



Pro-poor Policy in Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Program in Gunungkidul Regency

Marita Ahdiyana¹, Argo Pambudi², Hardian Wahyu Widiyanto³, and Nainta Agustanta⁴

¹²³⁴ Department of Public Administration, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

marita ahdiyana@uny.ac.id

Abstract. The governance process in designing and implementing policies must underlie every aspect of the functioning of a state and its institutions. However, governance processes often fail to produce results, especially for poor communities. This research aims to comprehensively understand policies that pro-poor communities in the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Program (Pamsimas) in Gunungkidul Regency, especially in Wareng village. This research uses a qualitative descriptive research method. Data was obtained through in-depth interviews with informants determined purposively related to understanding and involvement in the program. Apart from that, data collection is carried out through observation and documentation. The research results show that the Pamsimnas Program in Gunungkidul is not yet a pro-poor policy because the program's target is not specifically targeting the poor. However, in its implementation, this program has been able to increase community access to the availability of clean water. Various stakeholders have also shown their role and participation in program implementation. However, there are still several obstacles, such as the absence of a management body at the village level and limited funds for program management. However, this program has helped the community access water services at affordable costs.

Keywords: Policy, Pro-poor Program, Community-based, Clean Water, Sanitation Supply, SDGs.

1 Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries that has agreed and is committed to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This commitment was realized through Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of the achievement of SDGs, which was revised into Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022. One of the 6 SDGs goals is clean water and adequate sanitation. Access to drinking water and essential services is a national priority because it is closely related to other development issues such as poverty, health, and human development. One indicator of poverty can be seen in meeting needs, namely the availability of access to clean water. Indonesia still faces the challenge of meeting basic clean water and sanitation needs to achieve the SDGs goal (Defi et al., 2022; Herawati et al., 2021).

In the National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024, the government focuses on increasing access to safe and sustainable sanitation and drinking water for the community. The policy direction in the drinking water sector is included in National Priority 5, namely strengthening infrastructure to support economic development and essential services and providing adequate and safe drinking water and sanitation. Based on 2021 Ministry of Health data, households with access to safe drinking water services only reached 11.8% in 2020. The achievement of access to safe drinking water in rural areas (15.1%) is higher than in urban areas (8.3%). In terms of regions or islands, Java-Bali is the region that has the second highest access to drinking water, namely 13.8% after Kalimantan (16.9%). Meanwhile, access to adequate sanitation increased from 80.29% in 2021 to 80.92% in 2022.

In line with these regulations, the government is intensifying the Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program (Pamsimnas), a national program to improve access and facilities to adequate water and sanitation for communities in rural and peri-urban areas using a community approach. Based on Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, drinking water and sanitation services have become mandatory for regional governments. The Pamsimas program has a role in providing essential services for both physical investment in the form of facilities and infrastructure and non-physical investment in the form of management technical support and capacity development. The Pamsimas I program, which was implemented from 2008 to 2012 and Pamsimas II from 2013 to 2016, has succeeded in increasing access to safe drinking water and improving clean and healthy living behaviour for 10.4 million people in more than 12,000 villages/kelurahan spread across 233 districts/City and in 32 provinces in Indonesia. Then, the III Pamsimas, from 2017 to 2020, targeted 15,000 new target villages and managed program sustainability in 27,000 Pamsimas participating villages throughout Indonesia.

According to the results of the National Socio-Economic Survey of the Central Statistics Agency in 2022, the population of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) who have access to proper drinking water is 96.2% with 13.66% safe drinking water and 16.78% access to piped drinking water. Meanwhile, the population that has access to adequate sanitation is 96.96%. This achievement resulted in DIY receiving appreciation from the National Development Planning Agency regarding its good performance in the development of the drinking water and sanitation sector. Gunungkidul Regency is one of the DIY districts most prone to drought. This is caused by the karst hills' structure, making it challenging to store groundwater. There are natural caves and flowing underground rivers. This condition causes the land to be dry, barren, and less fertile. This drought will affect family food security, and if left untreated, it will even increase poverty. The number of poor people in Gunungkidul in 2022 will reach 122.82, the second-highest poverty rate in DIY after Bantul Regency. Based on Gunungkidul Regent's Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Regional Action Plan for Drinking Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation for Gunungkidul Regency for 2019-2021, drinking water and sanitation are basic community needs that must be met to increase the level of community welfare.

Kanyagui and Viswanathan's (2022) study, which focuses on trends in water and sanitation services and reforms in India and Ghana, shows increasing access to water in both countries. However, this is not the case with sanitation, so they suggest developing water and sanitation policies for pro-poor communities, promoting affordable water and sanitation services, encouraging stakeholder collaboration, and increasing regional government budget allocations. Meanwhile, Queiroz et al. (2020) highlight two methodological strategies to address gaps in the analysis of access to water and sanitation services in Latin America and the Caribbean. Significant regional heterogeneity and increasing disparities in access to services demonstrate its potential to contribute to the assessment and monitoring of the SDGs.

Sidjabat and Gunawan's study (2020) regarding the evaluation of Pamsinas in Indonesia concluded that the program's implementation has positively impacted the target community. Influencing factors are community involvement, funding, and enforcement of sanctions. Nurbaiti and Bambang's (2018) research on forms of community participation and the factors that influence them reveals that its role is the critical factor for the success of the Pamsimnas program. Anggoro et al. (2023) added that cooperation between the government, the private sector and the community is needed to ensure clean water and sanitation availability and sustainable management. Meanwhile, Herawati et al. (2021) stated the need to formulate a Pamsimnas management strategy based on the environmental and socio-economic conditions of the community.

Placing government at the front and centre of the development agenda has proven essential for encouraging a more just and peaceful society and formulating pro-poor policies (Beegle, 2019). Not only in developing countries, the broader issue of defining and measuring affordability of the water and sanitation sector also remains a leading issue in policy in the United States (National Academy of Public Administration, 2017). In Tanzania, the implementation of rural water supply and sanitation programs shows policy incoherence, technical deficiencies, and political influence so that only a tiny portion of funds reaches underserved areas (de Palencia, 2011). Research on pro-poor policies in Indonesia has been carried out by Nugroho (2009). He stated the importance of informal and semi-formal microfinance institutions' capacity to reach poor communities through microfinance policies to develop an inclusive financial system. In India, pro-poor policies have successfully reduced maternal deaths and supply-side gaps in the Indian healthcare system (Bhatia et al., 2021). This research will focus on pro-poor policies in the Pamsimnas program in Gunungkidul Regency, as well as the involvement of various stakeholders in implementing the program.

2 Methods

This research is descriptive research using a qualitative approach. The qualitative research method is a research approach that begins with assumptions, theoretical interpretation, and study of the problem to be researched by an individual or group (Creswell, 2015). Qualitative research methods also describe various social phenomena

by creating a comprehensive and complex picture. They can be explained through the words of reports sourced from informants, arranged or made in detail, and taking place in a natural setting (Fadli, 2021). In conducting this research, researchers used the case study research method. The case study research approach was chosen because it covers a case that occurred in real life. Using a qualitative research design with a case study approach is helpful in understanding and interpreting pro-poor policies in the Pamsimas Program in Gunungkidul Regency, especially in Wareng Village.

In this research, the researcher is the leading research instrument. As a human instrument, the researcher determines the research focus, selects informants to collect data, collects data, assesses data quality, analyses data, interprets data, and draws conclusions from the findings (Sugiyono, 2020). Observation, interviews, and documentation were carried out in data collection. This was done using tools such as observation guidelines, interview guidelines, and documentation guidelines. Primary data was obtained from interviews and observations. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from relevant journals, books, reports, regulations, and articles. The purposive method was used to take informants in this research. Purposive or judgmental determination techniques are strategies in which certain people or events are chosen deliberately to provide important information that cannot be obtained from other choices (Maxwell, 2012). Information was obtained through in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders in the Pamsimas Program in Wareng Village, Gunungkidul Regency.

In this research, researchers tested the credibility of research data using source triangulation. This is done by checking data that has been obtained through several sources. Researchers analysed the data obtained to produce a conclusion, and then agreement (member check) was requested with three data sources (Sugiyono, 2020). Researchers will test the data by matching and comparing data obtained from respondents, namely parties involved in the program. Data obtained in the field was analyzed using the interactive method Miles & Huberman (2014). Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and occur continuously until completion through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. At the data reduction stage, the data obtained was processed and described in a discussion of pro-poor policies and the role of relevant stakeholders in the Pamsimas program in Gunungkidul Regency. This reduction is done to classify, sort and organize the reduced data to provide a clearer picture of the research results. Researchers select and simplify data originating from the field, such as from sources, observation results and documentation studies. The following process is presentation. The data in this research is presented through interviews, pictures, tables, and narrative sentences. The data presentation begins by explaining the research results from the reduced data. Then, the data is analyzed by comparing it with the theory discussed. Apart from that, researchers also compared data from the field and informants with previously determined theories. The final stage, namely conclusion drawing/verification, is the stage of interpreting research data that has been reduced and presented. The research results have been interpreted, and conclusions have been drawn. Inference or conclusion is used to detect phenomena in the field. Researchers conclude by focusing

on phenomena observed in the field. In this research, conclusions are drawn based on data that has been processed without ignoring phenomena occurring in the field.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Pro-poor Policy in Pamsimnas Program in Gunungkidul Regency

The Pamsimas program in Gunungkidul Regency is the third period of Pamsimas, which started in 2017. As of 2021, Pamsimas Gunungkidul Regency has targeted 70 villages, with details of 15 villages in 2017, 15 in 2018, 15 in 2019, 10 in 2020, and 15 in 2021 (Pamsimas, 2021). Meanwhile, the number of Family Cards (KK) that this program has served is 5,995 or the equivalent of 18,105 people. Based on the data in Table 1, access to clean water services has reached 82.21% or as many as 635,999 people. Then, 17.79% of people do not have clean water, or 136,984 people.

The supply of clean water in Gunungkidul Regency is fulfilled through Drinking Water Supply Systems (Pipe Networks): Local water companies as much as 24.1% covering 186,542 people; Community-based drinking water provision of 2.3% covering 18,105 people; Village Drinking Water Supply System as much as 8.7% covering 67,101 people. Meanwhile, through Drinking Water Supply Systems (Not Pipe Networks), Shallow Wells of 20.0% cover 154,887 people; Deep Wells of as much as 9.6% cover 73,877 people; Rainwater harvesting was 10.01% cover 77,685 people; spring catchment buildings as much as 7.5% covering 57,802 people with new notes on the 2K aspects, namely Quantity and Affordability. However, aspects of quality and continuity still need more serious attention.

Table 1. Achievement of Drinking Water Access in Gunungkidul Regency, 2021.

System	Number of Served Population (Persons)	(%) of Population
Drinking Water Supply Systems (Pipe Networks)	271.748	35,1
1. Local water company	186.542	24,1
2. Community-based drinking water provision	18.105	2,3
3. Village Drinking Water Supply System	67.101	8,7
Drinking Water Supply Systems (Not Pipe Networks)	364.251	47,11
1. Shallow Well	154.887	20,0
2. Deep Well	73.877	9,6
3. Rainwater harvesting	77.685	10,01
4. Spring Catcher Building	57.802	7,5

The Pamsimnas program was carried out in Wareng Village in 2017 according to the Pamsimas General Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Public Works. The designation of Wareng Village is based on these guidelines, which state that the area is difficult to access clean water and must have a continuous water source outside the reach of the

Regional Drinking Company (PDAM) network. As said by Mr. Agus, as the District Project Management Unit (DPMU) of the Pamsimas Program, besides having to be out of reach of the PDAM, they also must have a water source that can be exploited so there can be no business intervention from the PDAM.

The PDAM network cannot reach all areas in Gunungkidul Regency because it is profit-oriented, and the location of each region has a different topography. As stated by Bambang as the DPMU, the drinking water supply in Gunungkidul is carried out through PDAM, the raw water supply system for rural drinking water (Spamdes), and individuals, for example, building wells or buying water tanks. The Pamsimas program is expected to be able to reach areas that still have difficulty accessing clean water. There is no service from the PDAM in Wareng Village, Wonosari District, but it uses the Spamdes service, which is named Association of Water User Farmers (P3A). In addition, people who have wells also use healthy water for daily consumption and the rest buy tank water. Pamsimas in Wareng Village is a development of P3A, a Spamdes network with a water source in Soka Hamlet, Wunung Village. However, in practice, obstacles still cause the Pamsimas to fall into the yellow category or only partially function.

To realize the program's objectives, drinking water supply and sanitation facilities have been built in Wareng Village. Wareng Village received the Pamsimas Program twice, namely the Regular Pamsimas, implemented in 2017 and the Pamsimas Special Grant Program in 2020. The results of the Regular Pamsimas still showed problems where the distribution process was not evenly distributed throughout the Wareng Village area. This is because the water discharge is decreasing, especially when the dry season arrives. Therefore, Pamsimas Desa Wareng is included in the yellow category and again submits a Pamsimas Special Grant to overcome this problem in 2020 and begin to use it in 2021.

By 2021, the Pamsimas initiative had been adopted by residents of Dusun Singkar 1 and Singkar 2, with a total of 75 Household Connections (SR) or approximately 700 individuals (see Table 2). The head of the Pamsimas Program Working Group (KKP) has indicated that the results are still some distance from the previously set target of 240 SR. The primary reason for the inability of Pamsima 1 to provide access to the entire village of Wareng is the decline in water drainage, particularly during the rainy season. A community not affordable to the Pamsimas Program but with a medium to higher economic capacity may opt to install wells or purchase water tanks as an alternative solution. To address this issue, the addition of SR is continuously carried out under the evolving needs of the community, with consideration given to the prevailing economic context. The SR fee for a one-meter package and 20-meter pipe is IDR 750,000.00, with a water bill of IDR 2,500.00 per cubic meter and electricity costs of IDR 10,000.00 per month. The objective is to ensure financial accountability.

Financial management has been conducted transparently, particularly within the financial accounting domain of the Pamsimas program in Wareng Village. This is consistent with the assertion that the treasury is highly transparent and accessible to individuals seeking information about the program's financial operations. The financial

situation is anticipated to be readily discernible to the public, precluding adverse consequences. This reinforces Purwoliyanto's assertion that the public is granted open access to financial statements.

Table 2. Customers of the Wareng Village Pamsimas Program, 2022.

Name of Household Connections				
1. Tugino	16. Ariswan	31. Wagino	46. Giyan/ Topik	61. Ngatiran
2. Satimin	17. Danang	32. Jumirah	47. Kliwon	62. Kasiwan
3. Sugiyanto	18. Ngadimin	33. Mitrotiyo	48. Mulyadi	63. Abas
4. Nasgiyanto	19. Budianto	34. Sarwidi	49. Supan	64. Widiyo
5. Erik	20. Ngadiyo	35. Madiyo	50. Sriyadi	65. Paimin
6. Purnadi	21. Wadiyo	36. Margiyo	51. Marjito	66. Yanti
7. Rujiyanto	22. Tumijan	37. Waji	52. Ngatijah	67. Masjid Singkar
8. Sugeng C	23. Suparno	38. Maryoto	53. Kedi/Walinem	68. Suraji
9. Slamet R	24. Wani	39. SDN Singkar	54. Sujono	69. Widi
10. Musuda	25. Siran	40. Mijo	55. Sunaryo	70. Baldus Singkar 1
11. Timbul	26. Wage	41. Adi Sadiyu	56. Sunar/Paryati	71. Sunarto
12. Anton	27. Simin P	42. Aris	57. Agus Setiarjo	72. Wasidi
13. Waryono	28. Adi Rus	43. Sariman	58. Wawan	73. B. Puryanti
14. Suwardi	29. Ngatiran	44. Sumijem	59. Nyono	74. Yatono
15. Watiyo	30. Sularno	45. Marai	60. Purwoliyanto	75. Andi

Although it has increased public access to clean water, there are still some obstacles to implementing the Pamsimnas program. One of them is when the water is cloudy during the rainy season. This is because the flow is close to the river. In addition, geographical characteristics and soil conditions have the potential to make water sources come and go due to unpredictable natural factors. The main problem is how to secure the source, so it is not because of its management, network, or infrastructure. From the program targeting accuracy, the Pamsimas program is designed to increase community water and sanitation coverage with a target of 100% access to proper water and sanitation. The target recipients of the Pamsimas program are from all levels of society, both rich and poor. One of the principles of Pamsimnas is that it must side with the poor. Pro-poor policies can be defined as policies that aim to increase the assets and capabilities of poor communities (Curran & de Renzio, 2006). The main elements of pro-poor policies can be subsidy management, subsidy funding, subsidy targeting, or subsidy provision (Cook et al., 2020).

In the Pamsimnas program, subsidies are not targeted, causing people to be less able to bear the burden of network connection. Apart from that, many still prefer to access water through bucket wells or buy tank water, which is expensive due to its capacity. What can be done to make the poor the primary beneficiaries of poverty reduction policies is a critical issue that must receive attention for policymaking. There are two important things to achieve this. First, invest poverty alleviation resources in sectors

that are most helpful to people experiencing poverty, such as primary education, essential health services, clean water supply, and others. Second, low-income people should be identified to allocate program benefits exclusively. Thus, low-income people are targeted as the only beneficiaries of the program or policy. One possible definition of targeting poverty reduction policies is the selection of individuals or households that are considered poor from among the population. This is in line with the opinion of Bird and Busse (2006) that one of the challenges focused on and sequences of pro-poor policies is whether policies are only considered pro-poor if they directly benefit the poor or people who are not poor.

The lack of public awareness of the need to be involved in program management is also an obstacle to sustainability. Pamsimas is a program based on community empowerment, in which all elements of society, both men and women, are expected to be involved in management. However, as time goes by, many people are inactive in management. This is due to the limited funds available, which makes the system of providing incentives for Pamsimas board members unclear. In addition, the SR development targets that have not been achieved have resulted in minimal budget funds, so no budget/incentives have been given to the Pamsimas committee. In Wareng Village, there are only 2 administrators who receive incentives, including technical managers (meter recorders) and operational (builders turn on the water at the source). This makes the KKM and Satlak community members choose to find other jobs where they are breadwinners who bear the family's burden. Providing clear incentives is very important to provide work motivation to all members of the village pamsimas board. Without clear incentives, the community is reluctant to become administrators, so most administrators are taken from the village apparatus and RT/RW.

In the development literature, pro-poor generally refers to an understanding of pro-poor policies as 'those that directly target poor people, or that are more generally at reducing poverty'. There is also a consensus that a pro-poor policy process allows the poor to be directly involved in the policy process, which leads to pro-poor outcomes by its nature and structure. The definition used by the Civil Society Partnership is "the goal of pro-poor policies is to increase the assets and capabilities of the poor" (De Renzio, 2004). So that the direct involvement of the poor in program management will be able to increase their capacity. However, the problem of giving incentives causes obstacles to their participation.

3.2 Pamsimas Program Stakeholders in Gunungkidul Regency

Pamsimas management at the district level is supported by a Partnership Committee Team ("Tim Pakem") consisting of several elements, including the Gunungkidul district government, PDAM, academics, and representatives from water and sanitation associations. "Tim Pakem" is tasked with developing plans for the target sites and assisting in implementing activities to ensure the program's sustainability. "Tim Pakem" will monitor, coach, and mentor the program's implementation at least once every three months. The Pakem team will act as an extension of the Water Supply and Environmental Health Working Group (Pokja AMPL) and the selected Pamsimas

facilitator team to ensure program sustainability. Monitoring results will be grouped into three categories, including:

1. Green category: indicates that the program is working well.
2. Yellow category: indicates that the program is working partially.
3. The red category indicates that the program is not working.

Managing the Pamsimas program at the village level is the responsibility of the village government. This responsibility is seen in implementing the program policy and budget to improve access to drinking water and sanitation facilities. For the optimal implementation of the program by the "Tim Pamsimas Desa", it is necessary to form a program management structure consisting of the Swadaya Society Group (KKM) and the Program Implementation Unit (Satlak).

Table 3. Management of the Wareng Village Community-Based Drinking Water and Sanitation Provision Program.

No.	Name	Position
1.	Tugiyo	Chair of the Community Self-Help Group
2.	Supan	Head of Implementation Unit
3.	Purwoliyanto	Executive Unit Treasurer
4.	Wasito	Technical Implementation Unit (Operations)
5.	Ngadiyo	Technical Implementation Unit (meter logger)

Table 3 shows the management structure of Pamsimas Village Wareng, which consists of KKM and Satlak. The filling of positions or offices of KKM and Satlak is done through Lurah's appointment mechanism. The criteria of the appointed manager must be knowing about the program and being able to run it. Mr. Supan, as the head of Satlak, elected to communicate that managers are usually appointed, willing, able, and have sufficient knowledge. Training the managers of Pamsima, KKM, and Satlak involves elements of society. Over time, many of the people involved in the management of Pamsimas became inactive and resigned because of the unclear incentive. Each member of KKM and Satlak holds regular meetings every three months to maintain the quality of the communication and coordination process. These meetings discuss technical issues and each member's administrative reports.

Various training sessions are conducted to support the community's capacity building and improve the program's implementation and management. The training is expected to improve the community's performance in implementing and managing the program as set out in the Pamsimas Program Guidelines. The training was conducted twice, first at the Gunungkidul District Government Training Hall (BLK) and second in Wareng Village. The training process at the BLK was conducted based on the technical guidelines of the Pamsimas program.

"Tim Pakem" Pamsimas conducts the training by grouping the participants according to the appropriate assignment or task criteria. Types of training include field

engineering training, financial management, health promotion, and maintenance of Pamsimas program infrastructure. One of the program's beneficiaries, Mr. Maryoto, submitted that there was training on pipe connection techniques or metering methods.

The monitoring activities are conducted by “Tim Pakem” of the district, KKM, and Satlak Pamsimas Village of Wareng. Implementing the monitoring process entails examining public grievances about potential issues such as pipe leakage, water flow absence, and capacity depletion in the water tank. As a result of this process, monitoring is conducted without a scheduled timeframe due to the necessity of awaiting the submission of a complaint.

Furthermore, the Health Service is responsible for monitoring the quality of the water, ensuring that it remains healthy and free from contamination. The village of Wareng is situated near a river that can potentially be contaminated with *E. coli* bacteria. The frequency of monitoring is conducted quarterly, with site visits conducted to assess the quality of the water samples in a laboratory setting. Additionally, the laboratory fee for inspecting the water condition can be conducted independently for IDR 118,000.00 for a single inspection. The laboratory tests of the water conditions in the rainy season yielded favourable results and are worthy of consumption. However, further examination is necessary during the rainy season due to the impact of the river on the water, which has resulted in its turbidity and colouration. In response to the statement, the community took the initiative to participate in independent monitoring to ensure water quality.



Fig. 1. Infrastructure for Providing Drinking Water and Sanitation in Wareng Village

The drinking water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure built in Wareng Village (see Figure 1) require effective management and maintenance. So far, the involvement of management bodies in program implementation has contributed to the effective operation and maintenance of clean water facilities and infrastructure. However, there is no village-level management body in the field, especially the Drinking Water and Sanitation System Management Group in Wareng Village. This raises concerns about the long-term sustainability of the program.

3.3 Conclusion

Based on research results regarding pro-poor policies in community-based clean water and sanitation provision programs in Gunungkidul Regency, implementing the Pamsimas program is not yet an embodiment of pro-poor policies. This is because the program targets have not explicitly targeted beneficiaries at the poor community level. However, in its implementation, the Pamsimnas program has been able to increase people's access to the availability of clean water from the period of program implementation to the implementation of the following program. In addition, various stakeholders have also demonstrated their roles and participation in implementing the program. However, there are still several obstacles, such as the absence of a management body at the village level and limited funds for program management. However, the Pamsimas program can assist the community in accessing water services at an affordable cost. For further research on the Pamsimnas program, a more detailed description of program beneficiaries from the poor community is needed as one of the principles of pro-poor program implementation.

Acknowledgements. We thank the Faculty of Social Sciences, Law and Political Sciences, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, for providing grants through the 2023 Innovation Group Research.

References

1. Anggoro, D. D., Sumantri, I., Sari, Y. S., Sunoko, H. R., & Bicer, R. (2023). Sanitation and challenges in sustainable urban water management. *AIP Conference Proceedings*, 2667. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0112372>
2. Bird, K., and S. Busse. (2006). Pro-poor policy an overview. *Livelihoods for Equity desk (L4E) in SDC*. <https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Poverty-Wellbeing/addressingpovertyinpractice/Documents>
3. Beegle, K. (2019). *Fundamental 4: Politics and Pro-Poor Policies* https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1232-3_Fundamentals4
4. Bhatia M., Dwivedi L K., Banerjee K., Bansal A., Ranjan M., & Dixit P. (2021). Pro-poor policies and improvements in maternal health outcomes In India. *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 21(1) <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-021-03839-w>
5. Cook J., Fuente D., & Whittington D. (2020). Choosing among Pro-Poor Policy Options in the Delivery of Municipal Water Services. *Water Economics and Policy*, 6(3) <https://doi.org/10.1142/S2382624X19500139>
6. Cresswell, J. W. (2015). *Penelitian Kualitatif dan Desain Riset: Memilih Diantara Lima Pendekatan*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
7. Curran, Z., and de Renzio P. (2006). 'What do we mean by 'pro-poor policies' and 'pro-poor policy processes?'' London: ODI. <https://odi.org>
8. De Palencia, AJF., and Pérez-Foguet A. (2011). Implementing pro-poor policies in a decentralized context: The case of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program in Tanzania. *Sustainability Science*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-010-0121-1>

9. De Renzio, Paolo. (2004). Understanding Pro-poor Policy Processes. Overseas Development Institute (ODI). <https://odi.org/en/about/our-work/understanding-pro-poorpolicy-processes>
10. Defi, L. P., Kusumayanti, I., Fatimah, W. M., Sarli, P. W., & Soewondo, P. (2022). The Rise of Rainbow Village: Optimizing Aesthetical Program to Accelerate Sanitation Access. *International Journal of GEOMATE*, 22(90). <https://doi.org/10.21660/2022.90.7569>
11. Herawati, H., Kartini, Akbar, A. A., & Abdurrahman, T. (2021). Strategy for realizing regional rural water security on tropical peatland. *Water (Switzerland)*, 13(18). <https://doi.org/10.3390/w13182455>
12. Kanyagui, M. K., & Viswanathan, P. K. (2022). Water and sanitation services in India and Ghana: an assessment of implications for rural health and related SDGs. *Water Policy*, 24(6). <https://doi.org/10.2166/wp.2022.079>
13. Maxwell, J.A. (2012). *Qualitative Research Design an Interactive Approach*. Sage Publications, Inc., Thousand Oaks, CA.
14. Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook*, Edition 3. USA: Sage Publications. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi, UI-Press
15. Nugroho, A. E (2009). The Pro-Poor Policy of Microfinance in Indonesia. *Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business*, 11(3) <https://doi.org/10.22146/gamaijb.5523>
16. Nurbaiti, S. R., & Bambang, A. N. (2018). Literature Study on Community Participation in Community-Based Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programs. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 31. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/20183109033>
17. Sidjabat, F. M., & Gunawan, M. (2020). Evaluation of Community-based Sanitation Program Implementation in Central and East Java. *Al-Ard: Jurnal Teknik Lingkungan*, 5(2). <https://doi.org/10.29080/alard.v5i2.849>
18. Sugiyono. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
19. Queiroz, V. C., de Carvalho, R. C., & Heller, L. (2020). New approaches to monitor inequalities in access to water and sanitation: The SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean. *Water (Switzerland)*, 12(4). <https://doi.org/10.3390/W12040931>

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

