



Kingdom of the Netherlands



City Sanitation Strategy (CSS)

The Urban Sanitation Development Program or USDAP is a development program grant from Dutch Government for the Government of Indonesia (GOI) to assist Indonesia to achieve progress in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), especially in sanitation sector. The USDAP provides Technical Assistance to the "Accelerated Sanitation Development for Human Settlements" program (PPSP). A GOI program implemented by the National Water and Environmental Sanitation Working Group, a sanitation-oriented collaborative program between eight Ministries, with Bappenas as lead agency. PPSP is implemented through a PMU at Bappenas and three PIUs at the Ministries of Health, Home Affairs and Public Works. USDAP'S services focus on facilitation and capacity building and training targeting the principle stakeholders and actors in the PPSP program. DHV BV in association with PT. Mitra Dutaconsult, Royal Hoskoning Indonesia, Witteveen plus Bos Indonesia, MottMacDonald Indonesia, IRC International Water and Sanitation centre and PEM have been contracted to provided a range of technical services in support of the implementation of PPSP.



City Sanitation Strategy (CSS) is a comprehensive and integrated medium-term sanitation development plan. It contains sanitation vision, mission, goals and targets, development strategies and programs and activities to improve sanitation condition.

Rationale

Sanitation condition in Indonesia is still very alarming. Inadequate sanitation in both rural and urban areas has had severe consequences for health and impacts most acutely on the poor, who are least able to compensate for the lack of government investments. It has been estimated that poor sanitation and hygiene causes at least 120 million disease episodes and 50,000 premature deaths annually. The resulting direct economic impact is more than IDR 29 trillion (USD 3.1 billion) per year, while the overall adverse economic impact is estimated at USD 6.5 billion per year.

Although each region is different, sanitation services should be developed based on a common set of principles. Services must be comprehensive and continuously accessible to all residents. The entire city/regency should have sanitation services suited to its needs, allowing all residents to enjoy the benefit its of improved sanitation, including public health, economic benefits, social equity, environmental quality and city/regency image.

Some generic approaches to sanitation development are presented below:

- **Enhance synergy among the actors in sanitation development**, including local government agencies, private sectors, NGOs and others
- **Employ appropriate technologies that are suitable to user needs**, while ensuring that they are relevant to the actual conditions, comply with technical standards and prevent potential impacts.



- **Develop sanitation in all part of the region (city wide),** prioritizing poor residential areas where the health risks are high.
- **Promote awareness of health and hygiene behavior** while creating demand for better sanitation services.

Main principles of CSS

- **Prepared by the city and for the city.**
CSS should be prepared by the regency/city through a specific working group (Pokja).
- **Multi-sector.**
The CSS is prepared by different agencies in local government. It will avoid overlapping during implementation of sanitation development activities between agencies.
- **Based on empirical data.**
And to ensure planning is relevant to the actual conditions, CSS is prepared based on result of studies and surveys.
- **Bottom up meets top down approach.**
Preparation of CSS also based on combination of bottom-up approach and top-down approach. The bottom-up approach ensures community demands on sanitation are not neglected by the government.

How to prepare CSS?

Preparation of CSS follows 4 (four) milestones:

1. Sanitation development framework

The framework contains vision and mission formulation, sanitation development phasing and an assessment of the local financial capacity for sanitation development.

2. Strategy formulation

Strategy is formulated based on strategic issues which are already determined in the White Book. In the strategy formulation, objective's and target of sanitation development should be formulated.

3. Preparation of program's and activities

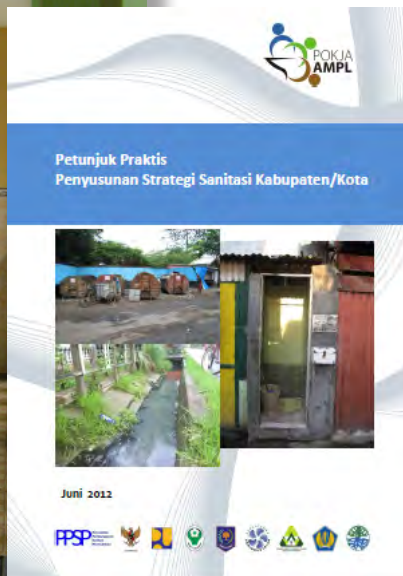
Program and activities of sanitation development should be prepared based on the formulated strategy. Indicative costs, schedule of implementation and indicative source of fund are required.

4. Finalization

Series of consultation should be undertaken to finalize the CSS which include consultation with the head of local government agencies, consultation with the provincial government and central government. A public consultation event is required to get input to the CSS from all sanitation related stakeholders.

Finally, endorsement from the Mayor or Bupati is required.

Detailed guideline on how to prepare a CSS is accessible at www.sanitasi.or.id



Practical Guideline
of CSS
Source : USDP

Your Letters, e-mails, enquiries can be forwarded to:

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