

Dept. of Planning (BAPPEDA), Empowerment of Community (PEMAS), Environment (BLH), Public Works (PU)

Post-Urban Sprawl Improvement of Waste Water Management

1. Challenge

Uncontrolled urbanization reduces green areas

2004

Kanigaran





2014



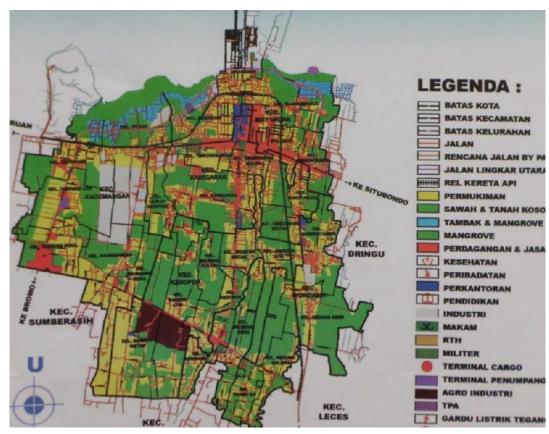
Built-up areas (yellow) are eliminating green areas (green)

Landuseplan 2009 – 2028



Landuse before 2009

Probolinggo: 230000 Inhab. Area: 57 km2 2015 new harbor opened











.... a city with high quality of living: industry, agriculture, maritime, local culture, landscape, green areas, tourist attractions - How to maintain these qualities?













2. Institutional setting





Infrastructure in settlements created by rapid unplanned urbanization is often inadequate.
In 2012 Ministry of Public Works provided funds to PU, PEMAS, BLH for installation of waste water treatment plants in areas of low income.





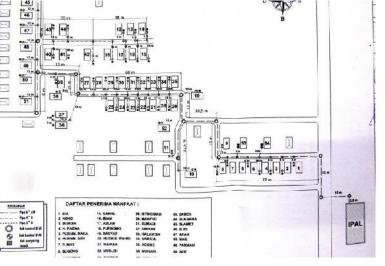
The current situation: sewage of some toilets in city centre still pollute the rivers





3. An instrument to face the challenge

IPAL = Communal waste water treatment plant



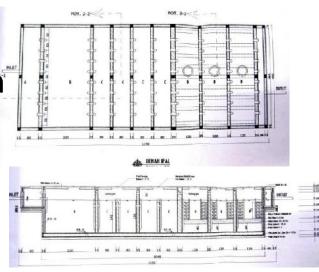


In 2014 in Pilang 54 houses were connected t a new communal treatment plant. Black and grey water flow to the plant. Treated water flows to the river.

Previously grey water was going to the open canals, polluting the canals and rivers.



Size of the treatment plant 5m x 12m and 2,2m deep. It has 9 chambers, the last 3 use volcanic stones as filter. Every 2 years the sludge has to be removed.











Treatment plant

fresh piping

Pesantren An Nur is using the treated water for fishbreeding

4. Outputs/results

2000 houses have in the last 4 years been connected to IPAL.

5. Lessons learnt + 6. Transfer

A close cooperation between inhabitants, civil society and public institutions is necessary. Timely construction of infrastructure in built up areas is sometimes difficult and later upgrading necessary. A plot for the treatment plant is needed.