

Abstract

Centralized wastewater management of Sewon was planned in 1996 to accommodate approximately 110.000 citizens of Yogyakarta Metropolitan Area. However, in reality, the infrastructure only serves 58,06% of its capacity, accommodating 18.701 household connections despite its 19 years of existence. This thesis is concerned with exploring the possible constraints and opportunities in developing household connections of centralized wastewater infrastructure in Yogyakarta Metropolitan Area. The study implements a qualitative approach. Primary data is gained from observation and interview with public officials and community stakeholders. Secondary data is gathered from literature study and public offices.

It was found that some of the constraints in developing household connections in order to optimize the utilization of IPAL Sewon is the limited coverage area and topography constraints such as elevation and rivers. On the other hand, the availability of central grant poses as an opportunity as well as the free initial setup cost during the acceleration program. Moreover, people generally have a positive perception and response, making it easier towards the centralized wastewater system. These constraints seem to stem from a supply-driven approach in infrastructure provision. The persistence of conventional approaches of providing access to sanitation, mainly characterized by top-down planning and a supply-driven approach, may create a possible threat to sustainable sanitation infrastructure. This study recommends that sanitation improvement proposals should conduct a thorough study on what system to implement and public consultation to avoid underused infrastructure.

Keywords: wastewater, centralized, infrastructure management, public perception, yogyakarta