

ANNEX 1

Pilot cities and Selected Communities in Brief

Pilot Implementation Cities in Brief

Tangerang Regency, Banten Province



Tangerang Regency is located strategically between Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, and Tangerang City. Tangerang Regency, together with Tangerang City and 3 other areas, is considered as one of the buffered cities or agglomeration cities of Jakarta, known as Jabotabek (Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi). Tangerang Regency was inhabited by approximately 3,324,949 inhabitants in 2004. With a total area width of 1,110.38 km² the density amounts to approximately 2,994 inhabitants/km². New settlements, industrial areas and business facilities quickly developed in the Jabotabek area, including in Tangerang. The migration dynamic is quite high due to the demand from industrial sectors. More details about the project site are provided in the Field Notes.

1. Denpasar City, Bali Province



Denpasar is the capital of Bali Province. Tourism, trade and services are the main economic activity of the city. Denpasar was inhabited by 572,790 people and 155,010 households in 2005. Approximately 21% of the population lives in urban areas with densities below 300 people/km², 58% of the population lives in areas with population densities between 300 and 1,000 people/km² and the remaining population lives in areas with population densities of more than 1,000 people/km². Ubung village is an area with one of the highest densities in the North Denpasar District. More details about the project site are provided in the Field Notes.

2. Sidoarjo Regency, East Java Province



Sidoarjo Regency is located in the East Java Province. It is one of the neighbouring cities of Surabaya, the capital of East Java Province, and is located in the southern part. Fisheries, industry, handicraft and services are the main economic activities of the city. The total area of Sidoarjo Regency as a medium-sized city is about 591.59 km² with 1,682,000 inhabitants (2003) and a population density of approximately 2843 people/km². Janti Village is one of the slums of Sidoarjo. Most of the inhabitants of Janti are low skill labours and scavengers. More details about the project site are provided in the Field Notes.

3. Tarakan City, East Kalimantan Province



Tarakan is located in the coastal area of the Northern Part of East Kalimantan Province. Oil, gas, wood industry and trade are the main economic activities of the city. Population dynamic is high due to the man power traffic and transit from Indonesia to Malaysia and vice versa. The population of Tarakan is about 176,668 inhabitants large, with a density of about 716 population/km². Therefore, Tarakan falls under the small city category. Karang Rejo Village is one of the most densely populated costal settlements in Tarakan. More details about the project site are provided in the Field Notes.

4. Makassar City, South Sulawesi Province



Makassar City is the capital of South Sulawesi Province. Its total area is 175.77 km² with 1.250.384 inhabitants (2000) and a density of 6431.04 people/km². Makassar is considered a metropolitan city, located at the southern tip of Sulawesi Island. Makassar is also categorized as a cosmopolitan city, being home to many ethnic groups. Sambung Jawa Village is one of the well known city slums. More details about the project site are provided in the Field Notes.

5. Blitar City, East Java Province



Blitar City, with total area of 32.578 km², inhabits 132106 people (2007). With a population density of approximately 3875 people/km², Blitar is considered a small city, located at the Southern part of East Java Province, approximately 167 km south of Surabaya, the capital of East Java Province. Blitar is well known due to the first President of Indonesia, President Soekarno, originating from there. Trade, service and tourism are the main economic activities of the city.

6. Badung Regency, Bali Province



Badung Regency is one of the wealthiest regencies in the Bali Province. The regency is well known as a tourism and agriculture regency. Tourism is the main economic activity of Badung. The regency is located approximately 25 km to the south of Denpasar. In 2006 the total area of the Regency measured approximately 419 km² and housed e population of approximately 439,128 inhabitants with a population density of 1030 people/km².

After the roadshows and approaches for several LGs , only two cities were not interested in joining the program: Mataram in West Nusa Tenggara and Medan in North Sumatera, due to a lack of funding in their fiscal budget for 2006. Those sites were later on replaced by Makassar City in South Sulawesi, Blitar Regency in East Java, and Badung Regency in Bali.

MoUs for the project implementation were signed by 3 LGs and one taskforce (Satker PPLP): Sidoarjo Regency, Mustika Talaga Bestari with developer, Tarakan City and Makassar City. The remaining sites were implemented without MoU.

Selected Communities in Brief

1. Ubung, Denpasar, BALI

The program location was situated at the Ubung Village, North Denpasar District and was divided into two implementation stages. The first stage took place in Banjar Sari and the second stage entailed a service area expansion to other 3 Banjars: Banjar Batur, Banjar Tengah and Banjar Sedana Mertha.



Ubung Village is home of 13,142 people, situated about 4.5 km to the North from Denpasar City and home to 1200 Households (HHs) of which a majority work at private companies (20%), sellers (20%), peasants (1%), retirees (3%), scavengers (1%), services (20%), government officers (13%) and military (1%).

Waste management is handled by each Banjar by hiring a private operator who is responsible for bringing the waste to the city landfill, TPA Suwung. With monthly retribution of Rp. 5,000/HH (approximately US\$ 0.50) people fail to realize that a lot of valuable waste is still unexplored. Every Banjar could spent about Rp 5 millions per month to pay the waste collectors, with a collection rate of approximately 60%. The remaining waste is still uncollected and dumped onto empty land, into rivers, drainage, ditches or on the street.

2. Talaga Besari, Tangerang, BANTEN



The selected location was Sumur neighborhood, Talaga Sub-District in the Cikupa District, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province. The selected locations were situated at the fringe of a low-cost housing complex developed by PT. Sinar Puspa Persada. The total housing area occupied 140 HA of land, consisted of 1,360 house units, of which 1,200 units (90%) had already been occupied. The total population is about 1,200 HHs or about 4,800 people.

The housing is divided into several clusters based on the size of the house; the small size types are 21, 27 and 36 m², while the bigger house sizes are 45 and 100 m². About 80% of the population is from Java, with the majority working as factory laborer; approximately 10% of them work in Jakarta and the rest work in the Tangerang areas. The waste management service is handled by the neighborhood

committee (RT/RW) and the waste is collected 2 times a week.

The monthly retribution is Rp 3,500/HH of which approximately Rp 2,500 is allocated for waste collection using push carts from the houses to the temporary dumpsite or TPS and about Rp 1,000 is allocated for waste transporting from the TPS to the TPA or the nearby landfill. The developer provided subsidies of about Rp 1 million per month per RW.

3. Janti, Sidoarjo, JAWA TIMUR



Janti Village is located in the Waru District in the Sidoarjo Regency and home to 2105 HHs with a total of 8,128 people. Waste generation is approximately 17,9m³/day. Due to lack of space for temporary waste storage, the local sanitation agency is only able to manage about 6 m³/day at Janti village (DKP 2007).

4. Sukorejo, Tarakan, KALTIM



KIPRAH Tarakan 2008 is situated in the Karang Rejo Sub-District, which is home to 3294 people or 733 HHs. This project site differed from the other projects due to the fact that Karang Rejo is situated at a tide area, downstream of the river. The river is commonly used by people to discharge their waste. The current practice is for the waste to be dumped and burned.

5. Sambung Jawa, Makassar, SULSEL

Sambung Jawa Sub-District is situated about 2,5 km from Makassar city center. The total area of the selected site was about 29,80 km² and its population totalled approximately 2,205 HHs, equaling approximately 9,616 people. Most of the population works at private companies (30%), sellers (10%), skilled masons (10%), fishermen (5%), laborer (7%), retirees (10%), scavengers (1%), service (2%), government officers (20%), and military (5%).

Its waste management was previously managed by the RT/RW and collected every 3 days by a truck provided by the city authority. Those who did not have access to this service dumped the waste in

ditches and empty spaces. There was no temporary storage available so the community practiced illegal dumping in open spaces near the settlement.

6. Wlingi, Blitar, JAWA TIMUR

The program location was situated in the Wlingi Village, Wlingi Sub-District and was divided into 2 implementation stages. The first stage focused on the Wlingi, Tanggung, Majegan, while the second stage included a service area expansion to two other kampungs: Karangan and Nangkan.

Wlingi Village is home of 8,549 people and is situated about 25 km to the East of Blitar city center and home of 2,333 households (HHs) which majority of them work at buruh lepas (50%), sellers (20%), peasants (15%), government officers including military (5%).

The waste management was handled by the village by hiring a scavenger who was responsible to bring the waste to the city landfill at Majegan, with a monthly retribution of Rp. 5,000-7000/HH (approximately US\$ 0.50) directly paid to the scavengers. A lot of the waste, however, remains uncollected and is dumped into the rivers or on open land.



7. Pecatu, Badung, BALI

In 2008 Pecatu Village was inhabited by 1300 HHs or approximately 6619 people. Pecatu village inhabitants mostly work in the field of food agriculture (53%), animal husbandry (34%), fisheries (0.7%), orchard (3%), trade (3%), industry (4%), mining (0.2%), communication (0.3%), banking or financial institutions (0.3%), government officers and services (1%), others (0.5%). As part of the existing service in Banjar Tambyak, a truck currently picks up all kind of waste and brings it directly to Suwung landfill without previous separation and treatment.

