



3rd Asian Sanitation Dialogue
**making sanitation
a sustainable business**

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Indonesia: Rising to the Challenge on Sanitation for Sustainable Human Settlements

Dwityo A. Soeranto

Deputy Director for Foreign Cooperation
Directorate General for Human Settlements
Ministry of Public Works, Republic of Indonesia



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Country at a glance

Population: **247 million**

Urban population: **54%**

GDP per capita: **USD 3,720**

Population growth: **1.17%**

HDI Rank: **107 of 177**

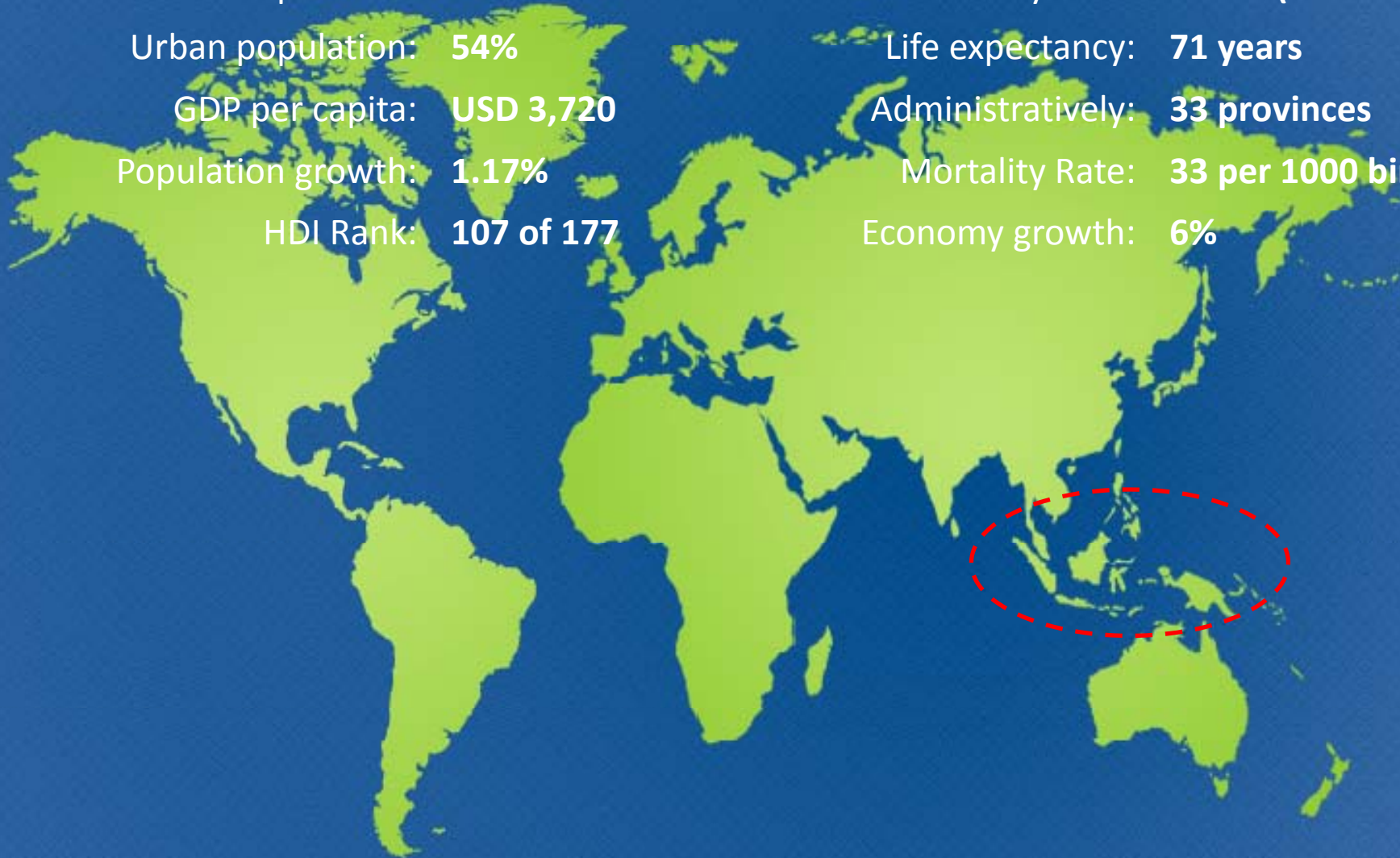
Poverty Rate: **13.6% (32.5 million)**

Life expectancy: **71 years**

Administratively: **33 provinces**

Mortality Rate: **33 per 1000 births**

Economy growth: **6%**



The barriers to sanitation (2013)

There have been many healthy latrines built, but there are still many that do not fit any standard; the service level is 59%



80% of Final Disposal Site is open dumping.

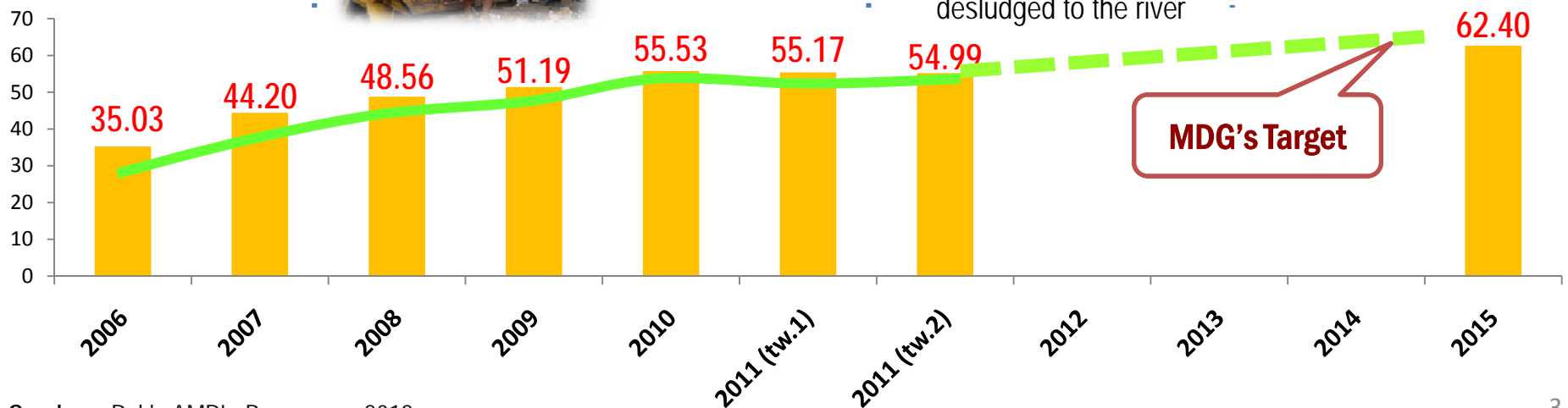


Low awareness on the importance of sanitation. Low local government budget for sanitation.



Only 11 cities operate sewerage system facilities to serve 1.36% population. A lot of practice fecal sludge desludged to the river

There have been many awareness to defecate in latrines, but there are still 42 million people of opened defecation.

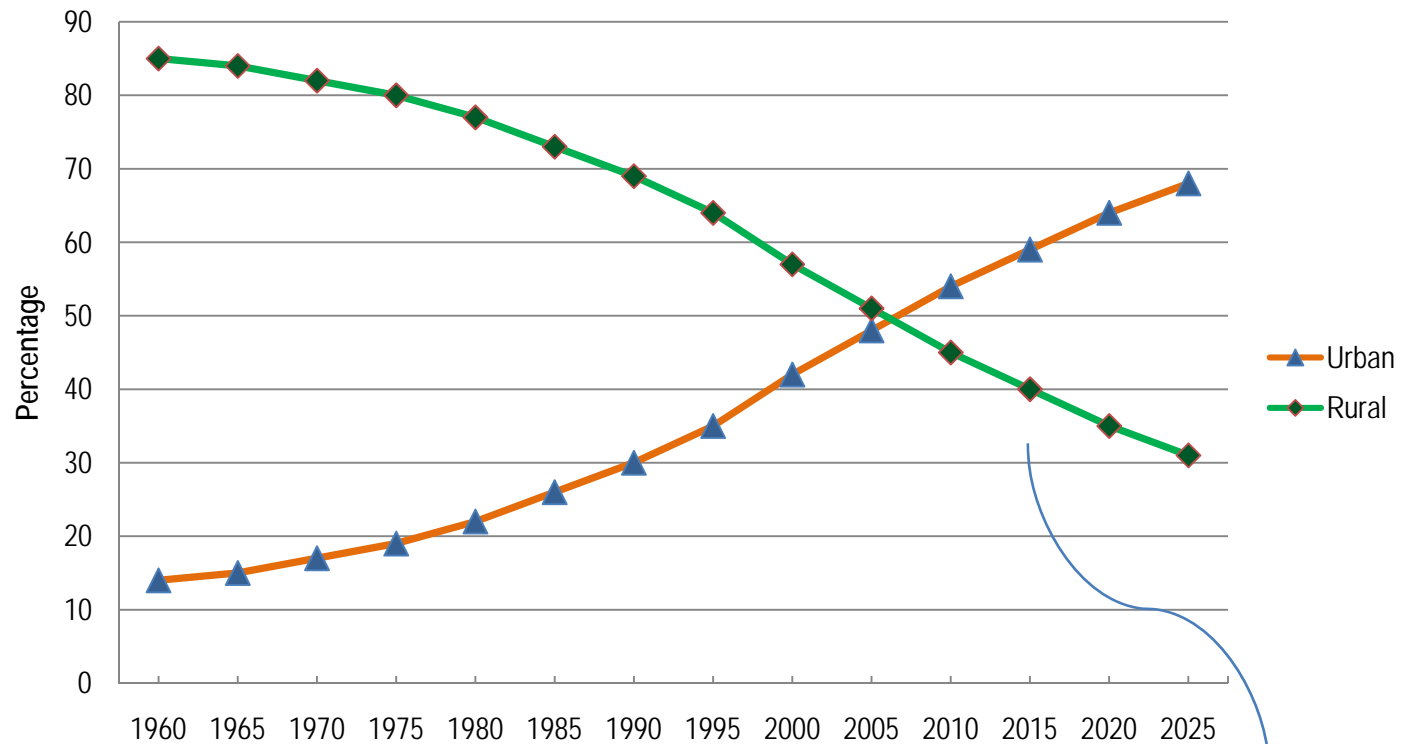


Sumber: Pokja AMPL, Bappenas, 2012





Urban Population Growth



By 2020, 60% of people will live in urban areas

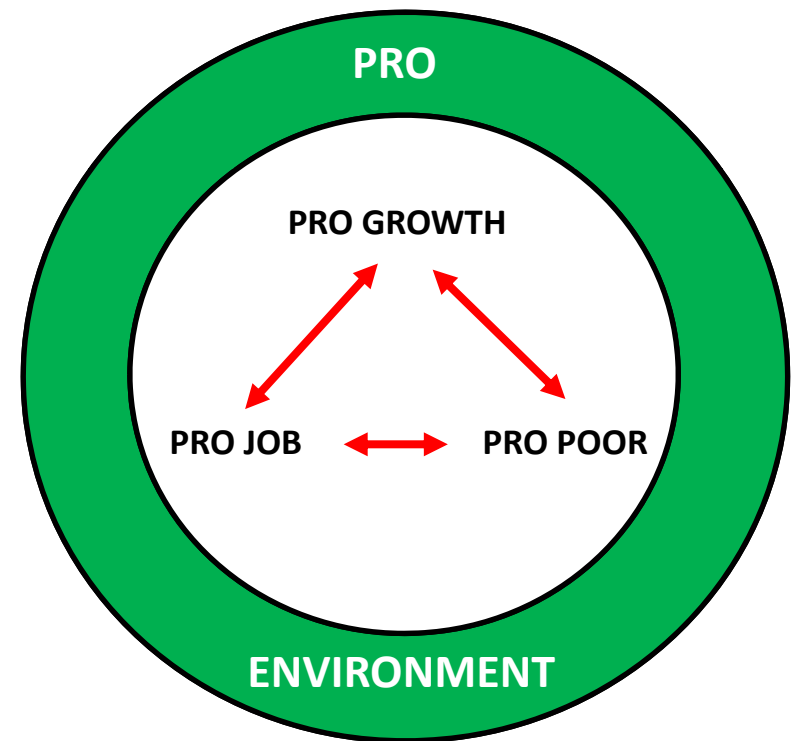
National Urban Development Policy:

Pro-Growth, Pro-Job, Pro-Poor, and Pro Environment

Indonesia's strategic longterm development plan (2005-2025) aims to achieve a "green and ever-lasting Indonesia." This objective is further pursued in Indonesia's second medium term development plan (2010-2014) which contains specific policies and goals on mainstreaming **sustainable development and natural resource and environmental management.**

The Second United Indonesia Cabinet launched a green economy program as part of its sustainable development plan which is **pro-growth, pro-job, pro-poor and pro-environment.** To support the implementation of green economics, programs have been drawn up on food resilience by implementing sustainable agriculture, sustainable forestry management, efficiency and renewable energy usage, clean technology support, waste management, efficient and low carbon transportation management and **green infrastructure development.**

The policy is to realize sustainable urban development framework to ensure the sustainability of urban life from the economic, socio-cultural and environmental.



Green Cities Development Program

Green City Development Program is intended to promote the balance between natural ecosystem and built environment within urban areas. The program has been implemented in 112 cities/regencies in Indonesia.

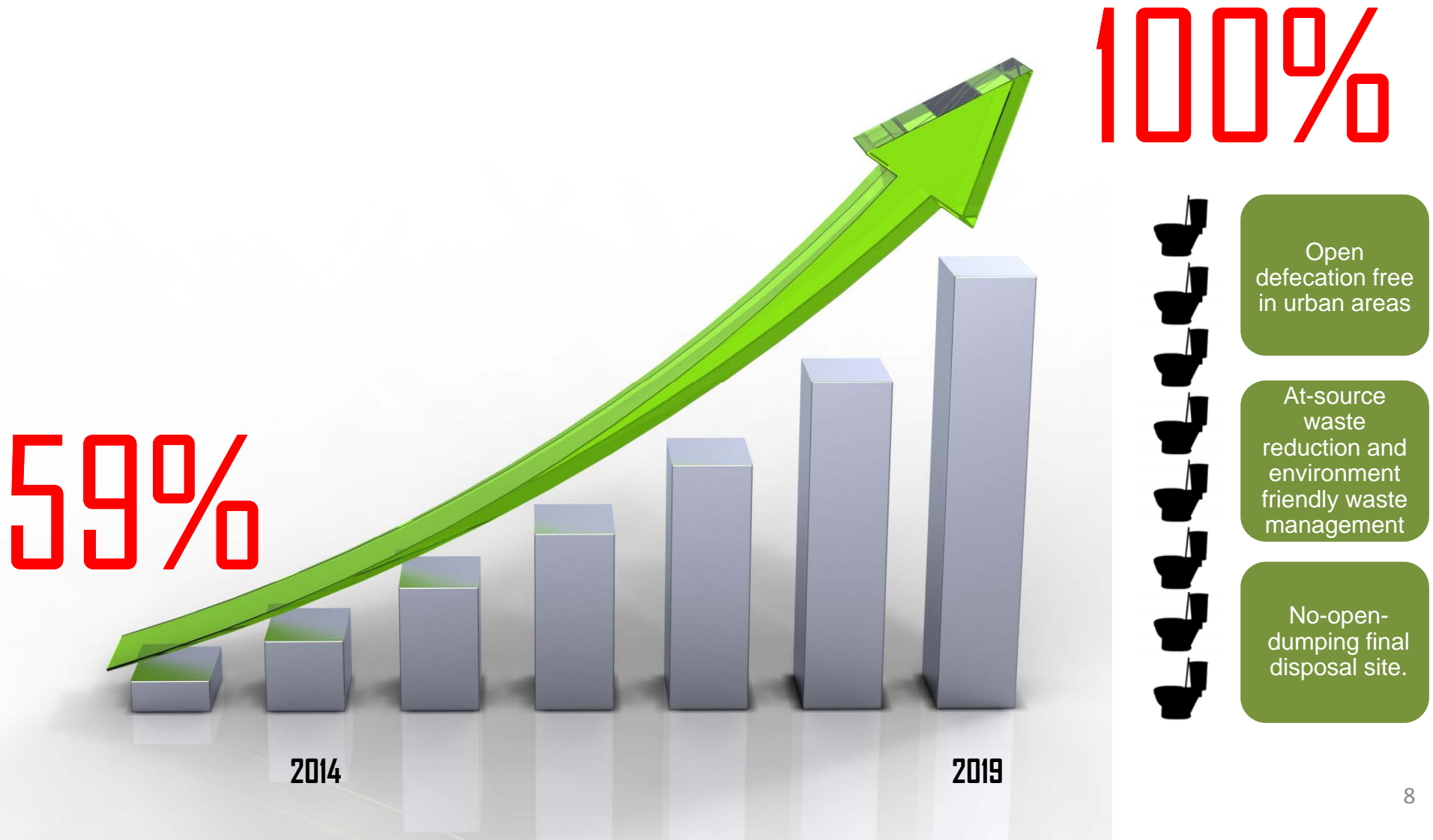
The program composed of 8 attributes including:

- Green Planning and Design
 - Green Open Space
 - **Green Waste**
- Green Transportation
 - Green Water
 - Green Energy
 - Green Building
 - Green Community



Sanitation Indicator for 2019

Concept for National Medium Term Plan 2015-2019





Lesson Learned and Strategic Principles on Sanitation Development



- Bottom up planning (for community and neighborhood scale) and Top down planning (for city wide and regional scale) need to be combined to accomplish significant number of public access to sanitation infrastructure.
- In community based sanitation, if the community is ready to implement the program, the infrastructure will be sustain.
- Providing only sanitation infrastructure would not solve the problem. Public and marketing campaign to raise public awareness in sanitation is an essential point.

- **Pro poor orientation** in the environmental sanitation infrastructures development.
- **Pro community health** improvement and environment protection/ conservation.
- **Community based development approaches** for all of steps of environmental sanitation infrastructures development and management.
- **Demand responsive approaches** for city wide environmental sanitation infrastructures development.



Policy and Strategy to overcome the problems

1. INCREASING THE ACCESS AND TECHNOLOGY,

accessibility to sanitation facilities both on-site and off-site systems in National Strategic's Regencies/ Cities have to be increased for community health improvement, by encouraging the 3R mechanism, biogas, power plant, fertilizer, through:

ENTITY	FORM OF SUPPORT/ACTIVITY	
	SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT	PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Masterplan ▪ Feasibility Study 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Landfill infrastructure
Regency/ City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acceleration Program in Sanitation Development = PPSP ▪ City Sanitation Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Centralized Wastewater Infrastructure ▪ Landfill Infrastructure.
Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area Design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communal Wastewater Infrastructure ▪ Integrated Temporary Disposal Site/3R
Neighborhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Based Sanitation = Sanimas



Policy and Strategy to overcome the problems

2. COMMUNITY, PRIVATE AND POLITICIAN INVOLVEMENT ,through:

- a. Encouraging the community awareness ;
- b. Encouraging the private participation on sanitation development;
- c. Encouraging the political will of stakeholders to give better priority of sanitation.

3. LAW AND REGULATION DEVELOPMENT ,

- strengthening of law enforcement and developing regulations of sanitation, through:
- a. Developing regulations of sanitation management;
 - b. Socialization information on sanitation;
 - c. Law enforcement.



Policy and Strategy to overcome the problems

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- 4. INSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT**, strengthen the institution and capacity building of waste water management , through:
- Facilitating the development and institution strengthen of sanitation in community level and local governments;
 - Supporting the separation between regulator and operator;
 - Improving the coordination & partnership between institutions;
 - Encouraging the political will of stakeholders to give better priority of sanitation management.

- 5. FUNDING INNOVATION**, enhance the financial capacity and alternative source for wastewater infrastructures development, through:
- Encouraging alternative financial source for sanitation development, CSR, Output Based Aid, Private Sector, NGO and Trust Fund;
 - Establishment the Investment Facility for investment funds (loan and grant) as well as technical assistance and capacity building program.¹²



Closing Thoughts

- Indonesia commits to establish sustainable human settlements by promoting green cities, green communities, green building, green waste, green water, green neighborhood, and green open space.
- Sustainable development needs supports from all stakeholders, including local governments with appropriate spatial plans to guide development in priority areas. Indonesia experiences show that community participations in sanitation are important to support sustainability of development.
- The change of attitude and behavior, through information and education campaign, is an important step for the communities to increase public knowledge of the importance of sanitation, and to raise their consciousness on environmental and sanitation.
- Increasing of political awareness for sanitation development in central level through a program called *"Acceleration Program in Sanitation Development"* and in local level through *"City Sanitation Strategy"* is essential to achieve MDGs target.
- Strong regulatory framework should be in place to jointly address sanitation issues under the umbrella of sustainable human settlements. The regulatory should be combined with institutional strengthening to provide the incentives for service providers to increase their performance.





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Thank You
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