



# Developing City Sanitation Strategies in Indonesia

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# INDONESIA



220 million people - urban population 50%  
Poor SWM, drainage, hygiene  
High toilet access, ~ 50% unsafe discharge  
Public sanitation spending 0.04%  
Sanitation policy is rural, not urban  
6–16 Depts. involved in urban sanitation



- 👉 2001 Decentralisation & local governance acts
- 👉 By 2006 6 cities (now 14) make own city-wide sanitation assessments, strategies and plans:
  - Work & decisions by City Sanitation Working Groups
  - Data review: Densities? Conditions? Who are poor?
  - New data: Highest–high–medium–low risk locations?
  - City-wide, prioritized sanitation strategies & plans
  - Equitable solutions on gender and for the poor

**HOW DONE? WHAT WORKED (NOT)? WHAT NEXT?**

# City Sanitation Working Groups



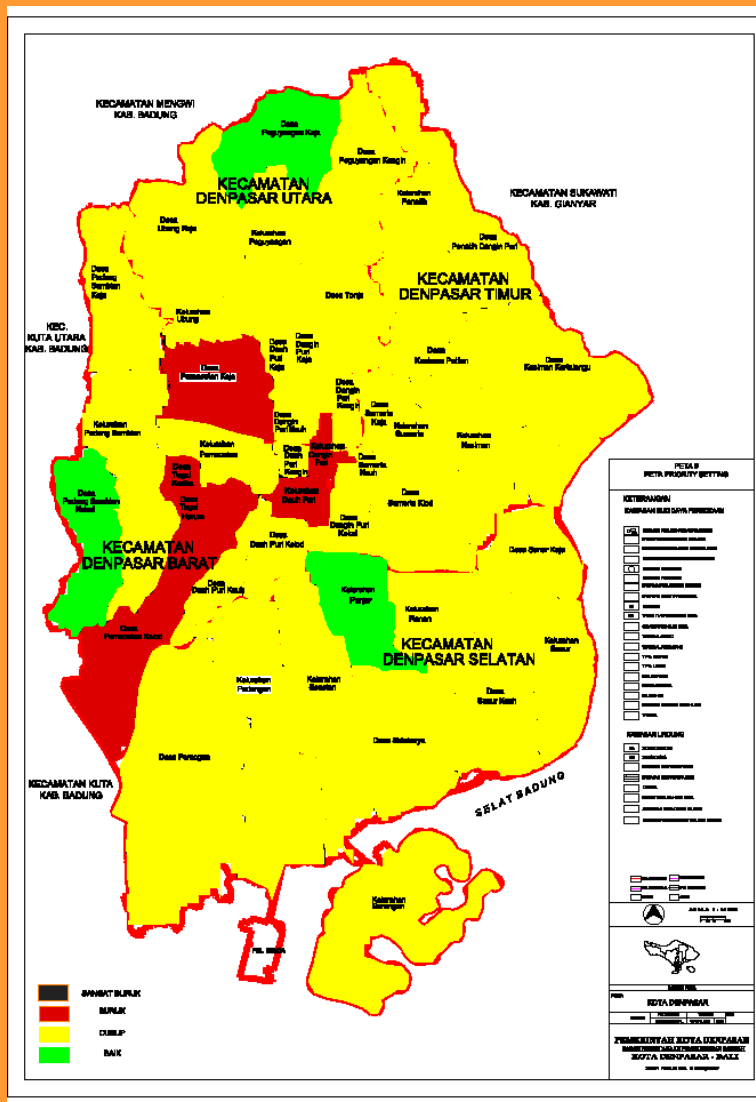
- Pokjas formed uniting up to 16 Depts dealing with urban sanitation
- Informal sector mostly represented through NGOs
- Marriage of bottom-up and top-down planning
- Planning starts with City Whitebooks (Sanitation Situation Analysis)

# Situation Assessment by Depts + Consultants – Health risks, User demands, Service providers



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# Outcomes: Priority Areas, Services Mix, Pilot projects .....



- Priority to highest risk areas - usually high % poor
- Mix of service choices: one model does not fit all
- Integrated approaches: Wastewater, toilets, drainage, hygiene (sometimes also water)
- Low-income areas: Community-managed services with equality on gender and for poor
- Learn from & strengthen what exists

# Outcomes: Integrated City Sanitation Strategies & Prioritised Plans



Sometimes also water  
(for improved hygiene)

Waste  
water

Tertiary drainage

Solid waste management

# Contextualised for local conditions and resources



Banjarmasin

## E.g. City Sanitation Strategy Banjarmasin

- encouraging roles for non-government service providers;
- increasing demand for sanitation
- infrastructure and services through marketing;
- strengthening service delivery capacity;
- expanding infrastructure coverage;
- expanding the range of technology options available in response to local circumstances and user preferences.



# From brown to blue and green...

## Conclusions & Ways Forward



- Partnerships / Pokja
- Situation Analysis
- Capacity Development
- Funds available but cities don't know how to access, provinces how to disburse
- Incentives + obligations (exist but not applied)
- Nat. policy missing
- G&P mainstreaming from the start (staffing & analysis)
- Great potential for action learning
- Consolidation & implementation
- Scaling out over provinces
- Horizontal learning between cities
- Develop provincial roles
- Formalise roles of Pokja
- Key roles for capacity building (specific needs emerge in process)
- Multi-disciplinary City Facilitator plays key role