COMMUNITY BASED SANITATION
Jakarta Provincial Government

Sustainable Water Management Training Program
Metropolis International Training Center at Seoul HRD Center
17 – 24 June 2018
### CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Regency</th>
<th>Area (km²)</th>
<th>Total population (2010 Census)</th>
<th>Total population (2014)&lt;sup&gt;[8]&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Population Density (per km²) in 2010</th>
<th>Population Density (per km²) in 2014</th>
<th>HDI 2015 Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Jakarta (Jakarta Selatan)</td>
<td>141.27</td>
<td>2,067,080</td>
<td>2,164,070</td>
<td>14,561</td>
<td>15,319</td>
<td>0.833 (Very High)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Jakarta (Jakarta Timur)</td>
<td>168.03</td>
<td>2,567,027</td>
<td>2,617,594</td>
<td>14,290</td>
<td>14,987</td>
<td>0.607 (Very High)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Jakarta (Jakarta Pusat)</td>
<td>48.13</td>
<td>898,883</td>
<td>910,381</td>
<td>18,675</td>
<td>18,915</td>
<td>0.796 (High)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Jakarta (Jakarta Barat)</td>
<td>129.54</td>
<td>2,278,825</td>
<td>2,430,410</td>
<td>17,592</td>
<td>18,762</td>
<td>0.797 (High)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Jakarta (Jakarta Utara)</td>
<td>146.66</td>
<td>1,545,312</td>
<td>1,729,444</td>
<td>11,219</td>
<td>11,792</td>
<td>0.796 (High)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thousand Islands (Kepulauan Seribu)</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>21,071</td>
<td>23,011</td>
<td>2,422</td>
<td>2,645</td>
<td>0.688 (Medium)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Problems Identification

WASTE & TRASH
Huge Volume of Community Trash
Waste Management 3R (Reuse, Reduce, Recycle)

WATER POLLUTION
Waste Communal/Industries directly to the channels and river, sedimentation

WATER RESOURCE
Water Ground Exploitation, Land Subsidence

FUND AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Investment to built Integrated Waste Water Management System in Jakarta (Jakarta Sewerage System/JSS)
WASTE & TRASH
WATER POLLUTION
WATER RESOURCE

JAKARTA SOURCE OFRAW WATER

- Jatiluhur Reservoir: 81%
- Treated Water Tangerang City: 15%
- Jakarta River: 4%

Jakarta Clean Water Need

- Demand: 26,100 l/s
  10 million population
- Supply: 17,000 l/s
- Water Deficits: 9,000 l/s

Sumber: PDAM/Grt
CITY PROJECT (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)
Communal Waste Water Treatment

Waste Water Treatment Process

Treatment facilities
Source: Sudijimah, 2013

Waste Water Treatment with Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR) Technology Melati Reservoir
CLIMATE VILLAGE PROGRAM & WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Climate Village Program Activities in Urban Area:

- Urban Farming
- Rain Fall Water Harvesting
- Commmunal Wastewater
- Composting
- Biopore
- Waste Management (Bank Sampah)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At national level</td>
<td>Low political will and prioritisation to improve sanitation at all government levels, as evidenced from limited budget allocation of both local and central government. Funding allocation for sanitation projects or programmes is only 1–2% of district budget. Many existing policies and regulations are outdated; enforcement of relevant policies and regulations is weak, especially for environmental sanitation. Lack of coordination among related agencies responsible for sanitation facilities and infrastructure development. Lack of penalties. Limited funding resources and investments. Limitations of human resource capacity and lack of qualified personnel. Limited availability of Master plans for sanitation developments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At provincial level</td>
<td>Most of strategies for the sector are created at the national level. Thus, translating these strategies to the provincial and local levels is very challenging. No clear institutional arrangements for wastewater and septage management at local government level. Weak capacity and lack of incentives to implement and manage sanitation activities. Lack of progress monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At city level</td>
<td>Lack of effective approach for inter-agency collaboration with the full range of sanitation stakeholders on planning and service delivery. Limited capacity for planning, infrastructure development, service delivery and sanitation promotion. Lack of appropriate mechanisms for accessing and allocating capital funds. Lack of mechanisms to promote private sector involvement in service delivery (e.g., in safe removal, treatment and disposal of septic tank sludge). Poor operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>At community and household level</td>
<td>Low community awareness, participation and demand for improved sanitation services; ignorance of impact of defecation in rivers or wells on others’ health due to ingrained lifestyles at community level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 1.3: Projected Financing Allocations for Sanitation (2010-2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Financing</th>
<th>Projected/Actual financing for PPSP (IDR billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected financing requirements (PPSP Roadmap)</td>
<td>4,247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Financing sources:**

- National budget (APBN, DAK)
  - 2010: 1,883
  - 2011: 3,795
  - 2012: 4,022
  - 2013: 4,302
  - 2014: 4,766
  - Total: 18,768

- Provincial budgets (APBD-P)
  - 2010: 357
  - 2011: 407
  - 2012: 766
  - 2013: 909
  - 2014: 997
  - Total: 3,436

- Municipal/District budgets (APBD-KK)
  - 2010: 2,816
  - 2011: 3,703
  - 2012: 4,540
  - 2013: 5,944
  - 2014: 7,795
  - Total: 24,798

- Donors (based on current commitments)
  - 2010: 1,096
  - 2011: 2,097
  - 2012: 1,224
  - 2013: 1,633
  - 2014: 1,454
  - Total: 7,503

- Communities and Private Sector (CSR)
  - 2010: 18
  - 2011: 55
  - 2012: 105
  - 2013: 234
  - 2014: 171
  - Total: 583

**Total projected allocations:**

- 2010: 6,170
- 2011: 10,058
- 2012: 10,656
- 2013: 13,021
- 2014: 15,184
- Total: 55,088

**Surplus/Deficit:**

- 2010: 1,922
- 2011: 2,912
- 2012: -2
- 2013: -10,276
- 2014: -2093
- Total: -7,537

**Surplus/Deficit (%):**

- 2010: 45%
- 2011: 41%
- 2012: 0%
- 2013: -44%
- 2014: -12%
- Total: -12%

*Source: USDP*
Target for Domestic Wastewater and Septage Management

- On-site sanitation (90%)
  - STBM
  - Septage management
- Decentralised system (5%)
  - Intermediate solution
  - Permanent solution (Communal WWTP)
  - Expansion of existing centralised system
- Centralised system (5%)
  - New pipeline systems in 5 cities

Institutional based
Community based
THANK YOU

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