**FACT SHEET**

**Sleman**

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**Introduction**

The regency of Sleman is located in the northern part of the Indonesian province of Special Region Yogyakarta on Java island. The area is characterized by the Merapi volcano and its surrounding forests in the north and an densely populated urban area in the south. The natural part mainly serves as a buffer zone and conservation area as well as the water resource for the more urban areas in the south (including the city of Yogyakarta). The southern has a rapid growth of a young population (students, young families), settlements and hotels as the province has one of the lowest living cost in the country and continuously raising attraction for domestic tourism.

Currently, Sleman is joining the program of “Smart Regency for 2021”. Therefore, all resources are going to be developed and managed by utilizing information and communication technologies. One part is ‘Smart Environment’ initiative with the components of energy, waste and resource protection. Implementation of the concept of Integrated Sanitation that is applied in this city contributes to achievement of a cluster of Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, such as SDG 1 - No Poverty; SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities; and SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals.

**Challenges Related to Water and Sanitation**

With the rapid expand of buildings and inhabitants, the regency is facing challenges in adapting public infrastructure and space for living. One crucial area of action is the supply of drinking and the guarantee of distribution as well as water quality. So far, raw water resources lack proper protection zoning which leads to various contamination risk from their surrounding. Another area of action is the management of wastewater and waste for public infrastructure as schools or traditional markets. There, mostly an adequate treatment system and functioning management structure are missing. The last main area of action consists of the septic tank infrastructure of private households and the treatment of the accumulated fecal sludge. Most septic tank are not following any standardization, so access and desludging is very limited. This leads to challenges in calculating fecal sludge loads for the planning of sludge treatment plants.

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**Quick Facts**

- Country: Indonesia
- Population: 1,180,000 Inh.
- Adm. Area: 574.6 km²

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**Head of City Alliance**

2018-2019

**Executive Member of City Alliance**

since 2017

**Contact**

Sleman Regency

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**Project Start/End Year**

2014-2028
System Solution

Integrated Sanitation Management

Contributions to water safety plans in Sleman applied the following seven modules:

- Decentralized Wastewater Management (DEWATS)\(^1\)
- Septic Tank Management
- Fecal Sludge Management
- Decentralized Solid Waste Management
- Regulation
- Capacity Building
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Key Project Interventions

- Sanitation regulations and system solutions for water protection zones
- Decentralized wastewater management for communities, schools, traditional markets and hospitals
- Solid waste management systems for communities, schools and traditional markets
- Septic tank assessment and progressive implementation of FSM
- Institutional and community capacity building

Financing Mechanism (see Case Study: Financing Integrated Sanitation, 2019)

All water and sanitation related funding is provided through a regional budget (APBD) where the Department of Environment (wastewater, solid waste, fecal sludge) and the Department of Public Works and Housing (drinking water) are responsible for budgeting and planning.

Project Images

Contacts

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Mallory Bellairs, UN ESCAP (Layout)

Jakrapong Tawala, UNITAR (Administrative map)

\(^1\) UN ESCAP, UN-Habitat and Asian Institute of Technology, 2015. Policy Guidance Manual on Wastewater Management with a Special Emphasis on Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems.