## Water quality coupled with a national socioeconomic survey in Indonesia

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Indonesia



# **VASH**

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**Collaboration for Universal WASH** 

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### **Objective & Study Area: D.I. Yogyakarta Province**

- To develop and test a water quality component into a well-established national socioeconomic survey
- To establish a baseline estimate for the SDG Target 6.1 on safe water (i.e. access to safely managed drinking water) in the study area as a model for other Provinces in Indonesia



### **Sample collection in field**



Drinking water source sampling



Household drinking water sampling



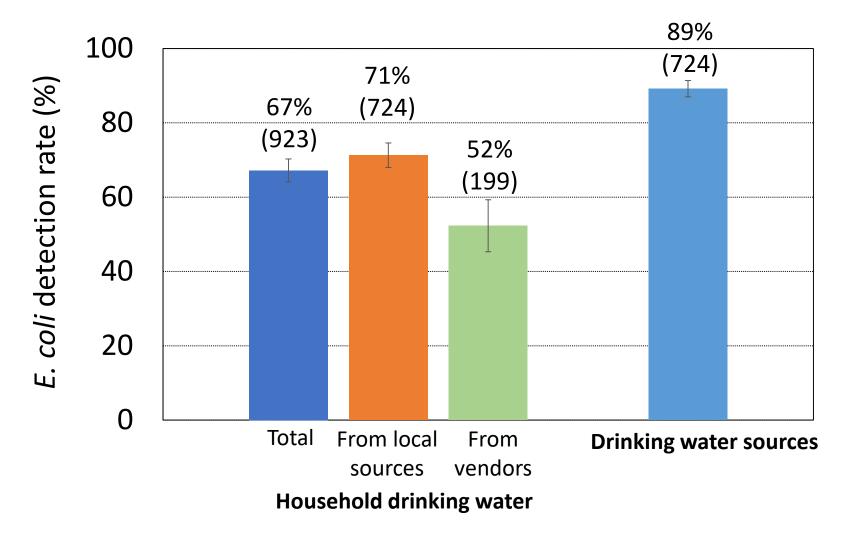
Interview using household questionnaire





Laboratory analysis

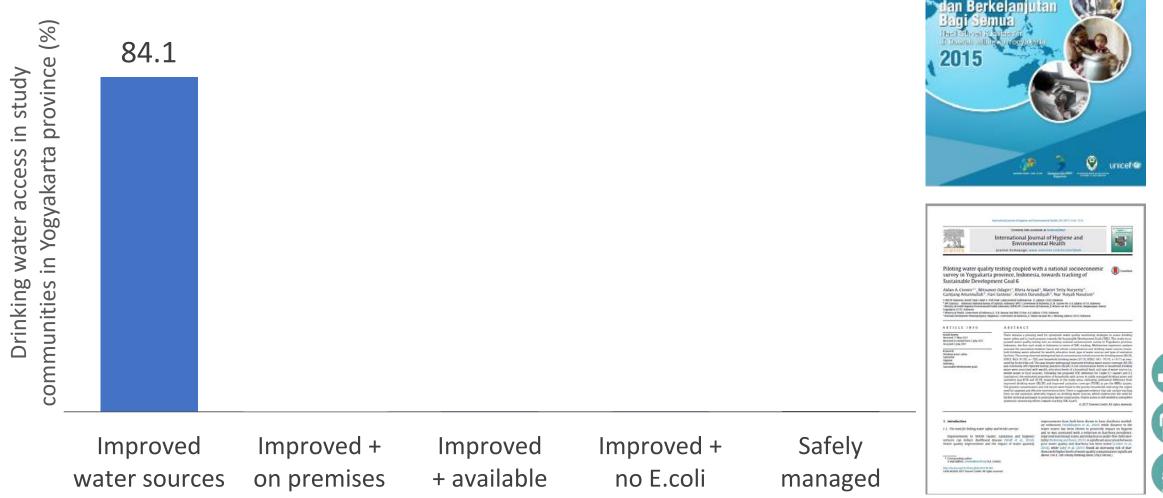
### *E. coli* detection rate in household drinking water (HDW) and drinking water sources



Note: Error bar represent upper and lower 95% confidence interval. Number in parenthesis denotes number of samples tested.



### From improved drinking water source (MDGs) to safely managed drinking water (SDGs)



(MDG)

detection

Source: SKA joint analysis with BPS

(SDG)

Mewujudkan Aksesibilitas Air Minum dan Sanitasi yang Ama

### What happens after the study?

- Dissemination and advocate the result to national and local stakeholders
- Improve the existing national survey and amalgamation between socio economic survey and water quality monitoring survey to capture the progress of SDGs 6.1 safely managed water
- Mapping out the existing condition on water quality monitoring
- Develop water quality monitoring implementation strategy (design, piloting, and roadmap)
- Linkage between safe water monitoring and evaluation with
  - Water Safety Plan
  - Sanitation and hygiene promotion program (Indonesia Community Led Sanitation-Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat)



#### Main feature of the proposed water quality monitoring

- Based on the type of water provider
  - local water enterprise
  - CBOs, water kiosk, etc

Tested and reported by sanitarian to District Health Office

- Water quality standard based on the purpose of water i.e. standard for drinking and cooking and standard for hygiene and sanitation
- Continual improvement (parameter to be monitored direct examination, triangulation)
- Reporting by online system (mobile apps)
- Link to program: Water Safety Plan, Indonesia-CLTS/STBM, etc

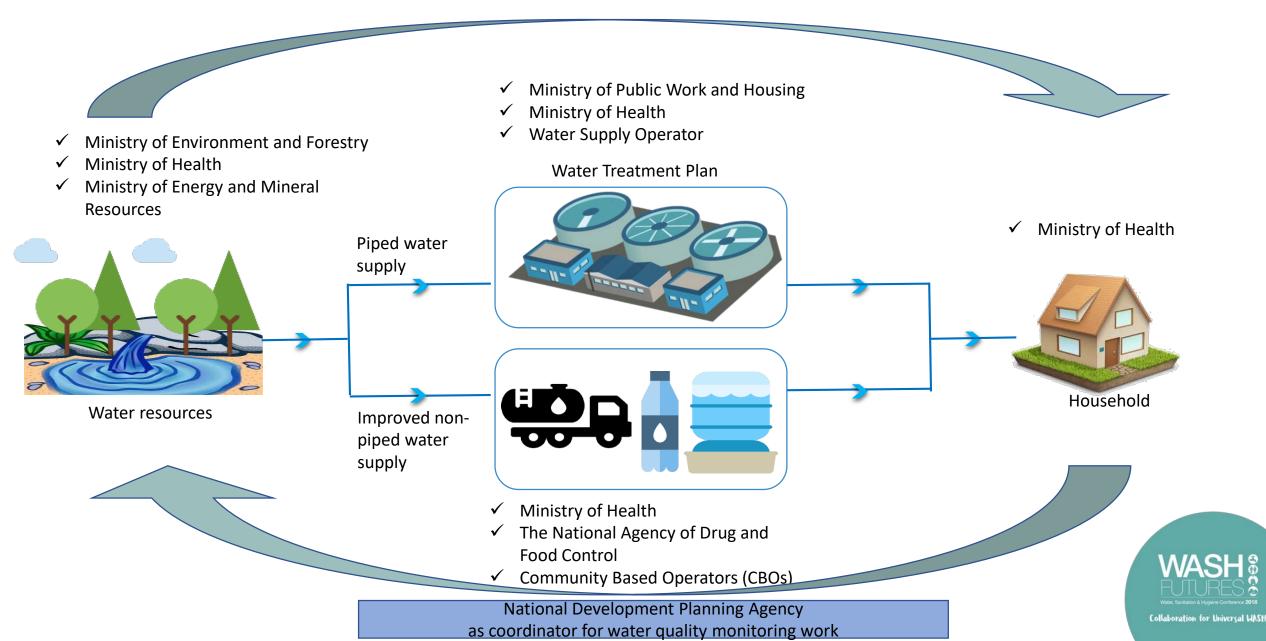


STREAMLINING SISTEM PENGAWASAN EKSTERNAL PEMENUHAN STANDAR BAKU MUTU DAN PERSYARATAN KESEHATAN AIR MINUM DAN AIR UNTUK KEPERLUAN HIGIENE DAN SANITASI NASIONAL





#### **Roles each ministries in water quality monitoring**



### Ways forward

- Many local governments have not conducted water quality monitoring
  - Low prioritization
  - Limited budget
  - Still focus on the development or rehabilitation of infrastructure
- Few laboratories with accreditation
- Limited sanitarian, water test kit, reagent
- No database for water supply systems especially for community-based water supply and water kiosk
- Too many indicator to monitor (existing regulation too stringent)

