

CHALLENGE OF SURABAYA'S URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND FIELD TRIP TO JAMBANGAN	
ORGANIZATION (PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS)	Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS), Surabaya, Indonesia
DATE/TIME	23 July, 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
VENUE	Gedung Merah Putih
OPEN/CLOSED EVENT	Open
DESCRIPTION	<p>Surabaya is the largest city in East Java Province, and second after Jakarta, which is currently occupied by almost 1% of Indonesia's population. Water supply, sanitation system, solid waste management including energy Surabaya will magnify in the future due to an ever growing city population needing to share already insufficient and poorly managed resources. Most of the water resources uses raw water from river in Surabaya but quality and quantity of the raw water decreases in every year. Municipal wastewater utilization in Surabaya, as majority of Indonesian cities, is designed as a mixed of sewerage and drainage (storm water) system. Although, nowadays, there is raised concern on implementation of separate wastewater piping system, it is however still a challenge by means of infrastructure design. Therefore, municipal wastewater management relies on communal wastewater treatment plant, which is targeting only black water treatment processes. This suggest an opportunity to treat grey water and conserve it as one of water resources. Hence, this has become an emerging concern because the lacking (clean) water resources and supply may create issues in drinking water processes. Community based solid waste management in Surabaya city has shown an encouraging development such as at Kecamatan Jambangan. The program is fully supported by local government, and recognized as part of waste reduction to the final disposal. The electricity in Surabaya is generated mainly from oil and coal, as well as a small amount of natural gas. Nowadays, it is necessary to find another renewable source of energy for Surabaya.</p>

