

# SANI-ACTION

Urban Sanitation Transformation Towards Universal  
Access 2019 in Indonesia

**Almud Weitz**

Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)

World Bank Global Water Practice

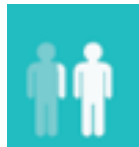


# Why does Indonesia need Transformative Urban Sanitation Action?



**39**  
million

**Urban dwellers lack access to improved sanitation**



**18**  
million

**Urban dwellers practice open defecation**



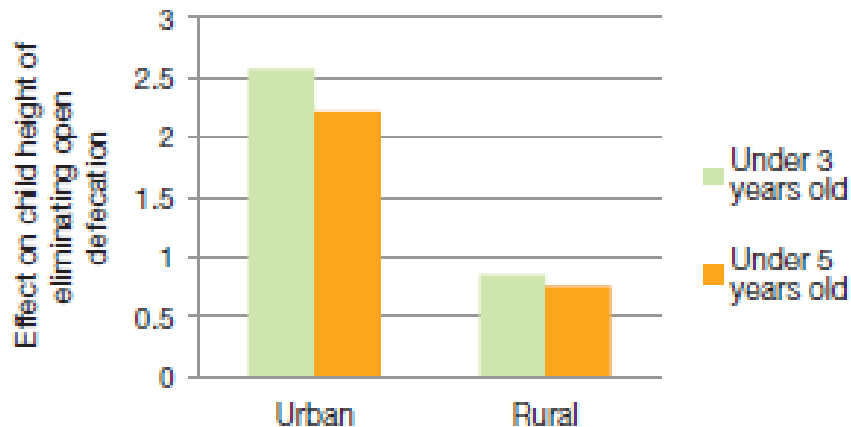
**83%**

**Latrines in urban areas are unsealed leaching pits**



**~1%**

**Urban access to a sewerage system**



**Correlation of stunting with open defecation is higher in urban areas than rural areas**



**WORLD BANK GROUP**  
Water



# Pre 2005 - Urban Sanitation Trap



## Low investment in sanitation

- Sanitation = private, not public responsibility
- Sanitation seen as cost center, not an investment



## Focus on 'big' municipal infrastructure

- Limited funding for connections to sewerage systems
- Major new investment rather than assess and improve what already exists



## Limited knowledge of sanitation services

- Low institutional capacity to manage sanitation services
- Poor community understanding about good sanitation

# Recent Sanitation Developments – since 2006



## National enabling environment

- \* Roles and responsibilities clarified
- \* New regulations, guidelines, minimum standards

## Coordination and investment framework

- \* Government finance increased, new funding streams

## Sanitation awareness and hygiene promotion

- \* National handwashing with soap campaigns
- \* Various promotions for different target groups

## City-wide sanitation strategies and actions plans

- \* City strategies increased ownership, commitment and guide investments

# National Impact of City Action



## Significant increase in national and local budgets for sanitation

- ~1,000% increase in total budget, from \$57 million in 2006 to \$541 million in 2013



## City focus, commitment, ownership

- 465 city sanitation strategies until 2015



## Local institutions for service delivery developed

- Peer pressure and competition among cities to increase motivation and mayors' commitments

# Aiming for Universal Access by 2019

## Sanitation Targets 2010 - 2014



## Sanitation Targets 2015 - 2019

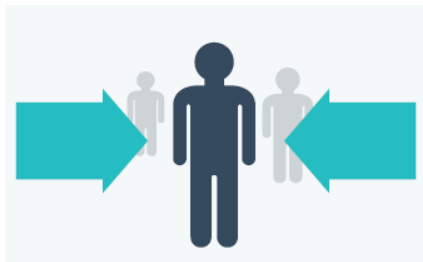
### **Open Defecation Free (ODF)**

- 10% off-site sanitation (through 5% city-wide sewerage system and 5% DEWATS)
- 90% on-site sanitation

### **Universal Access 100-0-100**

100% safe drinking water  
0% slums  
100% improved sanitation including fecal sludge management

# Strategy for Achieving Universal Access



Targeting the poor where  
access is lowest



Improving the utilization of  
existing sewerage systems



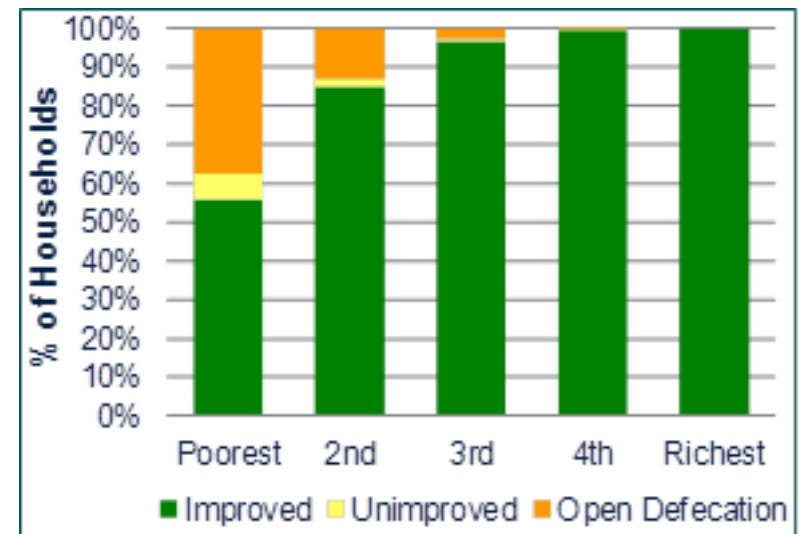
From sanitation access to full  
service provision



# Targeting the Poor without Access

- Increasing **linkage between poverty and sanitation programs**, i.e. communal systems
- Recognize low-income households have **high willingness to pay** but need support, including through micro-finance
- Balancing focus on the poor with **adequate sanitation minimum service package for all households**, to maximize urban sanitation benefits

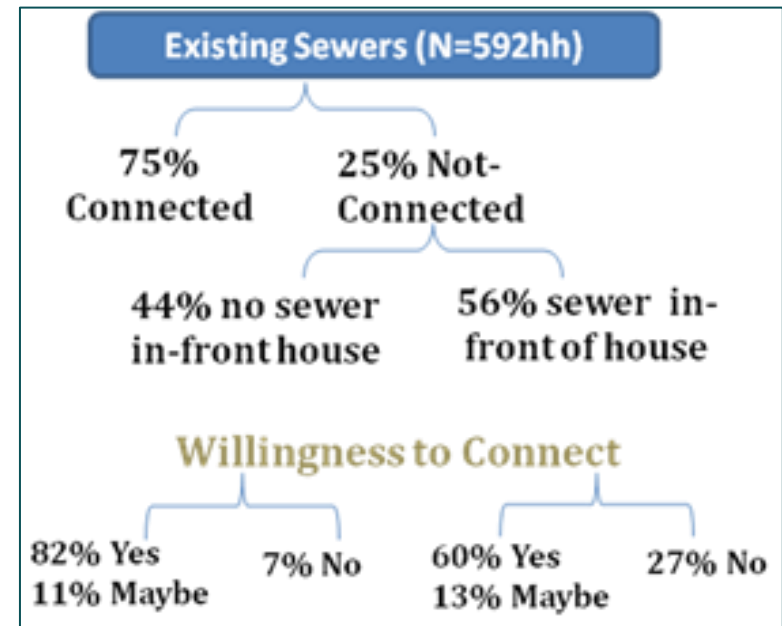
Indonesia Urban Sanitation Access



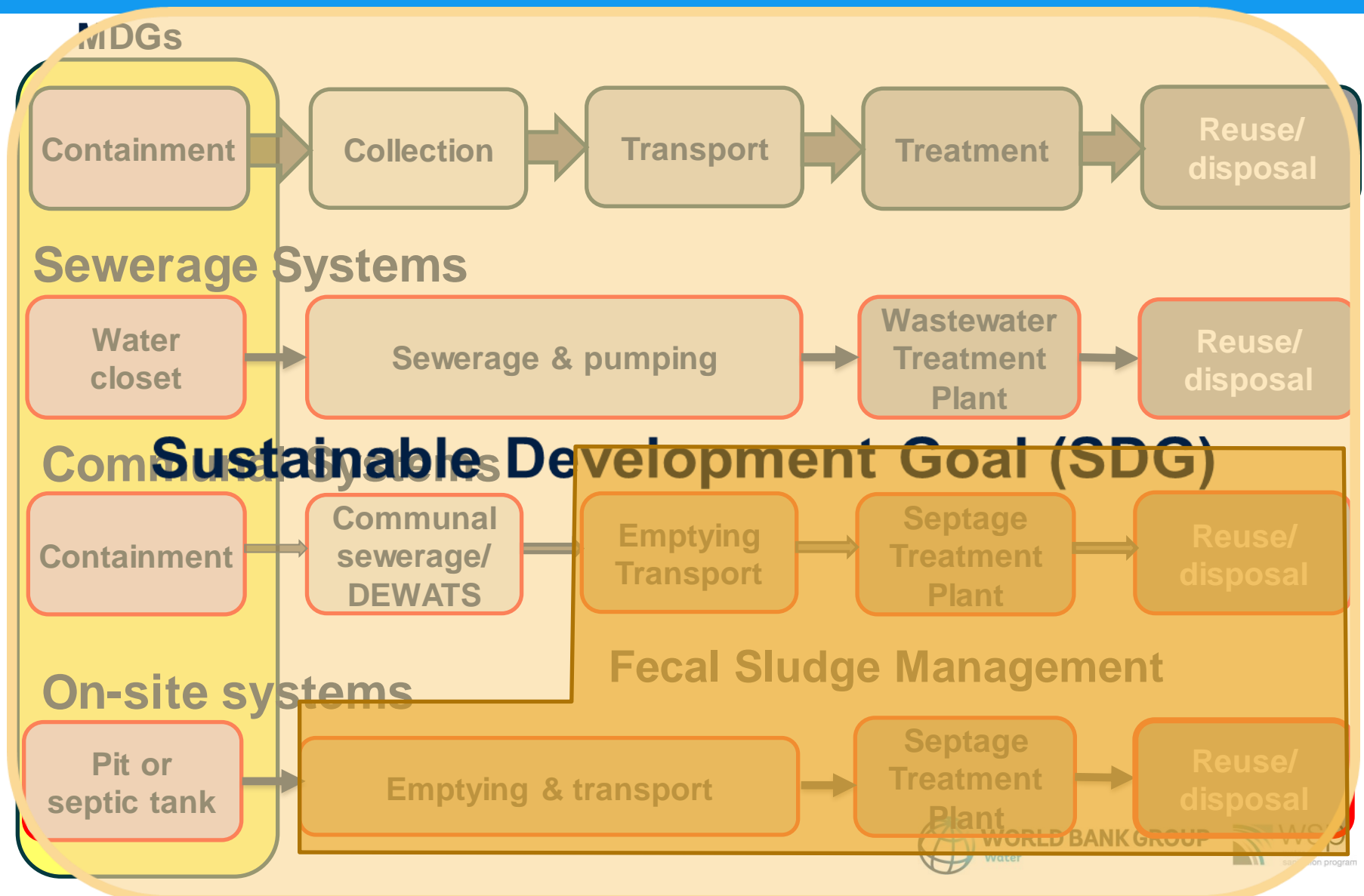


# Improving Use of Existing Sewerage Systems

- Only **1% urban households connected to sewerage** system with average **36% idle capacity** of wastewater treatment plants
- **Willingness to connect is high**, with environmental and health benefits as main reasons
- **Output-based aid** has been successful in increasing sewer connections and leveraging local government investment



# From Focus on Access to Full Service Provision



# Ambitious Universal Access Targets require new Approaches

- Improved on-site + fecal sludge management, sewerage systems in city sanitation planning
- Focus on operation, social promotion, not only construction
- New funding options to improve on site sanitation, e.g. output-based aid
- Strengthened private sector participation



# Thank You



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