Water Supply in Indonesia towards SDG

Presented by
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in International Forum at JWWA General Assembly
and Conference 2015
Saitama, Japan





Current Portrait



- Access to Safe Water (67,7%)
- Healthy PDAM ↑ (50%)
- Idle Capacity ↓ (45.452 liter/detik)
- Non Revenue Water (NRW) ↓ (33%)



- Access to Safe Sanitation个 (59,71%)
- TPA controlled/sanitary landfill 个 (15 TPA)
- Safe treated Sludge个 (4%)
- Open Defecation ↓ (13%)
- Littering (Solid Waste) ↓ (21%)
- Leaking Septic Tank ↓ (>90%)

Availability Sustainability Affordability

NATIONAL TARGETS RELATED IMPROVEMENT TO WATER SECURITY

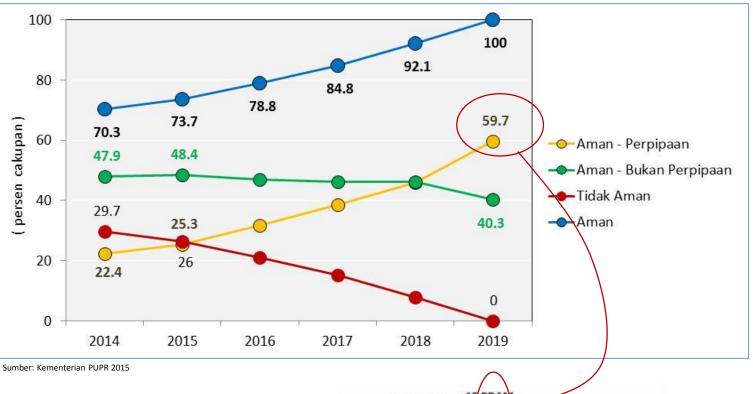
Management and conservation of the rivers, dams, and other water reservoir facilities



| GOAL | INDICATOR | TARGET | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| | Preparation to build dams and other water reservoir facilities | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % |
| | Area of land acquisition | 1.994 | 5.726 | 11.076 | 11.888 | 5.887 |
| Water sources and reservoirs to be developed, built and improved | Number of reservoirs and facilities | 27 dams: 6 completed and 21 on going (11 new) | 29 dams: 2 completed and 27 on going (8 new) | 37 dams: 6 completed and 31 on going (10 new) | 41 dams: 6 completed and 35 on going (10 new) | 45 dams: 14 completed and 31 on going (10 new) |
| | Number of reservoirs and other facilities to be built | 299 | 124 | 233 | 216 | 216 |

100% Access to Safe Water Supply

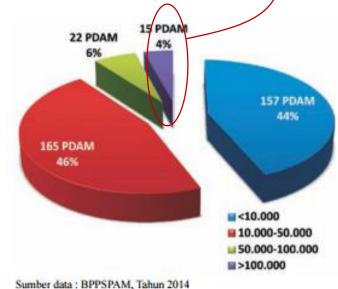
by Water Supply Utilities



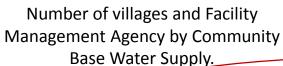
Out of 383 PDAMs **only 15** PDAMs have customer more than 100.000.

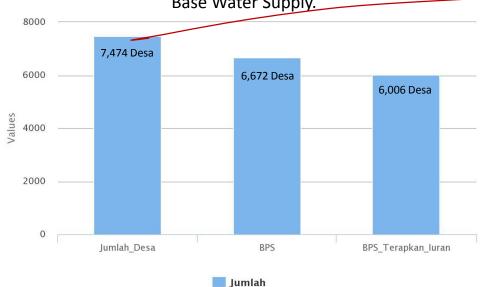
Enormous efforts are needed

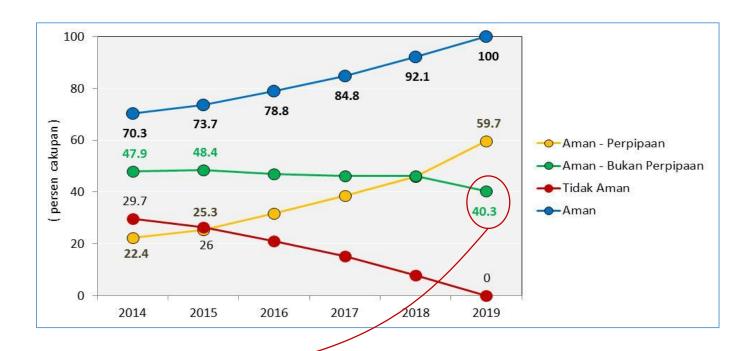
PDAMs together with Local Governments must step out of its "comfort and safe zone"



100% Access to Safe Water Supply (Community Base)







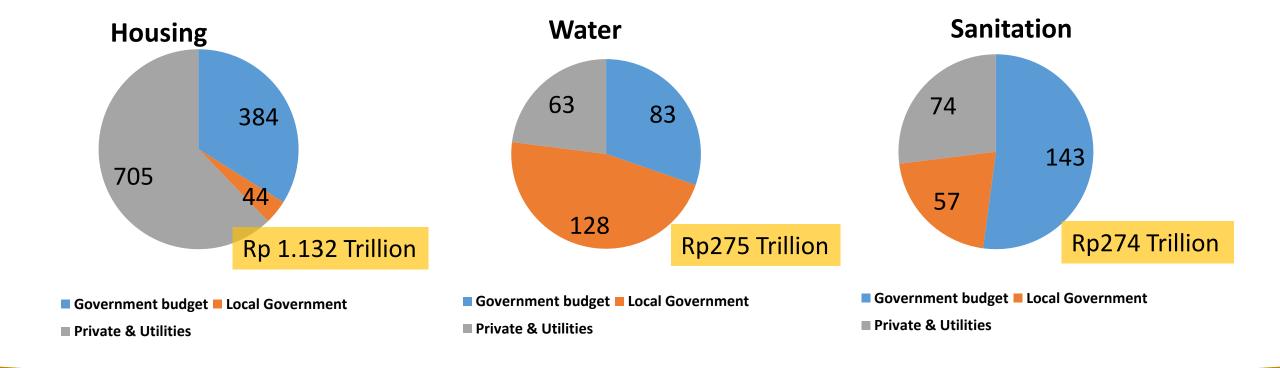
Out of 72.944 villages, only 7.474 villages have been intervened and supported to establish community based organization to manage local water supply services.

Enormous efforts are needed

Local governments **must start** to manage its water and sanitation community based program

5

Budget Share





8x
Total investment of 2010-2014



3x
Total investment of 2010-2014



4x
Total investment of 2010-2014 6

POLICY & STRATEGY (NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015-2019)





- Improving the role of government and local governments in facilitating the development process
- Improving sector management and the coordination among stakeholders
- Improveving the role of StateOwned Enterprise (BUMN)
- Improving the efficacy and efficiency of land management
- Application of safe and affordable housing material, supported with applied technology
- Development and implementation of incremental house

Water and sanitation universal access by 2019

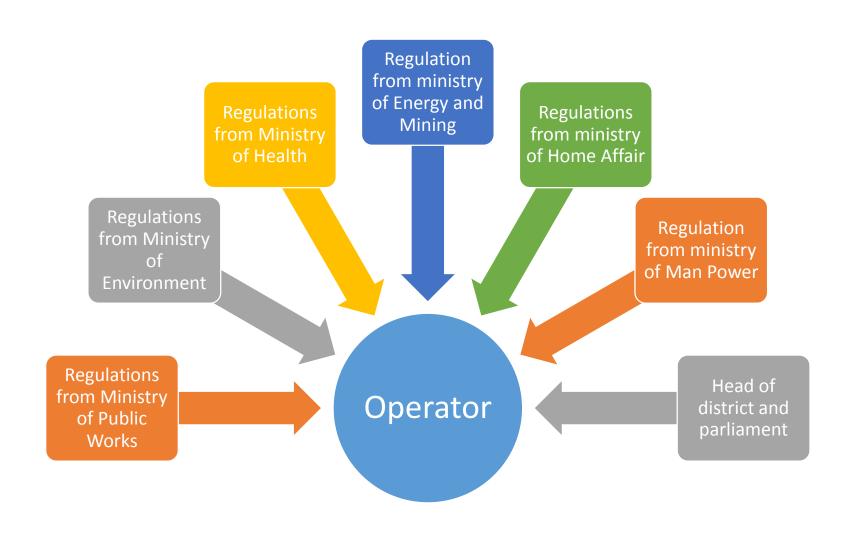
- Optimization of Domestic Water balance
- Provision of productive Infrastructure
- Water and sanitation synergy
- Improving the efficacy and efficiency development financing

CITY WITHOUT SLUMS



WATER AND SANITATION UNIVERSAL ACCESS

Challenges







- Operators have to subscribe to many (conflicting) regulations
- Local governments are regarded as the regulator
- On regulatory body at the national level

Way forward related to water operators

- Formulation of national policy on the role of regulator, operator and control in water and sanitation services
- Establishment of regulatory body at the national level
- 3. Possibility to merge PDAMs (minimum number of customers?)
- Acceleration of procurement process to keep up with the pace of development in the field







