

BANJARMASIN CITY GOOD PRACTICES OF WATER SUPPLY



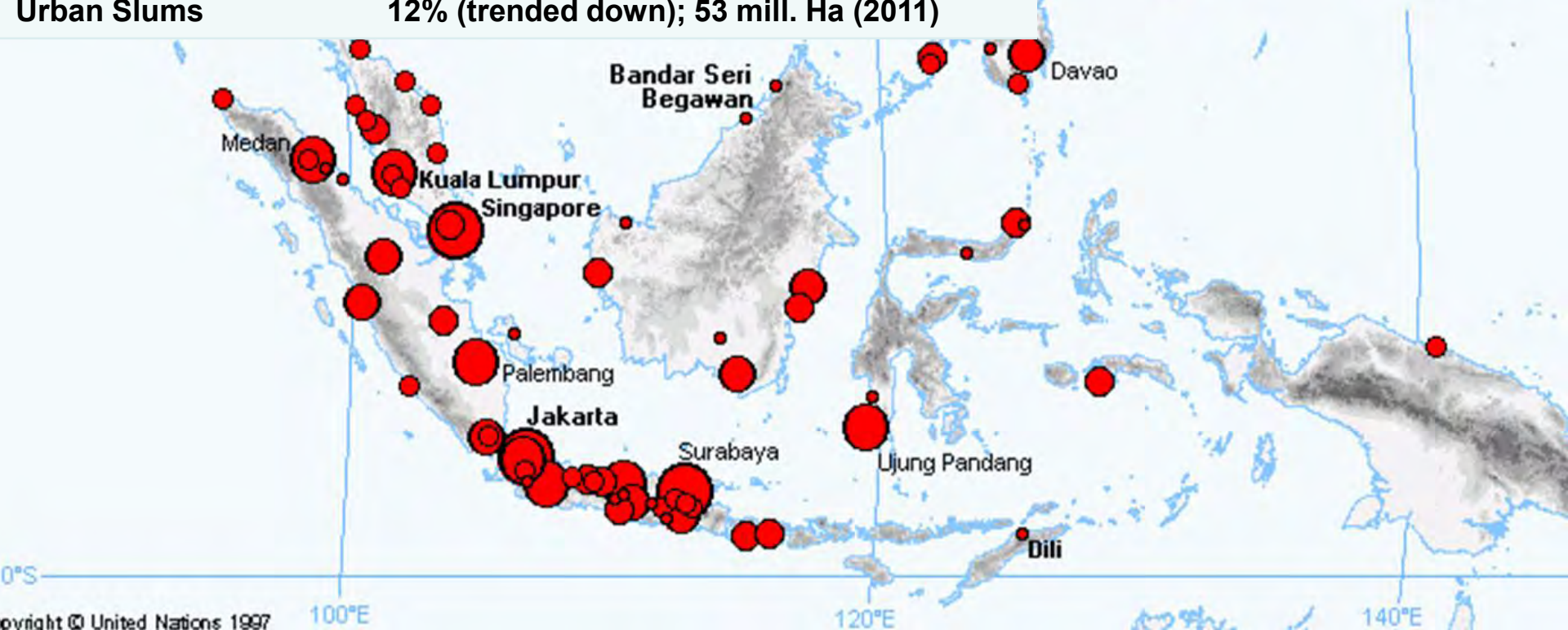
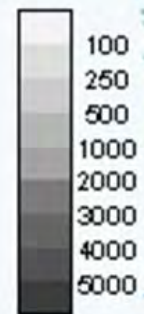
Kemal Taruc
Habitat Programme Manager
ktaruc@gmail.com
Jakarta, Indonesia

POPULATION (2011)	242.3 million
GDP (2011)	\$ 846.8 billion with 5.8% growth (2012)
GDP per Capita	\$ 3,494.8 (lower middle income)
Urban Population	50% (2012) of national 65% (2025 est.)
	One Primate City: Jakarta 14 million Six metropolitan: 1.5 – 3 million
% Poverty	13% (trended down)
Urban Slums	12% (trended down); 53 mill. Ha (2011)

South-eastern Asia

Population (thousands)

Elevation (meters)



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BANJARMASIN IN SOUTH BORNEO PROVINCE



BANJARMASIN

KALIMANTAN

- Water Bodies
- Parks and Green Land Use
- Public and Commercial Land Use
- Other Land Use



WATER PROBLEMS OF BANJARMASIN CITY

- Brackish water taste of ground water
- Daily tidal influence
- Use of the river for domestic water
- Sea water intrusion to the source of raw water
- Alternative raw water source in the upstream, deteriorating quality due to logging and mining operations

CITY WATER'S LEVEL OF SERVICE



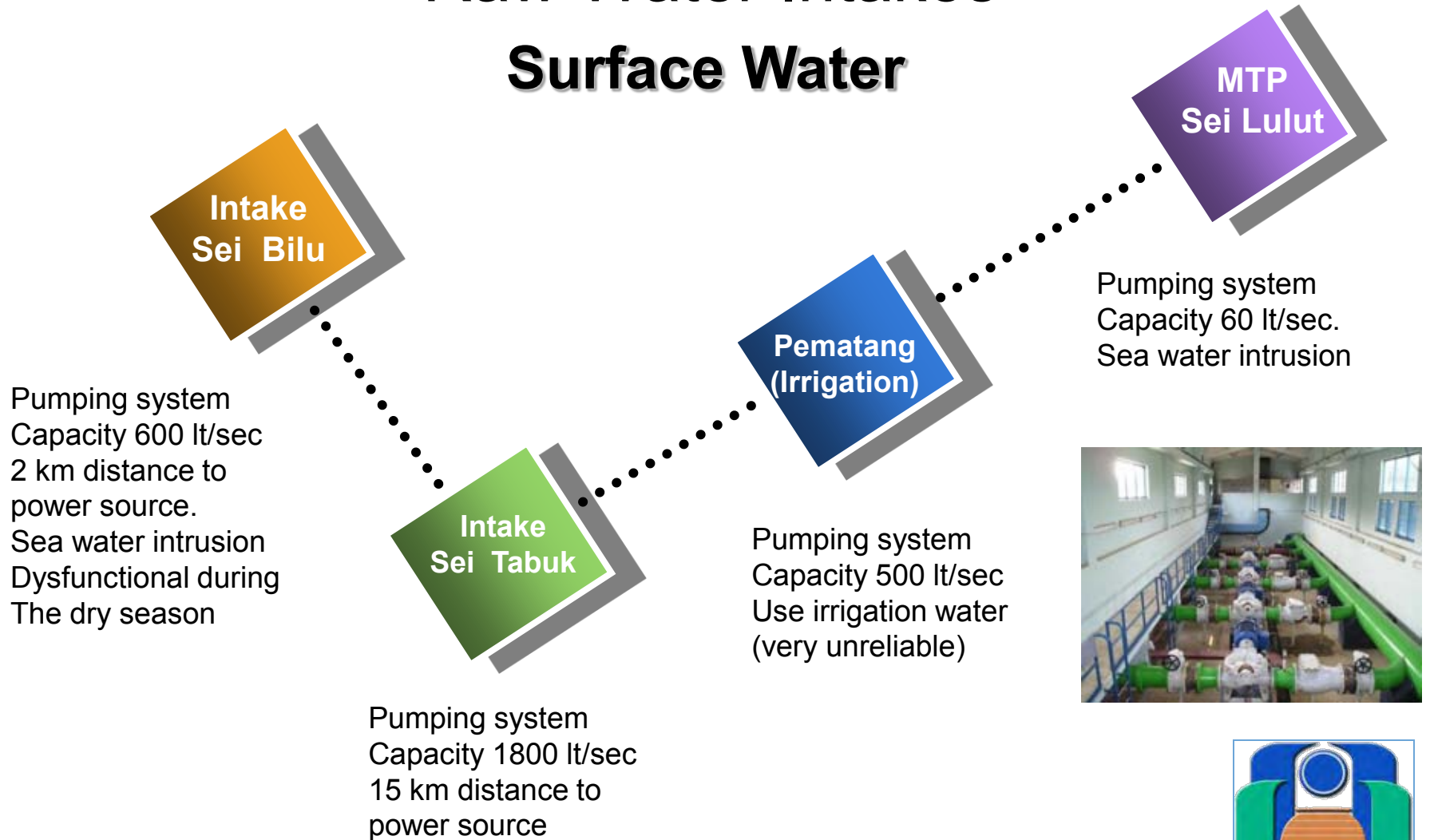
		2000	2004	2008	2011
1.	City Population	565.000	606.405	627.245	665.182
2.	Service coverage	58%	77 %	96,33 %	98,82 %
3.	Number of connection	48.791	77.920	108.521	131.516
4.	Number of people served	327.700	480.042	651.150	661.873
5.	Capacity (litre per second)	1.071	1.071	1.640	1.490
6.	Continuous distribution (24 hrs.)	60%	94 %	96 %	97 %
7.	Profit / (loss) (USD)	-(534,800)	136,500	303,000	711,300
8.	Water loss (%)	33.18	29,88	30,21	26,84
9.	Water Co.'s Assets (USD million)	9.8	16.4	312.5	414.8

Source: City Water Company



Raw Water Intakes

Surface Water



Source: City Water Company

FUTURE?

- **Rain harvest?**
 - **Brackish water processing?**
 - **Regional approach: Upstream water of Barito river**
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- **Problem of water quality and inter-jurisdictional coordination**



Thank you