

# IMPROVING SANITATION FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

The Australia Indonesia Partnership for Sanitation



Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative

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Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative

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The program was implemented thanks to the Local Governments and local communities in each location of the Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants Program for sanitation and Sanitation Hibah Program.

All of the photos in the book are courtesy of YCCP or IndII. They were taken at various locations of the Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for sanitation and the Sanitation Hibah Program in:

Bandung  
Banjarmasin  
Gresik  
Jakarta  
Makassar  
Maros  
Palembang  
Surakarta  
Yogyakarta



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## Foreword

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Dr. Ir. Andreas Suhono, M.Sc  
Director General of Human Settlements  
Ministry of Public Works and Housing

*As directed by the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for the period 2015–2019, the Government of Indonesia has a target of providing 100 percent adequate sanitation access to the people of Indonesia. Reflecting on the success of the Indonesian Government in achieving the sanitation target in the Millennium Development Goals, the Government is optimistic that it will be able to achieve these objectives in the year 2019. We note that there are some challenges we must face in order to achieve these targets. Without the support and cooperation of the various parties who play roles as the key sanitation stakeholders as outlined in the RPJMN, the target could not be achieved.*

*The Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for sanitation (known as sAllG) and the Sanitation Hibah program are manifestations of the cooperation among various sanitation stakeholders to encourage the achievement of decent sanitary conditions, especially for low-income communities. The output-based program approach significantly benefits many Local Governments in Indonesia. We hope that the program approach that emphasises cooperation among various stakeholders can be further developed in the future, especially to encourage the achievement of access to proper sanitation.*

*On behalf of the Government of Indonesia, we express our appreciation for the successful cooperation in efforts to improve the quality of life through the sAllG program.*

---



*Good sanitation protects the environment from pollution.*



Urban sewerage, Yogyakarta



Settlement by the Musi River, Palembang



Fishing by the river, Wirobrajan, Yogyakarta

Cooperation between the Australian and Indonesian Governments promotes Local Government (LG) commitment to increase sanitation infrastructure investment and improve people's awareness of the importance of good sanitation and a healthy environment. Ultimately such awareness will contribute to economic growth and the improvement of people's welfare.





## 1. From MDGs to Universal Access

Following the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) achievements in sanitation up to July 2015, LGs are working hard to achieve 100 percent access to adequate sanitation by 2019. This is part of the Government of Indonesia's commitment to providing 100 percent access to drinking water, 0 percent slums, and 100

percent access to sanitation, known as Universal Access 100:0:100.



*In Indonesia, access to adequate sanitation is only 60.91 percent, while access to drinking water is 67.73 percent (Statistics Indonesia, 2013).*





The talkshow aims to give an overview of the planning and implementation of sAllG program to the Head of Local Governments participating in the signing ceremony held in September 2014

In the next five years (2015–2019), the Government of Indonesia plans to provide access to adequate sanitation for 117 million people, and to drinking water for 100 million.

Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative (IndII) is an Australian Government initiative to support LGs to further their role in providing sanitation facilities for citizens.





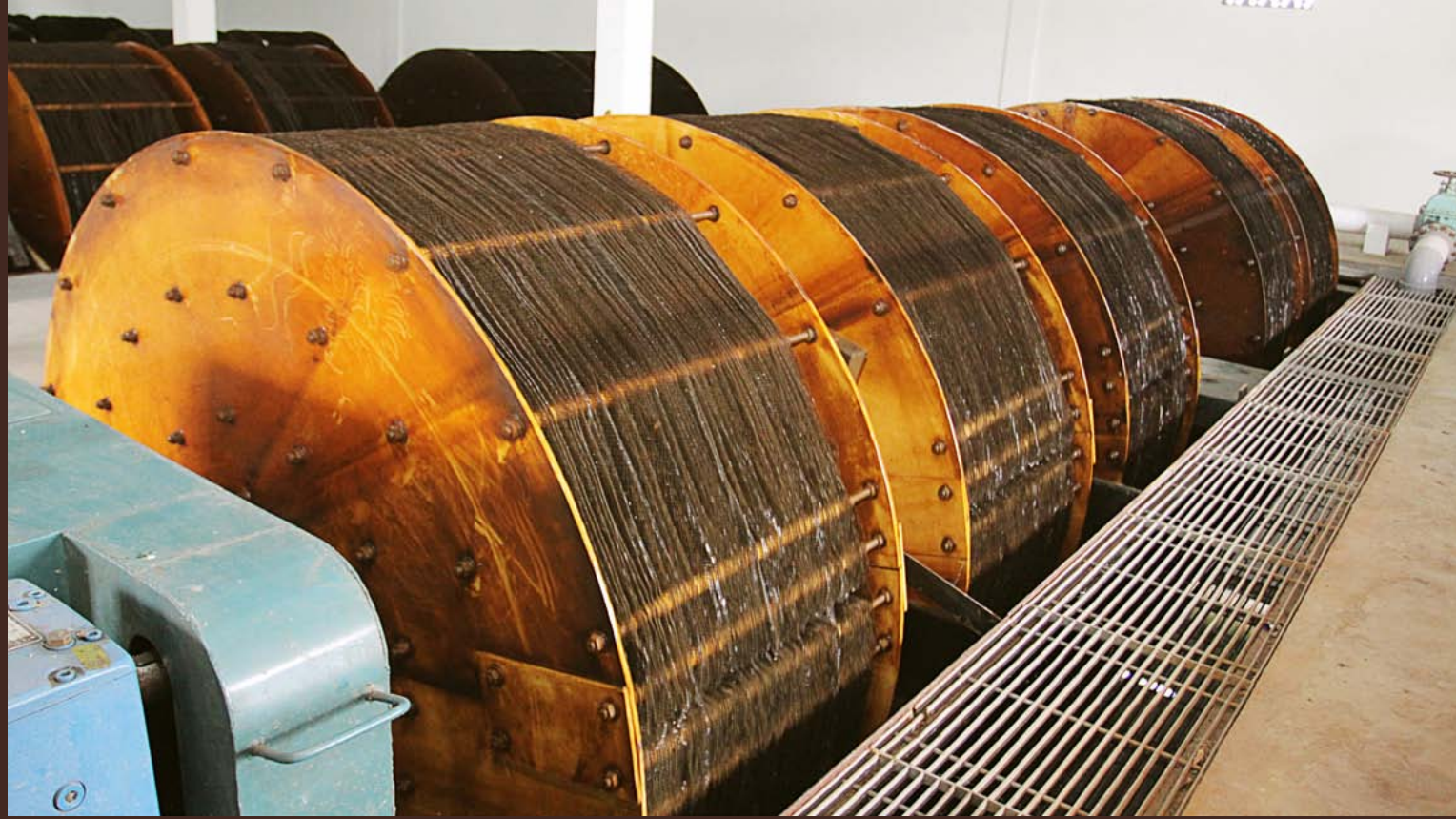


sAIG program Signing Ceremony with LG Heads, witnessed by Budiarmo Teguh Widodo, Director General of Finance Balancing, Ministry of Finance; and James Gilling, Minister, Development Cooperation, DFAT

## 2. The Australia Indonesia Partnership for Sanitation

Cooperation between the Australian and Indonesian Governments for sanitation started in 2010 through Sanitation Grants, Infrastructure Enhancement Grants (IEG) for Sanitation, Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for sanitation (sAIG) and City Sewerage Grants.





Prior to this latest program, only 11 LGs operated sewerage systems in Indonesia, while this partnership has now extended sewerage infrastructure to 43 districts/cities.



Sewerage water treatment in Sewon, Bantul, Yogyakarta



*kota = city  
kabupaten = regency/district  
provinsi = province*



1. Kota Medan
2. Kota Tebing Tinggi
3. Kota Tanjung Balai
4. Kota Pariaman
5. Kota Sawah Lunto
6. Kabupaten Sungai Penuh
7. Kabupaten Rejang Lebong
8. Kabupaten Musi Banyuasin
9. Kabupaten Muara Enim
10. Kota Palembang
11. Kabupaten Bangka Tengah
12. Kota Pangkal Pinang
13. Kabupaten Serang
14. Provinsi DKI
15. Kota Cimahi
16. Kabupaten Sumedang
17. Kota Tegal
18. Kabupaten Kebumen
19. Kabupaten Sukoharjo
20. Kota Surakarta
21. Kota Yogyakarta
22. Kabupaten Ngawi
23. Kabupaten Bojonegoro
24. Kabupaten Gresik
25. Kabupaten Probolinggo
26. Kabupaten Bolaang  
Mongondow Utara
27. Kota Kotamobagu
28. Kota Manado
29. Kabupaten Minahasa Utara
30. Kota Ambon
31. Kota Banjarmasin
32. Kabupaten Banjar
33. Kabupaten Hulu Sungai  
Selatan
34. Kota Balikpapan
35. Kota Bontang
36. Kota Tarakan
37. Kabupaten Karangasem
38. Kota Sumbawa Barat
39. Kabupaten Polewali Mandar
40. Kota Makassar
41. Kabupaten Maros
42. Kabupaten Kepulauan  
Selayar
43. Kabupaten Klungkung

The Sanitation Improvement Grants program has received enthusiastic support within the Government of Indonesia and LGs. The above-mentioned 43 districts/cities signed a Grants Agreement to benefit from this partnership; signing took place during a formal ceremony conducted on 23 September 2014, between LG Heads and the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance, Ministry of Finance, in Jakarta.





The development of sewerage infrastructure on both a small and city scale is considered to be very important and appropriate for Indonesia because urban areas are currently experiencing rapid growth.



## MECHANISM OF THE AUSTRALIA INDONESIA PARTNERSHIP IN SANITATION IMPROVEMENT GRANTS



The Australian Government conducts its activities through Indll, while the Government of Indonesia designates the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPHW) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA). This partnership provides grants to LGs to build sanitation infrastructure in their respective areas.





### 3. Local Government Commitment to Sanitation Improvement Grants

To participate in the Sanitation Improvement Grants program, any LG that wishes to improve sanitation infrastructure in its area first has to prepare an urban sanitation strategy. Subsequently, a letter of interest is submitted to the Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works and Housing.

Once its participation is approved, the LG must sign the Grants Agreement with the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance, Ministry of Finance, before the implementation of the program.



After the Grants Agreement has been signed, the LG has the responsibility to prepare, design and implement the sanitation infrastructure plan as approved in the Sanitation Improvement Grants program.



## Output-Based Aid

As this is an output-based program, LGs are required to implement the sanitation infrastructure investment first, along with informing the local community. The grants are an incentive for LGs to include sanitation in their budgets. This is an investment because each LG must implement the new sewerage infrastructure and operate it through a committed sewerage authority.



F. X. Hadi Rudyatmo,  
Mayor of Surakarta City:

*"We have already committed our local regional budget to implement sewerage infrastructure. The budget is a must and will be made available. Yes, it should be like this: work first, then get paid. This is the same: build first, verify, receive grant."*



Sanitation infrastructure system development in Gresik



## 4. Challenges in Implementing the Sanitation Improvement Grants Program



This well has been polluted by a septic tank in Manggala Kelurahan, Makassar City

The understanding of how a sewerage system works is relatively new for LGs familiar only with a drinking water system that has already been in operation for 30 years. A sanitation system, on the other hand, is a type of infrastructure that some LGs have not previously built or operated. This creates a number of problems which include following Indll guidelines at

the planning stage, working with inexperienced contractors in building the sewerage system, and dealing with the absence of local suppliers of materials and equipment (such as pipes and special tools).

A better sewerage system is essential, as it prevents groundwater from being polluted by drain water. Wastewater should be piped directly from the house to the treatment plant.

In two to three years the Sanitation Improvement Grants program is expected to show a positive contribution to the environment. Creating a healthy environment today and for the future is of the utmost importance.







### Technical Assistance

In light of the importance and complexity of sanitation, the Sanitation Improvement Grants program provides technical assistance from Indll to LGs to help them prepare, design and implement sanitation infrastructure.

To increase LG capacity, the program provides institutional development consultants, and coordinates its efforts with other donors participating in the major infrastructure programs.





## Flat Terrain Is a Challenge

Sewerage systems usually work by gravity feed, so piping has to be straight and positioned on a slope at a specified, constant angle. In addition, there must be manholes at every change of direction or every 50 metres.

The virtual absence of manpower with the appropriate technical skills, and the problem of difficult site conditions due to flat terrain, sometimes become major obstacles, with the result that the LG concerned must increase its investment. However, LGs are optimistic that they can build the required infrastructure.



Dr. Ir. Hj. Ana Heryana, MT.,  
Head of Public Works Office  
(2013-2015):

*“Our terrain is mostly flat,  
which means we need to  
pump the sludge. Hence  
the cost is higher than for  
other cities. Nonetheless,  
we will try our best because  
it’s essential to make our  
city better.”*







### Occasional Additional Costs

Treatment of sewage is expensive because it involves a number of complex processes and produces sludge that also needs treatment.

Apart from such technical challenges, the most important aspect of this program is stimulating people's interest in being connected to the sewerage system. This is not easy, and may require special incentives.







Sanitation facilities will be provided by the Local Government for the Banjarmasin households in the sAIG program.

In Banjarmasin, for example, every new house that is connected will receive a newly installed toilet and toilet privy as a bonus. (In other areas, some LGs merely make minimal alterations to the original edifice.) Furthermore, the Banjarmasin LG also establishes small gardens on top of wastewater treatment plants to

encourage communities to accept them. With these additional efforts and larger investments, Banjarmasin is confident the new sewerage connection target can be reached through the Sanitation Improvement Grants program.





## 5. Making Sanitation Programs Socially Acceptable

To avoid any negative impact on human life and the environment, the community needs to be aware of and understand the techniques and procedures necessary in treating wastewater to meet environmental health standards, including use of septic tanks and small-scale sewerage systems.



Ir. Toto Suroto,  
Head of Sanitation and Settlement,  
Regional Housing and Infrastructure Office,  
Yogyakarta City:

*“First, we need to change people’s mind set. Socialisation is tough. We actively meet and greet a community through meetings at the neighbourhood association level (RT) with only around 30 households participating. We talk about the necessity of healthy living and the positive/negative impacts of sanitation program development. After understanding the benefits, the community is usually very supportive.”*





Sugiri, Head of RW 03, managing 12 RT, Randu Agung Village, Gresik District:

*"At first, the people rejecting the program were those who owned traditional septic tanks. In 10 years they had never emptied these tanks. However, when they were told what a wastewater treatment plant did, its purpose and objective, then they realised the importance of improving groundwater quality. Our hope is with clean water, as a result of wastewater treatment, we will have a healthy life."*



Agus Suherman, Community Leader, RT 01/RW 21, Cibabat Kelurahan, Cimahi City:

*"Previously some families rejected the idea because they thought the program was about building a communal septic tank; just dig a pit and cover. When they discovered that the water from a wastewater treatment plant comes out as clean water, and after seeing a wastewater treatment plant in operation, the community supported it."*





## 6. Community Spirit in Welcoming the Sanitation Improvement Grant

The community's acceptance of the program is very important for the continuity of the program. Sriyoto is one of the beneficiaries of an Infrastructure Enhancement Grant (IEG) for sanitation grant program in 2012 in RT 40/RW 09, Mancasan Village, Wirobrajan Kelurahan, Yogyakarta City. He donated his 63m<sup>2</sup> plot of land behind his house for a wastewater treatment plant that is now used by 68 households and an Islamic boarding school of 80 students.

Sriyoto, community member in Mancasan district, Wirobrajan, Yogyakarta:

*"I donated the part of my land that was sloping when the wastewater treatment plant needed land. At the time the land was full of banana plants. I allowed it because it was for the benefit of my local community in RT 40, especially in RT 40/RW 9."*



Women and children mingle over the wastewater treatment plant in Yogyakarta





Public toilet that has been abandoned after the implementation of the Sanitation Improvement Grant program

### Mobilising the Community to Build Toilets

Previously, some households in Yogyakarta and Surakarta were without a toilet. The sewerage connection program encouraged communities to build their own toilets since previously they had had to rely on public toilets or a river for their sanitation needs.



Memang Syahminan Hutagalung, “Opung”, Mandailing Community Leader in Tebing Tinggi City:

*“Once we knew that a wastewater treatment plant would be built in Tebing Tinggi everybody started to build a toilet in their home. People stopped building toilets on the riverbanks. We really hope that the sewerage system is developed so that people never again will have to throw feces-filled plastic bags into the river.”*



## 7. The Young Generation as Agents of Change



Youth are expected to be the Agents of Change

### Lessons in Sanitation

It is hoped that a good understanding of sanitation and the environment, including sewerage and solid waste systems, will be well rooted in young people's minds by the time they become adults and have their own families.

They may have regularly seen and used toilets inside their homes, but the question is: Do they know how and where the household wastewater is discarded?

Insights into this are conveyed during an educational activity called Sanitation Awareness Day, held in cooperation with IndII, LGs and Secondary Schools in nine cities (Cimahi, Gresik, Makassar, Yogyakarta, Surakarta, Tebing Tinggi, Banjarmasin, Palembang and Balikpapan) that have received Sanitation Improvement Grants.











The activity's theme is "United in building a healthier environment", a shared commitment between government and communities, including students, to create a healthier sanitation environment for the future.



Hj. Atik Tochija, Mayor of Cimahi City:

*"We invite the young generation in Cimahi City to join us in maintaining and sustaining the sanitation infrastructure that we have built, because healthy sanitation is essential for us and future generations. We know that for our small town to stay healthy we need to keep it*

*clean, so no littering, please. To keep the water clean, sanitation and the sewerage system must be maintained."*





## Hibah Peningkatan Sanitasi

Musik/lirik: Adi Adrian/Anita Kastubi

Australia dan Indonesia  
membangun sanitasi bersama...  
jaga tetap bersih lancar  
Agar keluarga,  
sehat bahgiaaaa...

Refrain:

Aroma segar,  
Hunian rapih, pikiran jernih  
suka cita, mari berdendang  
sambut Hibah Sanitasi

Australia dan Indonesia  
meningkatkan kesehatan rakyat  
Mari jaga ramah lingkungan  
Agar semua sejahteraaa...

Pam piri-pam piri-pam piri-pam-pam  
Pam piri-pam piri-pam - pam pam paaam..  
Pam piri-pam piri-pam piri-pam-pam  
Pam piri-pam piri-pam -pam pam paaam..

Australia dan Indonesia  
meningkatkan kesehatan rakyat  
Mari kelola air limbah  
Agar semua sehat gembira





## 8. Writing Inspiring Essays About Sanitation and the Environment

A better understanding of sanitation is expected to inspire the essays. The students will spread understanding about sanitation and the environment to their families, neighbours and friends.

An essay writing competition for Junior Secondary Schools across the nation is being conducted with the same theme: "United in building a healthier environment".



### IMPIAN KOTA SERIBU SUNGAI

Karya: Dhiya Salma Azminida  
Kelas 8D - SMPN 1 Banjarmasin

Sanitasi adalah perilaku disengaja dalam kebudayaan hidup bersih dengan harapan usaha ini dapat menjaga dan meningkatkan kesehatan manusia. Bahaya dari lingkungan yang tercemar sangat berpengaruh bagi kesehatan fisik manusia, seperti sampah yang sengaja dibuang ke sungai.

Aku Kagum dengan Kotaku Banjarmasin yang diberi julukan "The City of thousand rivers", yaitu Kota Seribu Sungai. Aku berpikir makhluk-makhluk Tuhan di dalam sana (sungai) sangat beruntung karena tidak merasakan permasalahan polusi udara seperti yang kurasakan di daratan, sehingga aku berkhayal aku akan berada di dunia kartun animasi "Finding Nemo". Padahal banyak ilmuwan-ilmuan Kecil Indonesia yang menciptakan bahan bakar alternatif yang tidak menimbulkan polusi, hanya kurang kesadaran manusia saja untuk lebih mengembangkannya.

### MANFAAT SANITASI BAGI LINGKUNGAN

Karya: Muhammad Tegar Arung Buwono  
Kelas 7G - SMP Muhammadiyah 2 Yogyakarta

Sanitasi atau sanitation adalah perilaku hidup sehat yang mencegah manusia berhubungan atau kontak langsung dengan kotoran baik berupa buangan dari manusia maupun hewan. Sanitasi dilakukan dengan berbagai cara seperti membuat tempat cuci tangan, Kamar mandi, WC sampai dengan pembuatan saluran pembuangan, resapan dan septitank/tampunguan kotoran atau limbah.

Tujuan paling utama dengan sanitasi yang baik adalah agar kotoran atau limbah berbahaya bagi kesehatan manusia tidak kembali mencemari lingkungan sehingga tidak menimbulkan penyakit.

Sanitasi sangat penting bagi lingkungan kita karena akan berakibat langsung kepada kesehatan manusia. Dengan sanitasi yang baik, maka lingkungan kita, terutama air tanah yang kita gunakan sehari-hari akan selalu bersih dan sehat.





## 9. Media as an Eye-Opener on the Importance of Sanitation

Media plays an important role in communicating information on sanitation to the public. Media workshops are conducted on the importance of sanitation, conveying information about the Sanitation Improvement Grants

program under the Australia Indonesia partnership. The workshops are conducted in eight cities: Cimahi, Makassar, Gresik, Tebing Tinggi, Yogyakarta, Surakarta, Palembang and Banjarmasin.



In addition to workshops, a writing competition is conducted for those journalists whose articles on sanitation, especially articles about the Sanitation Improvement Grants program, are published in the media.

Dissemination of facts about sanitation for the public is also conducted through radio talk shows in the eight cities mentioned above, and a TV talk show on national and local TV.



## Kisah sanitasi di tepi Sungai Musi

Selasa, 24 Februari 2015 13:08 WIB

Dolly Rosana



Aktivitas warga bantaran Sungai Musi, RT 05, Kelurahan 5 Ulu, Palembang, pada pagi hari. (Foto Antarasumsel.com/15/Dolly Rosana)

“....Penduduk sangat bergantung pada air Sungai Musi karena menjadi

Waktu menunjukkan hampir pukul 06.00 WIB. Matahari mulai menyapa melalui cahayanya yang kemilau di sela-sela rumah yang berdiri tak tertata di bantaran Sungai Musi, Palembang.

Sekelompok warga mulai beraktivitas di pagi hari itu, mulai dari anak-anak, ibu-ibu, bapak-bapak, hingga orang tua. Mereka mengantre di sebuah fasilitas mandi, cuci, dan kakus (MCK) umum yang berdiri di atas lahan seluas 7 x 12 meter, persis bersebelahan dengan gedung sekolah dasar (SD) milik pemerintah.

Tanpa harus dikomandoi, puluhan warga RT 5, Kelurahan 5 Ulu ini berbaris dengan tertibnya menunggu giliran untuk memanfaatkan MCK yang hanya terdiri atas empat kakus dan tiga kamar mandi.

Lantaran makin banyak orang yang datang membuat barisan warga bertambah panjang sehingga memaksa sebagian pengantre menunggu di tepi jalan yang hanya berdiameter 1 meter.

Beruntung, pagi itu belum ada kendaraan roda dua yang berlalu lalang di kampung yang warganya sebagian besar berprofesi sebagai buruh, pengolah ikan, hingga awak kapal ini.

06

# Ragam

## Minggu Pagi

NO 40 TH 67 MINGGU I JANUARI 2015



## Hidup Mereka Menjadi Lebih Nyaman

Sungai Winongo, yang terletak tidak jauh dari rumahnya. Kegiatan serupa, mulai dari mandi, mencuci, dan membuang hajat kakus (MCK) di di kampung tersebut.

(30/12)

Sore itu, bu Inem baru saja selesai mencuci baju. Baju-baju kotor miliknya kini tidak harus digotong-gotong ke sungai untuk dicuci. Ia bisa mencucinya di rumah, di kamar mandi miliknya. Demikian pula perkakas yang digunakan untuk memasak, kini tak perlu lagi ditenteng-tertenteng ke sungai, untuk dibersihkan.

Bak Kontrol

Wanandi menjelaskan, air limbah yang berasal dari kegiatan memasak dan mencuci kini tak lagi dibuang ke sumur resapan. Begitu pula air limbah dan kotoran dari WC juga tak lagi dibuang ke septic tank. Air limbah dan kotoran tersebut kini langsung masuk ke saluran

Selidaknya, kehadiran SR akan membantu mengurangi risiko pencemaran air pada sumur milik warga Bener, misalnya dari bakteri E coli dan membuat air sungai menjadi lebih bersih.

06

# Ragam

## Minggu Pagi

NO 41 TH 67 MINGGU II JANUARI 2015



Papan nama pekerjaan pembangunan SR dan Saluran Pembawa yang dipasang di Jalan Pamularsih, Kelurahan Patanmuluh, Kota

## Tidak Gampang Mengubah Perilaku Masyarakat

masyarakat sebagai salah satu syarat terciptanya lingkungan yang sehat dan bersih. "Memang, sosialisasi ini tidak mudah dilakukan. Tak jarang kami harus satu-satu menjelaskannya kepada setiap orang karena tingkat pemahamannya memang berbeda-beda. Apa itu limbah rumah tangga, bagaimana pencemaran itu terjadi. Mengapa mereka harus menanggalkan kebiasaan buruk, seperti MCK di sungai, penyebaran penyakit melalui air limbah. Juga mengapa harus dibuat saluran pembuangan air limbah yang sehat," kata Hendra.

Pembangunan SR pada SAL sesungguhnya merupakan bagian dari kesungguhan Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta untuk menepati kewajiban membangun SR untuk masyarakat. Kewajiban tersebut tertuang dalam Nota Kesepakatan Metropolitan Sanitation and Health Management Project yang ditandatangani 7 Desember 2009. Nota Kesepakatan itu menyebutkan dalam jangka waktu lima tahun, Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta bersama

hibah Infrastructure Enhancement Grants (IEG). Pada Tahap I, Kota Yogyakarta mendapat hibah langsung sebesar Rp 3.360.000.000 dengan alokasi Rp 2.945.000.000 untuk sektor Air Limbah dan sisanya sebesar Rp 415.000.000 untuk sektor Persampahan. "Kota-kota di Indonesia yang memenuhi kriteria diminta membuat surat minat untuk mengalokasikan dana APBD guna membiayai fasilitas pengelolaan air limbah, persampahan dan drainase. Kota Yogyakarta memenuhi kriteria karena memiliki dokumen strategi sanitasi kota. Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta juga bersedia melakukan *reimburse* dan menerapkan pendekatan kesetaraan gender. *Matching Fund* diambilkan dari dana APBD sebesar 30 persen dari besaran hibah," jelas Hendra.

Tak hanya itu, Kota Yogyakarta juga telah memiliki sejumlah produk hukum seperti Peraturan Daerah No 6 Tahun 2009 tentang pengelolaan air limbah domestik dan Peraturan Daerah No 5 Tahun 2012 yang mengatur Re-

Tanggal terakhir penarikan hibah adalah 30 Juni 2015 atau tanggal lain yang disetujui. Perjanjian Penerusan Hibah (PPH) antara Pemerintah Pusat kepada Pemerintah Kota Yogyakarta untuk Program Hibah Australia-Yogyakarta untuk Pembangunan Sanitasi di-Indonesia untuk Pembangunan Sanitasi di-Indonesia untuk PPH-154/PK/2013 tanggal 20 November 2013.

Sedangkan Surat Direktur PPLP Ditjen Cipta Karya No. UM 0101-CI/929 tanggal 29 Agustus 2014 mengatur tentang Program panjangan Waktu Pelaksanaan Program SAIG menjadi sampai dengan 31 Januari 2016.

"Besaran dana hibah yang akan diganti adalah Rp 3.000.000 per-SR. Dana ini akan diberikan setelah SR baru dibangun dan berfungsi dengan sempurna. Bantuan hibah dari pemerintah Australia ini menjadi penyemangat kami untuk membangun SR untuk masyarakat," kata Hendra.

Sampai akhir 2014, lanjut H-

IPAL Komunal di Kota Cimahi

## Ciptakan Lingkungan Sehat dan Bersih

DENGAN luas wilayah hanya 40 kilometer persegi yang didiami sekitar 600.000 jiwa, lahan yang dimiliki Kota Cimahi sangat terbatas. Areal untuk buang hajat pun kerap terpinggirkan.

SEPERTI di kawasan permukiman padat Gang Irigasi RT 3 RW 11 Kelurahan Cibabat Kecamatan Cimahi Utara. Tiap rumah hanya dibatasi jalan gang selebar 1 meter. Tembok antarrumah seolah menempel. Dalam la-

Asep Suhama (54). Sosialisasi pun digelar untuk meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat akan IPAL komunal. Asep yang aktif di lingkungannya dan kerap terlihat kegiatan di kelurahan pun menyadari pentingnya IPAL komunal bagi lingkungannya. "Setelah dapat pencerahan, baru saya paham. Saya juga ajak warga lain," ujarnya.

Pembongkaran jalan gang dilakukan untuk membuat saluran utama menuju lokasi septic tank. Tiap rumah juga diberi akses ke saluran IPAL.

Lokasi IPAL komunal berada di lahan carik Kelurahan Cibabat, di SDN Cibabat 4. IPAL

bidang penyetaraan lingkungan permukiman yang lebih tinggi, di antaranya yaitu melalui program hibah Australia-Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for Sanitation (SAIG).

Kerja sama kemitraan pemerintah Indonesia dan Australia di bidang sanitasi tersebut dikelola Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative (Indii), di bawah supervisi Kementerian Perdagangan dan Luar Negeri Australia (DFAT) bersama Bappenas dan sejumlah kementerian Indonesia. Peningkatkan pelayanan pengelolaan air limbah domestik terpusat skala lingkungan masuk dalam program hibah sanitasi bantuan AusAID tahap II. Pemkot Cimahi menilai pen-



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# What Local Governments and Beneficiaries Expect



Ir. H. Umar Junaedy Hasibuan, MM., Mayor of Tebing Tinggi City:

*"We thank the Australia Indonesia Partnership very much for sanitation. The concern and attention from our neighbour Australia is very high especially in the development of public health. We really want this partnership to continue on the best of terms."*



Asep Suhana, Beneficiary, RT 3/RW 11, Cibabat Kelurahan, Cimahi City:

*"With the existence of a wastewater treatment plant it is easier for the community to discard their wastewater. With this convenience, diseases are reduced. Hopefully this project will be smooth, safe and orderly. I also give my thanks to the government."*

Siti Hasni, Head of RT 06/RW 12, Kasi Kasi Kelurahan, Makassar City:

*"We, the community of RT 06/RW 12, Kasi Kasi Kelurahan, are very enthusiastic in accepting this sanitation program under the Australia Indonesia Partnership because as the head of the neighbourhood association we see many households still discarding their domestic wastewater to drainage and their toilet waste to substandard septic tanks."*



Ir. Edy Muhammad, Head of Bappeda, Yogyakarta City:

*"We noticed the positive impact of this output-based program. It is the role of the LG to improve the sanitation system's infrastructure. This also impacts on environmental health and even empowers communities to get involved, from planning, implementation, up to maintenance. The above results show that this program from the Australian government is very positive."*







Muhammad Qosim, Deputy Regent Gresik District:

*"Once again, we thank the Government of Australia and Indll and we hope that this cooperation continues, not stopping in 2015, but only after many years to come. Thank you."*



Singgih Triwibowo, President Director PDAM, Surakarta City:

*"At present, we have the capacity to serve 30,000 households. Only 15,000 connections are used, about 15 percent of households, in Surakarta City. We hope that there will be more drinking and wastewater grants coming to enable us to reach 100 percent access to drinking water and wastewater systems."*

Harnojoyo, Mayor of Palembang:

*"On behalf of the Local Government of Palembang, we thank the Government of Australia for selecting Palembang and providing the Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for sanitation (sAIG) to our city. We hope that our people can work together to support us to achieve the targets of this program and reap the benefits."*



H. Rahmatullah, SE President Director of PD PAL, Banjarmasin City:

*"This is a tough job and not easy, because in Indonesia there are only 12 sewerage system operators. Those operating under LG enterprise (PD) include only two cities, PD PAL (local wastewater management company) Banjarmasin and PD PAL Jaya. It is true there is a big difference between the target set by the government, operator and managing unit and the target achieved. However, we are not discouraged and we cannot retreat; we need to go forward with sanitation infrastructure, whatever the problems are, whatever the challenges are."*





A shared commitment between LGs, operators, communities, the young generation and all related stakeholders is needed to ensure the development of effective sanitation systems and to ensure that communities can live up to the theme "United in building a healthier environment".



*United in building a healthier environment!*



## Afterword

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Ir. Nugroho Tri Utomo, MRP  
Director of Housing and Settlements, Bappenas

*The Australia Indonesia Partnership's programming for sanitation has produced very successful results because of effective collaboration and planning, a very good understanding of the situation in Indonesia, and shared passion and common goals. In addition, the programming has offered considerable flexibility within the implementation process, enabled many innovative efforts to be carried out. These programs can be implemented with the Local Governments' own resources; therefore they are more sustainable in the long run.*

*The Sanitation Hibah grant program has an important role within Local Government. This Australia Indonesia Partnership program uses an output-based aid mechanism; hence it encourages high performance and achievement. The program also encourages increased programming and high budget levels in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), because it requires prior funding from the Local Government. This mechanism increases the Local Government ownership of the program.*

*We greatly appreciate the Government of Australia's support for sanitation programming, and we hope that this partnership can continue and even be improved. This is because after the achievement of Millennium Development Goals in 2015, we have a larger target, which is to achieve Universal Access. To accomplish this Universal Access, more resources*

*and fund will be needed. We hope to work together with the Australian Government and other parties on technical support, as well as funding.*

## Afterword

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Ir. Dodi Krispatmadi, M.Env.E  
Director of Sanitation  
Directorate General of Human Settlements  
Ministry of Public Works and Housing

*To reach the Universal Access target, the Director General of Human Settlements has developed a strategy called 100:0:100. In terms of sanitation the approaches are: first, to build the system. We develop the city- and regional-scale wastewater treatment, and we also develop a centralised system of Waste Water Treatment Plants (IPLT). Second, we facilitate cities and regencies to improve their performance in their service areas to 100 percent coverage. The third approach is community empowerment, which is expected to be done by the Local Government and the public and private sectors in the region.*

*Currently, 61 percent of the target for sanitation services has been achieved. We still have to do our homework in order to accomplish another 30 percent of the target. Ideally, we should reach approximately 8 percent per year, but based on statistical calculations we can only reach 2 percent per year so far. So, we should seek to do four times as much as we are.*

*Therefore we are looking for a variety of other funding sources that can cover this large gap. Among these sources are grants and other kinds of assistance. The sanitation improvement grants from the Australia*

*Indonesia Partnership are very important for us, as we need enormous resources, both human and financial, to achieve Universal Access by 2019.*

*I think this is a good grant program to cover the gap that we have experienced in the past. In addition, sanitation improvement grant programs educate Local Governments to invest in sanitation in advance through their budgets, so that they can expand their service coverage, and then we will transfer the funds to them.*



# Afterword

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Prof. Heru Subiyantoro, Ph.D  
Director of Finance and Local Capacity  
Directorate General of Fiscal Balance, Ministry of Finance

*Sanitation is really about prevention, not treatment.*

*The Sanitation Hibah grant program is an especially beneficial way to support Local Government in serving the people, because the program responds to people's needs in three important areas: sanitation infrastructure, health, and education.*

*In contrast to programs such as the Water Hibah, the Australia Indonesia Infrastructure Grants for sanitation (sAIIIG) faced many challenges: technical factors such as land elevation, level versus sloping land, and the need for pipes to be in a straight line, not curved as pipes in drinking water systems can be.*

*Non-technical factors also had to be addressed to make the program a success: people's level of awareness and understanding about sanitation and the importance of maintaining both the infrastructure and the environment for future generations. Conveying messages about these social benefits to communities is very important, but can certainly be a lot more complex than developing the sewerage system infrastructure itself.*

*In terms of budget uptake, the output-based system is an effective mechanism because the sewerage system infrastructure is first implemented by Local Government and then reimbursements are made afterwards. For Heads of Local Government, this creates a sense of belonging to the community development program. When the local budget is limited, the sAIIIG Program offers localities the opportunity to build a sanitation facility without using up their own money.*

*Local Governments should readily accept the benefits of the Sanitation Improvement Grants program and do their best to accomplish the program's objectives, because in addition to the output-based system, the transparency and accountability of the program has also been proven to be excellent.*

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