DIREKTORAT PENGEMBANGAN PENYEHATAN LINGKUNGAN PERMUKIMAN

DIREKTORAT JENDERAL CIPTA KARYA

KEMENTERIAN PEKERJAAN UMUM DAN PERUMAHAN RAKYAT

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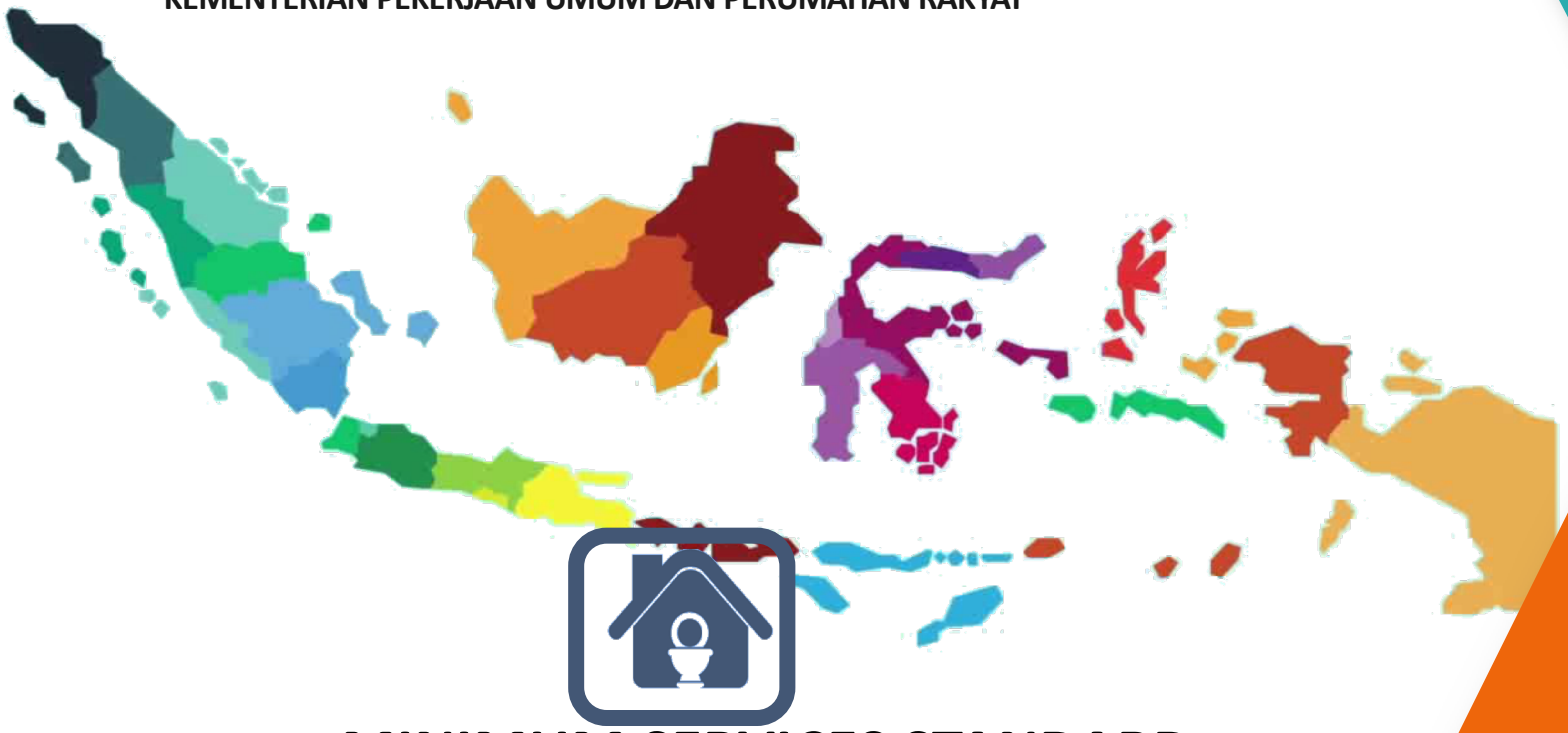


MINIMUM SERVICES STANDARD FOR DOMESTIC WASTEWATER (PERMEN PUPR NO.29 TAHUN 2019

&

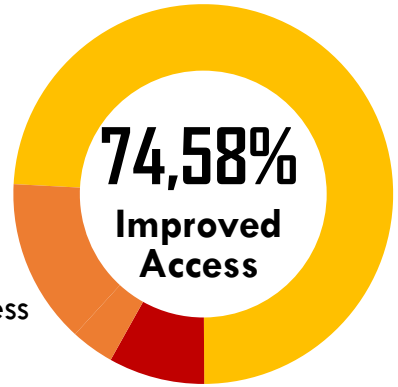
APLLICATION for MINIMUM SERVICES STANDARD FOR DOMESTIC WASTEWATER (KARISMATIK) | 18 September 2019

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF SANITATION DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDGs | **Goal 6** | **6.2 universal access of improved sanitation**
6.3 reduction of the untreated wastewater

Achievement of improved sanitations in 2018

- Safely managed access
- 74,58 % improved access (includes 7,42% of secure acess)
- 16,07 % unimproved access
- 9,36 % Open Defecation numbers



Source : Susenas KOR 2018, proceed by Bappenas based on SDGs 2030

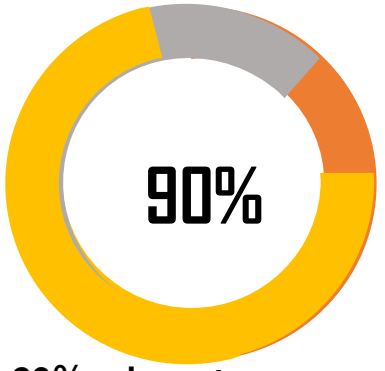
GAPS

15,42%

42,2 MP

Equivalent to the total population of Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua in 2018

RPJMN Target of 2024



90% adequate access, includes **20% of safely managed access**

GAPS

10%

29,6 MP

Equivalent to the total population of Kalimantan, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara in 2018

SDGS Target until 2030

100% access

THE TYPE OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER MINIMUM SERVICES STANDARD

ARTICLE 5

MINIMUM SERVICES STANDARD FOR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

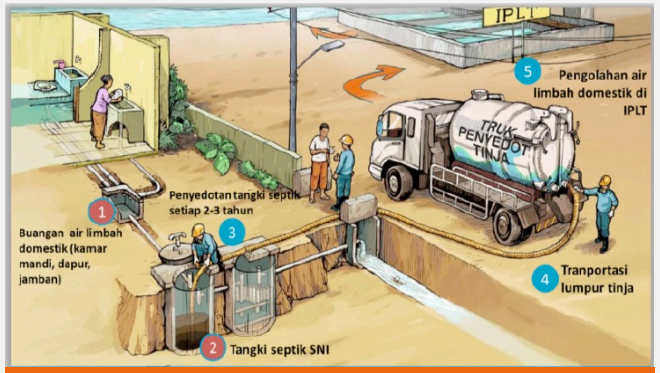
Provision of regional domestic wastewater services cross-regency of District/City

MINIMUM SERVICES STANDARD FOR DISTRICT/CITY GOVERNMENT

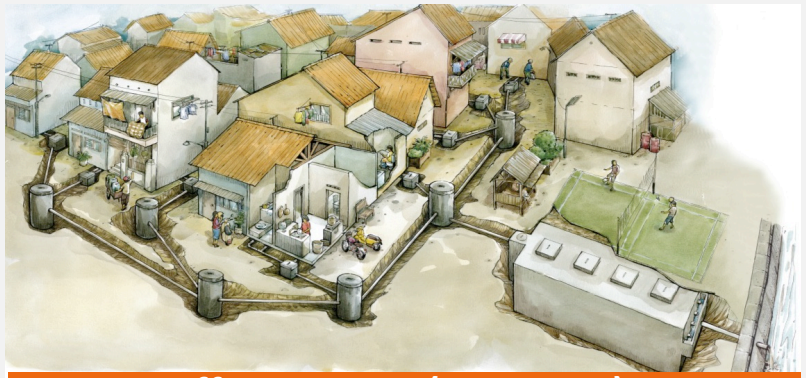
Provinsion of domestic wastewater services

Domestic Wastewater Minimum Services Standard can be provided by:

Onsite Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD-S) and Offsite Domestic Wastewater Management System (SPALD-T).



Onsite system (SPALD – S)



Offsite system (SPALD – T)
Settlement's Scale

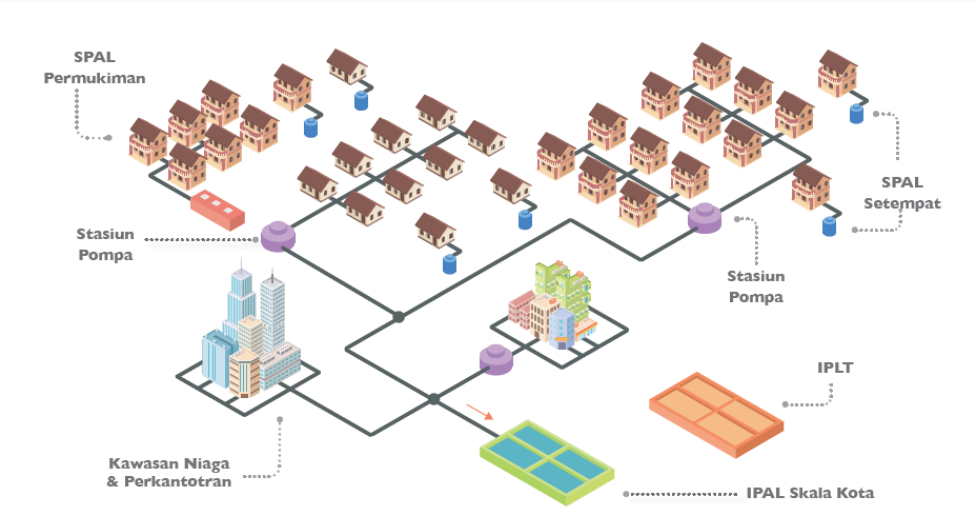
QUALITY OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER MINIMUM SERVICES STANDARD

ARTICLE 6

The quality of Domestic Wastewater Minimum Services Standard covers the **quantity** and **quality** of services based on norms and standards.

1) Quantities

Each house has at least one of access to domestic wastewater treatment.

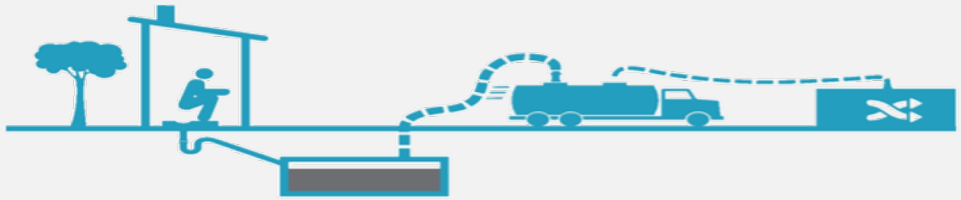


2) Qualities of Basic Services

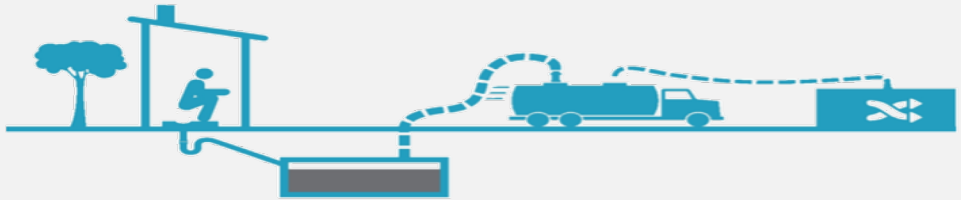
1. The minimum services quality of domestic wastewater through the basic access services for peoples in villages area which has the population density on develop area < 25 people/Ha.
2. The minimum services quality of domestic wastewater through the safely managed services for peoples in cities area and villages area with population density on develop area > 25 people/Ha.

PENINGKATAN KUALITAS PELAYANAN DASAR AIR LIMBAH DOMESTIK

SPALD-S



JAMBAN → SUB-SISTEM PENGOLAHAN SETEMPAT → SUB-SISTEM PENGANGKUTAN → SUB-SISTEM PENGOLAHAN LUMPUR TINJA



JAMBAN → SUB-SISTEM PENGOLAHAN SETEMPAT → SUB-SISTEM PENGANGKUTAN → SUB-SISTEM PENGOLAHAN LUMPUR TINJA

PERMEN PU 01/2014 tentang SPM

KUALITAS PELAYANAN DASAR

PERMENPUPR 29/2018 tentang Standar Teknis SPM PUPR

KUALITAS PELAYANAN DASAR

SPALD-T

JAMBAN → SUB-SISTEM PELAYANAN → SUB SISTEM PENGUMPULAN → SUB-SISTEM PENGOLAHAN TERPUSAT

JAMBAN → SUB-SISTEM PELAYANAN → SUB SISTEM PENGUMPULAN → SUB-SISTEM PENGOLAHAN TERPUSAT

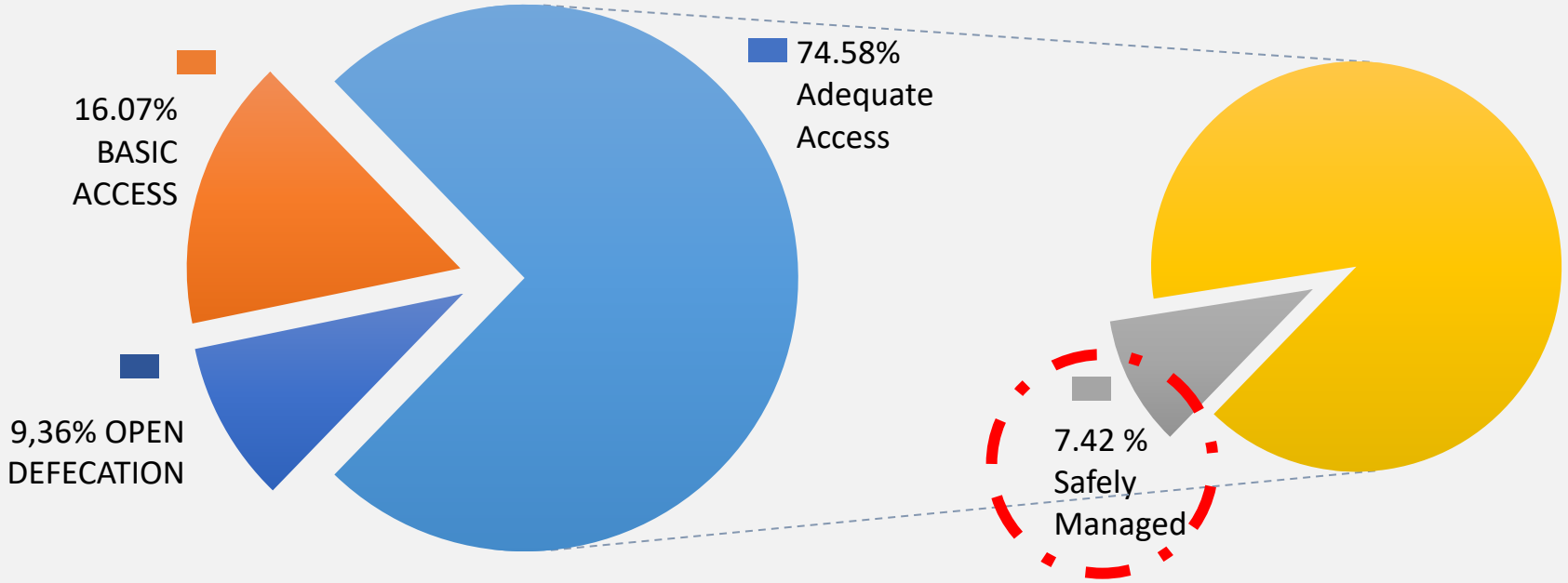
THE BENEFICIARIES OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARD

ARTICLE 7

- **The beneficiaries of domestic wastewater minimum service standard for Provincial Government** are the households that include in the services of regional domestic wastewater treatment areas, mainly are prioritised for the low-income citizens and domiciled in the domestic wastewater pollution risk areas and closed to the water streams.

- **The beneficiaries of domestic wastewater minimum service standard for the district/city Government** is the households which includes on the services of districts/cities domestic wastewater treatment areas, mainly for the low-income citizens and domiciled in the domestic wastewater pollution risk areas and closed to the water streams.

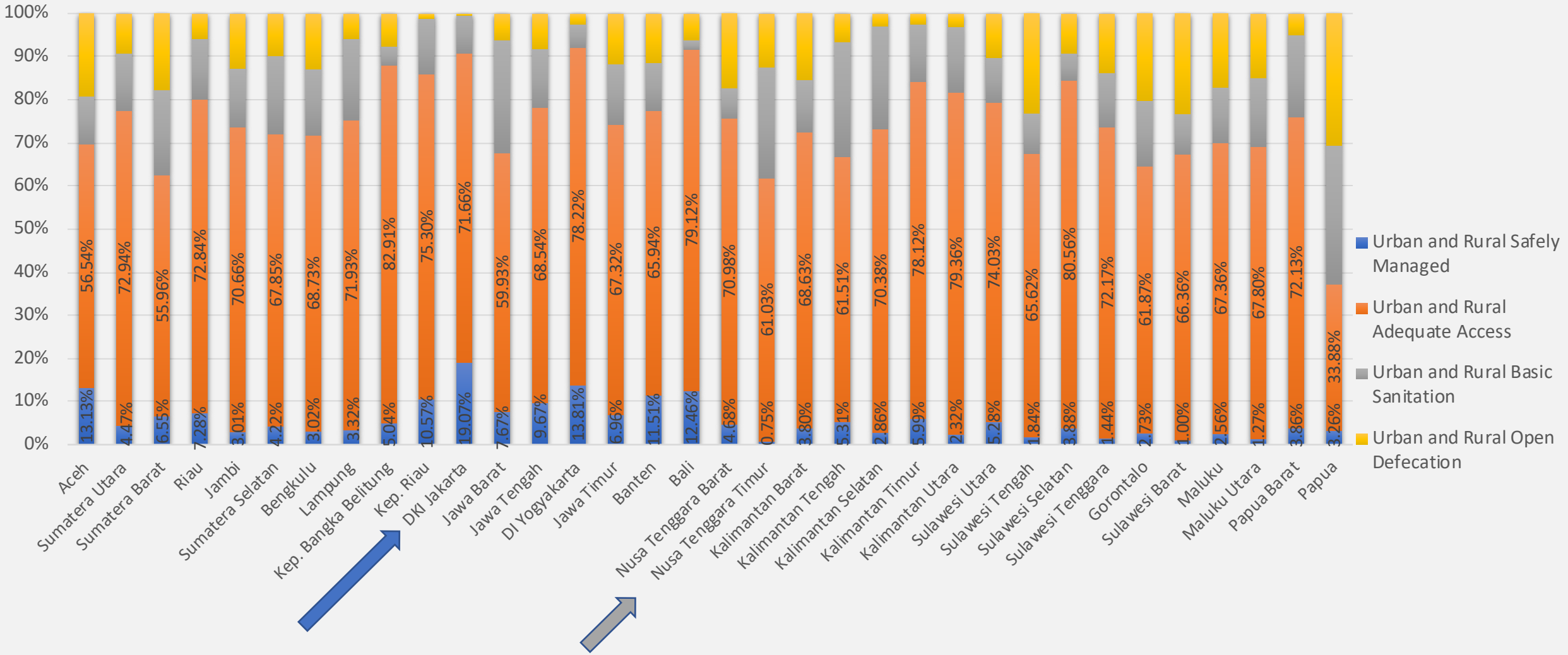
NATIONAL STATUS OF MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARD FULLFILMENT (2018) BASED ACCESS QUALITY



Sumber: SUSENAS KOR 2018, setelah diolah oleh BAPPENAS

Minimum Services Standard Status in 34 Province

Source : SUSENAS KOR 2018, prepared by BAPPENAS



Safely managed access:
The highest DKI Jakarta - 19%

Safely managed access:
The lowest NTT – 0.75%

WHAT WILL BE COUNTED AS MINIMUM SERVICES?

Minimum Service Performance Assesment

1. Onsite Services

A. Area with population density < 25 person/Ha

Service Indicator : House with access to cubluk

Performance Assesment :

$$\frac{\sum rumah\ yang\ memiliki\ akses\ pengolahan\ berupa\ cubluk}{\sum rumah\ di\ wilayah\ pengembangan\ \ SPALDS\ dgn\ \ kepadatan\ penduduk\ pada\ wilayah\ terbangun < 25\ jiwa/Ha} \times 100\%$$

B. **Area with population density > 25 jiwa/Ha**

Service Indicator : House whose septage has treated in IPLT

Performance Assesment :

$$\frac{\sum rumah\ yang\ lumpur\ tinjanya\ telah\ diolah\ di\ IPLT}{\sum rumah\ di\ wilayah\ pengembangan\ \ SPALDS\ dgn\ \ kepadatan\ penduduk\ pada\ wilayah\ terbangun > 25\ jiwa/Ha} \times 100\%$$

2. Offsite Services

Service Indicator House whose connected to the sewer network and the wastewater treated in WWTP.

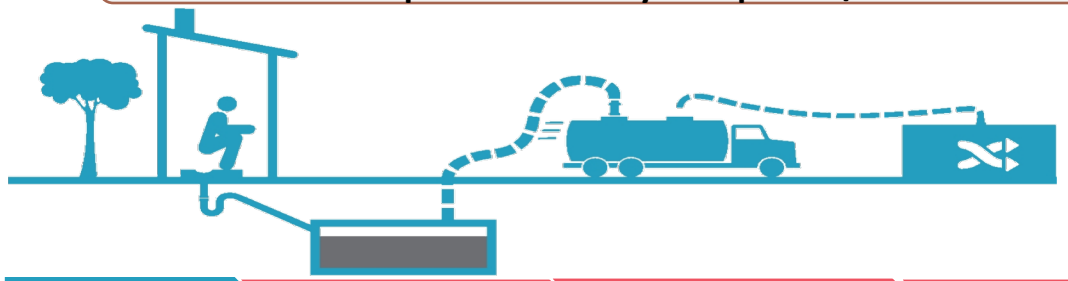
Performance Assesment :

$$\frac{\sum rumah\ yang\ memiliki\ Sambungan\ Rumah\ \&\ air\ limbahnya\ diolah\ di\ IPALD}{\sum rumah\ di\ wilayah\ pengembangan\ SPALD - T} \times 100\%$$

UNDERSTANDING THE TYPE OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER SERVICES

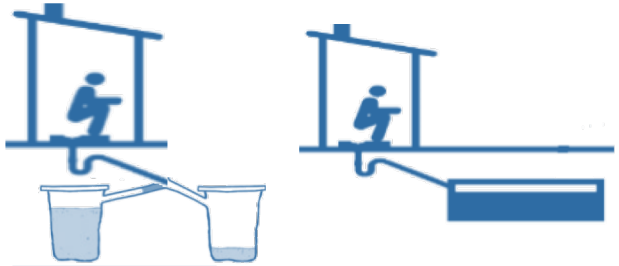
ONSITE

URBAN ONSITE
Population density > 25 person/Ha



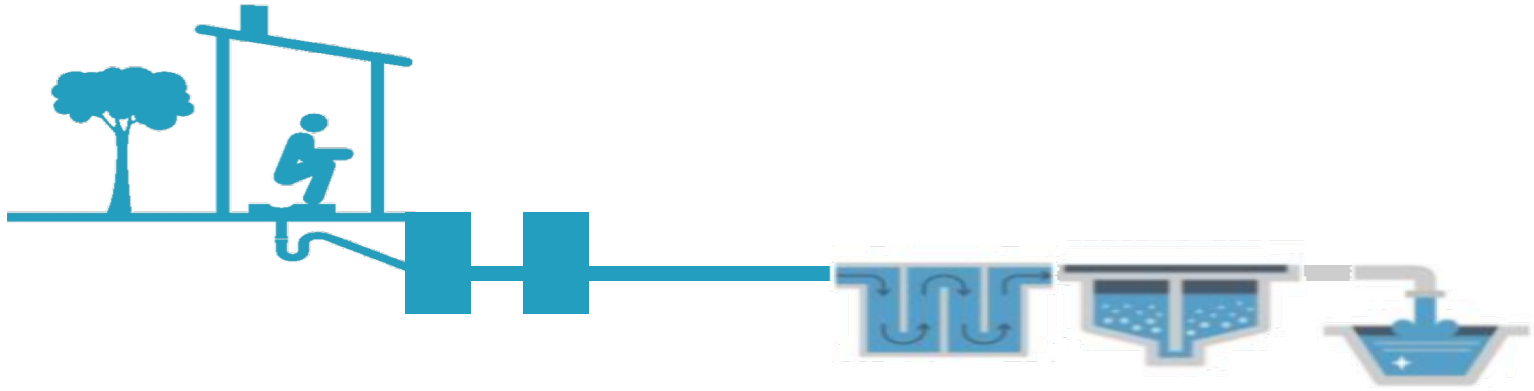
Toilet → Onsite treatment → Septage desludging and transport → Septage treatment

RURAL ONSITE
Population Density < 25 person/Ha



Toilet → Onsite treatment

OFFSITE



Toilet → Services sub system → Collection Sub system → Treatment sub system

CALCULATION FOR THE MINIMUM SERVICES STANDARD FULLFILMENT

$$\frac{\sum \text{BASIC ACCESS RURAL ONSITE SYSTEM} + \sum \text{SAFELY MANAGED ACCESS URBAN ONSITE SYSTEM} + \sum \text{SAFELY MANAGED ACCESS OFFSITE SYSTEM}}{\sum \text{NUMBER OF HOUSE HOLD ON THE REGENCY}} \times 100\ \%$$

$$\frac{\sum \text{HOUSE WITH ACCESS TO CUBLUK} + \sum \text{HOUSE WHOSE SEPTAGE HAS TREATED IN IPLT} + \sum \text{HOUSE WHOSE CONNECTED TO THE SEWER NETWORK AND THE WASTEWATER TREATED IN WWTP}}{\sum \text{NUMBER OF HOUSE HOLD ON THE REGENCY}} \times 100\ \%$$

STEP BY STEP of
Domestic Wastewater Minimum Service Standard Fullfilment

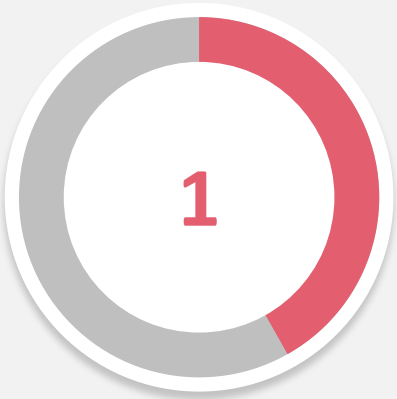
A DATA COLLECTION → BY NAME BY ADDRESS, REQUIRING TIME & GOOD RESOURCES

B CALCULATION OF THE REQUIRED SERVICES

C PLANNING FOR THE SERVICES

D IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SERVICES

STRATEGIC ISSUES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINIMUM SERVICES STANDARD



Database of Domestic Wastewater Access

Implementation of The New Minimum Services Standard noyt yet supported by the existing database of the wastewater access quality with the services target as per individuals.

Institutional Conditions

The PP 18 tahun 2016 tentang Perangkat Daerah especially the arrangement for domestic wastewater management did not complied by around 22% of Regencies/Cities.

Quality Improvement of the Minimum Standard

The minimum standard compliance indicators are now higher than before (regulated in Permen PUPR no.29 Tahun 2018)

SDGs Target

Safely managed target in the RPJMN has been synchronize with the SDGs target for 2030, to achieve the target, we would need to increase the safely managed access for around 4.63% of national population/year.

FRAMEWORK OF DATA COLLECTION FOR DOMESTIC WASTEWATER MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARD IMPLEMENTATION

EVERY HOUSE HAVE TO HAD MINIMAL **ONE ACCESS** TO WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY

PRIORITY

TO PROVIDE MSERVICES FOR THE POOR ESPECIALLY WHO LIVED IN THE AREA NEAR TO THE WATER BODY AND HAVE HIGH RISK OF CONTAMINATION FROM DOMESTIC WASTEWATER

INTERNAL DATA OF THE HOUSEHOLD

- **NAME & ADDRESS**
- **FINANCIAL CONDITION**
- **DOMESTIC WASTEWATER FACILITIES IN THE HOUSE**

EKSTERNAL DATAOF THE HOUSEHOLD ENVIRONMENT

- **POPULATION DENSITY**
- **CONTAMINATION RISK FROM DOMESTIC WASTEWATER IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD**

Collaboration on Data Application For Minimum Service Standard Implementation (KARISMATIK)

01
Population data
Kementerian Dalam Negeri

02
CLTS Data
Kementerian Kesehatan

03
Domestic Wastewater Infrastructure, Septage treatment Plant, Septage Transportation, WWTP & Network
Direktorat PPLP

04
Sanitation Risk Data
Population Density Data
Bappenas

05
B40 Data
Kementerian Sosial

06
Housing Categorization
Rural/Urban
BPS

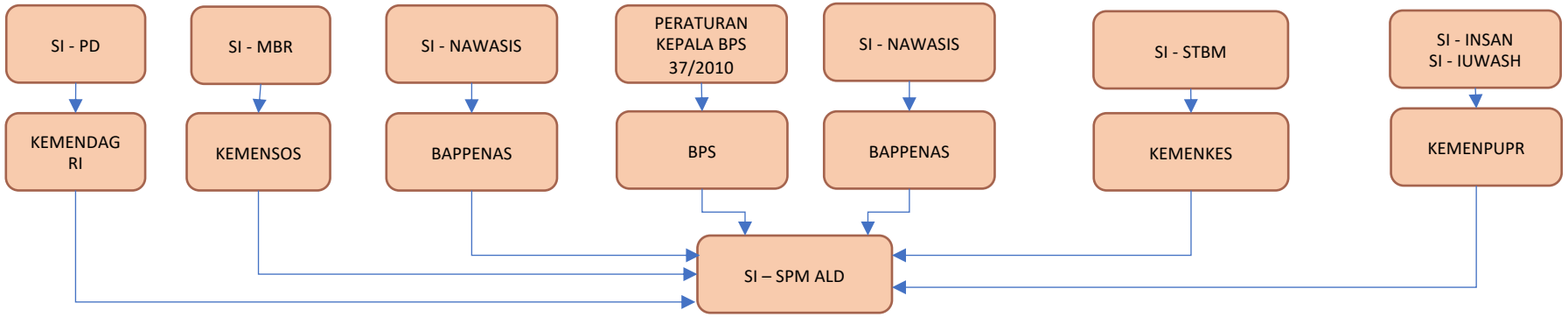
07
Domestic Wastewater Infrastructure, FSM Customer, Septage treatment Plant, Septage Transportation, WWTP & Network
MITRA KERJA PUPR

FRAMEWORK OF DATA COLLECTION FOR DOMESTIC WASTEWATER
MINIMUM SERVICE STANDARD IMPLEMENTATION

PENDATAAN WARGA NEGARA DAN LOKASI RUMAH

PENDATAAN KUANTITAS DAN KUALITAS PELAYANAN DASAR YANG DIMILIKI WARGA NEGARA

DATA PRASARANA DAN SARANA SPALD YANG DIMILIKI KABUPATEN/KOTA/PROVINSI



WHAT DO WE EXPECT FROM OUR PARTNERS?

- Support on achieving the minimum services standard → from data collection up to the implementation (technical & non technical)
- Integration & Syncronization of database on domestic wastewater → possibly using the platform data provided by CIPTA KARYA (to support the establishment of a strong and reliable domestic wastewater database with simple format that can be used by all parties)

TERIMA KASIH

PENERAPAN SPM

a. Pengumpulan Data Kondisi Pelayanan Dasar Air Limbah Domestik

PELAKSANA	METODE PENGUMPULAN DATA
Kegiatan pengumpulan data SPM merupakan tanggung jawab Perangkat Daerah (PD) yang bertugas mengelola air limbah domestik di Kabupaten/Kota .	Pengumpulan data dapat dilaksanakan secara primer, melalui survei angket dan wawancara, dan secara sekunder melalui studi dokumen terkait yang sudah tersedia.

Jenis Data	Sumber Data
1. Data kondisi sosial ekonomi warga negara;	1. Data dari Badan Pusat Statistik (Kependudukan) 2. Data dari Dinas Kependudukan atau Dinas Sosial (MBR)
2. Data kondisi risiko sanitasi berdasarkan SSK;	1. Data dari POKJA AMPL – SSK 2. Data dari Dinas Kesehatan a. Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (STBM) b. Environmental Health and Risk Assessment (EHRA)
3. Data kuantitas dan kualitas pelayanan dasar air limbah domestik:	
• Data akses dan kondisi unit pengolahan setempat yang dimiliki warga negara • Data akses dan kondisi sambungan rumah yang dimiliki warga negara.	• Data dari Badan Pusat Statistik, terkait akses air limbah domestik • Hasil pengolahan data akses dari STBM dan/atau EHRA (Pengolahan data terkait akses pengolahan setempat dengan memperhatikan jenis unit pengolahan setempat dan lokasi penerapannya)
• Data Prasarana dan Sarana SPALD, yang berupa Sarana Pengangkutan, IPALD dan IPLT	Data prasarana dan sarana SPALD yang dilaksanakan oleh Dinas pengelola air limbah domestik

PENERAPAN SPM

b. Penghitungan Kebutuhan Pelayanan Dasar Air Limbah Domestik

PELAKSANA

Kegiatan penghitungan kebutuhan SPM air limbah domestik merupakan tanggung jawab Perangkat Daerah (PD) yang bertugas mengelola air limbah domestik Kabupaten/Kota.

METODE PENGHITUNGAN KEBUTUHAN

Metode pengolahan data untuk menghitung kebutuhan pelayanan dasar air limbah domestik dapat dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan metode analisis kesenjangan (*gap analysis*).

JENIS DATA

1. **Data yang dibutuhkan antara lain:**
   a. Data rangkuman data akses SPALD Kabupaten/Kota
2. **Dokumen yang dibutuhkan antara lain:**
   a. Dokumen Strategi Sanitasi Kabupaten/Kota yang disusun dalam waktu 5 tahun terakhir; dan/atau
   b. Dokumen Rencana Induk SPALD yang disusun dalam waktu 5 tahun terakhir.

PENERAPAN SPM

d. Pelaksanaan Pemenuhan Akses Pengolahan Air Limbah Domestik

PELAKSANA
Perangkat Daerah (PD) yang bertugas mengelola air limbah domestik Kabupaten/Kota bertanggung jawab untuk melaksanakan pemenuhan pelayanan dasar air limbah domestik.

DATA YANG DIBUTUHKAN
Data rencana pemenuhan pelayanan dasar SPALD-S dan SPALD-T

PELAPORAN SPM

PELAKSANA
Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (OPD) yang bertugas mengelola air limbah domestik Kabupaten/Kota bertanggung jawab untuk melaksanakan pelaporan penerapan pelayanan dasar air limbah domestik. Laporan disampaikan kepada Tim Penerapan SPM

MUATAN LAPORAN

1. Hasil Penerapan SPM
   a. Pengumpulan data pelayanan dasar
   b. Penghitungan kebutuhan pelayanan SPM
   c. Penyusunan rencana SPM
   d. Pemenuhan pelayanan SPM
2. Kendala penerapan SPM
3. Ketersediaan anggaran dalam penerapan SPM
4. Rekapitulasi Penerapan SPM Daerah Kabupaten/Kota berupa hasil perhitungan kinerja penerapan SPM Kabupaten/Kota

Penilaian Kinerja Pemenuhan Pelayanan SPM

1. Penyediaan Pelayanan SPALD-S

A. Bagi wilayah permukiman dengan kepadatan penduduk < 25 jiwa/Ha

Indikator pelayanan : Rumah yang memiliki akses pengolahan air limbah domestik berupa cubluk

Penilaian kinerja :

$$\frac{\sum rumah\ yang\ memiliki\ akses\ pengolahan\ berupa\ cubluk}{\sum rumah\ di\ wilayah\ pengembangan\ \ SPALDS\ dgn\ \ kepadatan\ penduduk\ pada\ wilayah\ terbangun < 25\ jiwa/Ha} \times 100\%$$

B. Bagi wilayah permukiman dengan kepadatan penduduk > 25 jiwa/Ha

Indikator pelayanan : Rumah yang lumpur tinja- nya telah diolah di IPLT

Penilaian kinerja :

$$\frac{\sum rumah\ yang\ lumpur\ tinjanya\ telah\ diolah\ di\ IPLT}{\sum rumah\ di\ wilayah\ pengembangan\ \ SPALDS\ dgn\ \ kepadatan\ penduduk\ pada\ wilayah\ terbangun > 25\ jiwa/Ha} \times 100\%$$

2. Penyediaan pelayanan SPALD-T

Indikator pelayanan: Rumah yang memiliki sambungan rumah dan air limbah nya diolah di IPALD

Penilaian kinerja:

$$\frac{\sum rumah\ yang\ memiliki\ Sambungan\ Rumah\ \&\ air\ limbahnya\ diolah\ di\ IPALD}{\sum rumah\ di\ wilayah\ pengembangan\ SPALD-T} \times 100\%$$

CATATAN:
Jumlah rumah yang termasuk dalam wilayah pengembangan SPALD-S dijumlahkan dengan jumlah rumah yang termasuk dalam wilayah pengembangan SPALD-T adalah jumlah seluruh rumah pada