OVERVIEW OF SDGS IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA & USING SUSENAS IN MEASURING WASH SDGS INDICATORS

International Workshop on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, 26-28 June 2018
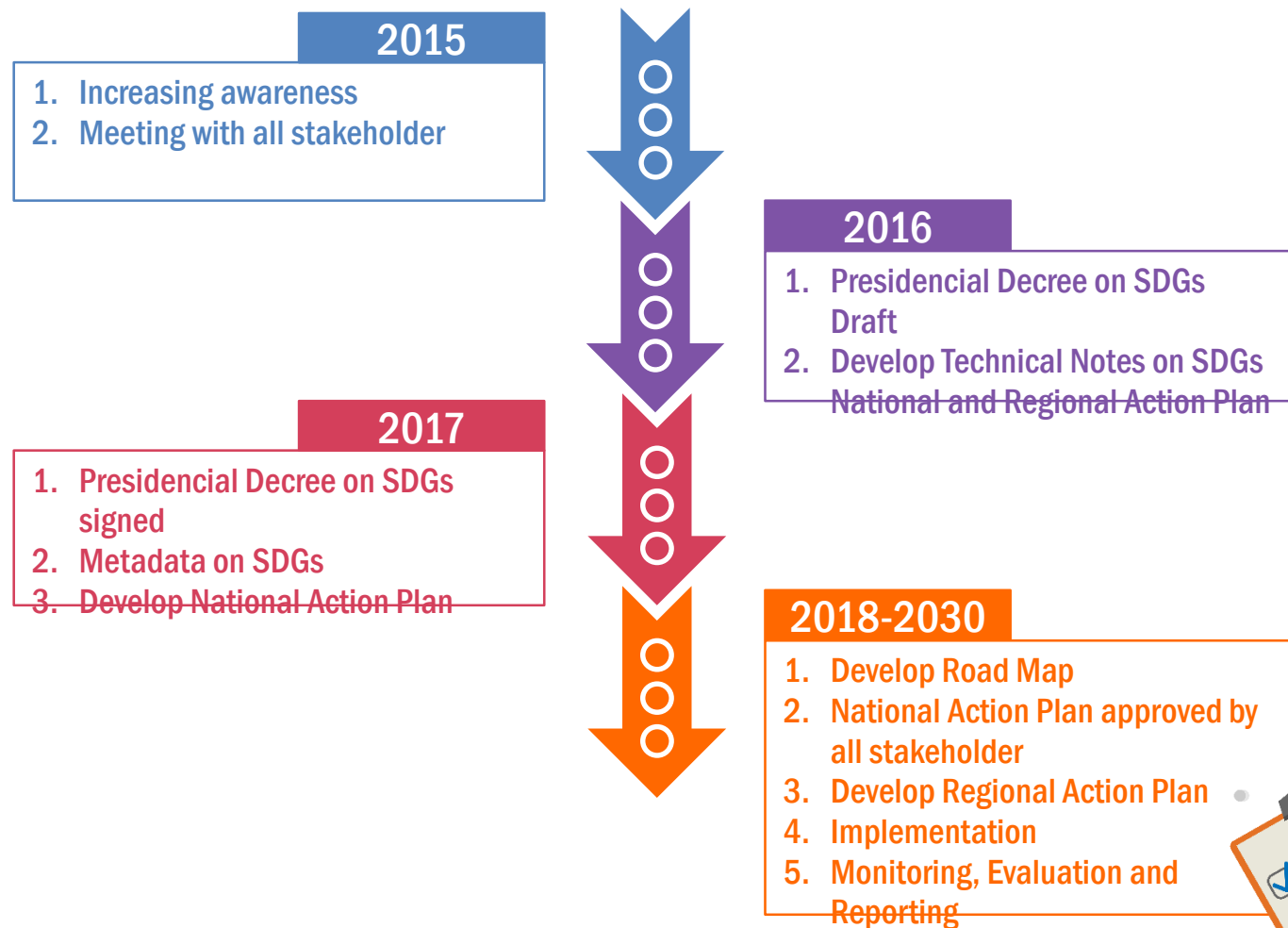*Beijing, China*

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Initial plan in localizing SDGs in Indonesia
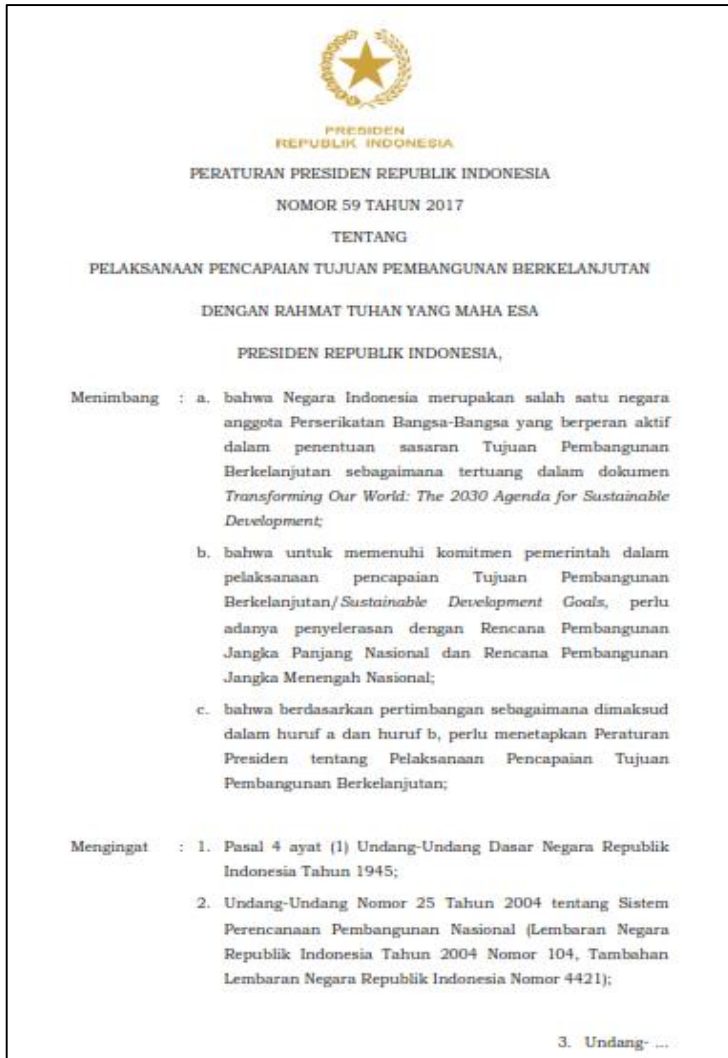
2015
1. Increasing awareness
2. Meeting with all stakeholder

2016
1. Presidencial Decree on SDGs Draft
2. Develop Technical Notes on SDGs National and Regional Action Plan

2017
1. Presidencial Decree on SDGs signed
2. Metadata on SDGs
3. Develop National Action Plan

2018-2030
1. Develop Road Map
2. National Action Plan approved by all stakeholder
3. Develop Regional Action Plan
4. Implementation
5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 on SDGs

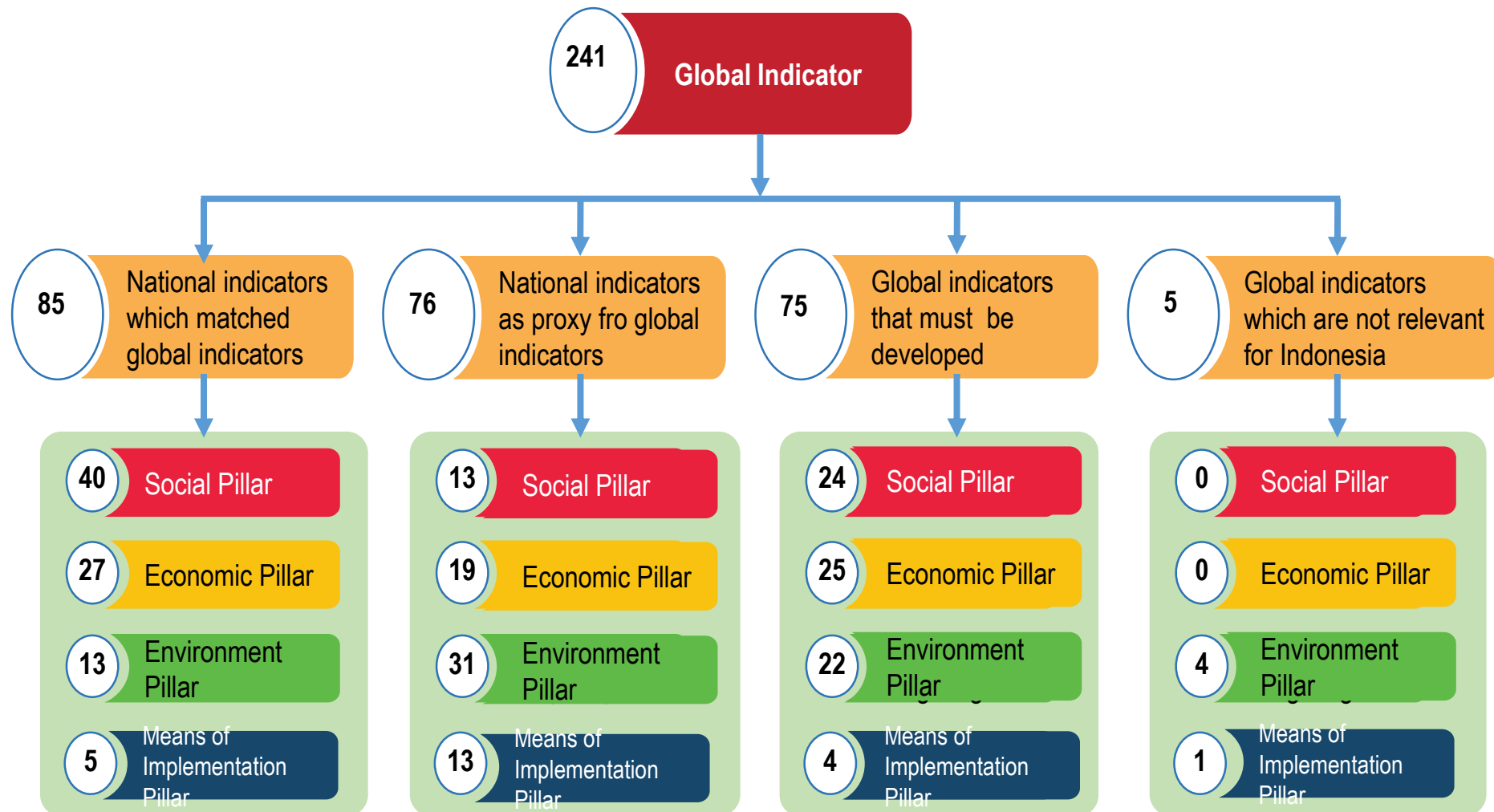As the legal basis to integrate SDGs into the national development plans

- National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025
- National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019

To give clear instruction of the SDGs implementation framework in Indonesia

- Definition and target of SDGs;
- Role of ministries and institutions;
- National coordination plan and procedures;
- Involvement of stakehorders;
- Evaluation, reporting and budget;
- Goals and Target of SDGs.

Mapping availability of global SDG indicators

241 Global Indicator

85 National indicators which matched global indicators

76 National indicators as proxy fro global indicators

75 Global indicators that must be developed

5 Global indicators which are not relevant for Indonesia

	National indicators which matched global indicators	National indicators as proxy fro global indicators	Global indicators that must be developed	Global indicators which are not relevant for Indonesia
Social Pillar	40	13	24	0
Economic Pillar	27	19	25	0
Environment Pillar	13	31	22	4
Means of Implementation Pillar	5	13	4	1

241
Global SDGs Indicators

17 goals

→

319
National SDGs Indicator

17 goals

Examples of Proxy Indicators

Indicator No.	Global Indicator	Proxy Indicator
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	4.2.2 (a) Proportion of children aged 3-6 years participating in early childhood education
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	6.1.1 (a) Proportion of households having access to clean/decent drinking water (%)
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 access to hand-washing facility with soap and water
		6.2.1(b) Proportion of households having access to proper sanitation
		6.2.1(c) Number of villages implementing the program of Community Based Sanitation
		6.2.1(d) Number of villages with Open Defecation Free
		6.2.1(e) Proportion of households being serviced by the centralized waste water management system
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	6.6.1(a) Number of lakes with improved water quality
		6.6.1(b) Number of lakes with a silting of less than 1%
		6.6.1(c)) Number of lakes with a reducing level of erosion
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	7.2.1(a) Proportion of biomass supply

These global indicators are not available in Indonesia

Examples of Proxy Indicators

No.	Global Indicator	Proxy Indicator
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities (%)	11.6.1(a) Estimates of waste production in capital city of 34 provinces (000 meter cubic)
		11.6.1(b) Estimates of transported waste in capital city of 34 provinces (000 meter cubic)
		11.6.1(c)) Percentage of managed waste in capital city of 34 provinces (000 meter cubic)
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (%)	14.5.1(a) Area of marine conservation (Ha)
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (%)	16.2.1(a) The proportion of households with children aged 1-14 years who experienced physical punishment and /or psychological aggregation of caregivers in the past month(%)
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months (%)	16.5.1(a) Perception of Anti Corruption Index

These global indicators are not available in Indonesia

Data compilation
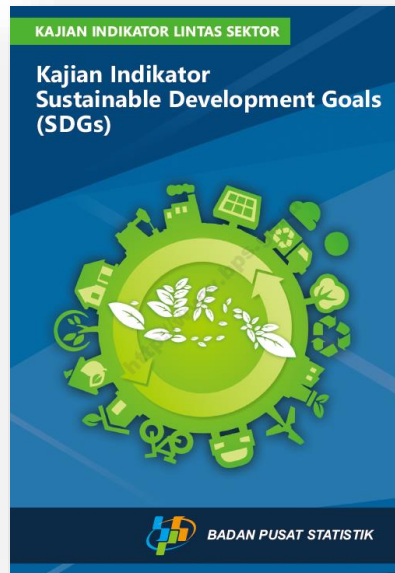
Understanding Indicators of SDGs

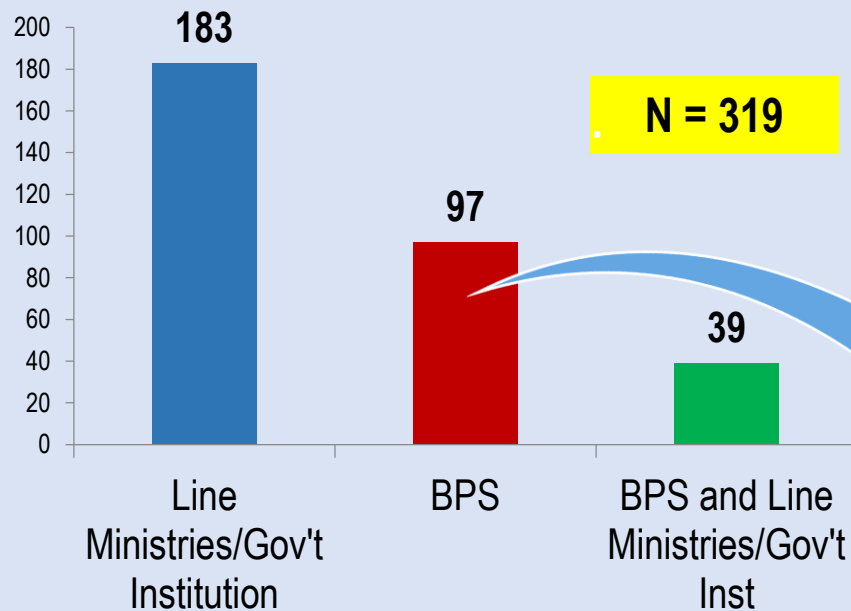**Review on data sources**

Providing 2015 Data as a benchmark

Providing 2016 Data

Total SDG Indicator for SDG Implementation In Indonesia by Custodian

N = 319

In total, BPS-Statistics Indonesia will contribute 136 indicators for SDG implementation in Indonesia

Data Compilation to Support SDG Implementation in Indonesia by Data Custodian

SDG Indicator for SDG Implementation in Indonesia Already Prepared by BPS-Statistics Indonesia

N = 97

319 Indicators National SDGs

97 Indicators produced by BPS
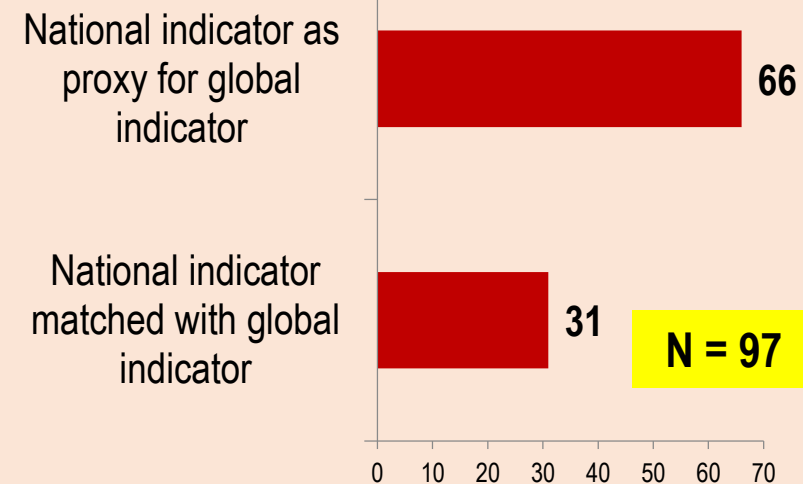
52 Indicators from Susenas
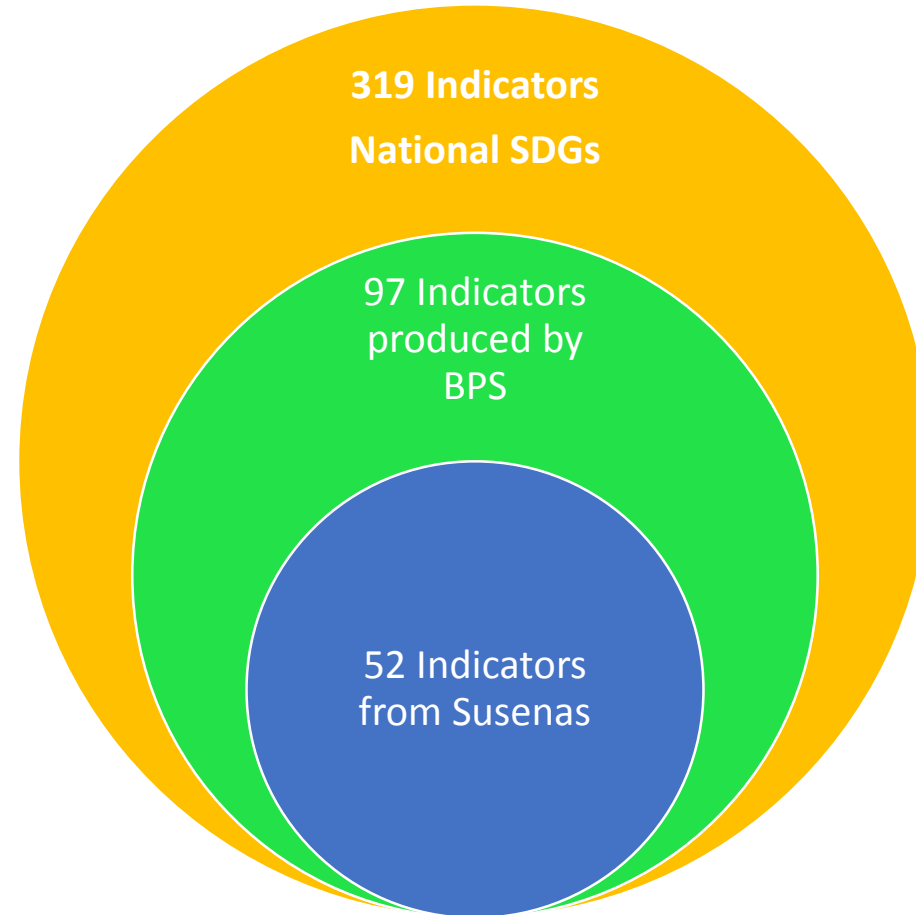
National Socio Economic Survey / SUSENAS

300.000

Household samples from

34 province

and

514 cities

in Indonesia
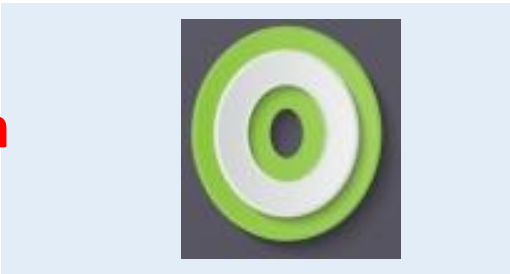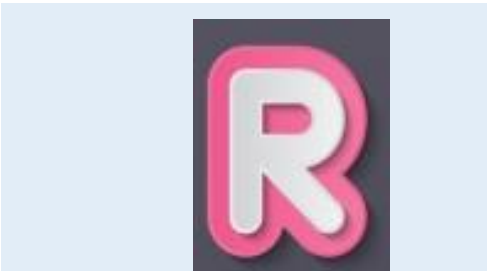
X

- Demography and national ID number;

- Migration and birth certificate;

- Education;

- Crime victim;

- Information and Communication Technology;

- Bank account/saving ownership;

- Employment;

- Functional disorder;

March

- Health eq. health insurance, health problem, outpatient etc.;

- Birth control;

- Acces on food;

- Housing;

- Social Protecion Perlindungan Sosial;

- Acces on financial Service ;

- Ownership of selected goods ; and

- Source of income.

X

March & September

➢ Quantity and value of food, drink and cigarettes consumption for the last week, covers 188 commodity;

➢ Consumption of non food item for the past month or the last year (in Rupiah);

➢ Information on income and non consumption spending for the last year.

No Poverty

End Poverty in all its forms everywhere
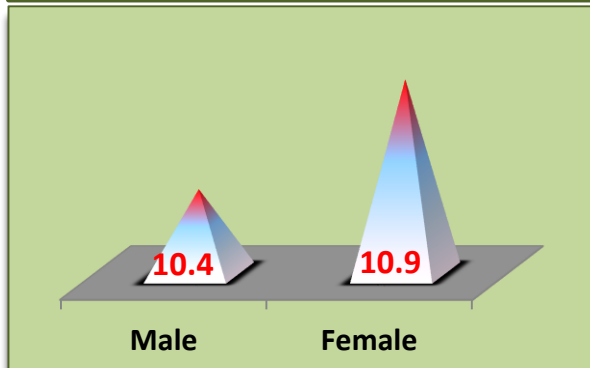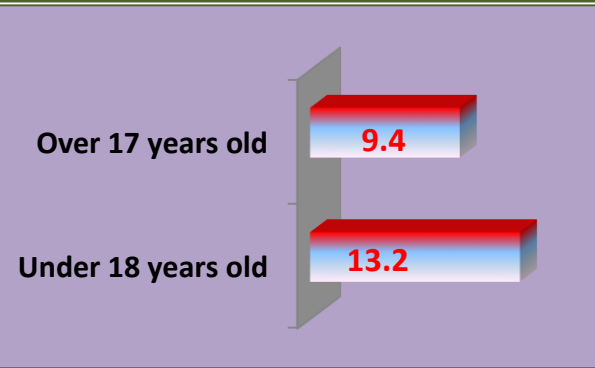
1 NO POVERTY

Target: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children off all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

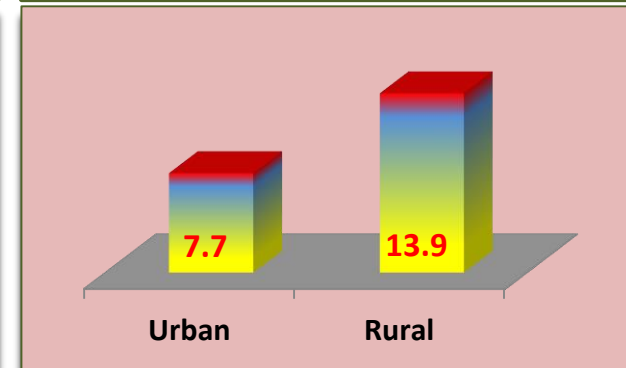Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by sex and age
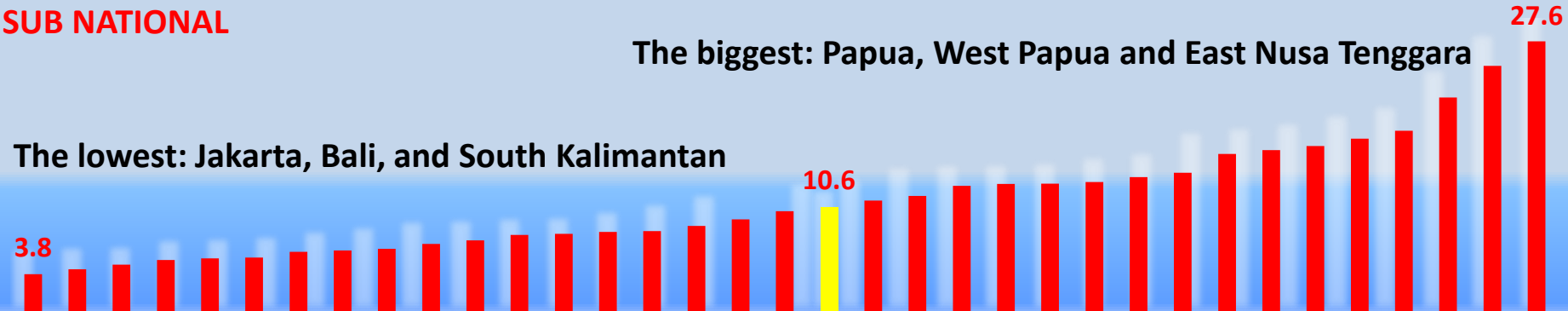
By Sex	By Age	By Area Type

By Sex

Male — 10.4

Female — 10.9

By Age

Over 17 years old — 9.4

Under 18 years old — 13.2

By Area Type

Urban — 7.7

Rural — 13.9

SUB NATIONAL

The biggest: Papua, West Papua and East Nusa Tenggara

The lowest: Jakarta, Bali, and South Kalimantan

27.6

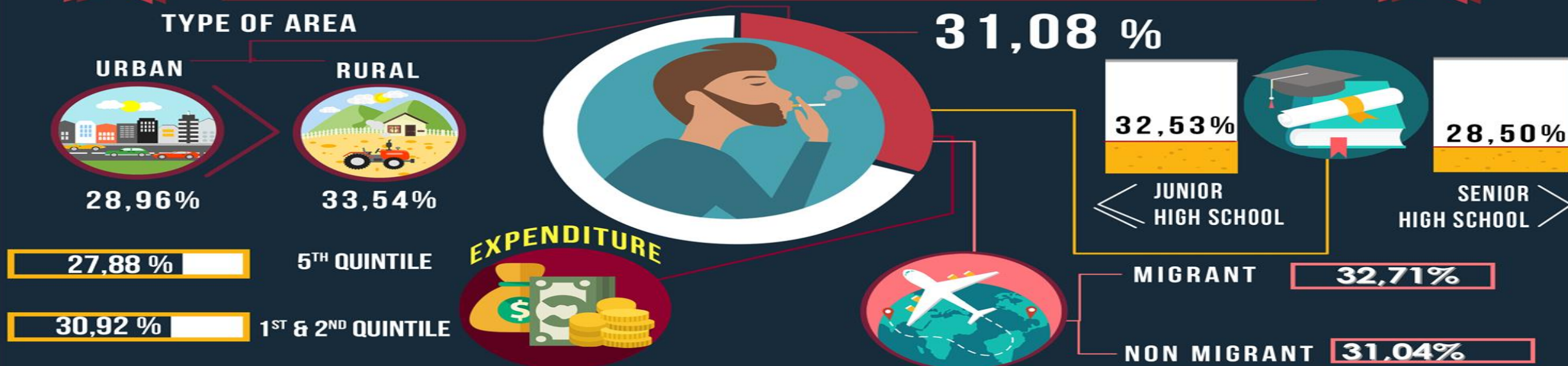10.6

3.8

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

GOAL 3

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL

93,25 %

TYPE OF AREA

URBAN
96,74 %

RURAL
89,33 %

EDUCATION

89,94 %
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

97,46 %
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

EXPENDITURE

98,39 % — 5TH QUINTILE

89,75 % — 1ST & 2ND QUINTILE

MIGRANT **95,66%**

NON MIGRANT **93,14%**

TOBACCO USE AMONG PERSONS AGED 18+

31,08 %

TYPE OF AREA

URBAN
28,96%

RURAL
33,54%

32,53%
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

28,50%
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

EXPENDITURE

27,88 % — 5TH QUINTILE

30,92 % — 1ST & 2ND QUINTILE

MIGRANT **32,71%**

NON MIGRANT **31,04%**

Global Targets

Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

GOAL 4

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

National Indicators

- ✓ Literacy Rate
- ✓ Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in Early Childhood Care and Education Programs

DISSAGREGATION DATA

LITERACY RATE, 2017

	15 years old & above	15-24 years old	15-59 years old
Urban	97,57	99,91	99,13
Rural	93,11	99,36	96,51
Male	97,25	99,67	98,59
Female	93,76	99,65	97,27
40% bottom	92,57	99,47	96,64
20% upper	98,66	99,80	99,29
Migrant Recent	99,16	99,95	99,53
Non Migrant	95,32	99,64	97,84
Total	95,50	99,66	97,93

GER IN EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS (3-6 YEARS OLD), 2017

Urban	36,43
Rural	31,08
Male	33,21
Female	34,50
40% bottom	30,17
20% upper	42,53
Total	33,84

Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

GOAL 5

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Targets

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices on women

5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, to promote the empowerment of women

VIOLENCE AGAINTS WOMEN Indicator 5.2.1		CHILD MARRIAGE Indicator 5.3.1		OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE Indicator 5.B.1	
9,4%		**22,91%**		**59,59%**	
Urban	10,38	Urban	17,8	Urban	67,8
Rural	8,14	Rural	26,9	Rural	50,3
< = Junior High School	9,3	< = Junior High School	31,1	< = Junior High School	47,5
Senior High School +	10,5	Senior High School +	7,4	Senior High School +	92,7
Working	8,1	40% lowest	24,7	40% lowest	53,7
Unemployment	11,0	20% highest	12,4	20% highest	82,3
Source: SPHPN 2016		Recent Migrant	12,7	Men	65,3
		Non Migrant	24,2	Women	53,8
		Source: Susenas 2017		Source: Susenas 2017	

WASH INDICATORS FROM SUSENAS

Indicator No.	Global Indicator	Proxy Indicator
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	6.1.1 (a) Proportion of households having access to clean/decent drinking water (%)
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 access to hand-washing facility with soap and water
		6.2.1(b) Proportion of households having access to proper sanitation
		6.2.1(c) Number of villages implementing the program of Community Based Sanitation
		6.2.1(d) Number of villages with Open Defecation Free
		6.2.1(e) Proportion of households being serviced by the centralized waste water management system

Concept & Definition:
Clean/decent drinking water is protected drinking water including tap water, public taps, public hydrants, water terminals, rainwater reservoirs or springs and protected wells, drilled wells or pump wells, a distance of at least 10 meters from sewerage, waste collection and waste disposal.

Data Source:
National Socio-economic Survey KOR / Susenas KOR - BPS

Formula

$$P\ AML = \frac{JRTAML}{JRT}\ x\ 100\%$$

Keterangan:
P AML   : Percentage of households with access to decent drinking water services.
JRTAML   : Number of households with access to decent drinking water sources.
JRT   :The total number of households.

Question in Susenas Questioner

1611A.   WHAT THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

1.   Branded Bottled Water
2.   Refill Water
3.   Tap Water
4.   Artesian Well/pump
5.   Protected Wells
6.   Unprotected Wells
7.   Protected Spring
8.   Unprotected Spring
9.   Surface Water (as river,lake/ reservoir, pool, irrigation)
10. Rainwater
11. Other water

1611B.   [If 1611.A = 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, (well/pump/springs)], HOW FAR IS IT FROM THE NEAREST FINAL DISPOSAL SITE OF FAECES??

1. < 10 m   1
2. ≥ 10 m   2
3. Do not know   8

DIAGRAM-1: how BPS determine access to clean/decent drinking water

Main drinking water sources (protected water):

1. tap water
2. rain

Main drinking water sources (protected water):

1. Drilling wells / pumps
2. protected well
3. Protected springs

Distance to the waste / septic tank ≥ 10 m

drinking water sources (protected water):

1. Drilling wells / pumps
2. protected well
3. Protected springs

Distance to the waste / septic tank < 10 m or unknown

Source of drinking water is not 'sustainable'

1. Branded bottled water   2. Water refills

Unprotected water source:

1. Unprotected wells   3. Surface water
2. Unprotected springs   4. Others

No acces to clean/decent drinking water

Shower / wash water source (protected water):

1. tap water   4. Protected springs
2. Drilling wells / pumps 5. rain
3. protected well

If the source is the same

Have acces to clean/decent drinking water

If the source is different

2015	2016	2017
70.97	71.14	72.04

* being used since 2011

6.1.1 (a) Proportion of households having access to clean drinking water (%)

Indonesia
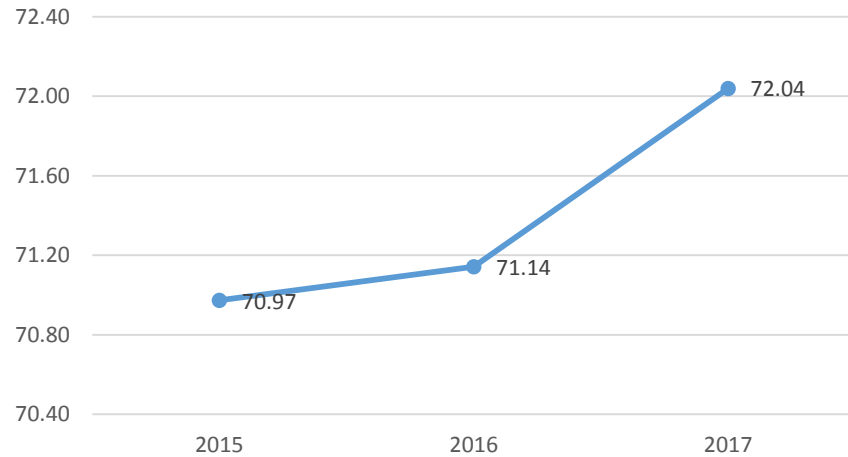
By Area Type, 2017
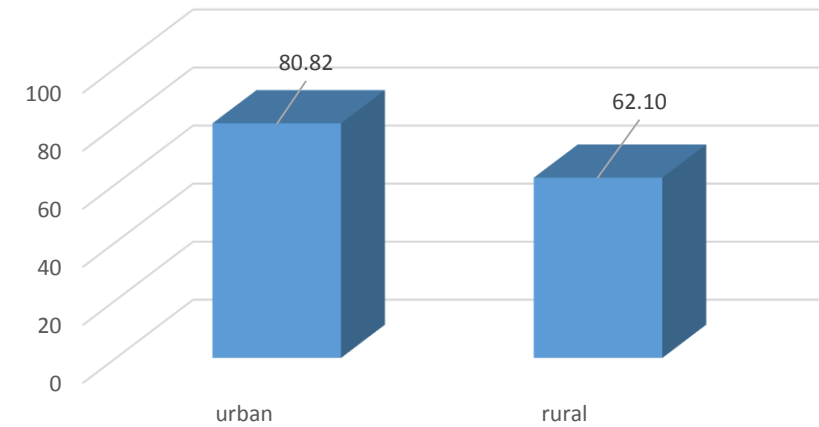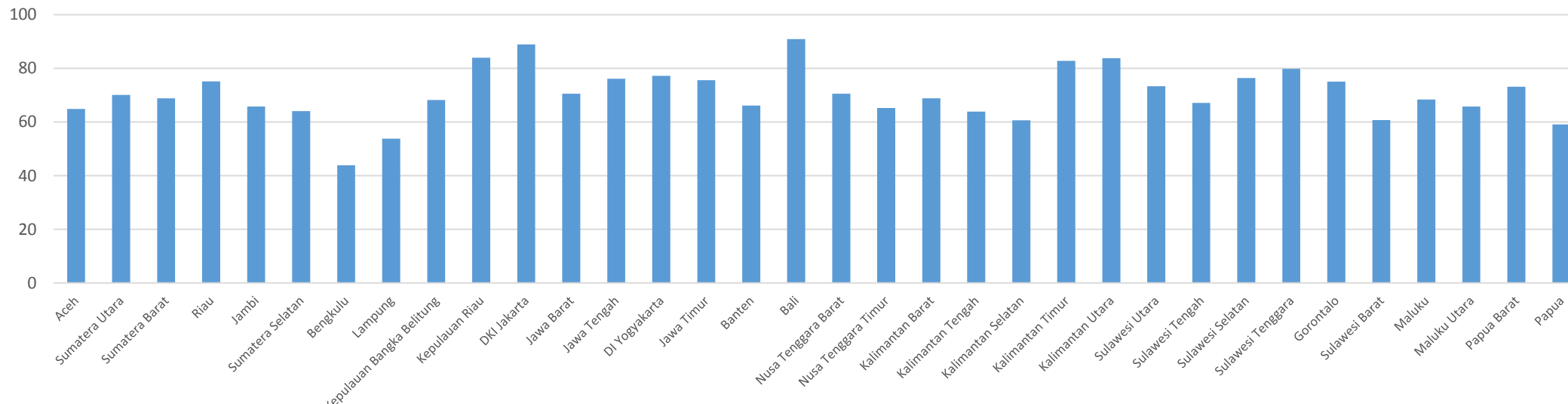
urban: 80.82
rural: 62.10

By Province, 2017

Concept & Definition:
The proportion of the population having access to hand washing facilities
with soap and water is the ratio between number of households with hand-
washing facilities with soap and water with the total number of households

Data Source:
National Socio-economic Survey / Susenas - BPS

Formula:

$$\mathbf{PPCSA} = \frac{\mathbf{RTCSA}}{\mathbf{JRT}} \times \mathbf{100\%}$$

Remarks:
PPCSA   = Percentage of population with hand-washing facilities with soap and water
RTCSA   = Number of households with hand-washing facilities with soap and water
JRT   = Number of households

Question in Susenas Questioner

1617A.   MAY I SEE A PLACE WHERE ORDINARY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD WASH HANDS??

1. Yes,inside the house   1
2. Yes,outside the house   2
3. No hand washing facilities 3
4. Not allowed to see   4

1617B. Observe the availability of water in hand washing!
(Verification by checking faucet/pump, or basins, bucket, water containers, or the like).

1. Available water   1
2. Unavailable water   5

1617C. Check the availability of soap, detergent, or liquid antiseptic hand washing!

1. Provided a special soap for hand washing   1
2. Provided antiseptic   2
3. Provided bath soap   3
4. Provided laundry soap/detergent   4
5. Provided dish soap   5
6. There isn't   6

By Area Type, 2017

Indonesia, 2017

68,16
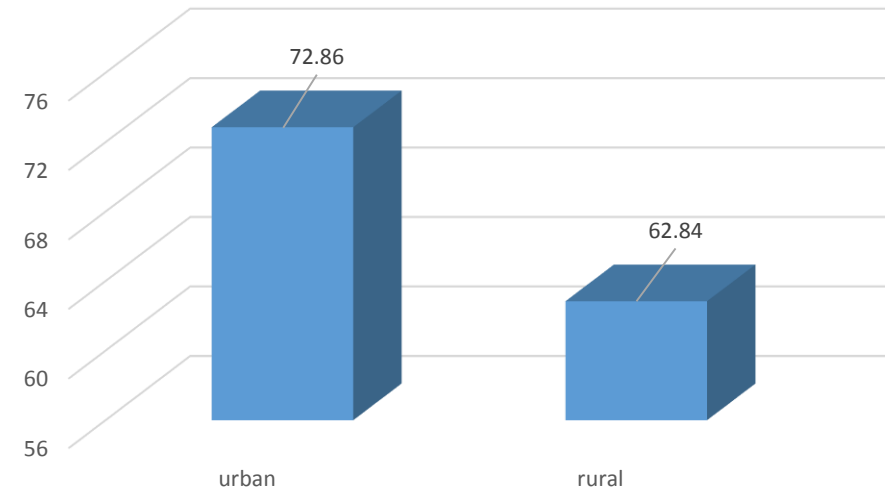
By Province, 2017
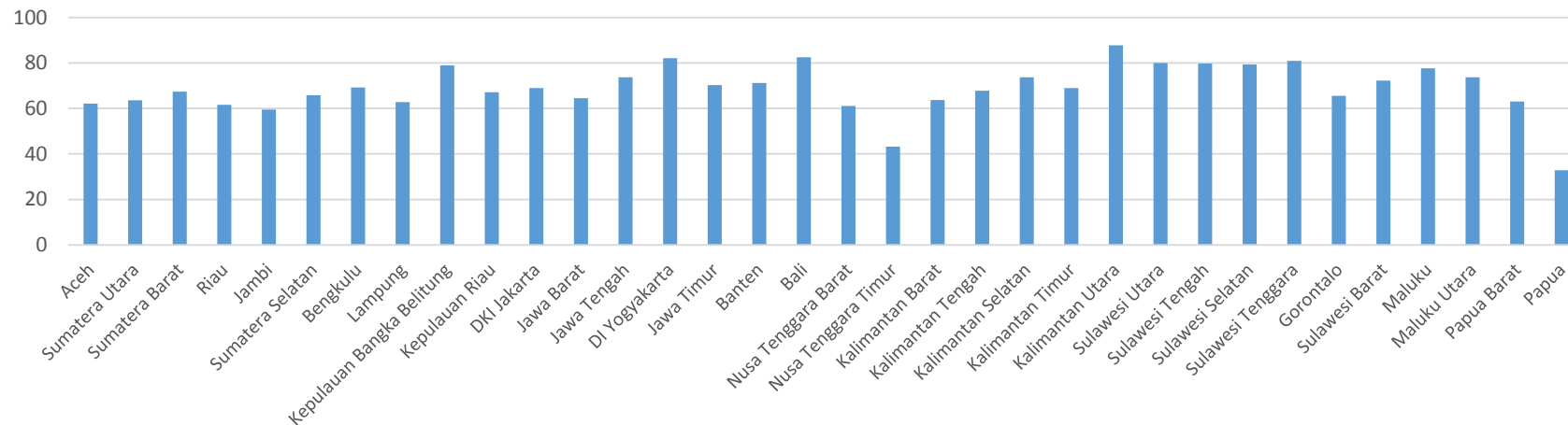
Concept & Definition:
Proper/decent sanitation facilities are sanitation facilities that meet health requirements, including toilets using swan necks, landfills using septic tanks or wastewater treatment systems, and sanitation facilities are used by their own households or in conjunction with certain other households.

Data Source:
National Socio-economic Survey / Susenas KOR - BPS

Formula:

$$\text{PLSL} = \frac{\text{JRTSL}}{\text{JRTS}} \text{ x } 100\%$$

Remarks:

PLSL : Percentage of households with access to proper/decent and sustainable sanitation services

JRTSL : Number of households with access to decent sanitation facilities.

JRTS : Total number of households

Question in Susenas Questioner

1610A: HOW TO USE THE FACILITIES, WHERE DEFECATIONS (LATRINES)?

1. Used households own
2. Used in combination with certain household
3. Latrines are used in general/public
4. Don't use latrines
5. Have No facilites

1610B: (If 1610.A = 1 or 2), WHAT TYPE OF TOILET IS USED BY HOUSEHOLDS?

1. Swan latrine
2. Flushing to pit latrine with slab
3. Flushing to pit latrine without slab
4. Plunged hole/Cubluk

1610D: WHERE IS THE PLACE OF FINAL DISPOSAL OF FECES?

1. Septic tank
2. WWTP
3. Pond / rice field / river / lake / sea
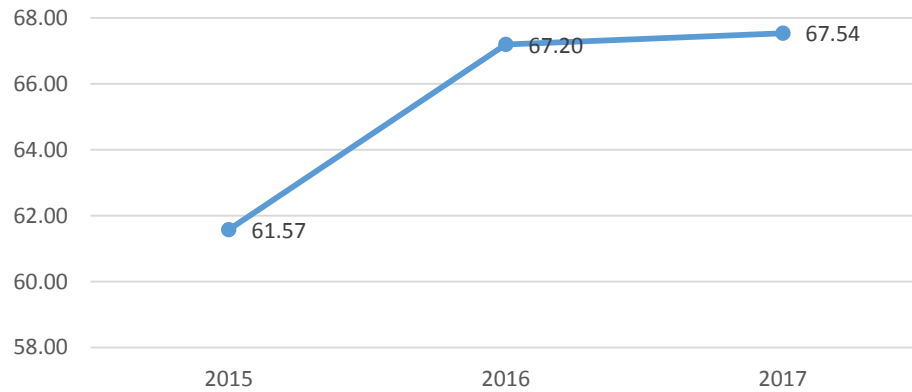4. Land hole
5. Beach / Fields / Gardens
6. Others
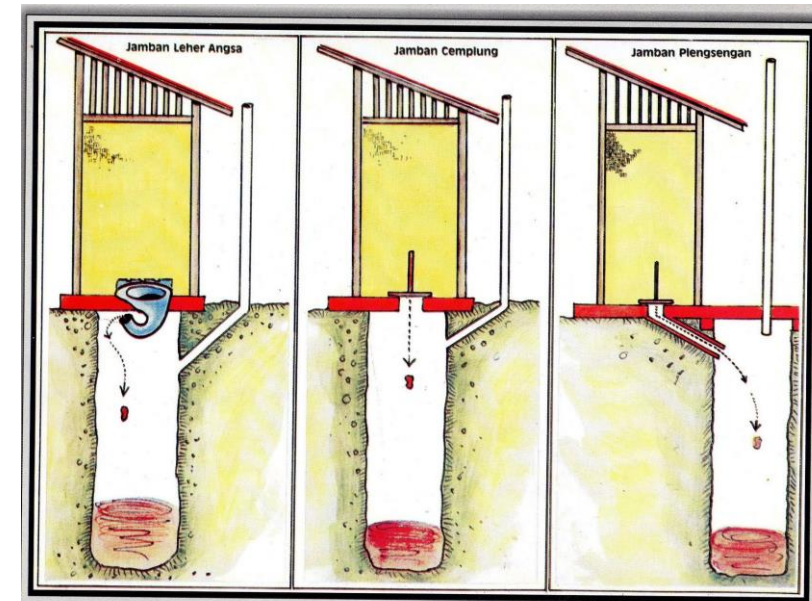
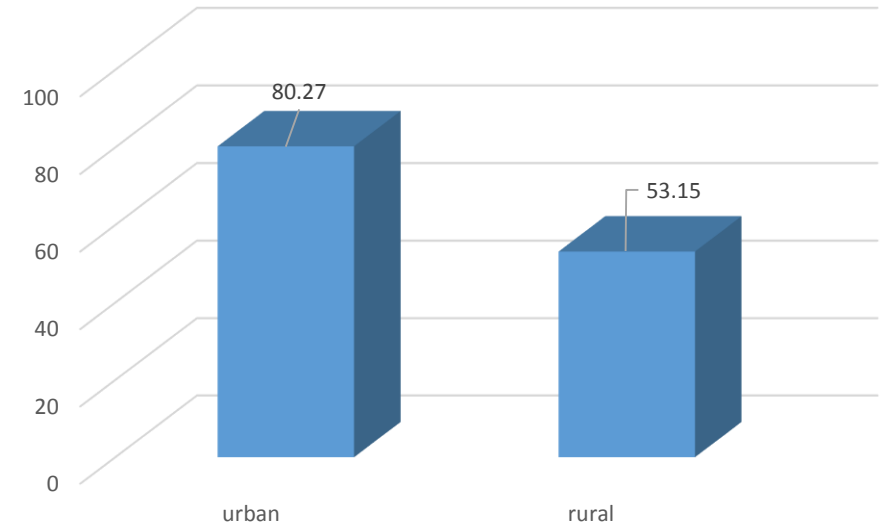# Diagram 2 How BPS determine decent/proper sanitation
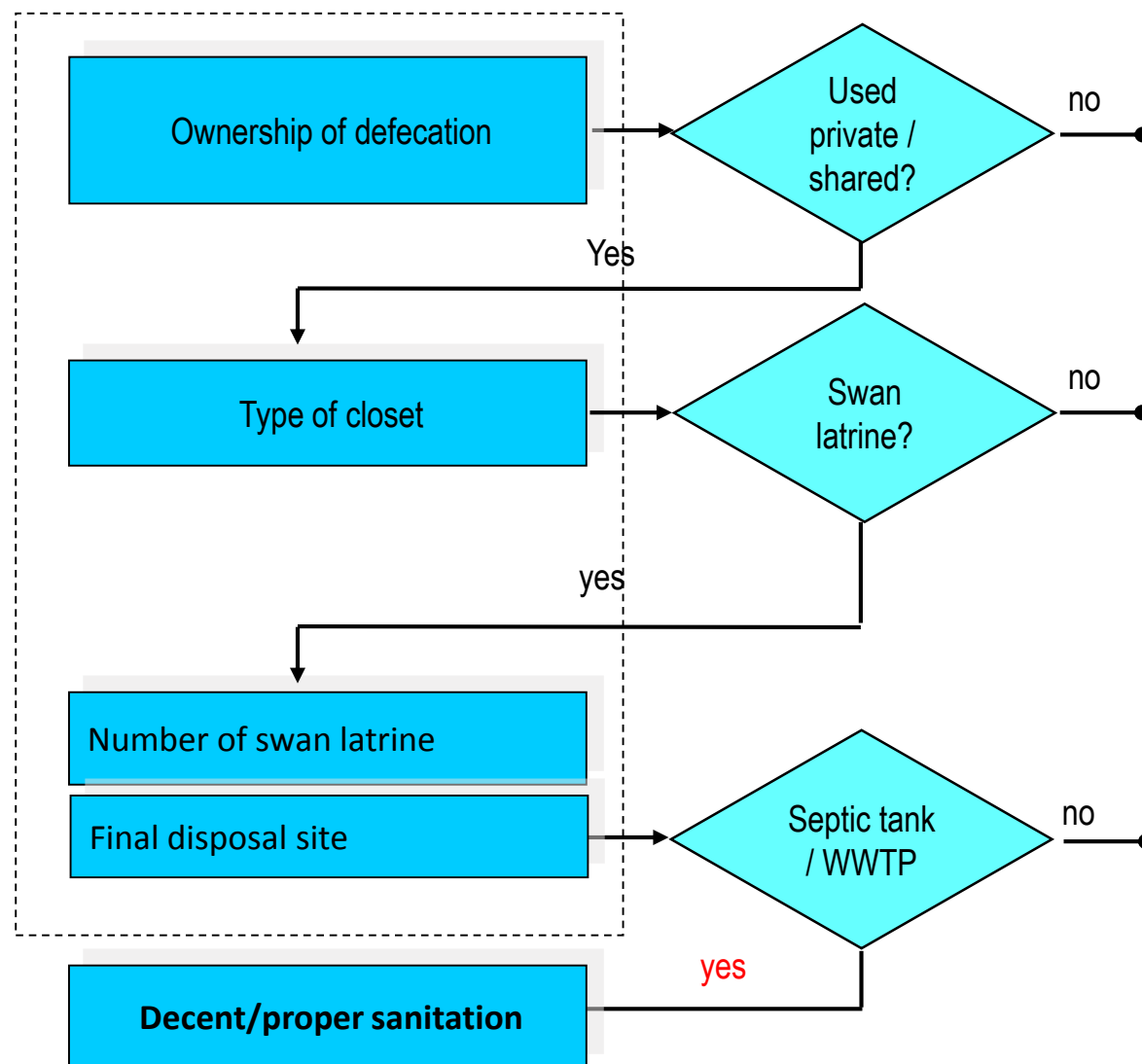
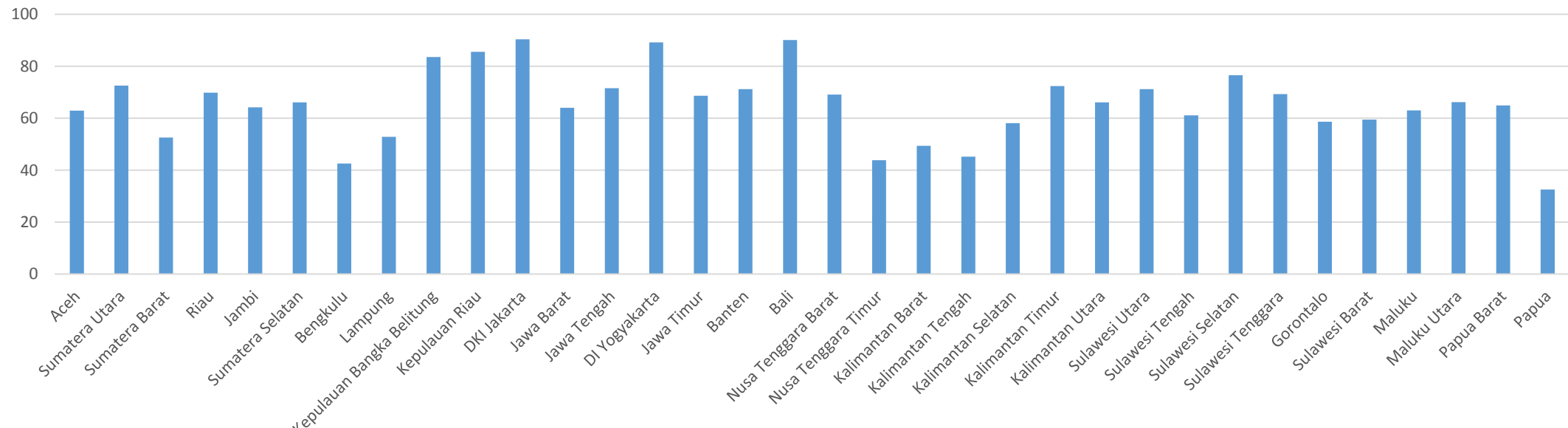6.2.1(b) Proportion of households having access to proper sanitation

- Susenas only provides 3 WASH Indicator
- Adding new question into Susenas is not a wise decision → due to respondent burden (1 interview +- 2 hours)
- Adding a new survey, can be expensive
- Other WASH Indicator (based on our national SDGs metadata) supposed to be provided by other ministries → needs massive coordination & communication