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Profile of RT 04, RW 06 Sindangsari Village, East Bogor Sub-District of Bogor City

Sindangsari Village is located in East Bogor Sub-district and about 1,5 hours-drive from Bogor City, West Java. Total area of the village is 90 hectare, bordering with Sindangrasa Village to the north, Harjasari to the south, Pandansari to the east and Harjasari to the west.

By the end of 2010, the population of Sindangsari Village is 8,669 people, consisting of 4,797 men and 3,872 women or 1,791 households that spread in seven administrative units and 32 neighborhood units. The majority of Sindangsari people works as civil servants, small traders and construction labors, while only few of them work as entrepreneurs and farmers.

Lack of clean water, inadequate sanitation facilities and garbage are some of the environmental health problems in this area. Cibalok river that runs through the village is the local community natural dump site for their domestic wastewater and garbage. They also used to defecate along the river.



A slice of view in Sindangsari Village where some houses were built along Cibalok river.

To address this problem, the community of Sindangsari utilized grants they received from National Program for Community Empowerment in Urban Areas (PNPM Mandiri, a World Bank project) in 2009 until 2011 to build local health post, to improve roads, to renovate three bathing, washing, toilet facilities and to build another one. PNPM Mandiri grants only covered construction of all the bathing, washing, toilet facilities; while proper septic tanks need to be built with the community's own budget. In addition to these sanitation facilities, the community used their own funds to build another bathing, washing, toilet facilities and there are 11 more toilets build by Sindangsari villagers in their own homes using their own funds.

Water and sanitation condition of RT 04, RW 06 Sindangsari Village

The area of RT 04, RW 06 is inhabited by 456 families consisting of more than 1,117 people.

About 1,051 people use village public tap, which water is channeled from a local spring, 660 households have well at home, while the rest of the community get water directly from Cicesepan local spring for their daily cooking, washing and bathing activities.

Since the water quality of Cicesepan local spring is quite good, the community hoped to develop it into an on-site public tap that will channel the water through pipes directly to their homes, rather than only channel the water to the bathing, washing, toilet facilities.



Mr. Awan, one of 30 people who uses communal bathing, washing and toilet facilities in RT 04, RW 06 Sindangsari Village, Bogor.

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Community cadres checking the sanitation condition of RT 04 RW 06 Sindangsari.

The bathing, washing, toilet facilities built in 2012 by Sindangsari community with the support of PNPB Mandiri helped decreasing open defecation practices. The bathing, washing, toilet facilities with two toilet rooms in RT 04 RW 06 is used by 10 households or equivalent to 30 people. The same facility in another location is used by 45 people. Another facility with three rooms is even used by 80 people everyday. To manage the communal facility, local community formed a community-based organization group (KSM) called Matahari. With support from IUWASH, KSM Matahari actively triggers the community to practice daily healthy and clean behaviors.

IUWASH Supports to Improve STBM in Sindangsari Village

IUWASH has been implementing community based total sanitation (STBM)* in Sindangsari Village since May 2012. To increase the capacity of the community, health cadres and sanitarians related to STBM implementation, IUWASH have conducted some of the activities below:

- Worked with Dinas Kesehatan and Puskesmas in assisting community cadres to conduct STBM triggering** activities in Sindangsari and other four villages (Sempur, Harjasari, Babakan Pasar and Cimahpar). IUWASH also conducts technical observation in two locations, where small communal wastewater treatment plants will be installed as a result of STBM triggering activity.
- Facilitated cross-visits to Sumedang and Cirebon, two champion sites of STBM programs and community based sludge removal practices, for Regional Development Planning Board, Health Office, Community Health Center, and community cadres of Margahayu, Bekasi.
- Conducted Workshop on Gender Mainstreaming on STBM activities followed by STBM Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop
- Conducted comparative study on wastewater management under Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Wastewater of Local Government of Makassar;

- Provided technical assistance on community-led total sanitation (CLTS) triggering in five villages: training, cross visit and capacity building for government and community cadres, sanitarians and facilitators on CLTS triggering, gender, monitoring and evaluation and micro credit with a total 225 people participated, six individual toilets, one bathing, washing, toilet facility and one shared-septic tank were built providing access to sanitation for 19 households;
- Supported the development of promotional materials for domestic sanitation system with Regional Development Planning Board and Health Office;
- Coordinated meetings between Health Office and BTN Bank to initiate CSR collaboration on sanitation micro credit for construction of individual toilets/ septic tanks following CLTS triggering;
- Conducted survey and assessment of existing Sanimas*** systems

Notes:

- (*) triggering activity: It is an effort to trigger sense of disgust and shame among community members over their open defecation practice. Eventually, the triggering activity will encourage them to find common solution to improve their condition.
- (**) Sanimas is Sanitation by Communities, an approach to assist local governments and poor urban communities to plan, implement and maintain community sanitation systems of their choice. Sanimas was initiated by Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association or BORDA, in close cooperation with Water and Environmental Sanitation Working Group, chaired by the National Development Planning Board)
- (***) Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat
Community-based Total Sanitation is the national strategy for sanitation improvement under a decree of the Minister of Health in 2008. The national strategy seeks to prevent and lower the occurrence of diseases caused by poor sanitation by eliminating open defecation. STBM consists of five pillars i.e. Stop open defecation, Handwashing with soap, Proper drinking water management, Household liquid waste management, Proper household solid waste management.

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