Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (IUWASH) is a project funded by U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

IUWASH aims to develop access to water and sanitation services for communities, including low-income people in urban areas of Indonesia.

In South Sulawesi, Ambon, Jayapura, IUWASH works with twelve districts/municipalities: Bantaeng District, Enrekang District, Jayapura District, Jeneponto District, Maros District, Parepare District, Pinrang District, Sidrap District, Takalar District, Ambon City, Jayapura City, Makassar City.

Remote Location, Minimum Facility

Remoteness is a major challenge for the government of South Sulawesi, Ambon and Jayapura to provide access to infrastructure, such as transportation, economic facilities, water and sanitation to the people. In addition, the increasing number of people moving to the cities has aggravated the problem of safe drinking water supply and adequate sanitation facilities. PDAM coverage in those cities is still low, between 14% to 40%.

In South Sulawesi, only the City of Pare-Pare has adequate water service coverage by 80%. While in Makassar, the capital city, coverage of water and sanitation is still low, especially among low income households. Similarly for the Districts of Maros, Takalar, Jeneponto and Enrekang, their common issue is low quality of drinking water service but with high tariff. The piped water from PDAM is only flowing to customers for 12-18 hours a day. PDAM of District of Maros also has a high non-revenue water range at 49.8%. There are many donors currently implementing large-scale and intensive programs in the City of Makassar. IUWASH will coordinate and complement the activities of the donors, especially for the financial aspect, while focusing more on the low-income households, and increasing the involvement of civil society and local government. Working closely with PDAM Pare-Pare, IUWASH have selected areas to be supported in terms of increasing access to piped drinking water.

Ambon: 25% drinking water coverage

At present, local PDAM’s drinking water services covers only about 25% of the city’s total population, with non-revenue water accounts for 60%. Another critical issue is keeping the raw water sources clean and sustainable. IUWASH will review the existing condition of water supply...
Sanitation condition in the urban settlement of Makassar City.

and sanitation, and then with PDAM and local governments will set the priority for assistance. In 2010, with the support of various parties, Ambon city was able to build two communal septic systems funded by the state budget. The city is also committed to expand the sanitation project to other areas in need. IUWASH will support the follow-on planning, public participation, while facilitate the financial support and training funded by central and local budgets, as well as combining support through corporate social responsibility scheme.

**Jayapura: the service covers only 50% of the area, old water pipes**

Although the PDAM’s overall performance has been improving since 2009, the challenge comes from old water pipelines constructed back in the Dutch era, the area coverage reaches only 50% of total population, and the non-revenue water range is also high. With the help of several parties, PDAM Jayapura now is managed and operated by two local governments, that contributed to the improvement of its quality of service and expand new connections. In the urban sanitation sector, the local Sanitation Working Group plans to build a communal septic tank.

**Minimum sanitation facilities, serving only 35% of population**

South Sulawesi, Ambon, and Jayapura have no centralized off-site sanitation systems. Residents rely on local system or individual sanitation systems such as septic tank latrine, cubluk or simple hole dug in the ground, or latrines with communal Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). In this region, many large cities relies on communal WWTP which serve 50-100 homes each, but only in Ambon and Makassar a communal septic tank with sewerage systems serving 200-300 homes is established. In additional, supporting facilities such as Fecal Mud Treatment Plant (IPLT) are managed by the City of Ambon, Makassar and Pare-Pare.

Due to such minimum sanitation facility, only 35% of the population is served by adequately good sanitation. Makassar City plans to build a sanitation system but they are stopped by scarcity of land. Currently, the central government has allocated budget for regional sanitation facility infrastructure. Also interestingly, at the same time Ambon, Pare-Pare and Jayapura has begun to consider building their own city-wide centralized sanitation systems.

**Support to local government to improve service coverage and access to drinking water and sanitation**

In South Sulawesi, Ambon and Jayapura, IUWASH will partner with national, provincial and district/municipality government, as well as a variety of donors and development programs, which focused on creating community needs for services and access to drinking water and sanitation. This plan is going to be implemented in various forms of technical assistance that includes activities to increase demand for water and sanitation services in the community, such as supporting the implementation of Community-Led Total Sanitation Program (STBM) and the development of community-based sanitation access.

IUWASH also helps to improve the capacity of institutions that provide water services, such as PDAM and other relevant agencies that provide sanitation services, including the financing and development of Sanitation Strategy Plan (SSK). In addition, IUWASH also provide support for the implementation of governance and funding to support the expansion of access to sanitation and water, which in this case could be an alternative access to long-term financing, as well as supporting regulations related to drinking water and sanitation.

**IUWASH general priority and supports for Districts/Municipalities in South Sulawesi, Ambon, and Jayapura:**

- Improvement of community access to drinking water
- Improvement of community access to adequate sanitation
- Assistance to local government to strengthen policy of drinking water and sanitation sector
- Assistance to local government for financing of drinking water and sanitation sector (including long-term budgeting)
- Support and promotion for STBM Program
- Increase of community participation in the drinking water and sanitation program
- Improvement of PDAMs performance in business, technical, and financial management

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