

# INDONESIAN MIX APPROACH ON ACCELERATING SANITATION DEVELOPMENT



Presented by:

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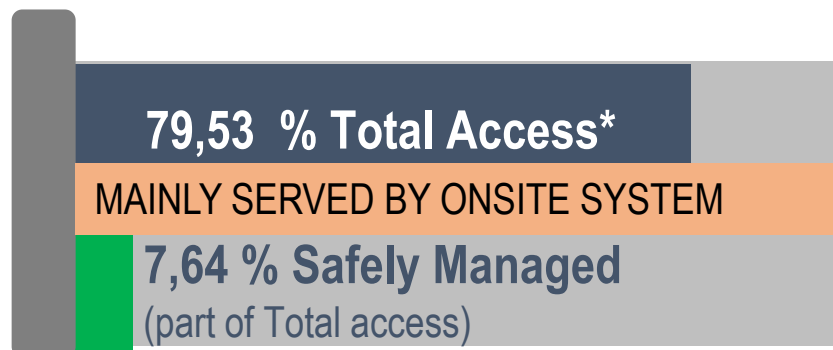
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# ACHIEVEMENT TO-DATE ON INDONESIA SANITATION SECTOR

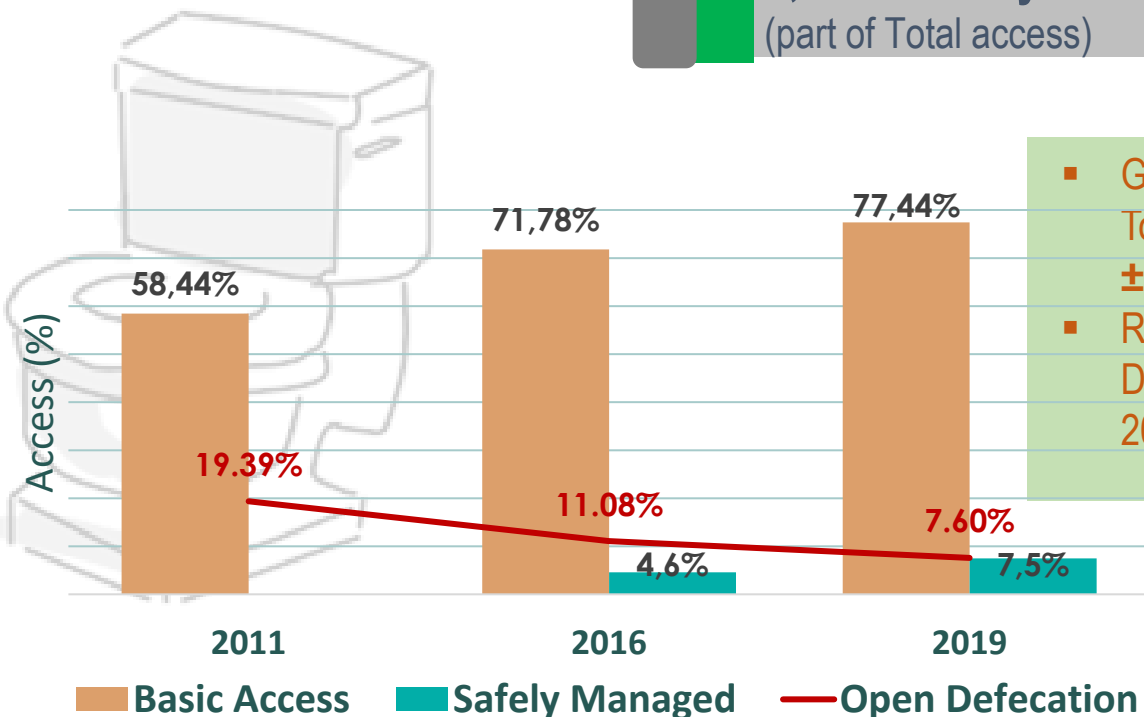
## Sanitation (Domestic Wastewater) Access 2020<sup>1</sup>

Household living in a house with access to basic, limited and safely managed sanitation (domestic wastewater)



Households practicing open defecation

6,19 %



- Growth rate on access to Total sanitation 2011-2020: **±2% per year**
- Reduction rate of Open Defecation (OD) practice 2011-2020: **±1,4% per year**

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**SDG's 2030 - Target 6.2**

**Moving from Open Defecation Free (ODF) toward Safely Managed Sanitation**

**National Medium-Term Development Plan (2020-2024)**

**Presidential Decree No 18 Year 2020**  
90% improved access (including 15% safely managed access)

**Minimum Service Standard Government Regulation No 2 Year 2018**  
"Every Citizen has Right to have access to Wastewater Treatment"

(\*): Basic, limited, and safely-managed access, as per SDGs sanitation ladder definition

# NATIONAL SANITATION POLICY 2020-2024

Achieving Sustainable Sanitation Services (SSS) with the five key elements



Improvement of institutional capacity and governance



High commitment of local key decision makers on sustainable sanitation services



**Acceleration on Development of infrastructure and services according to regional characteristics and needs**



Strong partnership and Availability of alternative financial sources



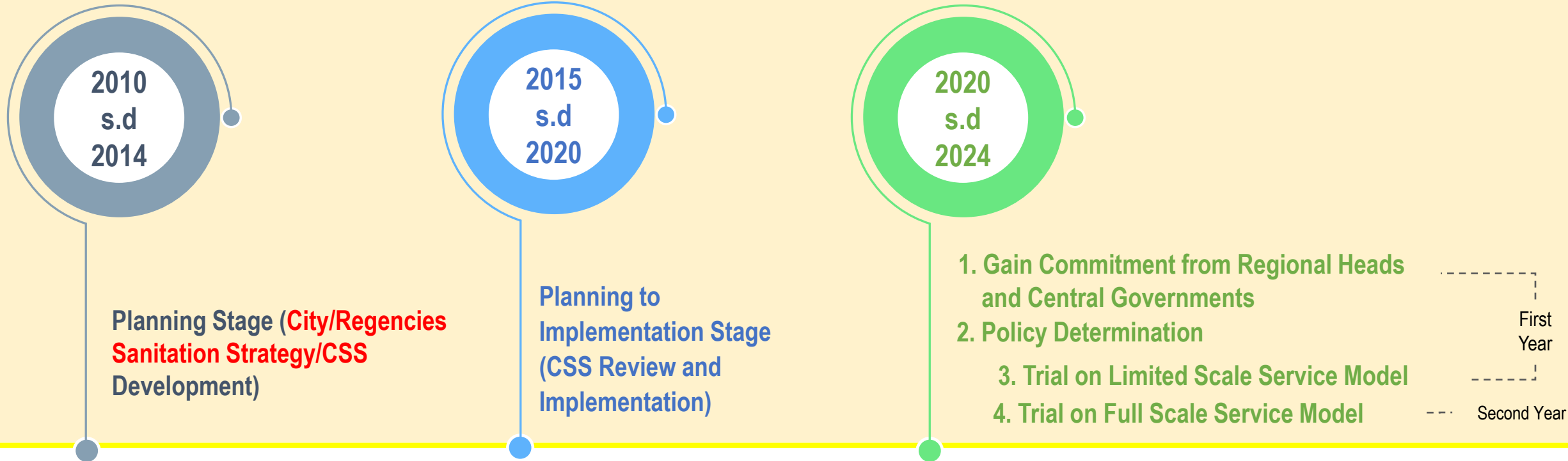
Enhancement of community awareness and participation in achieving sustainable sanitation

## MULTI LEVEL GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS on SANITATION

	National	Province	City/ Regency
Planning	<b>National Planning &amp; Development Agency</b> <i>Develop National plan &amp; policy (long term/mid term)</i>	<b>Province Planning &amp; Development Agency</b> <i>Develop plan &amp; policy in province or regional level</i>	<b>City/ Regency Planning &amp; Development Agency</b> <i>Develop plan &amp; policy in city/ regency level</i>
Implementation	<b>Ministry of Public Works and Housing</b> <i>Develop infrastructure, policy, technical assistance (esp. for national strategic program)</i>	<b>Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning</b> <i>Development &amp; Management in regional level</i>	<b>Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning</b> <i>Development &amp; Management in city/ regency</i>
Regulation/ Standard	<b>Ministry of Environment and Forestry</b> <i>Issue environmental protection regulation (effluent standard, environmental permit)</i>	<b>Department of Environment</b> <i>Issue environmental protection regulation i.e. effluent standard (regional/ province level)</i>	<b>Department of Environment</b> <i>Issue effluent standard in City level, environmental monitoring, issue environmental permit</i>
Hygiene Stimulation	<b>Ministry of Health</b> <i>Develop national program for hygiene life, environmental health, community-based sanitation</i>	<b>Department of Health</b> <i>Develop regional/province level program for hygiene</i>	<b>Department of Health</b> <i>Develop city/ regency level program, Socialization of hygiene, air-borne disease protection</i>
Synchronization and Local government coaching	<b>Ministry of Human Affair</b> <i>Initiate Minimum Standard Service, and monitor the compliance, assist institution and regulation formulation</i>		

**COORDINATION IS THE KEY** → we have **SANITATION WORKING GROUP** in each layer of government

# Milestones on The Acceleration of Sanitation Development In Indonesia



## Contents of CSS Book of each City / Regency

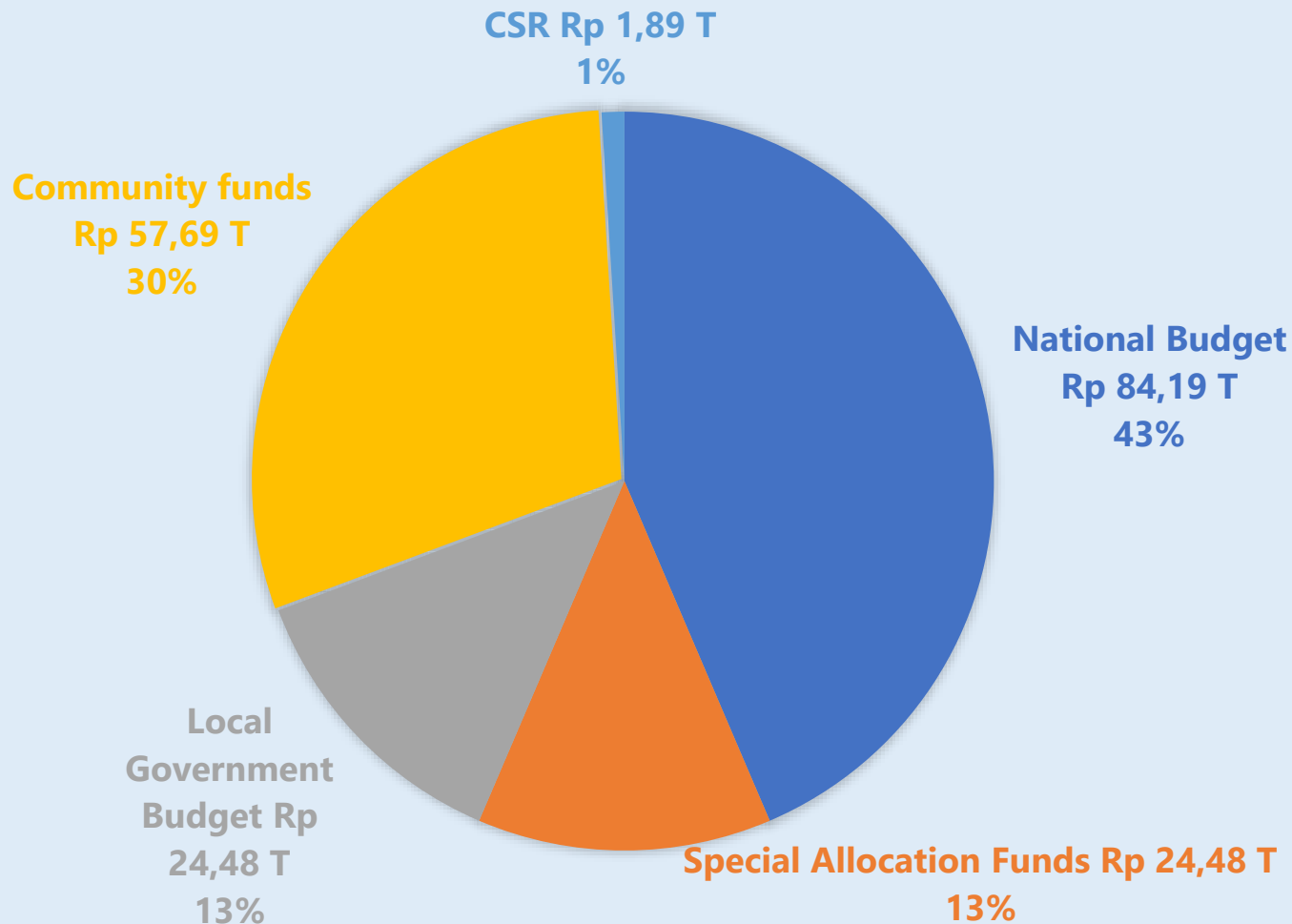
- Chapter 1**  
Introduction
- Chapter 2**  
Profile of Existing Sanitation
- Chapter 3**  
Framework of Sanitation Development

- Chapter 4**  
Strategies of Sanitasi Development
- Chapter 5**  
Programs, Activities, and Indication of Funding
- Chapter 6**  
Monitoring and Evaluation

- The CSS Book used as **Guidelines** and shows the **Roadmap on Development Plan on Sanitation** for each City/Regency
- CSS made by the City Sanitation Working Group
- CSS Book usually followed by the establishment of Masterplan , Feasibility Study and Detailed Engineering Design

# Collaborating Multiple Programs & Sources of Funding

SANITATION INVESTMENT NEEDS FOR 2020-2024 ARE APPROXIMATELY RP 192,59 TRILLION



Sanitation investments include physical and non-physical infrastructure for Domestic Wastewater, Solid Waste, and the Elimination of Open Defecation

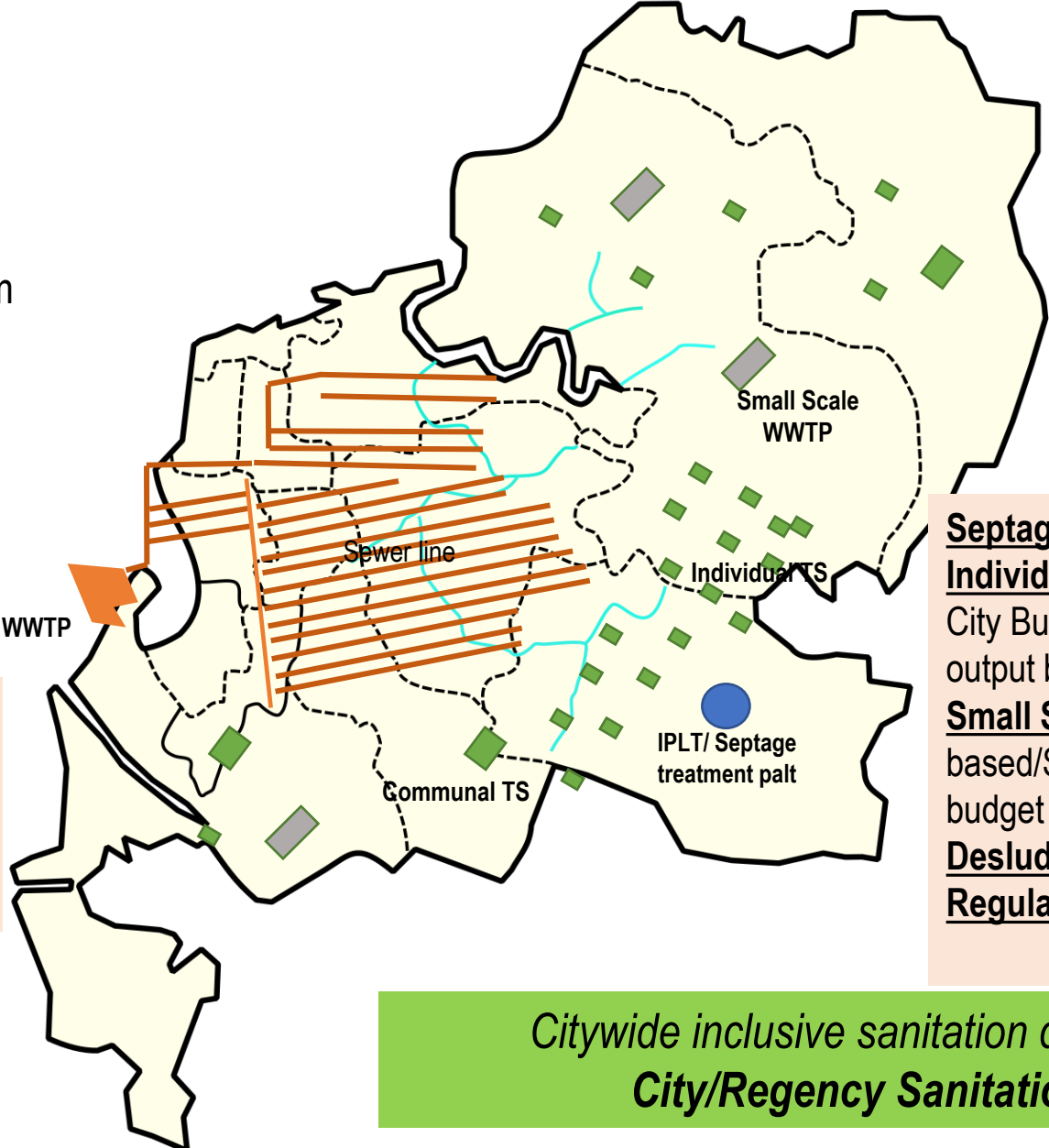
## ALTERNATE SOURCES OF FUNDING & PROGRAMS



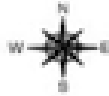
# Citywide Inclusive Sanitation Development Example in Indonesia

**Main factors:**

- Stakeholder's collaboration
- Combination of sanitation system
- Regulation, institutional set up
- Multiple funding source
- Inclusivity and sustainability



**MAKASSAR**



**WWTP:** national budget  
**Sewer line:**  
 Main trunk, lateral, service pipe : national budget  
**House connection:** local (city) budget

**Septage Treatment Plant:** national budget  
**Individual Septic Tanks:**  
 City Budget, DAK (special allocation fund), or output based grant, or self funded by households  
**Small Scale WWTP:** national budget (community based/SANIMAS or institutional based), city budget  
**Desludging truck:** city budget  
**Regular Desludging :** City Budget

*Citywide inclusive sanitation development done based on :  
**City/Regency Sanitation Strategy CSS Book***

# Considerations of Technology Selection for domestic wastewater/septage treatment

- 1 Required area, land characteristics and population density
- 2 Investment feasibility (Capex)
- 3 Operational requirements (Opex)
- 4 Capability to allocate the O&M cost
- 5 Capability of the technology to comply with the required standard
- 6 Environmental feasibility and the compliance with spatial/ regional plan
- 7 Availability and capability of institution and human resources
- 8 Beneficiaries' ability and willingness to pay

## CONCEPT OF WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA



## WASTEWATER EFFLUENT STANDARD IN INDONESIA

**Previous Regulation:**  
Minister of Environmental Regulation  
No. 5/2014

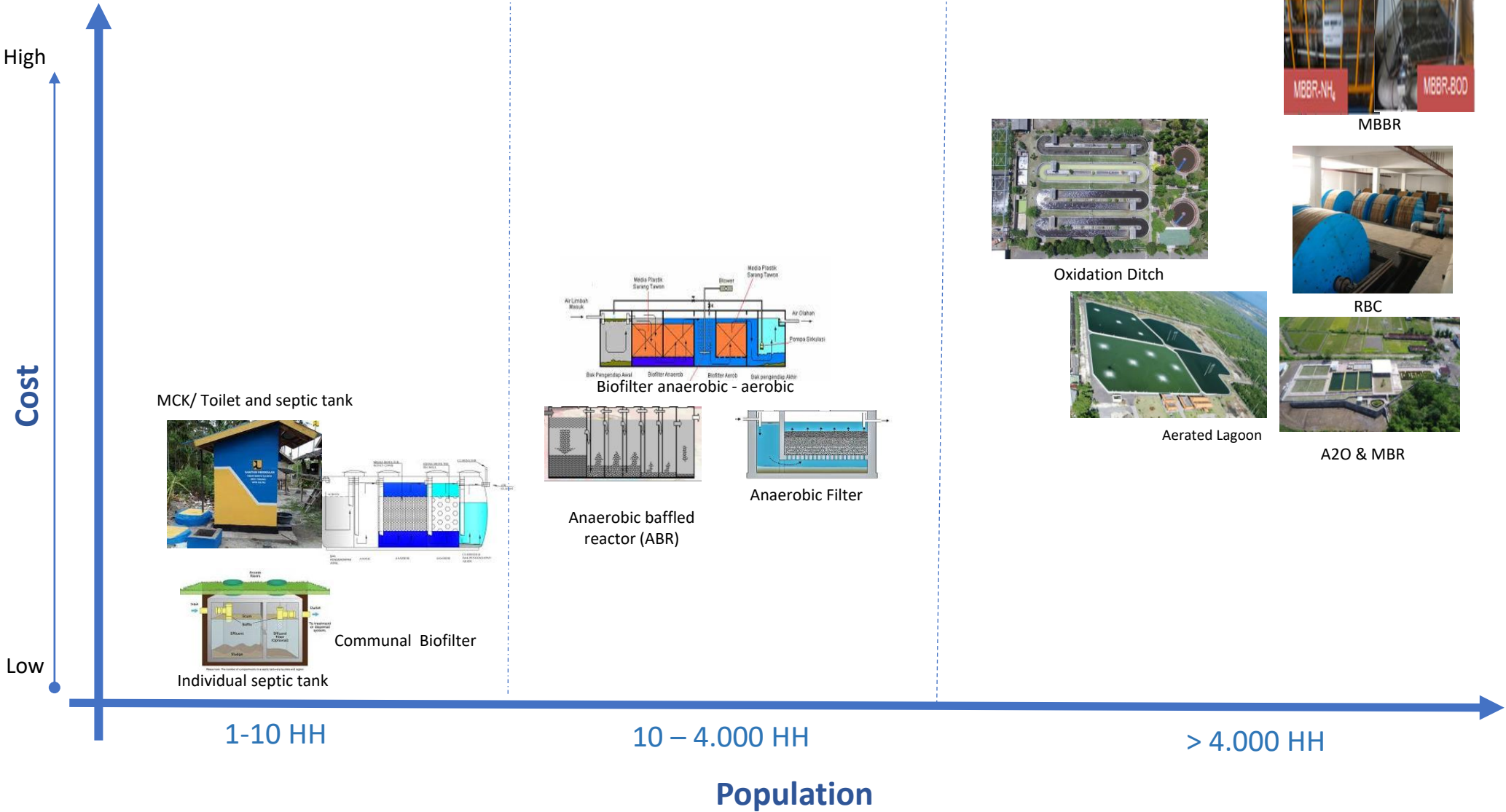
Parameter	Standard
pH	6-9
BOD	100 mg/L
TSS	100 mg/L
Oil and Grease	10 mg/L

**Current Regulation:**  
Minister of Environmental and Forestry  
Regulation No. 68 Year 2016

Parameter	Standard
pH	6-9
BOD	30 mg/L
COD	100 mg/L
TSS	30 mg/L
Oil and Grease	5 mg/L
Ammonia	10 mg/L
Total Coliform	3000 /100 mL

**We have Operational Challenge in complying the new effluent standards**

# Stepwise Approach on Technology Selections



Capability on Providing sufficient O&M Funds is a crucial point on sustainability of sanitation infrastructure



# 7 Key Lessons Learnt by Indonesia in Improving & Accelerating The Development of Sanitation Access

1

**Continuous and Intensive advocacy at all level of governments** on why and how to maintain the commitments to achieve the sanitation targets and achieve minimum service standards on sanitation

2

Create **strong coordination** between different institutions in sanitation sector through **Working Groups** or forum

3

**Technical assistance to local governments**, including:

- Strategic planning on sanitation sector (in Indonesia: City/Regency Sanitation Strategy)
- Local regulations and institutional settings on sanitation management

4

**Link and collaborate** multiple programs (e.g sanitation strategy is part of requirement to get transfer of funds/Special Allocation Funds)

5

**Encourage innovations in funding mechanisms:**

Special Allocation Fund, ZISWAF (Islamic religious contribution), micro-credit, Wastewater and Drinking Water Grants, Output-Based Grants, Village Funds, Provincial Fund Transfer

6

**Promote behavior change** of people to better understand and implement proper WASH activities through constant promotion

7

**Develop community-based sanitation systems** as labor intensive projects is one of the step wise solution which could also support local economy recovery (e.g community-based sanitation system, improvement of septic tanks)

**THANK YOU  
TERIMA KASIH**