### **ICWRMIP SUB COMPONENT 2.3**

INTEGRATED CITARUM WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & INVESTMENT PROGRAM





#### drh. Wilfried H Purba, MM, MKes

Directorate of Environment Health Directorate General of Disease Control and Environment Health Ministry of Health Indonesia

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank, or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's contents, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.

### Support for Community and CSO Driven Initiatives for Improved Water Supply and Sanitation

# OUTLINE

- Indonesia river at glance
- Integrated Citarum Water Resources
   Management Investment Program
- Program objectives activities
- Community-Based Total Sanitation
- Lessons Learned

### **INDONESIA RIVER AT GLANCE**

- Indonesia has at least 5,590 river and 65,017 tributaries
- Total length of the river almost 94,573 km with a broad river basin reached 1,512.466 km<sup>2</sup>
- Ten major rivers in Indonesia (Ciliwung, Cisadane, Citanduy, Bengawan Solo, Progo, Kampar, Batanghari, Musi, Barito, Mamasa/Saddang River)
- Three rivers considered as national strategic river (*Citarum, Siak and Brantas River*)





### **INDONESIA RIVER CONDITION**

- Nearly 70% of the rivers in Indonesia are polluted (ISSDP, 2008)
- Factors contributing to river's condition deteriorating :
  - Changes in land use
  - ✓ Population growth
  - Lack of public awareness of river basin conservation
  - Pollution caused by erosion of critical land, industrial waste, household waste





### **CITARUM AT GLANCE**

The biggest and the longest river in West Java Province

Catchment Area: 6.614 Km<sup>2</sup>

Population along the river 10 million (50% Urban)

Total population in the basin: **15,303,758** (50% Urban) (Data BPS 2009)

Supplies water for 80% of Jakarta citizens (16 m<sup>3</sup>/s)

Irrigation area: **300.000** Ha Electricity output: **1.400 Mwatt** 

#### Citarum covers : 9 districts

(1)Kab. Bandung,(2)Kab.Bandung Barat, (3)Kab.Cianjur
(4)Kab.Purwakarta, (5)Kab.Karawang, (6) Kab.Bekasi,
(7)Kab.Subang , (8)Kab.Indramayu, and
(9) Kab.Sumedang

#### and 3 cities:

(1)Kota Bekasi, (2)Kota Bandung, and (3)Kota Cimahi



### **CITARUM - ICWRMIP**

PIU	Subcomponent	
1. PIU-Bappenas Directorate of irrigation, Deputy of Facility and Infrastructure	1.1	Roadmap Management
	8.2	Independent Monitoring and Evaluation
2. PIU-Ministry of Public Works/ Balai Besar Wilayah Sungai Citarum (BBWSC)	2.1	Rehabilitation of West Tarum Canal
	2.6	DED for Upgrading of Bandung Water Sources
	8.1	Program Management
<b>4. PIU-Ministry of Agriculture,</b> Directorate General of Land and Water Management, Subdit of Land Optimization	2.2	Improved Land and Water Management
<b>5. PIU-Ministry of Health</b> Directorate General of Disease Control and Environment Health, Directorate of Environment Health	2.3	Support for Community & CSO Driven Initiatives for Improved Water Supply and Sanitation
<b>6. PIU-Ministry of Environment</b> Deputy of Water Resources Conservation & Environment Control, Asdep. Land and River Damage Control	4.1	Development & Implementation of a Basin River Quality Improvement Strategy and Action Plans
7. PIU-Ministry of Forestry Directorate General of Forest Protection & Natural Conservation, Directorate of Area Conservation	4.2	Watershed Management and Biodiversity Conservation

### **CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES**

### CHALLENGES

- Coordination among sectors (inter-and-intra sectors)
- Improving physical condition
- Become priority national program

### **OPPORTUNITIES**

- Integrated approach
- Multi-stakeholders
- Community participation and empowerment







# **ICWRMIP SC 2.3**

Support for Community and CSO Driven Initiatives for Improved Water Supply and Sanitation



## SANITATION









 In 2006, Indonesia has lost IDR 58 Triliun (2.3% from GDP Indonesia) due to water and sanitation problem related.

Air Bersih Buruk, Kompas 22 Januari 2010 Studi The Water and Sanitasi Programe (WSP) dan Bappenas, 2008

Photo by: Adhi Wicaksono, Veronica Wijaya/Doc Cita-Citarum

# **PROGRAM OBJECTIVES**







#### OBJECTIVE

To improve public health, reduce waterborne disease in communities around Citarum watershed and along WTC, through the improvement of drinking water, sanitation and hygienic behavior.

#### APPROACH

Community-Based Total Sanitation (CBTS) according to the processes developed in the ongoing projects (PAMSIMAS, WSLIC-2, CWSHP and SANIMAS), cooperating with NGOs.

# ACTIVITIES





#### **MAIN ACTIVITIES**

- 1. Community Empowerment.
- 2. Improvement of hygiene and sanitation behaviors.
- 3. The improvement of the access to water and sanitation.
- 4. Management of institution in supporting the activities.

#### INDICATOR AND PROGRAM IMPACT

- 1. The improvement of hygiene behavior and public sanitation around Citarum river basin and WTC.
- 2. The improvement of the access to water and sanitation in ICWRMIP area.
- 3. Decrease of the disease caused by water and sanitation.

# ACTIVITIES



#### ACHIEVEMENT STRATEGY

- 1. Advocacy and socialization.
- Capacity building of functionaries and communities
- 3. Triggers in the village.
- 4. The improvement to the water and sanitation access.
- The strengthening of supporting institution in district/city, sub district and village.

### **PROJECT LOCATION**



#### TARGET

The communities around Citarum watershed and West Tarum Canal Program location: Kota Bekasi, Kabupaten Bekasi and Kabupaten Karawang (three districts in the West Java Province)

# 65,880 beneficiaries

**15** villages

**3** districts

### **Community-Based Total Sanitation**

- CBTS is the approach to change the hygiene and sanitation behaviors through community empowerment with the triggers method (Community Led Total Sanitation).
- Had been achieved
   4.893 STBM villages
   up to 2011



# **COMMUNITY-BASED TOTAL SANITATION**



- 2. The improvement of the access to sustainable sanitation
- 3. Sustainable community-based management
- 4. Institutional support to the community (enabling environment)

# **LESSONS LEARNED**

If people :

✓ Do not feel sanitation is important (people do not need sanitation facilities)

✓ Do not feel as part of planning and development process since beginning

 $\checkmark$  Are not well-trained

✓ Are not willing to contribute for investment (operation & maintenance), then

DEVELOPMENT OF DRINKING, CLEAN WATERS AND SANITATION SHALL BE USELESS, THEN WE NEED :



- To improve awareness importance of drinking & clean water and sanitation that shall bring up the need and demand
- Communities involvement in the entire phases of development shall maintain the sustainability of facilities
- Training to the communities shall allow them to be able to manage the facilities properly

## EXPECTED OUTPUT



By end of year 2012, sanitation and clean water in 15 villages In along the West Tarum Canal will be improved.





"The Government and Community Working Together for Clean, Healthy, and Productive Catchment and Rivers, Bringing Sustainable Benefite to All People of Citarum River Basin"

# THANK YOU Maraming Salamat