



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PROGRAM East Java

USAID's Environmental Services Program (ESP) works with Indonesian government, private sector, NGOs, community groups and other stakeholders to promote public health by improving water resources management and expanding access to clean water and sanitation services.



Farmers who are members of the Forest Village Community Forum (LMDH) in Tulungrejo, Batu, now have an agreement with the state forest company (Perhutani) to cultivate and plant multi-species tree seedlings on Perhutani's degraded production forest lands in exchange for a share of the harvest.

BUILDING WATERSHED CONSERVATION COMMITMENT

The Brantas watershed is the focus area of the ESP East Java program, stretching from Malang Raya and Bromo-Tengger-Semeru National Park in the upper watershed to Surabaya in the lower watershed. Fourteen million people live within this 12,000 km² watershed area, which covers 25% of the land area in the province. This is also a major food producing area that provides 30% of the nation's food supply. Land conversion from forest to agriculture continues at a fast pace in the upper Brantas watershed, resulting in high rates of soil erosion and floods. ESP is working with communities, the state forestry enterprise, national parks and protected areas, local governments, NGOs and others to develop a strong commitment and action plans at the village level to establish community-based tree nurseries and rehabilitate critically degraded lands. ESP also works with these same multistakeholders to develop a local regulatory framework that supports forest and biodiversity conservation.

INCREASING ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER

ESP works with six municipal water utilities (PDAM) and community-based water supply forums to help them improve their technical, management, and financial performance, with the aim of helping them to increase the number of households with access to clean water. ESP's technical assistance and training for PDAM covers such topics as: how to design and implement customer satisfaction surveys and use this information to improve services, how to measure and decrease non-revenue water loss, how to increase energy efficiency and reduce operating costs, how to implement a

ESP East Java emphasizes collaboration with partners through three integrated strategies:

- Establish a strong foundation for program sustainability by developing communities' capacity to plan and implement activities through the Field School approach;
- Implement activities in upstream and downstream communities within a subwatershed, with water as the blue thread connecting the activities to each other;
- Develop working relationships and models of partnership with communities, local governments, NGOs, and the private sector.



ESP provides technical assistance to six municipal water utilities (PDAM) in East Java to help them increase the number of households with access to clean water. One such program is a microcredit program with four PDAMs, Bank Rakyat Indonesia, and Bank Jatim, which enables poor households to pay for the household connection to PDAM in installments.

microcredit system so poor households can establish PDAM household connections, how to develop standard operating procedures and corporate plans, among others. ESP also helps community-based water supply forums learn how to expand their water distribution network, protect water supply, set tariffs, manage their budget, and leverage funding from the local government.

STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGE

ESP's Strategic Communication component conducts information campaigns on improved health and hygiene practices with the aim of building public awareness that will lead to behavior change to reduce the prevalence of childhood diarrhea.

Campaign topics have focused on handwashing with soap, solid waste management, sanitation, and safe water storage. Campaigns are aimed at policymakers or community members to promote a specific action, such as handwashing with soap or spring protection or land rehabilitation.

Communities are often involved in activities such as water quality monitoring, focus group discussions, pride conservation campaigns, and longitudinal studies to measure behavioral and environmental changes over time.

FIELD SCHOOLS AS AN ENTRY POINT

Field Schools serve as the critical entry point into a community. Field School is a highly-effective, learning-by-doing process that provides communities with an opportunity and skills to become creative and responsible managers of their environment and their own behaviors. Field School has three phases:

- 1) Communities learn about the key issues through a Sustainable Livelihood Assessment and develop village-level action plans with input from the village head;
- 2) Communities implement their action plans on a small-scale, pilot basis; and
- 3) Communities expand their action plans on a larger scale in the community, including leveraging funding or additional technical support from local government.

Once ESP has entered a community with a Field School, communities are highly receptive to learning about and taking action on a wide range of issues that impact their health and environment, such as spring protection, land rehabilitation and conservation, solid waste management, sanitation, and safe water use and storage.



ESP raises awareness of health and hygiene issues through a wide range of media, such as print and electronic media, an even puppet shows. School children have revived an unused puppet theater, write their own scripts with health and hygiene messages and hold performances in schools and communities in Wonokromo, Surabaya.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

The following are highlights of achievements of the East Java program to date:

- 3,887 hectares of critical land rehabilitated in the upper Brantas watershed through 19 community tree planting events;
- A Forest Village Community Organization in Batu established; a tree nursery with a capacity of 455,100 tree seedlings
- 2,130 poor households now have household connections to the municipal water utility through a microcredit program;
- 100 families now have access to a communal septic system in Curungrejo, Kab Malang;
- 468 families from Gading and Wonokromo, Surabaya and 50 Curungrejo residents conducted trash management;
- 2,150 poor households are now composting and recycling in Surabaya and Malang Raya, instead of disposing of solid waste in waterways or open burning;
- About 4,300 residents and students in 19 schools in Malang and Surabaya have received training on the importance of washing hands with soap and the impact of hygiene practices on human health and the environment;
- The Malang Independent Journalist Alliance has disseminated information on the topics of health and environment to 4 million residents in Greater Malang.

For more information please contact :

Environmental Services Program East Java

Jl. Raung 17, Malang 65112
Phone. +62-341-336 196; 366 197
Fax. +62-341-325 928
www.esp.or.id