



FACT SHEET

Tangerang Selatan



Quick Facts

Country:	Indonesia
Population:	1,600,000 Inh.
Adm. Area:	147.2 km ²



Executive Member of City Alliance
since 2017

Contact

Building and Spatial Agency
Tambahin Kantor Setda

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Project Start/End Year
2014-2028

Introduction

The city of Tangerang Selatan, established since 26 November 2008, has shown very fast development with 3–4 per cent annual population growth. South Tangerang follows the motto of a “smart, modern and religious city” which brought a high quality of infrastructure, the competitiveness in technology as well as an innovation-based city development. Currently the share of residential areas reached 56 per cent of the total area, out of the 67 percent of housing and settlements land use in year 2031.

Almost two thirds of Tangerang Selatan area is mainly dominated by housing settlements. Three Indonesian giant housing developers characterized the city by developing of apartments, malls and medium to high-income real estate such as Bintaro Jaya and Bumi Serpong Damai. In this way the city also facing issues of urban gaps between the rich and the poor and also the transformation of green area into building area. 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

Facing the challenges of limited land availability and growing settlements and gastronomic tourism forces the city to confront problems in sanitation. The city urgently needs innovative strategies and suitable technology to cope with these challenges through integrated regions that can support sustainable development. The city is targeting 89.85 per cent of the inhabitants get access to private toilet and 85.5 per cent of the inhabitants get access to clean water in 2021.

In terms of integrated sanitation approaches, the city is still facing the challenges of partial sectors involvement, un-integrated technology application, limited land availability, limited supporting infrastructures and financial both from national and local budget. Its landfill has reached the critical stadium of over capacity. Its water networks are mainly dominated by groundwater wells and only 12 per cent through piping networks.



System Solution

Integrated Sanitation Management



In Tangerang Selatan the following seven modules were applied for a “livable neighborhood”:

- Decentralized Wastewater Management (DEWATS)¹
- Septic Tank Management
- Fecal Sludge Management
- Decentralized Solid Waste Management
- Regulation
- Operation & Maintenance
- Capacity Building

Key Project Interventions

- Capacity building and policy development for water and sanitation planning in densely populated areas
- Workshops and assistances in operation and maintenance (OM) of sanitation infrastructures
- Field visit for the ISA stakeholders to implemented sanitation best practices
- Piloting “livable neighborhoods”
- Feasibility study for fecal sludge management (FSM) on regional scale (identification of suitable locations) and assistance and facilitation of FSM facility implementation
- Introduction to advance sanitation infrastructure (user friendly, economic, good quality) for community and boarding school
- Enforcement of new water and sanitation regulations
- Awareness raising and education campaigns for communities and stimulation/trigger actions on the importance of sanitation program in community settlement

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

- National Budget (Sanimas IDB)
- Local Government Budget allocation for land and community facilitation and also cost sharing for maintenance and operational
- Business to Business (B to B) in Infrastructure Development for short term cooperation and Public Private Partnership (PPP) for bigger budget and longer term cooperation
- Financial support to be distributed to trusted parties such as community-based organization (CBO) and partners support in monitoring the successfulness of the program

Project Images



The poor settlement (2-5%)



Illegal dumpsite



Wastewater treatment plant

Contacts

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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.