

Domestic Wastewater Services and Facilities in Indonesia: Policy and Regulation Role



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- Top ten main disease in Indonesia: waterborne disease (diarrhea and gastroenteritis)
- Coverage of sanitation facilities not increased since many decade of development period: 46% in 1990, 52% in 2002 and 55% in 2005
- Many built sanitation infrastructure are not sustain in operational, because of many factors
- Surface water quality are decreased significantly, with domestic waste as the dominant pollutant (76.2% in Java, Sumatera, Bali and Sulawesi)

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What are the problem ?

- Technology ?
- Community participation ?
- Government policy and regulation ?
- Financial ?



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Policy and Regulation

**Related policy and regulation evaluation
in domestic wastewater management**

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Domestic wastewater management

- (1) planning
- (2) design
- (3) constructions
- (4) operation and maintenance
- (5) monitoring

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Central Government Policy

- Decentralization – Local Government Autonomy (2004)
- Development of Community Based Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (2003)
- Development of Institutional Based Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation (2004)
- National Action Plan in Wastewater (2003)
- Healthy Indonesia 2010 (2003)

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Planning

No specific law available

- Law 32 in 2004 (Local government autonomy)
article 13 and 14: regulates the responsibility of local government in development, public service and environmental management → article 217 local government function are monitored and assisted by central government
- Law 23 in 1997: Environmental Management
- Law 7 in 2004 (Water Resources Management)
article 23-25: water pollution control
- Law 23 1992 (Healthy):
article 22: protecting community from wastewater

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Design and Construction

Community involvement: method, financial, operational, maintenance and monitoring



- No specific regulation identified
- Central government set up the Norm, guideline and manual (identified: public toilet standard)
- Local government with regulation on wastewater → limited
- Wastewater development should be integrated with water supply development Law 7 year 2004
- Wastewater management included in housing-development

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Operation and Maintenance

- No regulation identified on institutional mechanism in operation and maintenance
- Several city set the wastewater tariff in related to water consumption (Stated own water supply company)



- No specific institution that has the responsibility to make the built infrastructure sustain

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Monitoring

- Government Decree 82, 2001: water quality management and water pollution control
- Ministry of Environmental Decree 111, 2003: procedure of wastewater disposal consent to surface water
- Ministry of Environmental Decree 112,2003: effluent standard for domestic wastewater

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Conclusion

- Policy and regulation which related to domestic wastewater management in Indonesia are not well implemented in many sectors that responsible to the wastewater services.
- Law or regulation are need to be develop to increase the coordination between related institutions in domestic wastewater management both in local and central government
- There are no clear regulation and policy that state about operational and maintenance for domestic wastewater management both in central and local government

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Thank You

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