



NORTH KOLAKA DISTRICT SANITATION STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

North Kolaka Regency has prepared a District Sanitation Strategy (SSK) document in 2014 as a guideline for sector sanitation development during the 2015-2019 period. With the end of this period, updating the SSK in 2021 is very important for planning sanitation development for the next five years in accordance with actual conditions and new challenges. This document aims to increase coverage of safe and adequate sanitation services through planning that is integrated with regional, provincial and national policies. The update was carried out by the Housing and Settlement Areas Working Group (Pokja PKP) with a participatory approach. The methods used include evaluating existing conditions, analyzing images, as well as establishing a vision, mission and strategy for sanitation development. It is hoped that the results of this update will encourage cross-sector collaboration and involve the role of the private sector and the community, so as to optimize the management of domestic wastewater, solid waste and drainage. The results of the analysis show that achieving sanitation access in North Kolaka still requires significant improvement to achieve the 2020-2024 RPJMN target, including reducing the practice of open defecation (defecation). The strategy formulated includes strengthening institutions, optimizing faecal sludge processing infrastructure, and outreach to the community to strengthen awareness and participation.

Keywords: Kolaka, sanitation strategy

ABSTRAK

Kabupaten Kolaka Utara telah menyusun dokumen Strategi Sanitasi Kabupaten (SSK) pada tahun 2014 sebagai pedoman pembangunan sanitasi sektor selama periode 2015-2019. Dengan berakhirnya jangka waktu tersebut, pemutakhiran SSK pada tahun 2021 menjadi sangat penting untuk merencanakan sanitasi pembangunan lima tahun ke depan yang sesuai dengan kondisi aktual dan tantangan baru. Dokumen ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan cakupan layanan sanitasi yang aman dan layak melalui perencanaan yang terintegrasi dengan kebijakan daerah, provinsi, dan nasional. Pemutakhiran dilakukan oleh Kelompok Kerja Perumahan dan Kawasan Pemukiman (Pokja PKP) dengan pendekatan partisipatif. Metode yang digunakan meliputi evaluasi kondisi yang ada, analisis kesenjangan, serta penetapan visi, misi, dan strategi pembangunan sanitasi. Hasil dari pemutakhiran ini diharapkan dapat mendorong kolaborasi lintas sektor dan melibatkan peran swasta serta masyarakat, sehingga dapat mengoptimalkan pengelolaan air limbah domestik, persampahan, dan drainase. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pencapaian akses sanitasi di Kolaka Utara masih memerlukan peningkatan yang signifikan untuk mencapai target RPJMN 2020-2024, termasuk mengurangi praktik buang air besar sembarangan (BABS). Strategi yang dirumuskan mencakup penguatan kelembagaan, optimalisasi infrastruktur pengolahan lumpur tinja, dan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat untuk memperkuat kesadaran dan partisipasi.

Kata Kunci: Kolaka, Strategi Sanitasi

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2014, North Kolaka Regency prepared the SSK document as a basic reference for sector sanitation development over a period of 5 years, namely from 2015 to 2019. Several expected programs and activities have been implemented in

stages so as to increase the coverage of sanitation services. In 2021, the SSK document needs to be updated again for planning for the next five years so that it can provide an up to date picture and program implementation plans will be more targeted. The SSK document updating activity is expected to be able to accommodate and formulate city development needs, specifically according to characteristics and potential so as to be able to encourage development and improve the quality of sanitation sector services in accordance with standards that are both appropriate and safe.

Efforts are also made to develop sanitation in North Kolaka Regency in an integrated manner with support from all parties, including the provincial government, central government, private sector and funding sources from donors, so that it is more efficient, effective and provides maximum benefits for the entire community and is in sync with national program, it is necessary to update the SSK document in an integrated and sustainable manner. The relationship between the drafted and updated SSK and other planning documents includes:

- A. North Kolaka Regency SSK is a complement to the official planning documents in North Kolaka Regency, such as RPJMD, RKPD.
- B. The preparation of the SSK for North Kolaka Regency refers to the regional spatial planning document (RTRW 2021 – 2030) for North Kolaka Regency, especially with regard to zoning for the construction of sanitation facilities.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The North Kolaka Regency Sanitation Strategy Update document is a combination of the 2014 North Kolaka Regency Sanitation White Paper document, the 2014 North Kolaka Regency Sanitation Strategy document, and the 2015 North Kolaka Regency Sanitation Program Memorandum document which is part of the sanitation planning document which is in synergy with the planning document other cities such as the 2008-2012 North Kolaka Regency RPJMD document, SKPD Strategic Plan, Renja, RPIJM and RTRW. Describe the goals and objectives of sanitation development for the next 5 years. Determination of goals and targets refers to previously existing policies (national, provincial and regional) as well as the results of analysis of sanitation development stages. Sanitation Development Goals and Targets are formulated for each of 2 (two) sectors:

A. Domestic waste water

Indikator	Aspek	Data Dasar
1. Menentukan Angka Ketersediaan Air Bersih (AKAB) di tingkat kelurahan sesuai 7% dan 12% di kelurahan pedesaan dan 13,33% di kelurahan perkotaan.	1. Menentukan angka ketersediaan AKAB sesuai 7% tingkat kelurahan pedesaan.	1. Persentase AKAB di kelurahan: 2,2% dan 13,33% di kelurahan perkotaan.
2. Menentukan angka persentase akses AKAB yang telah terakumulasi, target: 7% dan 10% di kelurahan perkotaan.	2. Menentukan angka persentase akses layanan air bersih yang telah terakumulasi.	2. Persentase akses layanan air bersih yang telah terakumulasi.
3. Menentukan indikator yang digunakan dalam pencapaian AKAB di kelurahan.	3. Indikator yang digunakan dalam pencapaian AKAB di kelurahan.	3. Indikator yang digunakan dalam pencapaian AKAB di kelurahan.
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10. Menentukan indikator yang digunakan dalam pencapaian akses AKAB di kelurahan.	10. Indikator yang digunakan dalam pencapaian akses AKAB di kelurahan.	10. Indikator yang digunakan dalam pencapaian akses AKAB di kelurahan.

Sumber: Analisis Teknik Kolaka (Data 2021)

Figure 2.1. sanitation development goals and objectives

B. Municipal waste

Tujuan	Sasaran	Data Dasar
-1	-2	-3
Menurunkan angka pengelolaan sampah yang tidak terdapat dan menjadi % diakhir tahun 2025	ada penambahan persentase 11,09% persentase sampah di Akhir tahun 2025	
Menyediakan lebih banyak TPS 3R maupun Bank Sampah	adanya penambahan sampah yang sudah diproses TPSR dan Bank Sampah	
Terdapatnya Zona Bank TPA	Terdapatnya Zona Bank yang akan menjadi Landfill. Pemrosesan. Akhir sampah	
Membentuk Kolaborasi yang akan membantu Pemrosesan Sampah	Terdapatnya UPTD Kolaborasi yang membantu pemrosesan Air Limbah Domestik	
Adanya Peta Pemrosesan (peta yang memuat lokasi pengolahan persampahan dan peta (atribut) pada tahun 2024	Adanya Peta Pemrosesan (peta yang memuat lokasi pengolahan persampahan dan peta (atribut) pada tahun 2024	
meningkatkan kegiatan komunikasi dalam hal pemrosesan persampahan	adanya kegiatan komunikasi yang akan dilakukan oleh pemerintah daerah melalui media sosial, media massa, media elektronik dan sosialisasi pengolahan persampahan	
Meningkatkan pengetahuan dan pemahaman warga mengenai pengolahan persampahan yang sesuai standar teknis dan standar kesehatan	adanya pemahaman warga terkait pengolahan persampahan	

Figure 2.2. urban waste targets

C. Drainase

Tujuan	Sasaran	Data Dasar
(1)	(2)	(3)
Meningkatkan cakupan layanan drainase	Meningkatnya cakupan layanan drainase	4,67 % cakupan layanan drainase primer 16,08 % cakupan layanan drainase sekunder 19,53 % cakupan layanan drainase tersier
Menciptakan lingkungan permukiman yang bersih sehat dan nyaman bebas genangan	Mengurangi area genangan	2.123 ha luas area genangan

Sumber: Analisis Pokja Kolaka Utara 2021

Figure 2.3. drainage sector development targets

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The North Kolaka Regency Sanitation Strategy was prepared by the Housing and Settlement Area Working Group (Pokja PKP) in a participatory and integrated manner through discussions, workshops, briefings and training. The preparation of the White Paper and Updating of the SSK used several approaches and tools in stages to produce a complete and comprehensive planning document. The method for preparing Regency Sanitation Strategy Updates consists of the following stages:

- Conduct an assessment and mapping of the city's current sanitation conditions (2016 District Sanitation Strategy data). At this stage, the Working Group reviews the District Sanitation Strategy to ascertain the current conditions, especially the problems that exist in sanitation management. Conditions of all sanitation service sub-sectors consisting of waste water sub-sector, solid waste sub-sector, environmental drainage and clean water sub-sector as well as supporting aspects.
- Determine the desired sanitation conditions in the future as outlined in the Vision, District Sanitation Mission, and city sanitation development goals and objectives.

- C. Assess the gap between current conditions and desired conditions. Gap analysis is used to describe strategic issues and obstacles that may be faced in achieving goals.
- D. Formulate a City Sanitation Strategy (SSK) which is the basis for preparing medium-term (5 year) city sanitation development programs and activities. With a SWOT analysis, namely reviewing Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats and a Sanitation System Diagram.

The types of data used in preparing the District Sanitation Strategy are as follows:

- a. Premier Data by means of field surveys to verify information, such as:
 - a) The EHRA Study (Environmental Health Risk Assessment Study) is a participatory survey at the district level which aims to understand the condition of sanitation and hygiene facilities as well as community behavior at the household scale which can be used for developing sanitation programs including advocacy at the district level up to sub-district/village.
 - b) Study of the role of the private sector in providing sanitation services shows that in North Kolaka Regency there are private parties contributing to sanitation development in the areas of domestic wastewater, solid waste and urban drainage. Further identification of the potential for cooperation is very necessary so that in the future the private sector can play a greater role in sanitation development in North Kolaka Regency.
 - c) Institutional and Policy Study, namely reviewing and describing a list of stakeholders in the development and management of domestic wastewater, solid waste and drainage in accordance with their functions.
 - d) Communication and Media Study, analysis of studies containing information related to sanitation activities that have been carried out in North Kolaka Regency through print media, radio and television.
 - e) Community Participation Study, analysis of studies containing information on planning and developing community-based sanitation services.
- b. Secondary data is data that already exists without conducting a field survey such as North Kolaka BPS, RPJMD, OPD Strategic Plan, OPD Renja, RTRW documents and other data that can help the process of preparing the North Kolaka Regency SSK Update document. In the process of preparing the SSK Update, there are five (5) main processes that need to be carried out by the North Kolaka Regency Working Group, these processes include:
 - a) Internalization and Equalization of Perceptions, which is the first and very important process to be carried out by the Regency Working Group. This process was designed in an effort to ensure the commitment of the Working Group to develop and continue preparing sanitation development strategies within the SSK for sustainable sanitation development in North Kolaka Regency.

- b) Mapping the Condition and Progress of Sanitation Development, namely the process of compiling and updating data related to the sanitation profile and identifying the extent of progress that has been achieved in sanitation development in North Kolaka Regency.
- c) Sanitation Development Scenario, namely a process that aims to produce the most optimal sanitation development scenario in terms of funding needs and funding capabilities as well as the development targets to be achieved.
- d) Consolidation of Sanitation Budgeting and Marketing, namely the process of preparing a list of programs, activities and funding indications prepared based on processes and results that have been carried out previously including the results of analysis of instruments including: SSK Instrument or Planning Instrument and Logical Framework.
- e) Finalization of the process which aims to obtain approval from the Regional Head of the strategy that has been prepared for sanitation development. Before this ratification is carried out, it is necessary to carry out Public Consultation activities which, apart from accommodating input from various parties regarding the documents that have been prepared, also serve as a means of advocacy for sanitation development.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

North Kolaka Regency is part of the Southeast Sulawesi Province region which has definitively become a Level II Region based on Law No. 29 of 2003 concerning the Establishment of Bombana, Wakatobi, North Kolaka Regency in Southeast Sulawesi Province. Geographically, North Kolaka Regency is located at coordinates 02°00'–05°00' South Latitude and 120°45'–121°06' East Longitude, covering an area of land and small islands covering an area of ± 3,391.62 Km². Apart from that, it also has a sea area stretching along the Bay. Bone, covering an area of +12,376 Km², with boundaries.

From its geographical location, the North Kolaka Regency region has very strategic development prospects, because apart from being on the regional economic route (Trans Sulawesi Road) it also borders directly on the South Sulawesi region, which is the most developed region and is a barometer of progress in the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI). For the North Kolaka Regency area, access to the South Sulawesi area can be achieved via two alternative modes of transportation, namely by land route (Trans Sulawesi Road) and sea route via Tobaku Port in Lasusua and Sapoiha Port (Lapai) to Siwa Port in Wajo Regency, Province South Sulawesi. Current conditions show a tendency that the intensity of movement (goods and people) to the Northern region (South Sulawesi) is much higher than to the Southern region (Kendari).

Administratively, North Kolaka Regency has an area of 3,391.62 km² which is divided into 15 (Fifteen) sub-districts and 133 (One Hundred and Thirty Three) villages/sub-districts. The largest sub-district is Porehu District with an area of 647.23 km² or 19.08.% of the total area of North Kolaka Regency.



Figure 4.1. Map

Data on the population of North Kolaka Regency in 2021 based on statistics in figures is 139,306 people with details of the rural population being 74,111 people and the urban population being 65,195 with an average population density of 4.53 people/km¹

The number of poor families (KK) in North Kolaka Regency as of 2021 has reached 16,448 families with the largest number of poor families in Lasusua District with 2,245 families. The following is a description of the number of poor sub-district residents in North Kolaka Regency.

The development patterns of urban and rural systems in North Kolaka can be grouped into:

- a. Area for the development of plantation and agricultural activities. Based on existing conditions and potential, the areas in Porehu, Pakue, Watunohu, Lambai, Wawo are areas for plantation and agricultural development. For its development, the following pattern can be implemented, namely that there are areas (generally in rural areas) that are used to plant/produce plantation and agricultural products, there are service/activity centers in these areas that are locations for collecting plantation products and agriculture, farmers can sell their plantation products to the service center/activity center. At this service center/activity center, farmers can obtain their daily needs for their activities on the plantation, such as obtaining superior seeds, fertilizer and medicines. Next, the process of collecting plantation products is continued to the service

center/activity center which has a higher order, this service center/activity center provides information that can be accessed by the service center/activity center with a lower order than it, such as information about plantation technology and agriculture (from land processing, seeding to post-harvest, as well as knowledge about plant pests/diseases), selling prices for plantation products, as well as the availability and prices of superior seeds, fertilizers and medicines, various information received by cities or centers. The service/activity center must also be accessible to the area surrounding villages, considering the limitations of existing infrastructure, as an initial stage, methods and tools that can be used to smooth the flow of information can be through radio broadcasts, counseling, training, or leaflets.

- b. Area for the development of plantation and forestry activities. The North Kolaka region that can be included in the grouping of plantation and forestry activity development areas is the area in Batu Putih District, the pattern is the same as that applied in Porehu, Pakue, Watunohu, Lambai, Wawo Districts where the rural areas are focused on producing plantation and forestry products. The products are marketed to cities or service centers/activity centers that have the lowest order, to then be marketed to cities of higher order. To maintain the sustainability of forest areas, it is necessary to be equipped with efforts to prevent the possibility of illegal logging/theft of wood/forest products, activity centers/service centers which are included in the category of higher order cities also need to provide information that can be accessed by cities. lowest order, then the information can also be accessed by the surrounding rural areas with similar types of information.
- c. Area for the development of plantation and mining activities. The Porehu, Batu Putih and Pakue sub-district areas are areas for the development of plantation and mining activities. Rural areas in this region are used to produce plantation and mining products, with distribution allocations according to their potential. The development concept is the same as that applied to areas for the development of plantation and agricultural activities. However, for this area, it is necessary to add a rule/regulation that limits the space for each of these activities, in connection with excavation and mining activities. Mining activities require careful management so as not to pollute the surrounding environment. The technology used (both methods and materials used), from the mining process, mining product processing, to post-mining/reclamation, must be environmentally friendly.

The current sanitation profile is:

- a. Domestic waste water.
Waste is waste that results from a production process, both industrial and domestic (household). Where people live, that is where various types of waste will be generated. There is rubbish, there is black water, and there is waste water

from various domestic activities. Domestic waste or is waste that comes from kitchens, bathrooms, laundry and human waste. As with waste in general, household waste. Household waste or Domestic waste is waste that comes from the kitchen, bathroom, laundry, household industrial waste and human waste. Waste is waste or something that is not used in the form of liquid, gas and solid. In waste water there are chemicals that are difficult to remove and are dangerous. Those chemicals can give life to germs that cause vomiting, diarrhea, dysentery, typhus, cholera and various other diseases. Waste water should be managed before it is disposed of because it will cause pollution and disrupt environmental sanitation. Conditions of domestic wastewater management in Kab. North Kolaka, both from technical and non-technical aspects (Institutional, Policy, Financial, PMJK, Media and Communication and Sanitation service providers) can be described as follows:

1) Achieve access to domestic wastewater services.

No.	System	Existing service coverage (%)
Urban Area		
A	Secure Access	3,47%
B	Proper Access (Excluding Secure Access)	
	Individual Appropriate Access (Excluding Secure)	27,72%
	Shared Feasible Access	1,52%
C	Access Not Yet Eligible*	10,79%
	Closed defecation	
D	Defecating in the Open	3,23%
Rural Areas		
A	Secure Access	2,30%
B	Proper Access (Excluding Secure Access)	
	Individual Appropriate Access (Excluding Secure)	22,52%
	Shared Feasible Access	2,28%
	Decent Access for Rural Areas (Goose Neck - Cubluk)	12,36%
C	Not Eligible Yet	0,43%
	Closed defecation	
D	Defecating in the Open	13,32%
Total		100,00%

Table 4.1. domestic wastewater system

Access to waste water in North Kolaka Regency according to the SSK Instrument for urban areas is safe access at 3.47%, inadequate access at 10.79% and there are still residents who practice open defecation at 3.23%. Achievement of existing services for rural areas, safe access is 2.3%, adequate access especially for

rural areas (Goose Neck-Cubluk) is 12.36%, inadequate access is 0.43% and open defecation is 13.32%.

2) Local SPALD transportation sub system.

SPALD-Local Transportation in North Kolaka Regency has a facility for transporting 1 unit of Stool Truck with asset status which has been handed over from the BPPW office of Southeast Sulawesi Province to the North Kolaka Regency Government with a total capacity of 4 m³, the volume of the excreta truck discharged to the IPLT at one suction is 4m³. However, in terms of operations, it is not yet optimal to serve residents' feces suction services because the number of users is not large and the outreach to residents regarding feces suction has not been conveyed well and there are indications that the septic tanks owned by residents are not yet watertight.



Figure 4.2. waste truck transportation

3) Fecal Sludge Treatment Sub-System

North Kolaka Regency provides an illustration that currently North Kolaka Regency has IPLT infrastructure facilities as a fecal sludge processing container which is located in Totallang village and is in the same location as the North Kolaka Regency Final Processing Site (TPA) which was built in 2018 with asset status having been handed over received from the Southeast Sulawesi Province PPW Center to the North Kolaka Regency Government, with an IPLT capacity of 8m³/day.



Figure 4.3. IPLT

4) Analysis of waste water achievement gaps

The gap in achieving waste water access until 2024 is according to the RPJMN target of 15%. The existing achievement of safe access in North Kolaka Regency of 5.8% will be increased to 10% so that the target GAP will be increased by 4.2%. To achieve adequate access in the RPJMN target of 90%, the existing achievement of adequate access in North Kolaka Regency of 72.2% will be increased to 90% so that there is a target GAP of 17.8%. The open defecation (defecation) rate in the open in North Kolaka Regency of 16.6% will be reduced to 0% so that the GAP target for reducing the defecation rate is -16.6%.

5) Analysis of the domestic wastewater processing chain

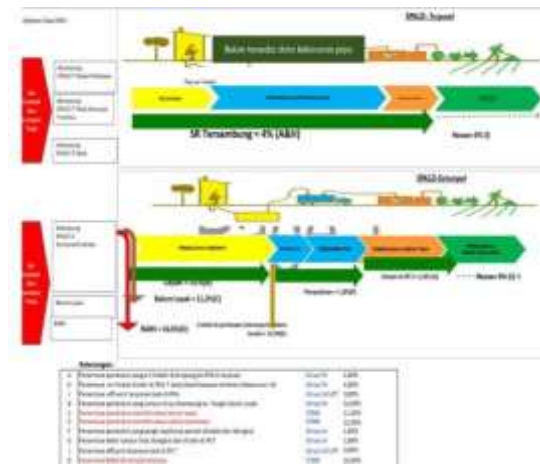


Figure 4.5. management service chain

Analysis of the domestic wastewater management service chain shows that the SPALD - Centralized Service Chain in North Kolaka Regency shows that 4% of residents are connected to SPALD, while for local SPALD the figure shows that the number of residents who still practice defecation is 16.6%, access is not yet feasible 11.3%, feasible cases 2% and feces suctioned and processed at IPLT amounted to 1.8%.

The Settlement Sanitation Development Strategy can be interpreted as an effort to achieve goals consisting of various methods or approaches and as a step, it is necessary to set clear goals to be achieved regarding sanitation management. Goal definitions are statements about the things that need to be done to achieve the vision, carry out the mission and deal with the strategic issues faced. Goals are the expected results of a goal that is formulated in a measurable, specific, easy to achieve, rational manner so that it can be implemented within a certain time period. The targets that have been set, in this case the strategy to achieve them can be prepared by taking into account the results of identifying strategic issues in accordance with the sanitation problems that have been identified.

The sanitation service strategy is basically to realize the goals and objectives of sanitation development which lead to achieving the district sanitation vision and

mission. North Kolaka Regency formulates a sanitation service strategy based on the main/strategic issues currently being faced. The presentation of strategic issues and challenges of district sanitation services includes non-technical aspects of strategic issues consisting of aspects; regional and institutional policies, finance, communication, involvement of business people, community empowerment; as well as monitoring and evaluation aspects. Meanwhile, the presentation of technical aspects of strategic issues consists of; domestic wastewater component, solid waste component, environmental drainage component, clean water sector and aspects of clean and healthy living behavior (prohisan).

1. Domestic waste water

- a. Resolve open defecation rates both in urban and rural areas by triggering and involving all local government organizations. In the framework of domestic wastewater management in North Kolaka Regency, the main thing is to complete the residents' open defecation practices by dividing the villages/sub-districts under guidance by the agencies in North Kolaka Regency. This distribution is intended so that OPD can provide guidance as well as direct and assist villages that still practice defecation to no longer do so.
- b. Improving Access to Wastewater Services (individual and communal onsite is feasible and safe). In order to increase the effectiveness of Domestic Waste Water management services in North Kolaka Regency, increasing access to services is very necessary in building Waste Water infrastructure facilities. The development of domestic wastewater infrastructure facilities is encouraged to increase the coverage of adequate access services and safe access, based on the targets that have been set, namely 10% safe access and 90% safe access.
- c. Strengthening Institutions and increasing HR Capacity with training, through support from the provincial government and central government. Domestic wastewater management will run well if there is a special institution that handles its management. In terms of optimizing the existing IPLT infrastructure, an institution in the form of a UPTD is needed so that it can maximize the functionality of the infrastructure. Optimizing the functioning of IPLT in the near future will be carried out by requiring desludging for ASN and free for low-income communities (MBR).
- d. Involving the media in socializing Domestic Waste Water Management in an effort to increase communication and outreach activities in Domestic Waste Water Management. Communication and outreach activities in domestic wastewater management in the community are needed to raise awareness among residents in reducing the risks of environmental pollution due to domestic wastewater as well as awareness in the management (O&M) of public wastewater facilities (Public Latrine, MCK, MCK++, Communal Septic Tank, etc).

2. waste

- a. Preparation and Implementation of Waste Management Policies. Regional regulation Number 3 concerning waste management in North Kolaka Regency is deemed to need to be revised in order to accommodate all waste management needs in North Kolaka Regency, both technical and non-technical. The waste management policy is carried out with several efforts including community-based waste management efforts, improving the quality and quantity of waste banks, namely the movement of one village/kelurahan one waste bank and its management in collaboration with PKK administrators, training of TPST management groups (TPS3R), holding reduction and sorting competitions. waste and efforts to improve landfill management by expanding the landfill methane gas utilization network and making the landfill an environmentally friendly tourist attraction area.
- b. Strengthening Institutions and increasing HR Capacity in the context of improving Waste management through the establishment of a Waste Management UPTD. A good institution accompanied by competent human resources in the field of waste management can improve the capacity of waste services to the community so that it can reduce the volume of waste that is or has not been transported. In order to strengthen the waste management institutions in North Kolaka Regency, a UPTD is needed which will later manage the TPA and Waste Bank. With this UPTD, it is hoped that waste can be handled and managed well, where waste from the user interface or generation point is managed as far as possible through waste banks, TPS3R before being sent to the landfill.
- c. Developing TPS3R in every sub-district. Waste management in each sub-district is carried out by building TPS3R facilities in order to reduce waste generation as well as reuse existing organic waste through compost. The TPS3R that was built will not only serve one village/kelurahan but can do more than that, which is expected to become the forerunner to the formation of a TPST.

3. Drainase

- a. Prepare environmentally friendly urban drainage system master plans and drainage system databases. The master plan is the main reference in terms of planning, implementation and development of drainage infrastructure which contains integration between primary, secondary and tertiary drainage which is supported by drainage data and areas prone to inundation, so that the problems of inundation and flooding can be resolved.
- b. Increasing coverage of urban drainage services through various funding sources. The service coverage area that reaches the entire city area will be able to overcome various inundation and flooding problems that occur in North Kolaka Regency.

- c. Maximizing the active role of stakeholders in efforts to increase public awareness through communication and outreach activities in Drainage Management. Drainage management requires community participation to participate in maintaining and managing drainage so that it can be synchronized with the construction of the drainage system built by the government.

For sanitation development costs for the next 5 years, a cost of IDR 118,453,000,000 is needed, which is divided into 2 sub-sectors (Waste Water) and STBM which consists of the waste water sub-sector amounting to IDR 65,737,000,000, the waste sub-sector amounting to IDR 51,447. 000,000,-, and STBM Rp 1,269,000,000,-.

Funding Gab Calculation Results for 5 Years based on the North Kolaka Regency Sanitation Sector Activity Program in 2022. Funding requirements are IDR 31,978,690,000,- and the funding capacity of the District's APBD is IDR 4,787,770,000,- with a difference in funding Gab of IDR 27,196. 000,000,- with a Gab percentage difference of 85%. The total funding requirement is Rp. 118,453,000,000,- and the funding capacity of the District APBD is Rp. 38,335,270,000,- with a difference in funding of Rp. 80,117,000,000,- or 68% of which is expected to be funded from other funding sources, both the Provincial APBD, APBN, DAK, Private and Community.

Recapitulation of the total budget required for sanitation development in the Waste Water, Solid Waste and STBM sub-sectors within a period of 5 (five) years, based on the North Kolaka Regency APBD budget source of IDR 38,335,000,000,- based on the DAK funding source of IDR 33,305,000,000, - based on the Provincial APBD funding source of Rp. 0,- while for the APBN Funding Source it is Rp 11,650,000,000,- and for non-government (CSR) and community funding sources IDR 16,530,000,000,

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

North Kolaka Regency has made structured efforts to update the 2021 District Sanitation Strategy (SSK) as a development guide for the next five years. Evaluation of sanitation conditions shows that although there have been several achievements in the development of infrastructure such as IPLT and waste trucks, their use and operational effectiveness still need to be improved. The main challenges faced are the low access to safe domestic wastewater and the high rate of open defecation (BABS). Therefore, improving infrastructure, strengthening institutions, and active community involvement.

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