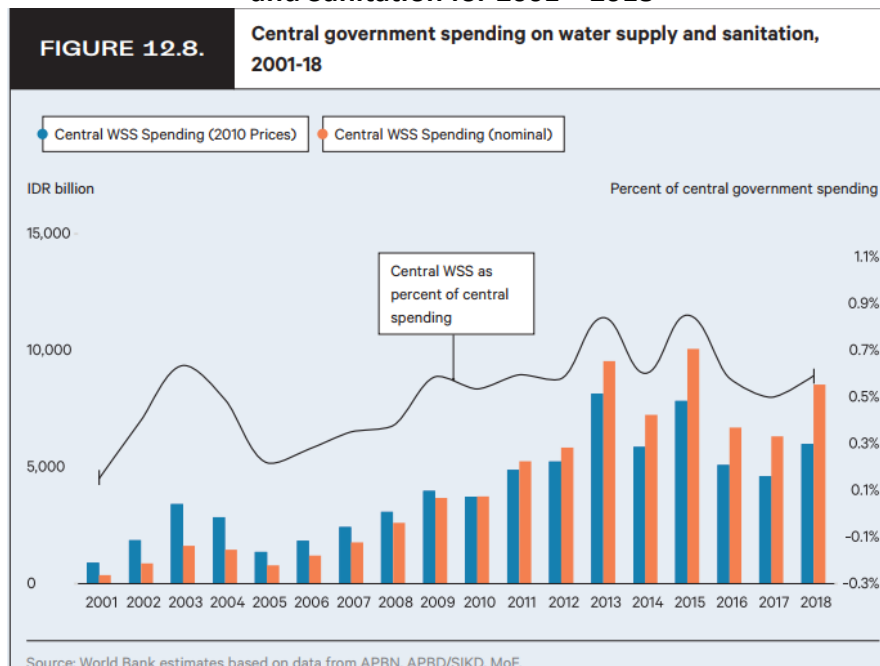
Tabel 1. Indikator dan Capaian Target 7C MDGs

Indikator	Acuan dasar (1993)	Kondisi 2011	Target MDGs 2015	Status	
Target 7C: Menurunkan hingga setengahnya proporsi rumah tangga tanpa akses berkelanjutan terhadap sumber air minum layak dan fasilitas sanitasi dasar layak hingga tahun 2015					
7.8	Proporsi rumah tangga dengan akses berkelanjutan terhadap sumber air minum layak, perkotaan dan perdesaan	37,73%	42,76%	68,87%	Belum tercapai
7.8a	Perkotaan	50,58%	40,52%	75,29%	Belum tercapai
7.8b	Perdesaan	31,61%	44,96%	65,81%	Belum tercapai
7.9	Proporsi rumah tangga dengan akses berkelanjutan terhadap fasilitas sanitasi dasar layak, perkotaan dan perdesaan	24,81%	55,60%	62,41%	Belum tercapai
7.9a	Perkotaan	53,64%	72,54%	76,82%	Hampir tercapai
7.9b	Perdesaan	11,10%	38,97%	55,55%	Belum tercapai

Sumber: Bappenas (2012)

Indonesia's ranking in terms of supplying clean water and sanitation is concerning, since it is placed 6th from the bottom when compared to Asian countries. The countries ranked in descending order of priority for providing clean water are Thailand (99.3%), Malaysia (96.7%), Vietnam (94.7%), Philippines (93.6%), China (92.9%), and Indonesia (97.3%). In terms of access to sanitation, the countries with the highest to lowest rates are Malaysia (99.6%), Thailand (98.8%), China (84.8%), Vietnam (83.5%), Philippines (76.5%), and Indonesia (69.3%). Despite the Indonesian Government's annual increment in public investment for clean water and sanitation, the growth rate remains relatively low due to a mere 8% increase in budget priority each year. Nevertheless, there was a significant and volatile rise in budget allocations between 2012 and 2015. This allocation is still seen exceedingly meager, comparable to the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic, constituting a mere 0.2% of the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at a macro level. This is evident from the statistics gathered by the Indonesia Public Expenditure Review (World Bank, 2020).

Figure 2. Indonesian Government Budget Allocation for Providing Clean Water and Sanitation for 2001—2018



This problem certainly cannot be handled by the Indonesian Government alone. Therefore, the United States Government, through its non-profit foreign aid organization, USAID, announced a five-year humanitarian program in Indonesia, namely USAID IUWASH. This program focuses on increasing access to drinking water and sanitation for low-income communities in Indonesia. The budget spent by this program is USD 44.1 million, involving the Indonesian Government, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, drinking water service providers and the community (Sekarwati, 2022). The USAID IUWASH program collaborates with several central government institutions, namely Bappenas, Ministry of PUPR, Ministry of Health with funding sourced from the USAID-SECO (Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs) partnership to implement it in 35 regions (USAID, 2020). Based on the

background presented, the author will analyze the implementation of this project, USAID IUWASH-West Java, which is a form of collaboration in achieving SDGs standards. This research analysis will use the concept of Streamlining NGO's Program Towards Achieving the SDGs.

Researchers reviewed several previous studies that were relevant to this research. Sari and Rasyidah studied the specific role of USAID in the IUWASH-PLUS program in Bogor City in 2020-2021. The results of this research show that USAID is helping the Bogor government to achieve clean sanitation (Sari & Rasyidah, 2022). Research from Ramadhan and Zahidi also describes the implementation of USAID IUWASH-PLUS in Indonesia in 2021. The results of the research show success in the program as a whole (Farid Ramadhan & Zahidi, 2023).

Conceptual Framework

Non-Government Organization (NGO)

The current resolution for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is to streamline their programs in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requirements. It is widely recognized that SDGs must be assessed based on tangible program accomplishments to ensure they are effectively achieved, particularly for communities that significantly influence the local natural environment. The concept involves four partners, including the public sector, business sector, academia, and civil society, which collectively comprise the Quadruple Helix model. NGOs in the civil sector consistently prioritize humanitarian missions (humanitarian action) within the framework of the current Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each non-governmental organization (NGO) will have a work program that encompasses two strategies: cross-sector cooperation and the expansion of social value (Hassan et al., 2019).

Each NGO has three distinct work programs: Advocacy, Service provision, and Facilitation and Brokerage. Advocacy involves conducting campaigns and lobbying through demonstrations to promote a shared objective. Service provision entails meeting the basic needs of the community or providing essential services. Facilitation and Brokerage involve acting as a mediator or intermediary to reconcile conflicting interests and bring together participants with political and socio-economic goals to achieve a common objective. NGOs will contribute their legitimacy assets in four ways: regulatory, pragmatic, cognitive, and normative. Normative-cognitive legitimacy is influenced by two elements that play a significant role in the efforts of NGOs to achieve recognition and societal support. This action manifests as societal norms encompassing participation, equitable chances in the realm of social justice, and other causes that warrant advocacy. The legitimacy of social requirements has a direct influence on the enhancement of public trust. Meanwhile, the concept of regulatory-pragmatic legitimacy leans towards an institutional perspective. The concept of regulation encompasses the legality of the benefits provided by NGOs in accordance with laws and governmental mandates, particularly in relation to assisting the implementation of programs. Pragmatic legitimacy emphasizes the importance of considering the interests of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to achieve multiple advantages that ultimately benefit the public (Hassan et al., 2019).

This notion encompasses two overarching methodologies, including cross-sector alliances and the expansion of social value. Cross-sector Partnerships construct the Quadruple-Helix model, encompassing four primary actors: the public sector, commercial

sector, civil society, and academia. The SDGs targets are consolidated by categorizing the four players into two groups: key institutions and civil society. NGOs will have the authority to impose regulations on primary institutions, including the public sector, business, and universities. Hence, the partnership structure will amalgamate diverse interests. Therefore, cross-sector collaboration emerges as a novel pluralistic approach to sustainable development governance involving the state, business, and society. The Broadening Social Value method refers to the social values and impacts that are generated by different organizations. The social value criteria can be observed through NGO protests and the implementation of their programs, which greatly influence society. By incorporating these two ways into the NGO Program, the attainment of the SDGs targets will result in significant effects, namely social advancement, economic expansion, and environmental preservation (Hassan et al., 2019).

Figure 3. Concept of Streamlining NGO's Program Towards Achieving the SDGs

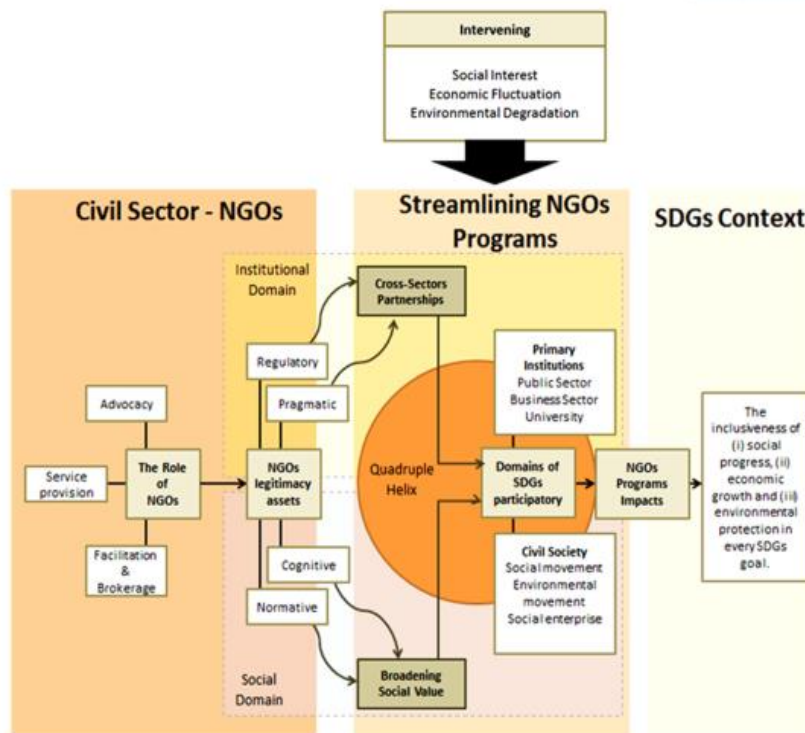


FIGURE 1 Schematic of streamlining NGOs' programs towards achieving the SDGs. NGOs: nongovernmental organizations; SDGs: sustainable development goals [Colour figure can be viewed at wileyonlinelibrary.com]

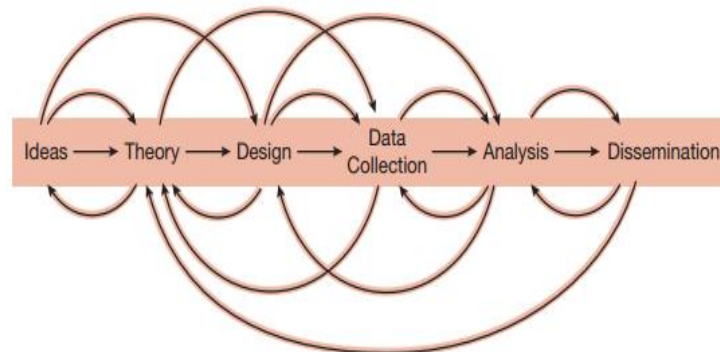
Method

This study employs qualitative-descriptive research methodologies, specifically focusing on describing a phenomenon through the collection, organization, and analysis of relevant factual information pertaining to the utilized concepts (Roselle et al., 2020). This research aims to examine the connection between USAID IUWASH and the West Java Government in the context of clean water and sanitation development. This collaboration will be examined using Muhyiddin Hassan et al's Streamlining NGO's Program Towards Achieving the SDGs.

The author employs the data analysis approach outlined by Howard Lune and Bruce L. Berg. They assert that the preliminary phase of conducting research is rooted on ideas. These concepts stem from a case phenomenon that piques the interest of academics, prompting them to do further investigation. The case phenomena was derived from data sources accessed by researchers, including news media and broadcast information from television or radio. The researchers' interest in information serves as a catalyst for analyzing this study topic. This case phenomena can be investigated utilizing the designated theory. Howard and Bruce elucidate in their book that research design can be approached through two distinct methods: Frankfort-Nachmias's theory-before-research model or Robert Merton's research-before-theory model. There is no detriment in utilizing these two methodologies for researchers. Researchers consistently employ these two strategies to establish a positive link between the theory and the case under study. They either begin with the theory and then examine the case, or they first identify case phenomena and then develop the theory accordingly. Subsequently, researchers can systematically develop study designs to ensure that the research activity they undertake is organized and systematic. The subsequent step involves the gathering of data. It is important to bear in mind that social researchers must gather factual information as study data. The available data is further examined utilizing theoretical frameworks to validate the theory through empirical observations in the field. Ultimately, the process is completed through the publication of research information that has been rigorously investigated using the used theory (Lune & Berg, 2017).

Figure 4. Howard Lune and Bruce L. Berg's Qualitative Research Process

Figure 2.1 The Spiraling Research Approach



The author employs library research or literature review methods to gather data, namely by accessing information from books, electronic scientific journals, e-books, working papers, online scientific articles, and relevant online news sources. regarding the issue under investigation by the author. According to Laura Roselle, a literature review is the systematic gathering, identification, and analysis of information related to the theories or frameworks used to understand and explain phenomena and concepts. In the field of International Relations, the literature research approach serves as a framework for examining a topic. It is important to bear in mind that the intricacy of phenomena is connected to both distance and time, which are not directly observable like precise facts. The data analyzed is derived from reputable sources, including government entities, official research organizations, peer-

reviewed publications, and reliable mass media outlets, ensuring its validity and credibility (Roselle et al., 2020).

Finding and Discussion

Implementation of the USAID IUWASH PLUS Program-West Java

The USAID Indonesia Urban Resilient Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (USAID IUWASH) is a five-year initiative aimed at enhancing access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and clean living conditions (WASH) in urban areas of Indonesia. It also seeks to bolster climate adaptation efforts through the provision of WASH services and the management of water resources. The USAID IUWASH program partners with the Government of Indonesia to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically focusing on SDG 6 which aims to provide universal access to clean water and sanitation. Additionally, the program strives to foster inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable urban and residential environments, aligning with SDG 11 (USAID IUWASH TANGGUH, 2023).

From 2017 to 2021, USAID IUWASH partners with the Indonesian Government and regional governments to undertake programs focused on the development of clean water and sanitation. This program is executed in a total of eight provinces, which are further divided into 35 areas. In addition, USAID IUWASH PLUS engages in partnerships with the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and community groups to enhance the availability of improved drinking water for 1.1 million urban inhabitants and provide safe sanitation services to 500,000 urban residents (National Housing Water and Sanitation Information Services) (USAID IUWASH TANGGUH, 2022a). Within the urban WASH Ecosystem, this program encompasses various stakeholders, including the central government, regional government, Regional Drinking Water Companies (PDAM), private investors, small and medium enterprises, financial institutions, communities, and households. The concept of regulatory-pragmatic legitimacy involves the inclusion of several sectors to align different interests towards achieving a common Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) objective. USAID established the USAID IUWASH program as a pilot initiative to cater to various stakeholders, particularly inter-sector organizations. The cross-sector institutions collaborating with the central government encompass BAPPENAS, which aims to enhance coordination among other government institutions, distribute micro-financing in the WASH sector, and improve the utilization of water resources. The Ministry of PUPR focuses on managing water resources and establishing a fecal sludge management system. The Ministry of Health supports formal urban Community-Based Local Sanitation policies and WASH promotion programs. Lastly, the Ministry of Home Affairs aids in implementing minimum service standards for the WASH sector and determining targets for subsidy and grant programs. The program has been divided into multiple regions, including the West Java region, which consists of Bekasi City, Depok City, Bogor City, Karawang Regency, and Bogor Regency. These regions are listed in Table 2 (USAID, 2022).

Table 2. List of Regional Government Partners related to the USAID IUWASH Plus Program

Exhibit I. List of Partner Local Governments (LGs)

North Sumatra	West Java / DKI Jakarta / Tangerang (WJDT)	Central Java	East Java	South Sulawesi / Eastern Indonesia (SSEI)
Kota Medan	DKI Jakarta	Kota Surakarta	Kota Surabaya	Kota Makassar
Kota Tebing Tinggi	Kab. Tangerang	Kab. Sukoharjo	Kab. Gresik	Kab. Barru
Kota Sibolga	Kota Bekasi	Kota Salatiga	Kab. Sidoarjo	Kab. Bantaeng
Kota Pematang Siantar	Kota Depok	Kab. Magelang	Kota Malang	Kab. Bulukumba
Kab. Deli Serdang	Kota Bogor	Kota Magelang	Kota Probolinggo	Kab. Maluku Tengah
	Kab. Karawang	Kab. Sragen	Kab. Probolinggo	Kota Ternate
	Kab. Bogor	Kab. Wonosobo	Kab. Lumajang	Kota Jayapura
			Kab. Malang	Kab. Jayapura

*Kota: city; Kabupaten or "Kab": district

Normative-cognitive legitimacy requires a focus on creating an inclusive society in metropolitan regions with low income levels. USAID IUWASH PLUS enhances access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in these communities through the establishment of strategic sanitation places referred to as "hotspots." These hotspots aim to promote and encourage hygienic and clean living behaviors among the residents. The current iteration is the Community Based Total Sanitation (STBM) program. The STBM program encompasses five activities: constructing domestic sanitation facilities, promoting proper handwashing behavior with soap, controlling food, drinking water, and household solid waste, as well as overall household management. In addition, the USAID IUWASH PLUS program engages the Monitoring and Evaluation Team, as well as health service sanitarians, in villages or sub-districts to carry out data surveys and promote the #TetanggaPanutan campaign. USAID actively partners with the building raw materials industry, particularly in the field of sanitation goods, to deliver targeted assistance for sanitation development to communities. Moreover, altering individuals' social conduct to adopt hygienic practices necessitates a gradual and time-consuming procedure. Establishing cognitive legitimacy is crucial for altering individuals' bad habits. USAID IUWASH enhances the dissemination of information and knowledge through promotional activities or campaigns across three mass media platforms, specifically print media, social media, and radio and television (USAID, 2022).

USAID IUWASH PLUS categorizes five regions based on the level of development achieved via the program implementation. Multiple activities have been successfully implemented, namely including the installation of a new PDAM connection and the provision of shared sanitation services to the community. The West Java region has been provided with clean water services by PDAM, benefiting 153,295 B40 villages. Additionally, safe sanitation services have been made available to 215,015 communities, with 99,765 of these being B40 towns (Farid Ramadhan & Zahidi, 2023). The partnership between the West Java Provincial Government and USAID has significantly influenced disadvantaged urban neighborhoods. This collaboration enhances the quality of life for individuals living in urban poverty. In addition, USAID had a role in formulating 10 new regulations aimed at enhancing the availability of water and sanitation. They also collaborated with local governments to conduct vulnerability assessments and develop action plans. USAID is actively promoting investment in water and sanitation enhancements through the APBD and private sector, totaling IDR 122.5 billion. Furthermore, site sanitation entrepreneurs receive assistance in

enhancing their business operations and expanding their outreach to the community (Pamunbgkas, 2021).

USAID IUWASH and the mayor of Bekasi City signed a collaboration agreement on August 8, 2017. The purpose of this signing was to implement the advancement of the drinking water and sanitation sector in Bekasi City over a period of five years. The purpose of this event is to foster a shared comprehension of the circumstances and difficulties faced by Bekasi local, while also consolidating the determination of the local government and DPRD to endorse policy and budgetary priorities (Perumda Tirta Patriot, 2017). USAID IUWASH PLUS supports the implementation of participatory monitoring and evaluation in Margahayu Village and Bekasi Jaya Village to tackle issues and track developments in the availability of drinking water, sanitation, and community hygiene practices. The Pangsi Patriot Bekasi initiative, which aims to foster consensus between the community and institutions, has been ongoing since late 2018. Radio broadcasting is being utilized to promote campaigns advocating for improvements in clean and hygienic practices, particularly in relation to drinking water. USAID IUWASH Plus, in collaboration with the City Health Service, actively monitors PDAM Tirta Patriot to ensure the continuous provision of water that meets high standards of safety and health (Diskominfo Kota Bekasi, 2021).

USAID IUWASH offers aid in Bogor City. USAID assisted PDAM Tirta Pakuan in the implementation of clean water services by installing three water pressure measurement sensors in the pipe network. The initiative effectively modifies the conduct of individuals residing along the Ciliwung and Cisadane Rivers, preventing them from transforming the rivers into vast cesspools. USAID, in collaboration with the Bogor City PUPR Service, engaged the community by establishing Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Teams in five sub-districts. This mentoring team will serve as a representation of the community's requirements and strategies for sanitation and healthy habits. Its purpose is to communicate these needs to relevant parties, such as the government, private sector, microfinance institutions, and sanitation entrepreneurs, in order to get financial support. Tanah Sareal Village and Babakan Pasar Village in Bogor City have constructed a total of 30 separate septic tanks with the assistance of the USAID IUWASH PLUS program. Additionally, Sempur Village has erected 125 units. This development originates from the Bogor City Annual Regional Budget (APBD). However, only a total of eight houses in Sempur Village were granted financial assistance from microfinance organizations specifically for the purpose of constructing individual septic tanks. IUWASH PLUS conducts outreach activities to promote the implementation of the Scheduled Fecal Sludge Service (LLTT). The objective is to increase the number of households with safe septic tanks and regular desludging, hence ensuring the sustainability of the groundwater area and preventing pollution (Diskominfo Kota Bogor, 2021) USAID IUWASH PLUS in Bogor Regency sent an invitation to the Drinking Water and Environmental Health Working Group to collaborate on initiatives aimed at promoting the development of drinking water, sanitation, and hygienic behavior. The IUWASH PLUS program led to the establishment of a new project in Bogor Regency, involving the building of rainwater absorption wells and recharge wells. These wells serve the purpose of diverting spent water back into the ground instead of allowing it to run directly into the sea. Infiltration wells and recharge wells serve the purpose of mitigating water scarcity during the arid season. This development consists of almost 100 points (USAID IUWASH TANGGUH, 2022b).

The USAID IUWASH PLUS, in collaboration with the Depok City Government, introduced an application-based Scheduled Desludging Service (LLTT) in Depok City. This service is conducted frequently and in response to public requests (on a call basis). Furthermore, other partnerships have yielded the distribution of Hand Washing with Soap (CTPS) facilities in various public establishments. During the 2017-2020 timeframe, the IUWASH PLUS program has provided significant advantages to four sub-districts in Depok City, namely Bojong Pondok Terong, Kemiri Muka, Depok, and Abadi Jaya Subdistricts. These benefits have been extended to a total of 37 Neighborhood Units and 14 Resident Associations (Diskominfo Kota Depok, 2021). In addition, USAID also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to support the development of clean water and sanitation in Karawang Regency. The STBM program is also being executed in this region. Energy efficiency (EE) improvement projects are also being promoted in the form of capacity building and technical assistance through the USAID-SECO cooperation relating to boosting employee knowledge and skills at Perumdram Tirta Tarum Karawang. Optimizing energy use enables PDAMs to reduce production expenses and enhance community services (Warta Merdeka News, 2021).

Conclusion

Based on the previously discussed data, it may be inferred that the USAID IUWASH - West Java Streamlining concept has significantly influenced populations in susceptible metropolitan areas. Efforts to promote and encourage changes in people's behavior towards maintaining cleanliness and hygiene have also been supported. USAID offers expertise in conducting surveys, creating maps, and engaging local sanitation entrepreneurs to enhance company operations, thereby ensuring improved access to sanitation services for the population. In addition, fostering cross-sector collaboration among regional governments also promotes increased investment in the advancement of clean water and sanitation within their respective areas. Regrettably, the foreign aid offered by USAID in the USAID IUWASH PLUS initiative is only restricted to knowledge transfer, rather than the provision of financial resources or awards. Hence, the funding for clean water and sanitation initiatives is solely dependent on the financial resources allocated within the respective regions' revenue and spending budgets.

The author suggests that USAID should not solely depend on offering technical assistance and knowledge transfer for the development of the IUWASH PLUS program. Instead, it is recommended to engage the private sector in order to stimulate investment and allocate their corporate social responsibility (CSR) budget towards improving community well-being. This approach would also enhance the branding of private companies involved in philanthropic endeavors. Merely depending on regional government budgets is insufficient. We are concerned about the potential for budget misappropriation due to Indonesia's susceptibility to the mismanagement of development project funds. The IUWASH PLUS activities, which also depend on socializing, seem to be an unsustainable program. It is imperative to establish a dedicated task force in every village or sub-district to ensure ongoing and direct surveillance. This task force should be responsible for generating a monthly report, which must be submitted to both the local administration and USAID. Hence, it is imperative to engage corporate social interests in addressing project

development concerns, rather than relying solely on local governments. This approach aims to foster a more sanitary and improved lifestyle compared to the previous state.

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