

The Vision and the Mission



The Vision

Become one of the best Waterworks in the scope of the drink and the waste water, through the management having a conception of the environment and the autonomy (Picture : Mr. Major of Solo, Ir. H. Djoko Widodo and Mr. Abimanyu opened pilot project, Drinking Water 2 l/second for MDG program plan 2015.)



The Mission

Give the service of the drinking water and the waste water to the public continuously, by giving the priority on the customer's satisfaction

Raise the social role of the company (currently, it is 26%)

Raise the professionalism of the Human Resource

Conserve the source of water (started by stating the motto "Together, We Restore the Nature")

Preface

- Within the planning of clean water in Surakarta City, the development area is the region unity covering all aspects of the clean water supply system. Those cover the both, all over the existing service areas and the planning of the development.
- Geographically, Surakarta is located on 110°45' 15" East Longitude - 110° 45' 35" West Longitude and 7° 36'00" South Latitude - 7° 56'00" South Latitude. The district of Surakarta City consists of 5 sub districts and 51 village districts. The area of Surakarta is about 44, 04 km² or 4.404,06 Ha.

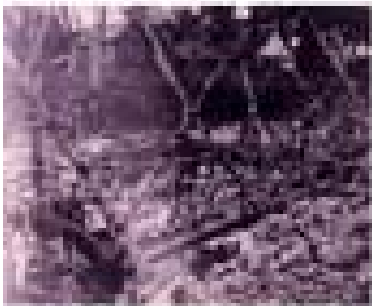
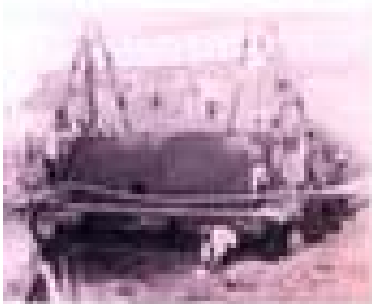
Generally, the region of Surakarta has the relatively flat topography (about 80 -100 meters on the sea's surface). The north part of it is the only area which has the elevation about 80-130 meters on the sea's surface.

The civil of Surakarta are tending to have characteristic as the settlement and the service.

The numbers of the civil in 2001 are 553.580 with the average growth about 0,624% per year in the last decade.



History



- The Waterworks of Surakarta was established by Paku Buwono X in 1929 when inspection in 1925. The waterworks is taken by NV Hoogdruk Water Leiding Hoofplaats Surakarta en Omsterken.
- Within the Japan occupation, its name was changed into SOLO SUIDO SYO.
- After the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence at 17th of August 1945, it was taken over by the Republic of Indonesia's Government.
- At 9th of April 1960, its management was taken over by the Dinas Penghasilan Daerah Kotamadya Dati II Surakarta.
- Based on the District Regulation Number 3/1977 at 21th of May 1977, the status of the Drink Water Section as a part of the Dinas Pendapatan Daerah was promoted become the Municipal Waterworks of Surakarta.
- On January 16th 2004, the District Government had stated the District Regulation of Surakarta Number 1/2004

Start to create a new platform

The boundary of Loan Agreement with IBRD that gives the PDAM Solo to manage the urban sanitary become a burden continually. However the duty from government of Surakarta city to make the city a strong commitment towards the environment, finally the PDAM gets the extra duty to manage domestik sewage.

1. Changing the Organizational Chart and its Management (1998)

PDAM Solo excludes from Organizational Chart of Surakarta and this makes it become autonomous accordance with the change of world. By waiting for regulation of the state owned corporation (BUMN), the Organizational Chart and its Management Number 002/1998 was legalized by the government of Surakarta. The Organizational Chart and its management leads the concept of Water Work that means PDAM doesn't only manage the water supply but also makes diversification of work.

2. Forming the Forum of Tirta Dharma Surakarta.

This forum is a kind of kind of study forum which consists of elements of the government, business society, social organizations and the society to change the view of water management. Because of the delay of the Regulation Number 7/2004 about Natural Resource, the unwillingness interpretation will cause many conflicts in water management

3. Renewing the Local Regulation Number. 3/1977

The local Regulation referred to Regulation Number. 5/1962, was rigid and conservative. The PDAM proposed the changing oriented to the regulation Number 22/1999 about Local Government. The strategic result by applying the changing became the Local regulation Number 1/2004 as follows :

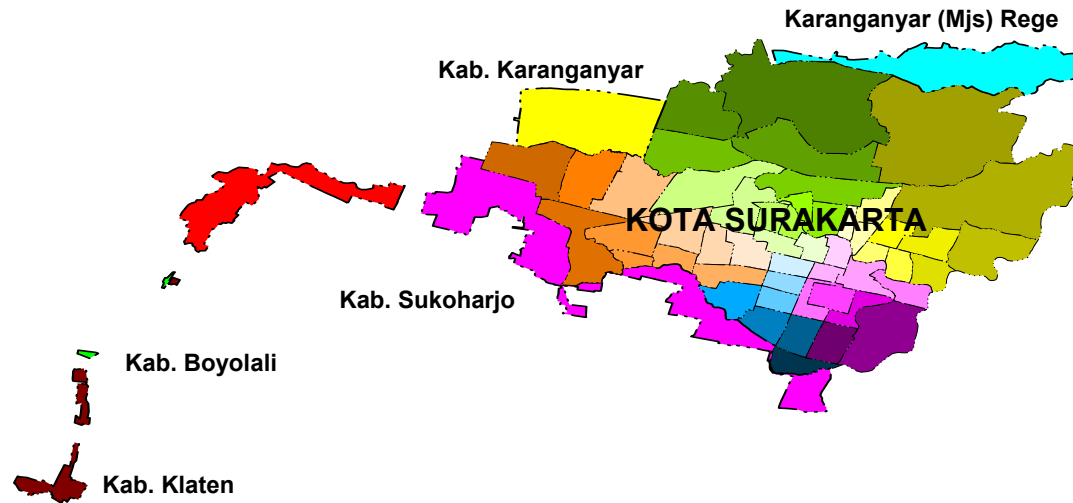
- a. The authority of PDAM rather widen in principle of carefulness, responsibility and consequence

- b. Calculation of tariff based on full cost recovery, economic oriented. The authority of PDAM rather widen in principle of carefulness, responsibility and consequence
- c. The loan within 25 billion IDR will be proposed by management and approved by Mayor of Surakarta without approval of the board.
- d. The management has power to invite the third party.
- e. And other aspects, like Human Resources Development

The Existing Condition

- The capacity of clean water of Surakarta in 2005 with 859, 94 l/second discharge used to serve 52.776 home installment or about 55, 10% of the total civil of Surakarta, was taken from the basic water of Cokrotulung Spring with 387 L/second discharge and from 26 wells by the discharge of 472,94 l/second.
- The capacity of the existing Reservoir with the discharge about 9.140 m³, can only be able to give the service at the peak hour (3, 30 hours from the hour standard- 4, 2 hours, or 20%).
- Currently, several areas give the service with very low pressure of water. Moreover, some of areas can not accept the water.

Problems and Source of Water



Problems :

North area : 23 Deep Wells and South area from Spring Water, from The Deep Wells and Spring Water, this moment we have many challenges :

- Decrease water flow rate
- Conflict between farmers and PDAMs
- Regulation beside on Capital Owners
- Private gets permits to explore water source (Regulation Number 7/2004)

Customers

No.	Customer Classification	The Number of Active Customers in Desember						
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	Household	35,834	38,552	41,354	42,809	44,017	45,182	45,814
	National Housing	3,150						
	Household 1		2,004	2,020	2,020	2,016	2,018	2,015
	Household 2		31,900	34,454	35,774	36,221	36,233	36,042
	Household 3		1,275	1,400	1,427	1,821	2,626	3,061
	Household 4		3,373	3,480	3,588	3,959	4,305	4,696
2	Business 2	31	324	311	315	311	309	306
3	Business 1	4,447	5,817	5,422	5,387	5,286	5,200	5,138
4	Particular Social	378	389	416	438	454	471	481
5	General Social	511	506	519	522	538	469	467
6	School		305	316	320	324	324	326
7	Government	165	211	209	242	252	250	244
TOTAL		44,516	46,104	48,547	50,033	51,182	52,205	52,776

Comunication

Customers in 2005 : 52.776 House Conection, wasn't support fast recovery because costumers domestik just 90%, stategic comprimize had achieved with :

- Costumers Forum of PDAM names Forkompamta
- Costumers Willingness to Pay (WTP) every years.
- Increasing the tariff of water supply and be fixed every two years
- Education Forum for Water and Sanitation
- Tariff adjusment for bussisnes area and social
- To sell social tariff for poor community (below cost of water production)



PDAM and Customers Forum

PDAM and Gender



PDAM and Farmers



MDG 2015 (Preparation)

1. Regional Cooperation

In October 2001 there was a deal / an agreement among 8 (eight) regions for developing the infra structure including the water supply.

This cooperation created an agreement between the PDAM Surakarta and Klaten, and will be expanded among 4 (four) region, Sukoharjo and Boyolali.

2. The Concept of Water Management in Justice Equally

Since 5 (five) years ago, the cooperation among regions produced the plans among the businessmen, society and the local government.

The idea is used to give the responsibility to the public that owns the location to get the contribution for environmental conservation and so on. The PDAM Surakarta give the contribution 15% from the base price of water sold to the society gradually (\pm 1,2 billions IDR in 2005). And the society could accept the concept before realizing the Regulation Number 22/1999.

3. The PDAM Surakarta Without Privatization

The strategic studies in many forums based on the society make the PDAM Surakarta face the privatization carefully.

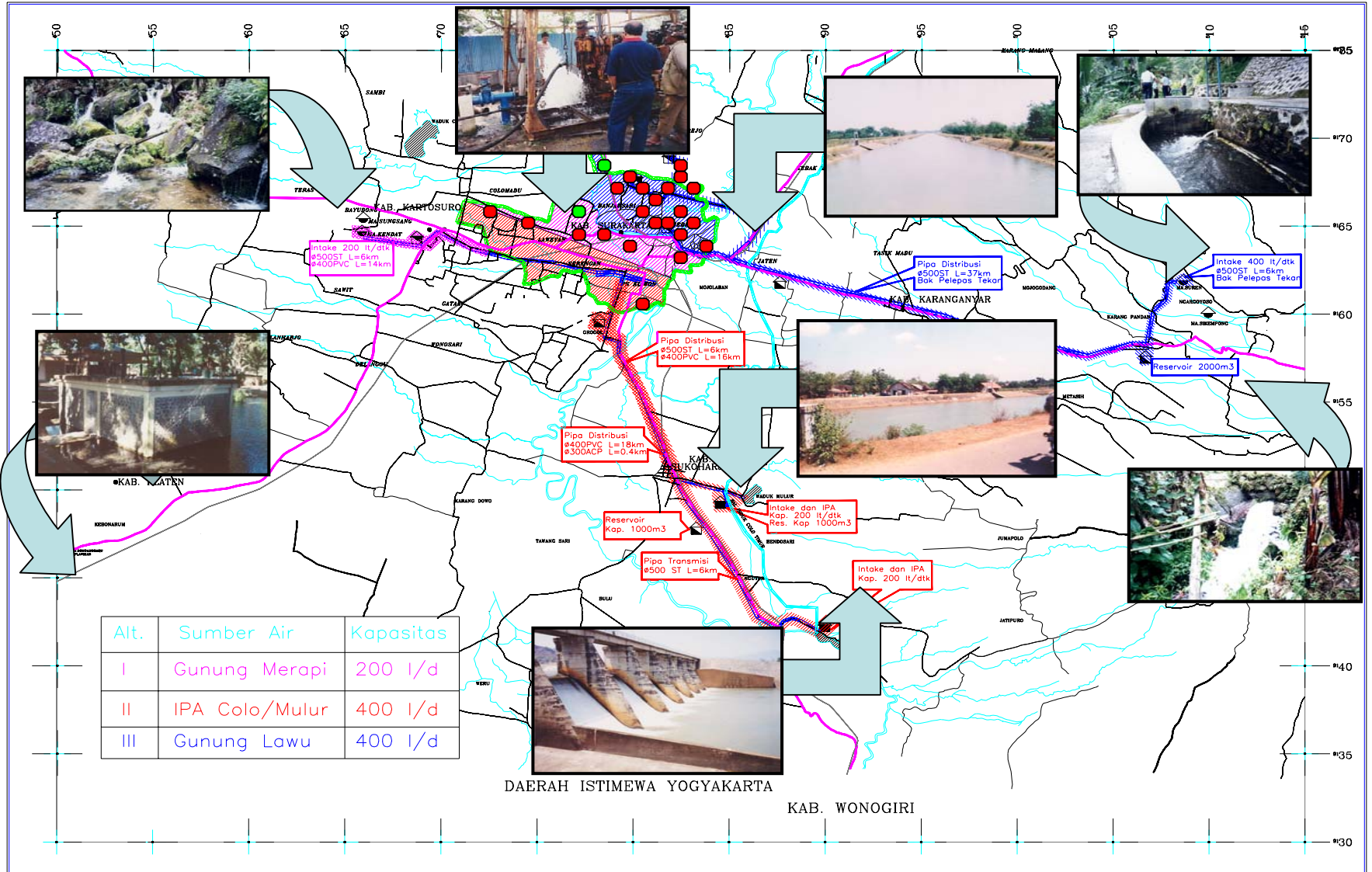
The rejection toward the privatization is caused by the failure of the businessmen in responsibility to the public.

The strategic compromises can be applied to reach the MDG program by using the rest of target 26% of the service and the adequate price (reach 1 IDR/liter). And PDAM Surakarta doesn't agree privatization.

MDG 2015 (Planing)

- The Pressing Program (2005) : The construction of two Deep Wells with 40 l/second of capacity and 100l/second of WPI (to process Bengawan Solo Rivers)
- The Middle – range Program up to 2005 : Increase the production capacity of Hilir Mulur Dams/Colo Dams, which the first phase is 200 l/second and the second one is 300 l/second (2009), with service area 70% and the number of customers 68.088 House Conection
- The Long Range Program : Increase the production capacity from Merapi/
- Lawu spring (year 2013) wich is 100 l/second, with the coverage service 80% and the number of costumers 80.798 HC

MDG 2015 (Mapping)



Conclusion

The PDAM's effort since economic crisis up to now (\pm 7 years) to survive from the bankruptcy becomes a tiring work.

There are still problems in the base water, quality and the bad service in certain location geographically.

The recovery of the PDAM needs a big commitment among the government, businessmen and society to get an harmony.

Because of the calculations of Full Cost Recovery and its FRAP do not support totally the PDAM in middle level, upper and lower one, the re-scheduling is needed by the PDAM to recover it as a public company. However, this experience can not be applied generally because the PDAM is a local government company.

Now, PDAM Surakarta (=PDAM Solo) responsible to manage water supply sanitation and Domestic Sewage Tank Service.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION

and

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