

Indonesia Towards SDGs 2030

Aldy Mardikanto

Directorate Urban, Housing, and Settlements

Ministry of National Development Planning/ National Development Planning Agency

Indonesia's progress on SDGs planning

- Presidential Regulation Number 59/2017 on Implementation of Actions to Achieve SDGs
- Indicators: Related to Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019.
- Key points of the regulation:
 - Goals and Indicators
 - Including non-governmental stakeholders
 - Coordination and task distribution
 - Roadmap and National Action Plan (NAP) → Local Action Plan
- NAP will accommodate other required goals and indicators
- Metadata on all required indicators (not all is included in the Regulation)
- Goals and indicators not included in the Regulation will most likely be included in the next Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024

Target 6.1 SDG Baseline

Residence	Year	Improved water			Unimproved water	Surface water
		Basic water	Limited water	Total (Basic + Limited)		
National	2016	70.60	0.54	71.14	23.41	5.45
Rural	2016	60.15	0.57	60.72	29.97	9.31
Urban	2016	80.58	0.47	81.05	17.18	1.77

Category	Data Source	Computation
Improved water	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016	Defined as Households using an improved source (basic water + limited water)
Basic water	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016 and National Socio-Economic Survey MODULE for Health and Housing, 2013	Defined as Households using an improved source with water collection times of no more than 30 minutes per round trip including queuing Method of computation: Improved water minus limited water
Limited water	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016 and National Socio-Economic Survey MODULE for Health and Housing, 2013	Defined as Households using an improved source with water collection times exceeding 30 minutes per round trip including queuing Method of computation: Improved times the proportion of HH with time spent to get water from the dwelling to the water collection point, queue for water, and return to the dwelling > 30 mins
Unimproved water	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016	Defined as Households using water from unprotected dug wells or unprotected springs Method of computation: 100% minus improved water minus surface water
Surface water	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016 [with self-adjusting computation]	Defined as Households using water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel Method of computation: the proportion of HH with surface water as main source of water for bathing and washing. Only consider bathing and washing. The proportion of HH which using surface water for drinking and cooking are not significant (0-0,1) and we assume HH only using surface water for bathing and washing

Target 6.1 SDG Baseline

Residence	Year	Piped water	Nonpiped improved water	On premises (Imp)	Available (Imp)	Quality (Imp)	Safely Managed Drinking Water
National	2016	40.92	30.22	41.94	58.48	66.94	
Rural	2016	29.52	31.20	39.10	45.66	55.86	
Urban	2016	51.77	29.28	43.37	71.89	77.81	

Category	Data Source	Computation
Piped water	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016	Defined as Households using water from piped water Method of computation: the proportion of HH with piped water as main source of water for bathing and washing. Only consider bathing and washing. The proportion of HH which using piped water for drinking and cooking are not significant (0,05-0,65) and we assume HH using bottled/refilled water for drinking and cooking
Nonpiped improved water	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016	Defined as Households using water from non-piped improved water Method of computation: 100% minus piped water minus unimproved water minus surface water
On premises (Imp)	National Socio-Economic Survey MODULE for Health and Housing, 2013	Defined as Households using water supply located on premises Method of computation: the proportion of HH with improved source of drinking water located in the household or in the yard/plot
Available (Imp)	National Basic Health Research, 2010	Defined as Households have been unable to get water from the main drinking water source Method of computation: the proportion of HH with difficulties to get improved water on hot season
Quality (Imp)	National Basic Health Research, 2013	Defined as water quality testing in households survey Method of computation: the proportion of HH with good quality of improved source of drinking water

Target 6.2 and 6.3 SDG Baseline

Residence	Year	Improved Sanitation			Unimproved sanitation	Open Defecation
		Basic sanitation	Limited sanitation	Improved sanitation		
National	2016	60.43	9.55	69.90	18.93	11.08
Rural	2016	48.45	8.51	56.96	25.15	17.89
Urban	2016	71.82	10.55	82.37	13.02	4.61

Category	Data Source	Computation
Improved sanitation	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016	Basic + Limited
Basic sanitation	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016	Method of computation: Basic sanitation is defined as: 1. facility owned by household, facility using S-shaped water seal toilet, and connected to sewer network 2. facility owned by household, facility using S-curved water seal toilet, and connected to septic tank 3. facility owned by household, facility is latrine with slab
Limited sanitation	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016	Method of computation: all types of basic sanitation that is shared between more than 1 household
Unimproved sanitation	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016	Method of computation: all other types of sanitation facilities which is not basic and limited, including: 1. latrines with hole in the ground used as disposal unit. 2. household using public toilet
Open defecation	National Socio-Economic Survey CORE, 2016	Method of computation: 1. households with no sanitation facility, 2. households having sanitation facility but not using it.

Target 6.2 and 6.3 SDG Baseline

Residence	Year	Sewer connections (not shared)	Septic tanks (not shared)	Improved latrines (not shared)	Safely treated onsite	Faecal sludge management	Wastewater treatment	Safely Managed Sanitation
National	2016	1.24	58.68	0.52				
Rural	2016	0.66	47.29	0.50				
Urban	2016	1.78	69.51	0.53		4.00	1.00	5.00

Category	Data Source	Computation
<u>For Safely Managed :</u> 1. Faecal sludge management 2. Wastewater treatment	East Asia Pacific Region Urban Sanitation Review: Indonesia Country Study (The World Bank, 2013) and Indonesia's faecal waste flow diagrams (SFD)	

Processes used for planning

- Data Analysis
- Consultation meetings with
 - internally within Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency and National SDG Secretariat
 - related ministries: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Central Statistics Bureau – National Working Group on Water and Sanitation
 - development partners: UNICEF, WHO

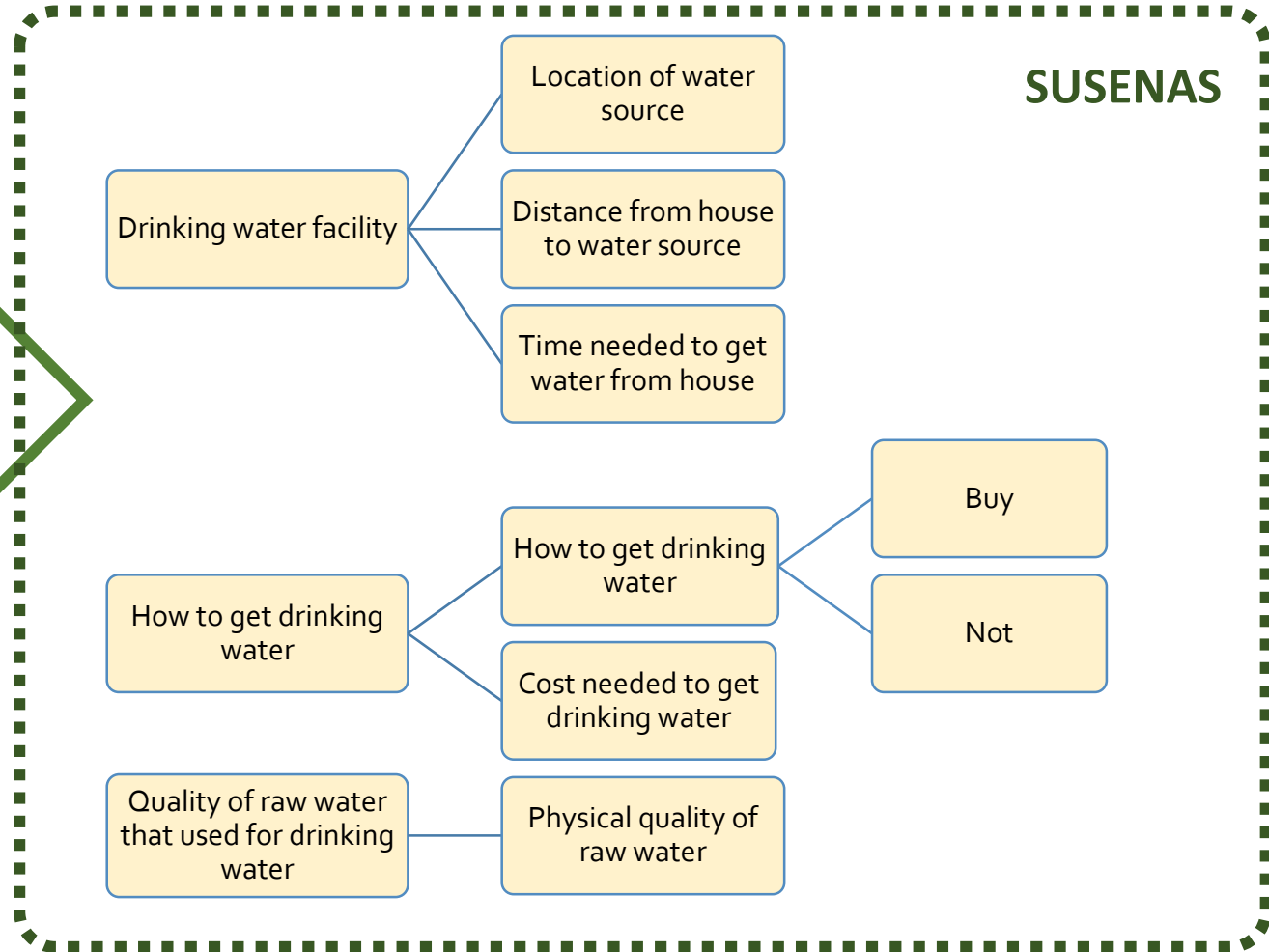
Use of evidence and data

- Annual national socio-economic survey by Central Statistics Bureau
- Other data:
 - Reported from facilitators directly from HH → (STBM data by Ministry of Health)
 - Local Government – based data → Sewerage and FSM coverage data (Ministry of Public Works and Housing)

Monitoring SDGs - Water

GOAL 6.1 INDICATORS	
6.1.1 (a)	Percentage of households with access to an improved drinking water sources.
6.1.1 (c)	Proportion of population with access to safely managed drinking water sources.

Indicators monitored



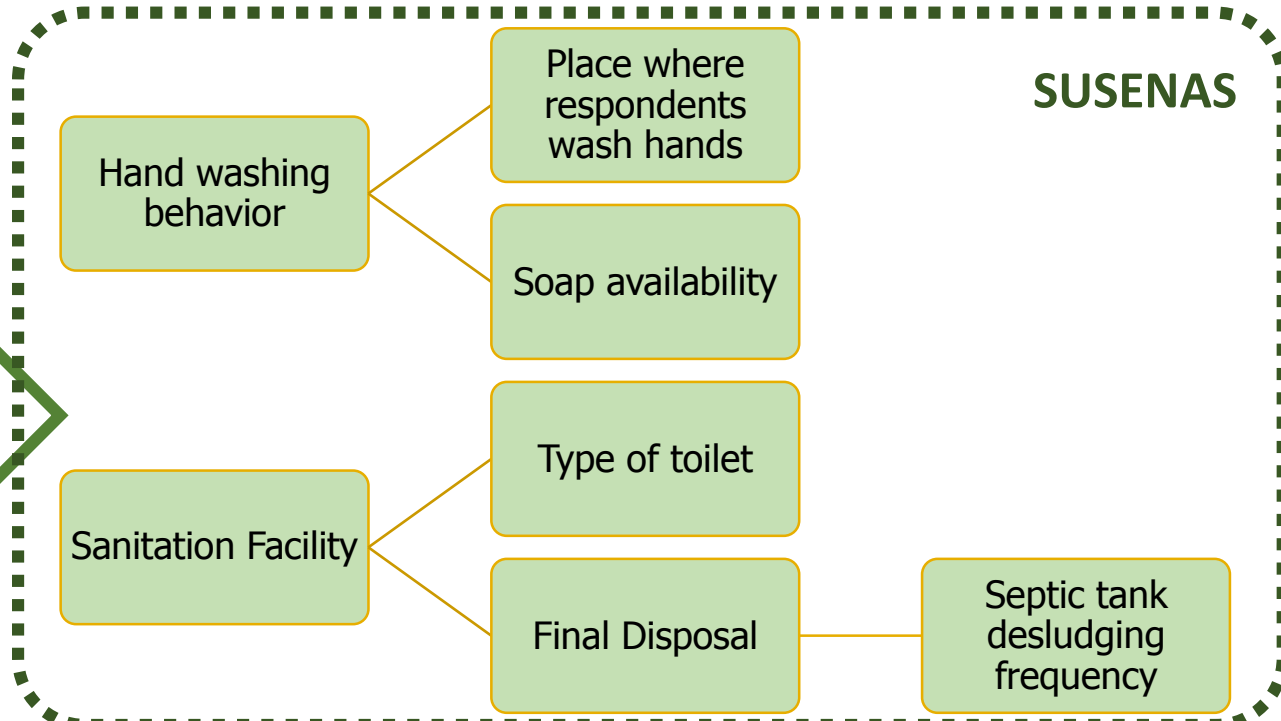
Quality Aspect (Physical, Biological, Chemical) will be monitored by local governments and integrated to SUSENAS data

Monitoring SDGs - Sanitation

GOAL 6.2 INDICATORS	
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.2.1.(a)	Proportion of population having hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.2.1.(b)	Proportion of population using improved and sustainable sanitation access
6.2.1.(c)	Number of village implementing Community-Based Total Sanitation (Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat/STBM).
6.2.1.(d)	Number of cities with sewerage system

GOAL 6.3 INDICATORS	
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.3.1.(a)	Number of cities with improved Fecal Sludge Management

Indicators monitored



SUSENAS

1. [Existing on Pres. Regulation] Number of Village – Monitoring System : STBM Monev System (webbased)

1. [Existing on Pres. Regulation] Number of cities
 2. [Not on Pres. Regulation] Number of HH (onsite/FSM and offsite) –
 Monitoring System: Report from Local Government/ monev system of MoPW

Non - SUSENAS

SUSENAS : National Socio-Economic Survey

Priority actions and course correction

- Harmonization of indicators: setting the constellation of indicators each ministries/programs
- The goal: the ministries have the same perspective on each data and have a clear guidance and direction for local governments
- Initiating and review of programs (FSM, WQM/WSP, STBM)

I'd be happy to receive any response/questions!