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Implementation of the Indonesia-Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT): Palembang City Sewerage Project 2023

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Abstract

This research examines the implementation of the Indonesia-Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT) through the Palembang City Sewerage Project 2023. Using the theoretical framework of Multi Stakeholder Initiatives and the concept of international cooperation, this research aims to analyze the effectiveness of collaboration between various stakeholders in the project. The research was conducted using a qualitative method involving document analysis. The implementation of this project also contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) point 6, which is to ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all. The results showed that this collaboration was successfully implemented, with the main indicators being the improvement of the quality of sanitation in Palembang, increasing the capacity of local institutions in managing infrastructure projects, and achieving sustainable development targets. This success was achieved through effective coordination between the governments of Indonesia and Australia, as well as support from the private sector and civil society. This study confirms the importance of international cooperation and multi-stakeholder engagement in realizing sustainable and impactful infrastructure projects.

Keywords: International Cooperation, KIAT, Sanitation, Sustainable Development Goals, Infrastructure.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji implementasi Kerjasama Kemitraan Indonesia-Australia untuk Infrastruktur (KIAT) melalui proyek Palembang City Sewerage Project tahun 2023. Menggunakan kerangka teori Multi Stakeholder Initiatives dan konsep kerjasama internasional, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas kolaborasi antar berbagai pemangku kepentingan dalam proyek tersebut. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif yang melibatkan analisis dokumen. Implementasi proyek ini juga berkontribusi pada pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) poin ke-6, yaitu memastikan akses terhadap air bersih dan sanitasi untuk semua. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kerjasama ini berhasil dilaksanakan, dengan indikator utama berupa peningkatan kualitas sanitasi di Palembang, peningkatan kapasitas institusi lokal dalam mengelola proyek infrastruktur, serta tercapainya target-target pembangunan berkelanjutan. Keberhasilan ini dicapai melalui koordinasi yang efektif antar pemerintah Indonesia dan Australia, serta dukungan dari sektor swasta dan masyarakat sipil. Studi ini menegaskan pentingnya kerjasama internasional dan keterlibatan multi-stakeholder dalam mewujudkan proyek infrastruktur yang berkelanjutan dan berdampak luas.

Kata Kunci: Kerjasama Internasional, KIAT, Sanitasi, Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Infrastruktur.

1. Introduction

Globalization has changed the way we view international realities. This not only creates perceptions that blur jurisdictional boundaries, but also encourages non-state actors to actively participate in political, economic, and socio-cultural activities around the world. In today's modern life, economic and social aspects always go hand in hand in a cause-and-effect relationship. Unfortunately, many people do not pay attention to environmental aspects in their lives, so that urban natural ecosystems are increasingly depleted and replaced by facilities and infrastructure to support human life in the name of development. The result of development that ignores the carrying capacity of the environment is the emergence of an increasing environmental crisis. Environmental issues have become an important part of the study of international relations. The end of the Cold War in 1991 raised the focus of environmental subjects in the study of international relations. One of the current environmental problems is the problem of water and sanitation.

Sanitation is a very important issue for developed and developing countries in this era. This sanitation problem is not only related to the environment, but also closely related to public health conditions that have received special attention from international activists. Indonesia is one of the middle-income countries in 2022, which means that Indonesia has achieved the Sustainable Development Goals. On the other hand, Indonesia is a country with uneven economic growth and infrastructure development. and the lack of productive employment opportunities increases competitiveness to attract investment and encourage development. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure coupled with uneven growth mean that Indonesia needs investment to build infrastructure to support the economy.

As a developing country, Indonesia has successfully carried out its task for the development of more decent sanitation in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) program in 2015, by building sanitation facilities for individuals and communities in several locations. During President Jokowi's leadership, one of the main targets was to accelerate the country's economic growth and equitable distribution of infrastructure development in various regions. In its first period, one of the projects carried out was infrastructure development in collaboration with Australia. Finally, Australia took the initiative to form a partnership called Indonesia Australia Partnership for Infrastructure, or Partnership Indonesia Australia for Infrastructure (KIAT). This partnership aims to improve the quality and efficiency of infrastructure in Indonesia, through various collaborative projects involving both countries. The KIAT is expected to help Indonesia in overcoming various infrastructure challenges, such as transportation, energy, clean water, and sanitation. The partnership also focuses on building the capacity of local institutions and stakeholders in planning, financing and managing sustainable infrastructure projects.

One of the KIAT projects located in Palembang City is the Palembang City Waste Sewer

Project (PCSP). The Palembang Urban Drainage Project is one of the construction projects of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in Palembang City, which is the capital of South Sumatra and has a population of 8,657,008 people in 2022. The high level of population of Palembang City indirectly causes competition in the world of work which in the end cannot absorb all existing human resources. This causes an increase in poverty rates and has a negative impact on the environmental and social life of the community. Poverty often makes humans more focused on meeting their basic needs and ignoring environmental aspects. One of the impacts is sanitation problems. When resources are limited and survival is a top priority, attention to sanitation and environmental hygiene becomes diminished. This not only endangers public health, but also worsens environmental conditions in general.

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2022, the sanitation status of Palembang City is still very low, namely 78.62% of the total population of 8,657,008 people, which means that the population of Palembang City as many as 1,850,868 people do not have access to adequate sanitation. The lack of access to proper sanitation in Palembang City also raises many other problems, one of which is the outbreak of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in children under 5 years old. The purpose of this study is to examine the stages of grant allocation and the implementation of the construction of the Palembang City Waste Management System (PCSP), as well as identify the obstacles faced during the project development process. This grant assistance comes from the Australia Government through the Indonesia-Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT) program.

The focus of this research includes an in-depth analysis of how the aid is distributed, how the project is planned and implemented, and what challenges arise during its implementation. This study will also evaluate the effectiveness of cooperation between the two countries in overcoming the obstacles faced, as well as the impact of this project on the environment and society in the city of Palembang. Through a comprehensive understanding of the implementation dynamics and existing obstacles, it is hoped that solutions can be found to improve the efficiency and success of similar projects in the future. Based on the background of the research, the researcher tries to answer the formulation of the problem, namely How to Implement Cooperation from Indonesia and Australia in the PCSP Program in Palembang 2023?

2. Theoretical Framework

This study uses a qualitative method with central study techniques in collecting data from relevant sources. This research uses Multi-stakeholder Initiative Theory Interests (Multi Stakeholder Initiatives) developed by Fowler and Biekart. The theory emphasizes on voluntary collaborative systems between various stakeholders to address complex social problems through a collective action methodology. In the context of this research, the Multi-Stakeholder Initiative Theory is very relevant because cooperation between various parties including the government,

international organizations, local communities, and the private sector is needed to achieve the target of proper water and sanitation management in the city of Palembang. This collaboration involves various stages ranging from planning, implementation, to project evaluation, where each stakeholder brings a unique perspective and expertise. Through this approach, it is hoped that more comprehensive and sustainable solutions can be produced to overcome challenges in the development of sanitation infrastructure.

This theory also helps in understanding the dynamics of interaction and coordination between stakeholders, as well as identifying factors that can hinder or support effective cooperation. Thus, this study not only evaluates the implementation of the Palembang City Waste Disposal System (PCSP) Project but also provides insight into how multi-stakeholder cooperation can be optimized to achieve better results in future development projects. In its analysis, this study will explore how the principles of the Multi-Stakeholder Initiative Theory are applied in cooperation between the Government of Indonesia, the Government of Australia, and other local partners. The main focus is on collaborative efforts to achieve the sustainable development goals in the water management and sanitation sector in Palembang, as well as how existing challenges can be overcome through close cooperation and effective coordination. International Cooperation International cooperation is an independent policy process of countries solving problems collectively through negotiation and cooperation.

In an increasingly complex and interrelated global context, the concept of international cooperation is becoming increasingly important to overcome challenges that cross national boundaries. For example, issues such as climate change, global security, and International trade requires a joint approach involving various countries and international actors. Countries can no longer rely on unilateral efforts to resolve these issues, but must instead develop collaborative strategies based on dialogue, mutual understanding, and common interests. Thus, international cooperation not only strengthens relations between countries but also enhances collective ability to face complex global challenges.

3. Literature Review

3.1 PCSP Program in Palembang (2023)

The Palembang City Sewerage Project is a collaborative project between Indonesia and Australia in the development of safer sanitation infrastructure. Referring to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2014, this program is a Mainstreaming Water and Sanitation Grant program funded by the Australia government and then implemented by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia (PUPR). As part of this partnership, Australia is channelling grant funds through KIAT, which is directly overseen by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT). This allocation of aid funds is an official grant from the Australia Government to support the development of developing countries. The main goal of PCSP is to

create and implement a decentralized sanitation service delivery model. This project focuses on the development of a sustainable urban waste management system that is actually owned, managed and maintained by the Palembang City Government. With this WWTP, it is hoped that it can improve the quality of the urban environment and maintain public health through better and more efficient waste management.

The Palembang City Waste Sewerage Project (PCSP) is an initiative to build a city-scale waste treatment plant (WWTP) in the city of Palembang. The project is financed by grants from the governments of Australia and Indonesia with a total value of 109 million Australia dollars. The Government of Indonesia provided AUD 64 million, while the foreign aid of the Australian government provided AUD 45 million. Palembang is the only city that receives support from DFAT through the PCSP program. The project will build a 220-kilometer sewer network in the city center on an area of 665 hectares. The project area is divided into five zones and serves 21,700 businesses and households, benefiting around 100,000 people, or 5% of the population of Palembang City.

The construction of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is expected to have a significant impact on the environment in Palembang City, especially in reducing waste. This project aims to ensure that the rivers in Palembang are free from human waste and other wastes that can pollute the water and ecosystem. With the existence of WWTP, waste will be processed first before finally being released into the river in conditions free of impurities, so that the incoming water does not damage nature. Effective waste management is essential for maintaining water quality and the health of river ecosystems, which are the source of life for many organisms. In addition, the project will also help reduce the risk of diseases due to polluted water, which will directly improve public health.

The project also has an educational aspect for the community, raising awareness about the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness and responsible waste management. Funded by the government of Indonesia and supported by grants from the Australian government, the project reflects strong international cooperation in efforts to improve the quality of the environment and health in Palembang. In the long term, the success of this WWTP project is expected to be a model for other cities in Indonesia in urban waste management. Thus, this project is not only beneficial to the City of Palembang, but also provides a broader positive contribution to sustainable development throughout Indonesia.

3.2 Target PCSP deep Sanitation Development in Palembang

In the construction of the Palembang City Waste Disposal System Project, there are three main targets that will be realized to ensure effective and efficient sanitation operations. The first is the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which is in charge of treating domestic and industrial waste before it is released back into the environment. This WWTP is designed with advanced

technology to ensure that the waste produced is safe and meets environmental standards before being discharged into water bodies. The second component is the pumping station, which serves to move waste from various collection points to the treatment plant. These pumping stations are very important because they help to overcome differences in height and distance that may hinder the flow of waste naturally. With pumping stations in place, the sewer system can operate more efficiently, reducing the risk of waste buildup that can lead to pollution.

The third component is the sewage disposal system into the Musi River which uses a gravity system. The system utilizes the force of gravity to drain treated waste into the river, ensuring a consistent flow and minimal energy use. The sewers are designed in such a way as to reduce the risk of leakage and contamination, as well as to ensure that the discharged waste is already in a condition that is not harmful to the river ecosystem. Overall, these three components work synergistically to create a sustainable and environmentally friendly waste management system. The construction of these WWTP, pumping stations, and gravity disposal systems will not only improve the quality of the environment in Palembang City but also provide a model that can be adopted by other cities in their efforts to overcome waste management challenges. With financial support from the Indonesia government and grant assistance from the Australia government, PCSP is expected to become a pilot project in the development of effective and efficient sanitation infrastructure.

3.3 Implementation of Indonesia and Australia Cooperation in the PCSP Program

The Piusat Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD-T) was successfully built in Sei Selayur, Kalidoni District, on an area of 5.9 hectares, which includes a domestic wastewater treatment plant (IPALD). This project involves the construction of the main pipeline and reticulation network, funded by the state budget, and implemented by contractor PT Adhi Karya with a total project value of Rp236 billion. This construction has been completed and can be used in December 2023, providing a significant positive impact on the local community. One of its main achievements is the creation of between 8,000 to 21,000 clean water connections serving around 100 thousand people in the Sei Selayur area.

The success of this project is not only limited to the provision of adequate infrastructure, but also has a significant impact on improving the quality of sanitation in the city of Palembang as a whole. The increase in the percentage of sanitation feasibility in the city, from 78.62% in 2022 to 80.54% in 2023, confirms that the SPALD-T project has made a real contribution to improving environmental conditions and public health. With an efficient IPALD and an integrated pipeline network, wastewater management in Sei Selayur has become better, supporting a decent and sustainable sanitation program in Palembang City. In addition, the project also plays an important role in educating the public about the importance of good wastewater management and its impact on health and the environment. The active involvement of the community in this project shows

that public awareness and participation are key to the success of initiatives such as SPALD-T. It is hoped that this success can serve as a model for similar projects in other regions, proving that good collaboration between the government, contractors, and the community can result in effective infrastructure solutions and have a wide positive impact.

The SPALD-T project also emphasizes the importance of using advanced technology in wastewater management, which can be applied more widely to face sanitation challenges in various cities in Indonesia. The sustainability of this project will continue to be monitored to ensure that the benefits that have been felt by the people of Sei Selayur can continue and develop. Thus, SPALD-T is not only a symbol of infrastructure progress, but also a successful example of synergy between various stakeholders in achieving common goals for a cleaner and healthier environment.

3.4 Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of the PCSP Program

The factors supporting the success of the Palembang City Sewerage Project (PCSP) include several crucial aspects in its implementation. First, the involvement of government agencies is the main foundation in supporting this project. PCSP received full support from the Ministry of PUPR, South Sumatra Provincial Government, and the Palembang City Government. Good coordination between the Palembang City Government and provincial government agencies is the key to the supervision and implementation of this project. In addition, the existence of loan support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) also ensures the availability of sufficient funds to large-scale waste management infrastructure development. Second, technology involvement is an important factor in the success of PCSP. The project adopts effective and efficient wastewater management technologies, such as Anaerobic Baffled Reactor (ABR), Biological Trickling Filter (BTF), and Nitrifying Trickling Filter (NTF). Cooperation with experienced contractors such as PT Adhi Karya also supports the implementation of the project well.

Third, clear and effective policy involvement provides a strong legal foundation for PCSP. Policies that bind Local Governments to transfer grants and meet the requirements for their use are important aspects in maintaining transparency and accountability in the use of funds. Effective supervision by LPMU (Local Project Management Unit) and LPIU (Local Project Implementation Unit) also ensures that the resources needed by the city government are adequately available. Overall, good integration between government agency engagement, adoption of the latest technology, and strong policy support is key to PCSP's success. This project is not only an important milestone in waste management in the city of Palembang, but also an example of how good collaboration between various parties can create a significant positive impact on the community and the environment. Inhibiting factors faced in the implementation of Palembang City Sewerage Project (PCSP) points out some significant challenges that need to be addressed. First, the limitation of human resources is the main problem that affects the project's ability to manage wastewater. A lack of trained and experienced workforce can hinder the operational

efficiency and maintenance of complex WWTP systems. Second, limited infrastructure such as inadequate pipelines and limited wastewater treatment plants, are also the main barriers. Inadequate infrastructure can interfere with waste flow and treatment quality, affecting the project's ability to achieve the desired standards. In addition, the limitation of wastewater quality that does not meet standards is also a serious problem. This can affect the project's ability to manage wastewater effectively and ensure that the waste discharged back into the environment is in a safe and non-polluting condition. The limitation of communication between the parties involved is also a significant obstacle.

Ineffective communication can hinder coordination between contractors, local governments, and local communities, which is essential for successOperational and long-term maintenance of the built infrastructure. Finally, unclear or ineffective policy limitations can also affect the project's ability to manage wastewater properly. Inconsistent policy changes from local governments can lead to uncertainty in project planning and execution. Overall, addressing these inhibiting factors is a critical step in ensuring the success and sustainability of the Palembang City Sewerage Project (PCSP). Strong collaborative efforts are needed between all relevant parties to overcome these challenges and ensure that this project can provide maximum benefits to the community and the environment in the city of Palembang.

3.5 Stakeholder Strategy

Australia and Indonesia have signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) aimed at improving the planning, programming and preparation process of projects related to water resources management and sanitation. This cooperation reflects the commitment of the two countries to strengthen cooperation in the field of sanitation infrastructure to improve the quality of life of the community. This memorandum of understanding is the foundation for various joint initiatives between Australia and Indonesia in addressing sanitation challenges in Indonesia, especially in big cities such as Palembang. With this MoU, the two countries are committed to providing technical and financial support and sharing knowledge and experience to improve people's access to proper and clean sanitation.

On 23-24 June 2022, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, DFAT (Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), and the Indonesia-Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT) conducted an evaluation field visit to the Palembang City Waste Channel Program (PCSP). This evaluation is carried out to evaluate the progress of the project and identify challenges that need to be overcome in the implementation of this project. The evaluation activity also aims to ensure that the PCSP runs in accordance with the plan that has been set, as well as to provide recommendations for the improvements needed. The KIAT framework, as emphasized in the MoU, has a clear objective in improving the Global Economic Infrastructure (IEG) through the Australia Indonesia Infrastructure for sanitation (SAIIG) program and the Municipal Sewerage for

sanitation project. The main focus of this framework is the development of sustainable and inclusive sanitation infrastructure, which not only improves people's access to adequate sanitation services, but also supports local economic growth and environmental protection. Through SAIIG and the City Sewerage project, KIAT seeks to ensure that the development of sanitation infrastructure is carried out taking into account various important aspects, including resource use efficiency, climate change resilience, and long-term sustainability.

The infrastructure built is expected to be able to accommodate the growing population and reduce the burden of environmental pollution caused by domestic waste. In addition, the framework also emphasizes the importance of collaboration between various stakeholders, both at the local and international levels. Close cooperation between the government of Indonesia, the government of Australia, and international institutions such as ADB ensures that the projects implemented receive adequate financial, technical, and operational support. Thus, this initiative not only results in direct benefits in the form of better access to sanitation, but also creates new economic opportunities through job creation and upskilling of the local workforce. On the other hand, these projects also contribute to the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), in particular the sixth goal which focuses on providing clean water and sanitation for all. With adequate infrastructure, it is hoped that there will be an improvement in the quality of life of the community, a reduction in the number of diseases related to poor sanitation, and the preservation of local ecosystems.

Overall, the KIAT framework is a comprehensive and visionary initiative, which seeks to integrate infrastructure development with environmental protection and improvement efforts community welfare. This makes it a model that other countries can emulate in their efforts to achieve sustainable and inclusive development. Collaboration between the governments of Indonesia and Australia in projects such as the PCSP in Palembang is expected to provide effective solutions to address complex sanitation challenges. With the use of the latest technology and best management practices, PCSP is an example of how international collaboration can produce a significant positive impact on local communities and the environment. In addition, this MoU also encourages the formation of clear and effective policies in the management of water resources and sanitation in Indonesia. With coordination between the central and local governments, as well as support from the private sector and international institutions such as ADB, the implementation of sanitation infrastructure projects can run more efficiently and well-planned.

The Australia Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) has been instrumental in various sanitation initiatives and programs in Indonesia, including through support for the Palembang City Sewerage Program (PCSP). Palembang was selected as the only city to receive a grant from DFAT through PCSP, which aims to build the largest wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in Indonesia, which is expected to start operating in 2023. The PCSP itself is the result of a collaboration between the governments of Australia and Indonesia, where the Australian government provided a grant of AUD 33 million to support the development of the necessary

sanitation infrastructure. This program not only aims to build WWTP, but also to expand the wastewater sewer network covering an area of 665 hectares in the center of Palembang city. As such, PCSP is expected to provide better sanitation services to approximately 100,000 residents, covering both households and commercial properties. The strategies of stakeholders in the implementation of PCSP involve various parties, ranging from the central government of Indonesia, the local government of Palembang City, to local and international contractors.

Indonesia's Department of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) is actively involved in coordinating and supervising the project, while the city government plays an important role in providing land and other supporting infrastructure. In addition, DFAT works closely with the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and the Indonesia-Australia Partnership for Infrastructure (KIAT) in monitoring and evaluating the progress of the project. This evaluation is important to ensure that the project is running according to the set schedule and budget, as well as to identify and address any challenges that may arise during implementation. More broadly, the strategy also includes the adoption of the latest technologies in wastewater management, such as the use of Anaerobic Baffled Reactor (ABR) and Biological Trickling Filter (BTF), which are part of efforts to ensure the efficient and sustainable operation of WWTP. Thus, PCSP is not only the largest sanitation infrastructure project in Indonesia, but also an example of successful international collaboration in addressing complex urban sanitation problems. Overall, the strategy and collaboration between Australia and Indonesia in the PCSP demonstrates a strong commitment to improving the sanitation infrastructure needed to support urban growth and people's quality of life. With continued support and coordination, it is hoped that PCSP will have a significant impact in improving sanitation and the environment in Palembang, as well as provide valuable lessons for similar projects in the future.

3.6 Indonesia-Australia Collaboration and International Actors in the PCSP Program

The collaboration between Indonesia, Australia, and international actors such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the Palembang City Sewerage Program (PCSP) is a concrete example of a joint effort to address complex sanitation challenges in Indonesia's major cities. ADB, as an international financial institution, plays a critical role in providing funding, supporting investment, and providing technical assistance to its developing member countries. Since its inception, ADB has been involved in various projects and programs in Indonesia aimed at developing infrastructure, improving human resources, and improving economic governance. ADB's contribution to the water and sanitation sector, including its financial and technical support for projects such as the PCSP, has had a significant impact on improving people's access to decent and safe sanitation.

According to data released by ADB in 2023, the total financial assistance that has been provided for water programs and sanitation infrastructure development has reached 2.37 billion USD. This figure reflects ADB's commitment to supporting the development of sustainable

sanitation infrastructure in Indonesia, particularly in projects such as the PCSP in Palembang. Cooperation between ADB, Australia, and Indonesia in the PCSP includes not only the provision of funds, but also the transfer of the latest technologies and knowledge in wastewater management. Advanced technologies such as the Anaerobic Baffled Reactor (ABR) and Biological Trickling Filter (BTF) adopted in this project demonstrate a commitment to ensuring the efficiency and sustainability of WWTP operations in Palembang. In addition, ADB also plays a role in facilitating coordination between various stakeholders, including the central government of Indonesia, the local government of Palembang, and local contractors.

Monitoring and evaluation carried out periodically by ADB together with the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas and DFAT aims to ensure that the PCSP runs in accordance with the schedule and budget that has been set, and to identify solutions to challenges that may arise during project implementation. Overall, this collaboration is an example of how international cooperation can provide concrete solutions to sanitation infrastructure problems in developing countries. With financial and technical support from ADB, as well as commitments from Australia and Indonesia, it is hoped that PCSP will not only succeed in providing better sanitation services for the people of Palembang.

4. Conclusion

The sanitation and clean water development project in the city of Palembang, especially in the village of Sei Selayur, shows its success in building a centralized household waste treatment system (SPALD-T) to improve sanitation in the region. This project does not only involve the development of physical infrastructure such as waste treatment plants, but also involves intensive coordination between various stakeholders. One of the proposed recommendations is to establish closer cooperation with the Australia Department of Water, Public Works and Housing Partnerships (KPUPR), Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This collaboration is based on the theoretical principles of Multi Stakeholder Initiatives (MSI) which emphasizes the importance of collaboration between parties in solving complex social problems through collective action. In this context, international cooperation between Indonesia and Australia is key to strengthening coordination between stakeholders to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to clean water and adequate sanitation.

MSI's Principles believe that the solution best social problems such as sanitation can be achieved through active and sustainable participation from the government, the private sector, academic institutions and civil society. International cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in the PCSP focuses not only on the development of physical infrastructure, but also on the exchange of information, technology and best practices in the field of water treatment. For example, the introduction of technologies such as Anaerobic Buffled Reactor (ABR) and

Biological Trickling Filter (BTF) in SPALD-T is a strategic step to improve the efficiency and sustainability of the water treatment system in Palembang. Sustainable. Through MSI's approach and strong international cooperation, this project is expected to have a positive impact on improving the quality of life of Palembang residents and achieving sustainability goals around the world.

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