

Press Release

STBM AND ZAKAT FUNDS: INDONESIA'S INNOVATIVE INSTRUMENTS TO REACH 2019 SANITATION UNIVERSAL ACCESS

NEW DELHI – “The Government of Indonesia has succeeded in declining Open Defecation Free (ODF) rate of 1,4 percent per year, notably from 24,8 percent in 2007 to 10,41 percent in 2017. Indonesia has also managed in increasing national sanitary access rate of two percent per year, from 58,77 percent in 2007 to 76,92 percent in 2017. Utilizing the national Community-based Total Sanitation (*Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat* or STBM) approach, the Government of Indonesia continues to reinforce the importance of hygiene and sanitation through society empowerment, since we view the development of sanitation has had huge impacts towards society's health and environment, also the overall productivity of the nation,” Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas of the Republic of Indonesia Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro said during his remarks on Parallel Thematic Sessions “Sustaining ODF Status” session held at the **Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC)** in New Delhi, India, Monday (10/1) morning. The convention, attended by ministers from 80 countries and India's high rank officials, aims to share sanitation establishment experiences and best practices to developing countries.

STBM in Indonesia comprises five pillars of sanitation related behavioral change: 1) Open Defecation Free (ODF); 2) Hand Washing with Soap; 3) Drinking Water and Food Management; 4) Domestic Solid Waste Management; and 5) Domestic Liquid Waste Water Management. STBM accommodates *slippage* issue, which refers to a return to unhygienic open defecation behavior, after the declaration of ODF by locals in villages. UNICEF studies found that slippage rate on average is around 6 percent. Though STBM initially designed using rural context, the approach has been adjusted accordingly to the lifestyle of urban people. To support continuity, STBM pushes to elevate sanitation quality, mainly regarding facilities being self-built by the people.

“To enlarge sanitation establishment commitments to regional level, the Government of Indonesia synergizes efforts of all stakeholders, implements continuous sanitation services, and optimizes various funding sources in order to reach 100 percent target of 2019 Sanitation Universal Access, as stated by the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (NMTDP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),” Minister Bambang emphasized. **First, Special Allocation Funds (DAK)** is used to greater sanitation infrastructures in rural areas. This particular scheme has been implemented by West Nusa Tenggara, East Java, West Java, Central Java, and South Borneo provinces, with a total of USD 285 million, along with 10 percent approximate increase per year since 2010. **Second, the Village Funds (Dana Desa)** has been allocated to build sanitation subjects to the village's obligation, with a total of USD 16,2 billion (2016-2018). **Third, Sanitation Grant**, which refers to output-based aid given from development partners to the central government, aiming to build sanitation and drinking water infrastructure, with a total of USD 103,1 million. **Fourth, Zakat Funds**, a form of alms-giving treated in Islam as a religious obligation or tax, which refers to alternative scheme emerges from the Islamic society to provide sanitation and drinking water services throughout Indonesia.

“As a country with the biggest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has huge potential in terms of the contribution USD 14,5 billion of Zakat funds. Optimally speaking, these zakat funds could be collected from Indonesian Muslims to develop sanitation and drinking water facilities. To date, four regions have implemented this scheme, namely West Nusa Tenggara, Banten, Central Java, and South Sumatra provinces, with a total of USD 88.000. We hope that the establishment of sanitation and drinking water infrastructures using Zakat, and other Islamic alms funds such as *Infaq*, *Sodaqoh*, and *Waqaf*, known as ZISWAFF funds, could showcase Indonesia's effort and draw funding from overseas to support the country's target to reach 100 percent of 2019 Sanitation Universal Access,” He concluded.

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