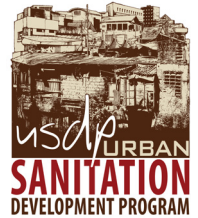




Kingdom of the Netherlands



Sanitation White Book

Assessing and Mapping Sanitation Situation

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.

Overview of a Sanitation White Book

The first step in the process of city sanitation strategy (CSS) is current actual condition assessment. The assessment process of the actual sanitation conditions is called sanitation mapping which is not limited to mapping of technical aspect on existing sanitation facilities but also non-technical aspects. The process of sanitation assessment and mapping takes about 6 months. This period is used for; i) team-building (municipality working group /Pokja), ii) advocacy at city level (legislative council, mayor and other executives), iii) approaching and consultation of lower levels of local government (kecamatan and kelurahan), iv) initial community consultations and assessments (awareness, potential demand and needs), v) implementation of household sample based health risk assessments (EHRA), vi) sanitation service assessments (SSA) and vii) sanitation service assessments (SSA) and viii) the identification and assessment of local entities (educational institutions, NGO's CBO's, etc.) having a potential to undertake sanitation studies and to provide specific services, including the facilitation of community participation. Towards the end of this stage all facts are assessed, conclusions are validated in further public consultation, and brought together in the Sanitation White Book, which provides a "picture" of the sanitation status, issues and opportunities.

Contents of the Sanitation White Book

- **City overview:** geographic and topographic characteristics of the city, administrative sub-districts, current land use, and municipal government structure.
- **City sanitation profile:** current facilities, service coverage and delivery (wastewater, solid waste, drainage system), health and hygiene behavior condition, institutional and financial (budgetary) information; role of media communications.
- **Sanitation problems and strategic issues:** technical or non technical aspects that may impede the development of sanitation services.
- **Indicative Sanitation Development Plan:** sanitation development trends, needs, and opportunities;
- **Identification of sanitation risk areas**

Complementary outputs which are used as input for the White Book include:

EHRA household survey

Environmental and Health Risk Assessments are comprehensive studies on sanitation conditions and behavior. Clean water, latrines, wastewater, grey water disposal (drainage), and solid waste collection services and household behavior in relation to sanitation and hygiene are assessed.

Community-based sanitation assessments

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SSA, sanitation supply assessment

For areas serviced by community-based sanitation systems an assessment is made of sanitation awareness, real demand, gender and social equity. Approaches for gender and poor-inclusive approaches are prepared. At city-level a survey based assessment of all sanitation and related services provided by the public and private sector, NGO's and CBO's is made. Current and potential service delivery and the capacity of NGO's/CBO's to provide services for sanitation planning and implementation are assessed.

Media assessment

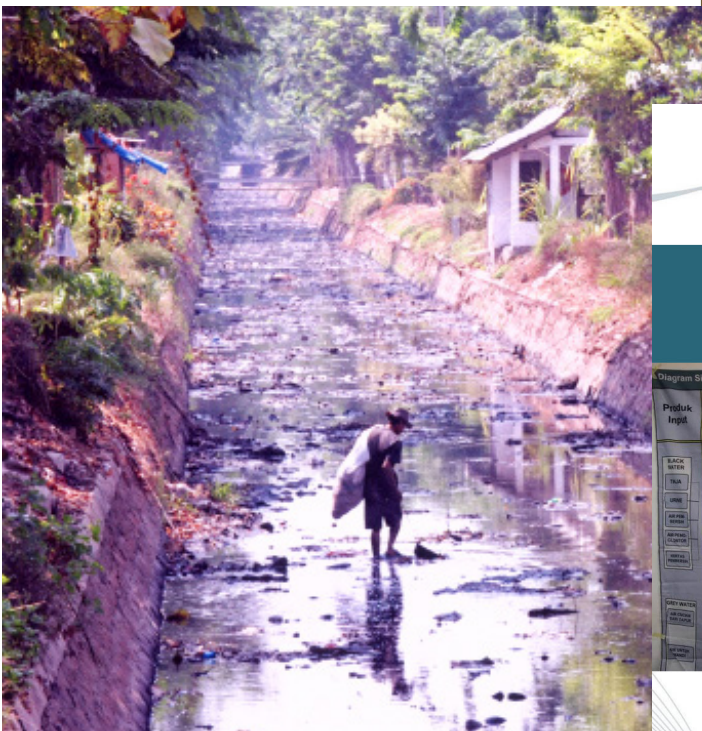
To determine the best type of media for communicating news and information to the community. Results of the media assessment will be used as input in designing a sanitation campaign for city (kabupaten/kota).

How to Prepare Sanitation White Book

The process of preparing White Book consists of 5 (five) milestones:

1. Internalization and Building Common Perception/ Understanding

The synergy of knowledge will be better if all members of sanitation working group (Pokja) have a basic understanding of sanitation conditions and issues. The first stage of preparing a White Book includes building a common understanding of Pokja of improving sanitation, the principles of sanitations, purpose and benefit of a white book, work plan, etc.



2. City Profile Assessment

The focus is on collecting and analyzing secondary data from related agencies and other stakeholders. Official records, statistical data, program implementation reports are important source of data. At this stage, initial analysis of the secondary data will draw general city profile.

3. Sanitation Assessment and Mapping

Following initial analysis, Pokja will also draw conclusions on the status of sanitation based on collected secondary data. To get a comprehensive picture of sanitation condition, it requires collecting of additional sanitation facts from surveys, direct measurements, field assessments and studies (EHRA, SSA, media assessment, etc). This process will draw city sanitation profile; identification of problems and strategic issues and indicative sanitation development plan.

4. Sanitation Risk Area Assessment

At this stage, Pokja determines and selects risk area (sub-districts/kelurahan/desa) for improved sanitation based on (i) secondary data (population density, land use, poverty, etc.); (ii) assessed health risks and service levels as found in the context of EHRA and described as Sanitation Risk Index; and (iii) perceptions of key persons of various municipal departments of Pokja. The risk area will be binding for the selection of priority activities.

5. White Book Finalization

Updating and final editing of the draft White Book. A public consultation is held to get inputs/comments on the White Book before finalizing it. An Executive Summary is prepared and disseminated during this Public Consultation. Later, an official cover letter signed by a high-ranking city official (e.g. Mayor or Bupati) is recommended as a part of the White Book.

Detailed guideline on how to prepare A Sanitation White Book is accessible at www.sanitasi.or.id



Practical Guideline of Sanitation White Book
Source : USDP

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