

MONITORING PROGRESS TOWARD GOAL 6 OF SDG:

INSIGHT FROM THE INDONESIA NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Presented at the 15th Session of OIC-Statistical Commission
Session 3: Sustainable Development Goals: Monitoring and Reporting SDG 6
(clean water and sanitation) Indicators

Jeddah, 30 September 2026



Sonny Harry Budiutomo Harmadi

Vice Chief Statistician of BPS-Statistics Indonesia



WHY SDG 6 MATTERS

SDG Goal 6 serves both as an independent development goal and as support for other goals across the 2030 Agenda



Water and Sanitation are Closely Connected to Other Development Goals

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene is **fundamental to human well-being and sustainable development.**



Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Goal 1: No Poverty

Reducing the burden of inadequate basic services on households



Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions to address the underlying causes of stunting



Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Reducing exposure to waterborne diseases



Goal 5: Gender Equality

Reducing the burden of water collection



Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Increasing access to adequate housing



Goal 13: Climate Action

Strengthening resilience to droughts, floods, and water-related climate risks

3

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LADDER FOR DRINKING WATER SERVICES, 2026



Ladder

Safely
Managed
Service

Basic
Service

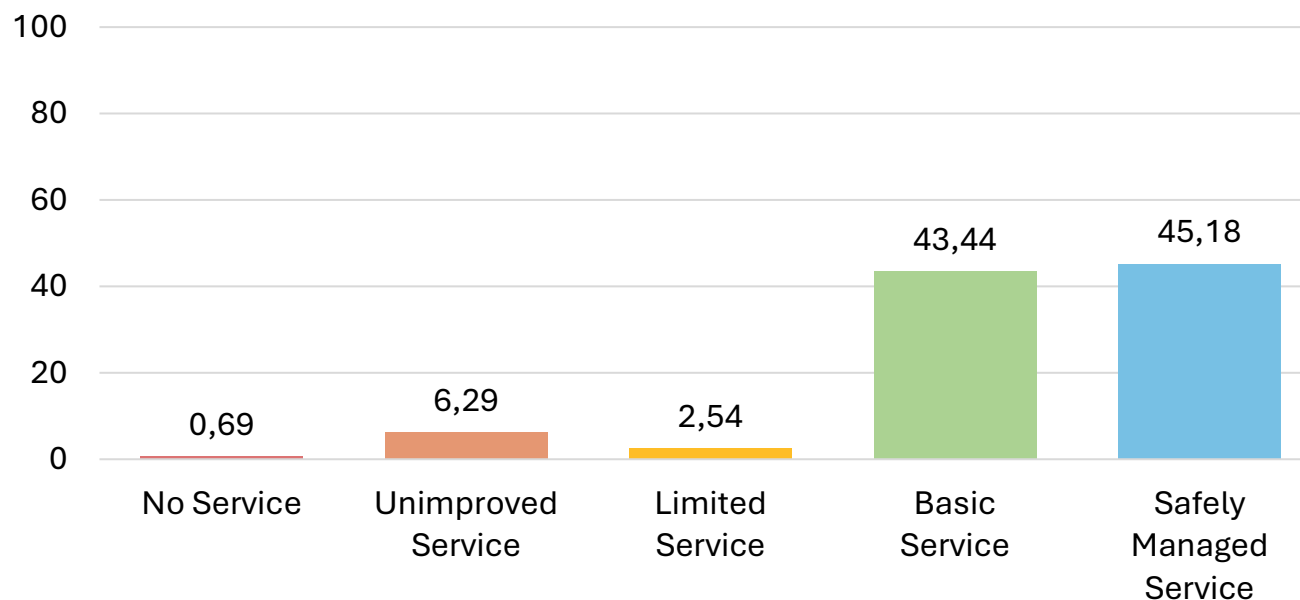
Limited
Service

Unimproved
Service

No Service



Households using safely managed drinking water services are defined as those with access to an improved drinking water source located on-site, free from shortages for at least 24 hours, and with good physical water quality



Source: BPS, The 2026 March National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas)

- The percentage indicates that **the main challenge** in achieving SDG 6 is not only expanding access to basic drinking water services, but also **ensuring that households with basic access can progress toward safely managed services**.
- This **requires improvements** in water quality, availability as needed, and household-level accessibility.

Most households had access to basic or safely managed drinking water services in 2026, while only a small share remained dependent on limited, unimproved, or surface water sources.



PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LADDER OF ACCESS TO SANITATION, 2026



Ladder

Safely
Managed

Basic
Service

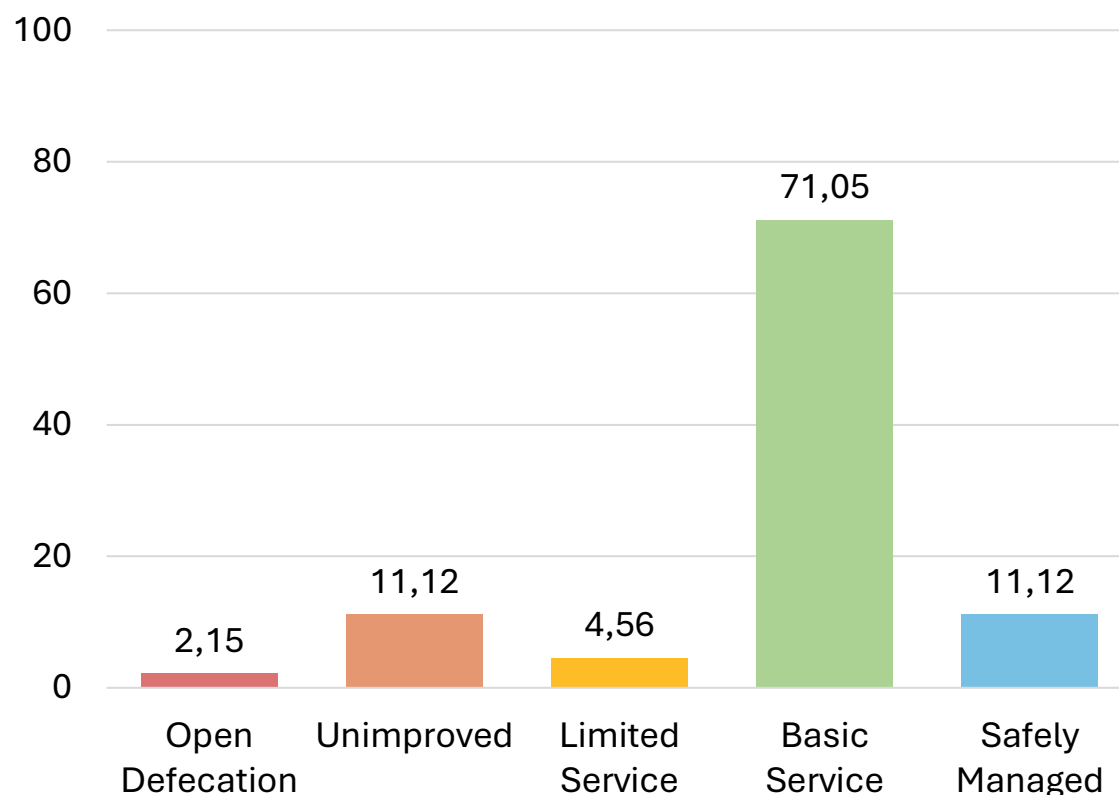
Limited
Service

Unimproved

Open
Defecation



Households with access to safely managed sanitation services are defined as those using an exclusive, water-sealed toilet facility connected to a wastewater treatment plant (IPAL) or a septic tank that has been emptied at least once within the past 5 years



Source: BPS, The 2026 March National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas)

- Most households had access to basic sanitation services (71,05%), but **only around 11,20% reached the safely managed level.**
- This suggests that Indonesia's sanitation challenge is increasingly focused on **upgrading basic services to safely managed sanitation**, while **continuing to eliminate unimproved sanitation and open defecation.**



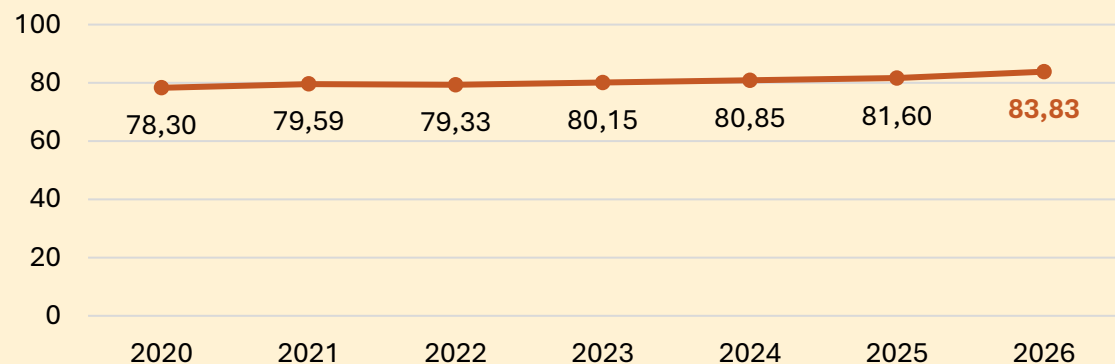
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH A HANDWASHING FACILITY WITH SOAP AND WATER



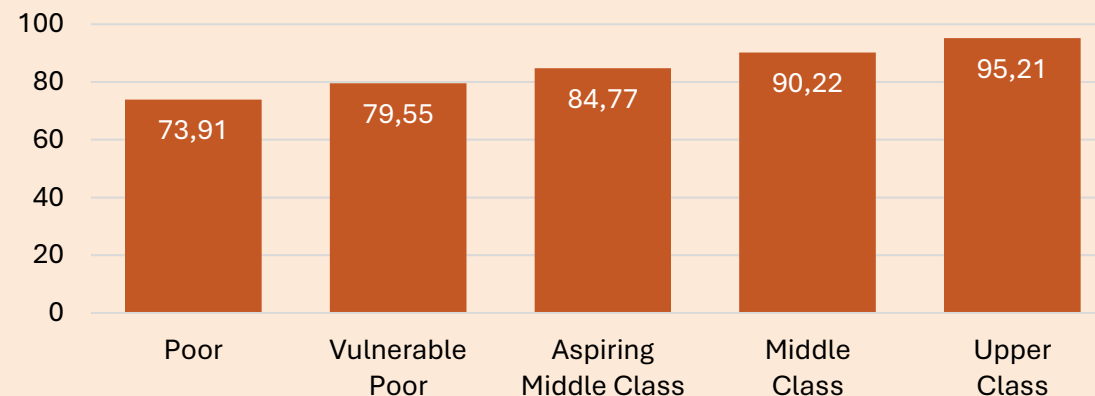
In 2026, approximately **84 out of 100 households** have a handwashing facility with soap and water.



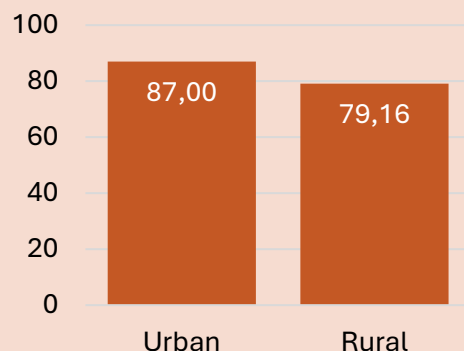
Data Trend, 2020–2026



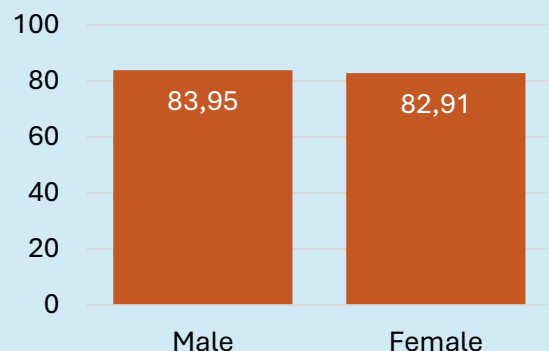
By Expenditure Class, 2026



By Village Classification, 2026



By Head of Household Gender, 2026



- Overall, **access to basic hygiene facilities** has shown a **steady upward trend** over the 2020–2026 period, reaching **83.83% of total households** nationwide.
- However, a significant gap persists across economic groups, where access among upper-class households (95.21%) is notably higher than that of poor households (73.91%).
- There is also a significant gap of access between urban area and rural area, where access to basic hygiene is higher in urban area



Source: BPS, The 2020–2026 March National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas)

CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING GOAL 6 OF SDG



6 AIR BERSIH DAN
SANTIAS LAYAK



Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Household access to safely managed drinking water, safely managed sanitation, and handwashing facilities with soap and water **has improved**, while the practice of open defecation **has declined**. These trends indicate continued progress toward achieving SDG 6.



Disparities in SDG 6 achievement remain across provinces, urban and rural areas, and expenditure class in Indonesia.



Measuring safely managed drinking water and sanitation remains challenging, as a single survey cannot fully capture all the dimensions required to assess safely managed services.



Strengthening collaboration among government, the private sector, communities, and other stakeholders is essential to accelerating progress towards the SDGs, strengthening the data ecosystem, and ensuring equitable access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services for all.



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK



SENSUS
EKONOMI
2026



INDONESIA
BERDAULAT
ADIL DAN
MAKMUR

What's on the agenda next?

OIC SDG 6 Statistical Monitoring and Reporting Initiative



Proposed Area of Cooperation	Relevant OIC-StatCom Strategic Area	Indonesia's Offers & Experience	Potential Deliverable for SESRIC/OIC-StatCom
Statistical Capacity Building & Technical Cooperation	SA 2 – Statistical Capacity Development	BPS experience in developing SDG 6 statistics through Susenas, Podes, and complementary data sources , including indicator methodology and statistical readiness	OIC SDG 6 Statistical Readiness Toolkit + pilot country assessments
Data Quality, Standards & Harmonisation	SA 4 – Common Statistical Standards and Classifications + SA 5 – Statistical Quality Improvement	Harmonisation of concepts, metadata, data sources, methodologies, and quality assurance for SDG 6 indicators	OIC SDG 6 Metadata & Methodology Toolkit to support comparable statistics across Member Countries
Data Integration & Innovative Statistics	SA 3 – Statistical Modernisation and Innovation + SA 5 – Statistical Quality Improvement	Integration of household surveys, administrative data, geospatial information, and other complementary data sources for water and sanitation statistics	Integrated SDG 6 Data Framework + pilot multi-source statistical outputs
Sub-national Statistics & Leave No One Behind (LNOB)	SA 5 – Statistical Quality Improvement	Combining Susenas for household and regional analysis with Podes for village-level information to identify geographic and socioeconomic disparities	OIC SDG 6 Sub-national Gap Mapping Framework + pilot gap maps
Data Dissemination & Visualisation	SA 3 – Statistical Modernisation and Innovation + SA 5 – Statistical Quality Improvement	BPS experience in statistical dashboards, SDG mapping, spatial statistics, and data dissemination	Potential OIC SDG 6 Dashboard covering progress, gaps, inequality, and trends
Peer Learning & Regional Cooperation	SA 1 – Coordination of Statistical Cooperation and Collaboration + SA 2 – Statistical Capacity Development	Sharing Indonesia's SDG 6 statistical experience and technical expertise with NSOs across OIC Member Countries	OIC SDG 6 Peer-Learning & Technical Assistance Programme , including pilot countries and potential scale-up



BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Thank you

www.bps.go.id

.....

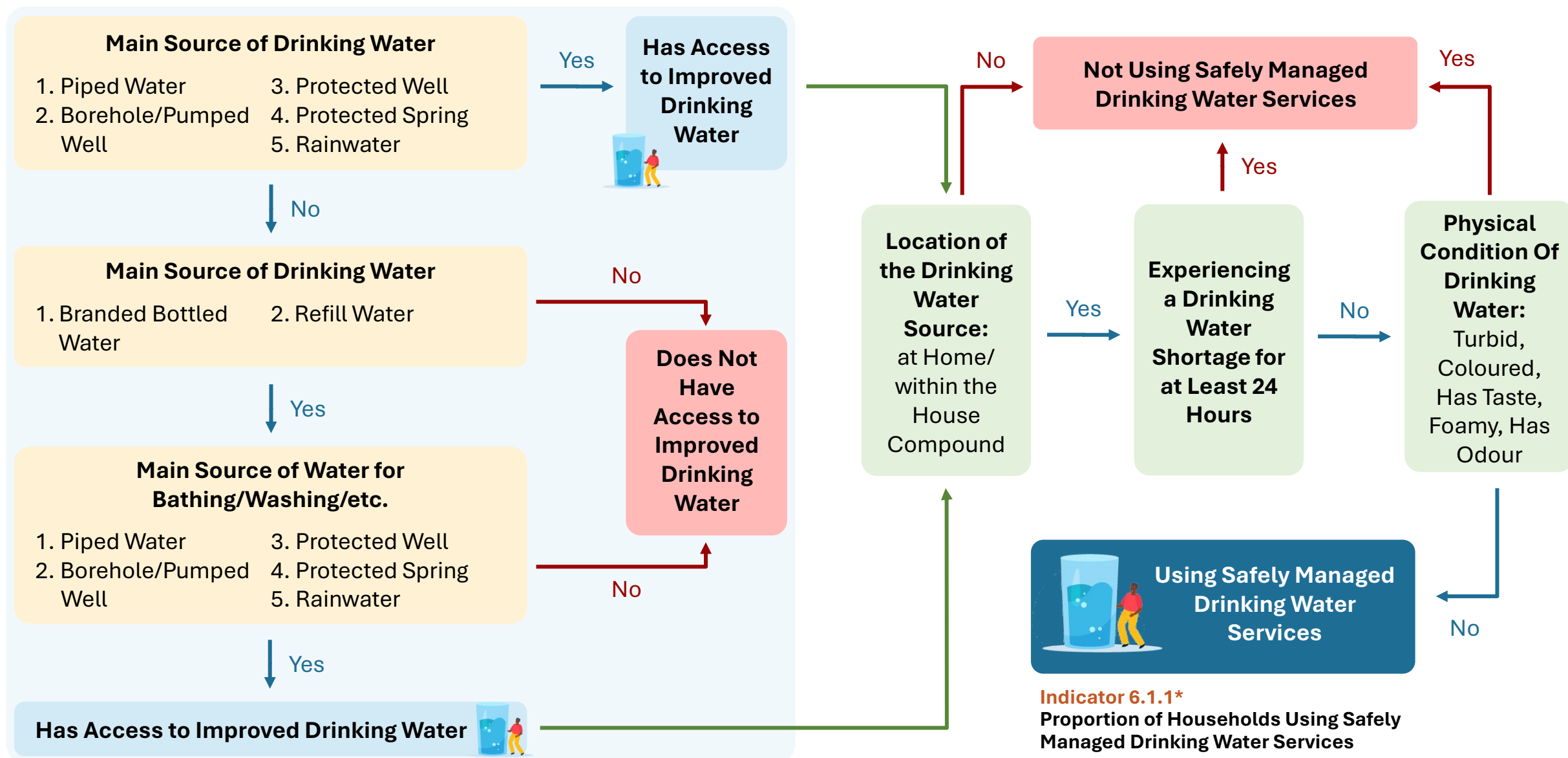




BPS-Statistics Indonesia

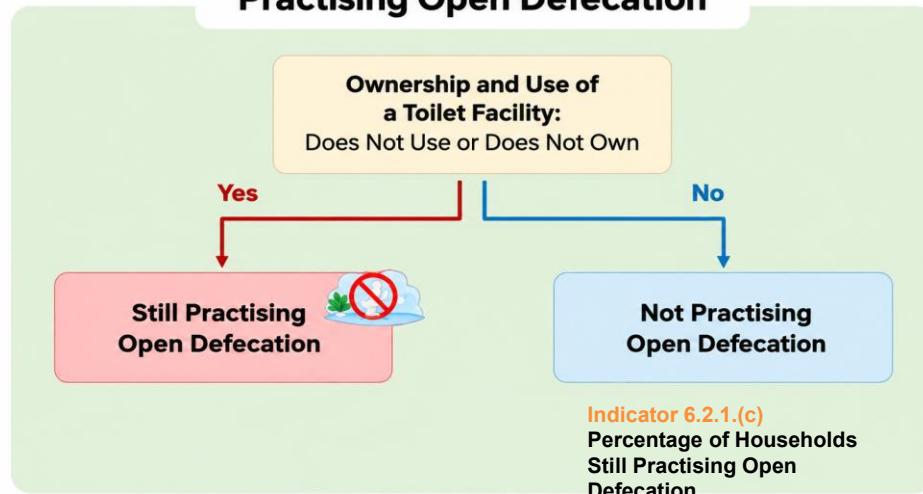
APPENDICES

FRAMEWORK OF USING SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICES

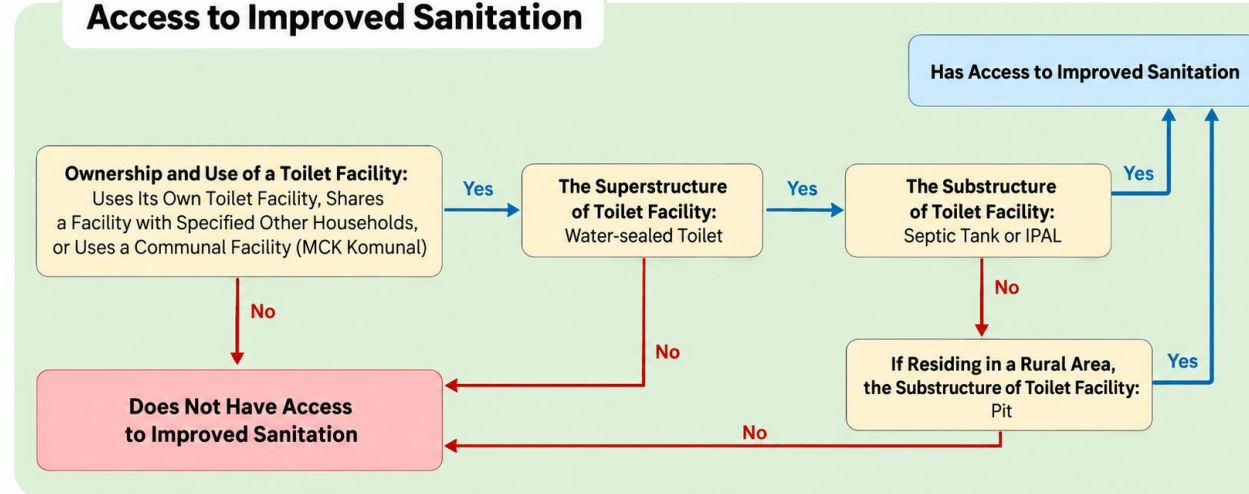


FRAMEWORK OF ACCESS TO SANITATION

Practising Open Defecation



Access to Improved Sanitation



Access to Safely Managed Sanitation



“Sanitation progress goes beyond ending open defecation. The pathway moves from eliminating open defecation to providing access to improved sanitation facilities, and ultimately to ensuring that sanitation services are safely managed throughout the sanitation chain.”

FRAMEWORK FOR HYGIENE SERVICES



Promoting handwashing with soap is considered one of the most effective ways to improve public health.

Encouraging people to wash their hands with soap after using the toilet or before eating requires behavioural change.

Measuring the percentage of households with a handwashing facility using water and soap provides an indication of community behaviour supporting improved public health.

Indicator 6.2.1.(b)
Percentage of Households with a Handwashing Facility with Soap and Water

FRAMEWORK

