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The post-2015 development agenda

Indonesia stakeholder perspectives on a water goal and its implementation

Global Water Partnership

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1 Comments on recommended SD Goal and Targets for water:

1.1 Discussion of the recommended Goal in relation to local development aims.

'*Securing sustainable water for all'.* The framework for this global goal for water is designed to promote human well-being, economic prosperity and the preservation of environmental capital. The framework thus contains all three dimensions of sustainable development - social, economic and environmental. The proposal aims to support the protection of water resources from over exploitation and pollution while meeting drinking water and sanitation needs, energy, agriculture and other uses. It further aims to protect communities from water-related disasters. It supports the realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation as well as other rights including those to life, of the child, of an adequate standard of living, and health.

In the context of Indonesia, the Water Resources Law No.7/2004 states 2 two important agendas need to be accomplished by water resources stakeholders, those are as follows: 1) **National Water Resources Vision:** *"Toward the Realization of an Efficient and Effective Sustainable Water Resources Utilization for the Prosperity of Indonesia and the Indonesian People".* 2) **National Water Resources Mission:** To achieve the vision, the following mission need to be accomplished: i) Water resources conservation, ii) Water resources utilization, iii) Water induced disaster management, iv) Public participation in water resources management, and v) System information for water resources management. From the above facts, it is clear that the global goal on water set out by the UN Water and its partners are very relevant to the Indonesian goal in water resources management.

1.2 Discussion of the recommended targets in relation to local development aims.

The existing and continuous Five Year Development Plan in water resources management of Indonesia targeted the following programs: a) increase of existing water storage per capita from 63.8m^3 to become 178.8 m^3 through development of new reservoirs in various sizes to be used to serve various purpose of water use, i.e., social, economic and environmental purposes, b) development of new irrigation systems of 200,000 Ha/year for maintaining "on-going" food security program, c) new constructions and rehabilitation of raw water supply facilities, irrigation, flood control, drainage, water quality improvement program, coastal protection, reclamation of swampy areas to support various economic and environmental activities, and fishery facilities to continue the "on-going" water resources utilization programs, and d) capacity development for the "on-going" human resources development program in "water governance". This Indonesian continuous water resources development plan and its programs clearly support and in line with the offered The UN Water's key interlinked targets for water, i.e., Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, Water Resources, Water Governance, Managing wastewater and pollution to protect water quality and Waterrelated Disasters seeks to be universally applicable while responding to specific national circumstances. Therefore both the UN Water targets and the Indonesia's continuous Five Year Development Plan programs are should be designed and to be tailored to the contexts and priorities of local water needs. Implementing this goal for water should create social, economic, financial and other benefits that greatly outweigh its costs. These benefits will extend well beyond the water domain as it is normally understood. The development of health, education, agriculture and food production, energy, industry and other social and economic activities all depend on the effective management, protection and provision of water and the delivery of safe water supply and sanitation services.

Since meeting the goal will call for improved water governance and actions in the realms of policy-making, legislation, planning, coordination, and administration, therefore this enabling condition

needs to be created and this needs time to adjust policy and priority of budget allocation. Furthermore, it should put into the consideration that implementation of a long-term sustainable goal in water post 2015 need tools for project preparation, monitoring, and management will also need to be developed to enable effective implementation to take place. All this will require enhanced institutions and human capacities at all levels and this need sufficient time and a staging development plan to really enhancement the goal and targets in robustly manner. Therefore, setting the targets and their relevant indicators with approval from such a large representation of water stakeholders is somewhat un-realistic. The best that we can do at this time of stage is to make ***preliminary*** targets and their relevant indicators agreed by a limited number of water resources stakeholders and subject to be revised when an ideal condition (policy, priority, data and information) required for decision making is in place.

1.3 Consideration of the approach for target setting

The global goal for water is supported by a coherent, cohesive and mutually reinforcing set of targets. Used together these would enable the global goal for water to be met. To facilitate understanding of the multiple functions water plays in society, the framework is structured into five measurable and interconnected targets, and are relevant to all countries, these targets are:

A. Achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene
B. Improve by (x%) the sustainable use and development of water resources in all countries
C. All countries strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance
D. Reduce untreated wastewater by (x%), nutrient pollution by (y%) and increase wastewater reuse by (z%)
E. Reduce mortality by (x%) and economic loss by (y%) from natural and human-induced water-related disasters

The targets build on existing commitments and experience to address challenges that globally are considered most critical to progress. The targets are measurable at national level to enable comparisons to be made between countries and allow aggregation at a global scale. The aim is for target percentage values for each target to be set at the national level the global percentage values given above would be determined based on averages aggregated from those nationally set targets and associated elements.

1.4 Consideration of any country specific issues related to the targets and elements to the targets

Although The UN Water targets are relevant for all countries and build on existing commitments, however not all countries familiar and use the indicators to monitor and measure progress of each target proposed by the UN Water. Therefore, the indicators are not readily available, they need to newly build parameters of indicator or element of indicators and need time to familiarize them and need additional effort to collect data and information on those indicators. For example, generic indicator of “universal access to safe drinking water, and sanitation” need to breakdown into percentage (%) of population receiving or using pipe drinking water service and percentage of population receiving safe sanitation service. Furthermore in Indonesia to monitor and evaluate the impact of water related disasters or any other disasters the parameters used is total number of peoples loss their live, missing or injured that occurred in a specified time period (daily, monthly or annually). The similar problem is also occurred in evaluating economic loss. The figure to express economic loss in Indonesia is total number of economic loss that occurred and recorded within a specified time period (day, week, monthly and annually) not a prediction on what will be happen. In this regards, if the parameter to measure the success of water related disaster mitigation is reduction of mortality by (x%) and economic loss by (y%), so the nature of data collection is historical

report of water related disasters that already occurred. Therefore, the nature of the information is an evaluation past occurred water related disasters. In the case of water related disasters, if the purpose of parameter is to provide information to plan the future condition, other target parameter need to be added that is the reduction flooded/inundated areas. For example, if the flooded in 2013 is 10,000 Ha, it is plan that in year 2014 the flooded area in the same area reduce to 8,000 Ha. Reduction of flooded area by 2,000Ha implies completion of mitigation intervention actions that can be planned or targeted.

1.5 Sub-sections discussing the Goal and each of the water targets.

1.5.1 A. Achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

Achieving these targets will create enabling condition for achieving the following outcome

- Water allocation decisions and water withdrawals that take into account both human and Governments integrate open defecation targets within strategies for improving child survival and nutrition and reducing extreme poverty.
- Governments adopt targets for improving WASH service levels in order to reduce national and global burden of WASH related diseases, to improve productivity and economic growth, and to reduce inequalities between population groups
- Governments adopt staging targets in order to reduce national and global burden of disease from diarrhea and other WASH related diseases, improve child and maternal health, improve nutrition, improve (girls) education improve child and maternal health, improve nutrition, improve (girls) education outcomes and reduce (gender) inequalities

Element 1 Indicator: No Open Defecation "to eliminate open defecation"
Current observation shows that about 30% of rural population still practicing pen defecation. Target setting to eliminate open defecation in rural area is to reduce percentage of population practicing open defecation in the rural areas by 3% each year. With this annual target, by the year of 2024 open defecation can be eliminated.

Element 2 Indicator: Basic Access "to achieve universal access to basic drinking water,
Target setting for safe drinking water service will be 6% of annual incremental per year for ten years (2015—2025), so by the year of 2025 all (100%) of urban-rural population of Indonesia will have access to safe drinking water.

Element 3 Indicator: Safely Managed Services to halve the proportion of population without access at home sanitation services"
Healthy sanitation service will increase by 2.50% per year so by the year of 2030 all urban and rural populations of Indonesia will be 100% served by healthy sanitation service

Element 4 Indicator: Equality "to progressively eliminate inequalities in access"
Target setting to eliminate the difference in treatment between the disadvantaged groups versus the general population is at the rate of 3.5% per year, so by the year 2030 there will be no difference in treatment between the disadvantages group and the general population.

1.5.2 B. Improve by (x%) the sustainable use and development of water resources in all provinces in Indonesia

Achieving these targets will create enabling condition for achieving the following outcome:

- Water allocation decisions and water withdrawals that take into account both human and environmental water needs and impacts of water use on freshwater ecosystems, ensuring sustainable withdrawals in the long term.

- Ensuring ecosystem health and capacity to be able to supply water of a sufficient amount and quality for human uses.
- Countries take actions towards increasing available supply and productivity in the main water use sectors. The productivity and efficiency indicators are used to set targets and inform decision-makers of priority intervention areas

Element 1 Indicator: Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainably available water resources
For Indonesia context, target setting of this element 1 indicator is incremental target of per five (5) year development plan to bring existing condition (2014) of water storage per capita of 63.6 m3 to the future target (2030) of storage per capita of 178.8 m3, thus the target for each of the five (5) ear development plan is providing water storage per capita of 38.4m3

Element 2 Indicator: Restore and maintain ecosystems to provide water-related services
For Indonesia context, target setting of this element 2 indicator is incremental target on each five (5) year development plan to achieve the target of 2.5 million hectares reforestation in the year of 2030, thus the target for each of the five (5) year develop plan is reforestation of 2.5 million/5 years.

Element 3 Indicator: Increase water productivity for all uses
For Indonesia context, target setting of this element 3 indicator is incremental target of per five (5) year development plan to achieve the target of Change in agricultural GDP per agricultural withdrawals (agricultural water productivity) in the year of 2030 of 20% from current (2014) agricultural GDP of 14%, thus the target for each of the five (5) development plan is 2 % of increase in agricultural GDP per agricultural withdrawal.

1.5.3 C. All countries strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance

Achieving these targets will create enabling condition for achieving the following outcome:

- Countries have an enabling environment established that supports an integrated approach to water resources management and cohesive policies across the range of water users (sectors) and at different administrative levels (regional, national, basin, local).
- Water and sanitation are embedded within National Development Plans and budgets.

Element 1 Indicator: Implement integrated approaches to water management at local basin and national levels including participatory decision-making
Currently percentage of provinces adopts national policies supporting integrated disaster risk management (including drought and flood policies), as part of national development plan is 30%, and it is expected that by 2030 all provinces will be completed (100%) their adoption, thus the incremental coverage will be 23.5% per year.

Element 2 indicator: Deliver all drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in a progressively affordable, accountable, and financially and environmentally sustainable manner
Currently percentage of population in the poorest quintile whose financial expenditure on water, sanitation and hygiene is below 3% of national poverty line in rural area is about 40% and about 20% in urban areas. This condition is targeted to be eliminated by the year 2030, thus in each year the target of elimination is about 2.67% for rural areas and 1.34% for urban areas.

Element 3 Indicator: Ensure regulatory frameworks are in place for water resources, infrastructure and services, and enhance the performance of responsible public authorities and their water operators.

Currently the proportion of river basin managed by separate management (public authority function and water operator is separated) is 5.9% (2 out of 34 river basin), while the rest of river basins (94.1%) still managed by an entities that dual function (public authority and water operator). The target for the year 2030 is all (100%) of river basins have to be managed by separate institution (one institution for public function) and one for water operator. Thus in each year starting in 2014-2030, 1 (one) River Basin Organization (RBO) as operator and 1 (one) public agency (could be embedded to provincial water resources service) need to be established.

Element 4 Indicator: Strengthen knowledge transfer and skills development
Currently number of capacity building networks using multidisciplinary skills of competent members to scale up capacity building and actively support implementation program that already exist is very limited, i.e., only 3 institutions (all located in located Java). The national target is to established 12 (twelve) networks to be located in Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and Papua within the period of 2014 – 2030. Thus the target is to establish Networks is 3 for each of the 5 (five) year development plan.

1.5.4 D. Reduce untreated wastewater by (x%), nutrient pollution by (y%) and increase wastewater reuse by (z%)

Achieving these targets will create enabling condition for achieving the following outcome:

- Stimulate action in countries to ensure the collection and treatment of used water and related pollutants arising from domestic water users and from 'point sources' of industry and agriculture so as to protect human health, the environment and ecosystems.
- Countries take actions towards increasing the amounts of used water that are re-used or recycled for beneficial purposes, thus contributing to satisfy sustainably all water needs
- Countries put in place policies and regulations that lead to prevention of pollution and a reduction in the negative impacts of diffuse pollution, starting with, but not limited to the priority to reduce nitrogen and phosphorous pollution.

Element 1 indicator: Reducing untreated domestic and industrial wastewater (including point source agricultural) by (X%)
Currently (2012), based on the 411 observation points at river water body in 27 provinces show that water quality at 94% observed sites are still heavily polluted by untreated wastewater flows from industrial, point source agricultural and domestic. Target of pollution reduction by 2030 is that only 10% of river water body is lightly polluted. This total target can be achieved by the annual reduction of 5.6% per year.

Element 2 indicator: Increasing wastewater reused safely by (Z%)
Current observations in urban areas show that "wastewater reused safely" is still on pilot stage implemented newly build real estate, industrial estate, high rise building complex and tourist complex and others. It is targeted that by the year of 2030, 65% of wastewater (grey water) is reused safely, at the pace of 4.2% per year incrementally.

Element 3 indicator: Reducing nutrient pollution by (Y%)
Currently (2012), based on the 411 observation points at river water body in 27 provinces show that water quality at 76% observed sites are still heavily polluted by nutrient pollution. Therefore it is targeted that by the year of 2030 only 10% of river water body is still lightly polluted. This total target can be achieved by the annual reduction of 4.4 % per year.

1.5.5 E. Reduce mortality by (x%) and economic loss by (y%) from natural and human-induced water- related disasters

Achieving these targets will create enabling condition for achieving the following outcome:

- At-risk communities implement hazard-specific early warning systems and evaluate effectiveness of their systems with respect to lead time and accuracy of forecasts and efficiency of dissemination.
- Countries understand trends in disaster impacts and are able to make informed decisions as to investments in disaster risk mitigation and preparedness. Leaders are aware of the impact of disasters to vulnerable groups and are able to tailor policies to address the specific root causes of vulnerability in their country.
- Economic losses reduced and livelihoods improved for vulnerable communities

Element 1: Increased knowledge and understanding of nations with respect to communities at risk to water related disasters, especially in a changing climate;
To measure the effectiveness of Element 1 of this target the reduction of mortality rate due to water-related disasters and mortality within vulnerable groups will be used as an indicator. The average annual mortality rate of the last 4 years (2009-2013) due to water related disasters of 332 people will be used as base-line. The target of mortality rate is zero (0) person by the year of 2030. Therefore the average of annual target of mortality reduction is 21.47 peoples (6.67%) if the average of mortality rate of the period 2009-2013 is used as a baseline.

Element 2: Adoption of integrated disaster risk management, including an appropriate mix of structural and nonstructural approaches, to reduce mortality and economic losses for water-related disasters;
To measure the effectiveness of Element 2 of this target the reduction of economic losses due to water related disasters will be used as an indicator. The average annual economic losses of the last 5 years (2009-2013) due to water related disasters of USD 3.50 million (only public infrastructure losses) will be used as a base-line. The target of economic losses allowed is USD 0.30 million by the year of 2030. Therefore the average of annual target of economic losses reduction is USD 0.21 million (6.3%) if the average of economic losses of the period 2009-2013 is used as a baseline.

Element 3: Adoption and implementation by nations of monitoring and people-centered early warning systems for communities at most risk to water-related disasters;
To measure the effectiveness of Element 3 of this target the reduction of the number of people affected (peoples that have to be evacuated, people suffered) by water related disasters (floods, droughts, water induced landslides) will be used as an indicator. The average number of people affected by water related disasters is 2,159,068 peoples will be used as a baseline. The target of people affected allowed is 500,000 by the year of 2030. Therefore the average of annual target of people affected reduction is (110,000 peoples (6.40%) if the average of people affected for the period 2009-2013 is used as a baseline.

Element 4: Application of an end-to-end preparedness approach to water-related disaster management which sees the needs of user communities being met, to the last mile.
For Indonesia context, this parameter and indicator to describe Element 4 is newly introduced, therefore there is no data and information available to make an exercise.

Table 1 shows the comparison between indicators suggested by the UN-Water and indicators currently used in Indonesia and their target to be achieved in each five (5) year development plan since the year of 2014 to 2030. Tor the first five year development plan data and information is collected from related government agency. While for the rest of two the five year development plan is interpolation from previous data.

2 Identification of Key implications and means of implementation for achieving the Goal and Targets over the period of 2015-30

Implication on capacity, costs, institutions, infrastructure, and monitoring

2.1 Implication on capacity, costs, institutions and infrastructure

Meeting the proposed global goal for water and its associated targets, as outlined above, will require a major effort for Indonesia in term of capacity of institutions and infrastructure. Institutions responsible for achievement of national goal for water that in most of the cases are in line each other, will need to increase and improve their capacities especially to implement reform agenda, more integrative in water resources management and other technical matters to support achievement of global water goal. Capacities of water resources infrastructure need also to be enlarged to meet the national goal for water as well as their associated costs. Current data on the state budget expenditure shows that during this 2009-2014 Five Year Development Plan achieved its highest figure since Indonesia's Independence Day in the year of 1945. Similarly budget allocation for water sector (including for drinking water and sanitation) received significant increase during the last 10 years of 30%-60% per year. In addition to that, Indonesia is still in the period of implementing water resources reform based the new law enacted in 2004. If the trend of economic growth and policy on budget allocation are remain consistent and implementation of reform for institutions and community at large is approaching its maturity, Indonesia will have all supporting factors in achieving the proposed global as well as national goal for water.

2.2 Implication on monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the National Goal for Water

For Indonesian context, institution that has responsibility in conducting monitoring and evaluation (MONEV) of policy implementation of the National Water Resources policy is the National Water Resources Council. While National Development Planning Board (BAPPENAS) has responsibility in conducting MONEV of implementation of sectoral programs. Therefore, both institutions, i.e., National Water Resources Council and BAPPENAS will set up framework, process and procedure for MONEV of the proposed global as well as national goal for water. In this MONEV representative of water resources stakeholders from NGO and academia need to be involved in the MONEV process.

2.3 Means of implementation for achieving the Goal and Targets over the period 2015-2030

Meeting the proposed global goal for water and its associated targets, as outlined above, will require a major effort by countries to ensure that the specific actions proposed can actually be implemented. Countries accepting the challenge of the new global development framework will need to accelerate their efforts to improve the "enabling environment" in which to plan and implement projects

2.4 The Enabling Environment

Creating the "enabling environment" entails reforming institutions and building capacity of communities and individuals in support of the Goals. This will require enhanced human capacities at all levels. Barriers to investment should be removed to attract finance, including improved governance, competitive bidding and contract negotiation. At the same time, support for research and development needs to be substantially increased so as to drive technological innovation and reduce the cost of efficient technologies. This in turn requires a long-term commitment to collecting

the base-line data necessary for research and for monitoring progress. The abovementioned actions, and others, will rely on training an adequate number of technicians and professional experts to undertake and oversee the work. Water education should not be limited to a specialist group but extend to the general public, starting with children even at primary school level. Making the general public aware of the issues involved is vital in galvanizing support for the global goal for water at all levels of society. Research, data collection and capacity building in the water sector should be seen as an integral part of national development.

2.5 Implications for infrastructure development:

Without a major increase in investment for infrastructure many countries will struggle to meet the targets. Further study should be pursued into the need for country-specific investment for water resources management and the control of water and wastewater quality. Such investment will need to be sensitive to its environmental impacts and set out to increase national resilience to climate change. More focus must now be put on spending for operation and maintenance necessary for the sustainability of services from both existing and new infrastructure, not forgetting funding of related governance functions. Infrastructure will include water supply systems, irrigation works, hydropower facilities flood control, etc. which can be a source of employment and income generation when appropriate local technologies and labor-based approaches are put in place. New technologies will need to be introduced to use water more effectively and existing works upgraded, replaced or decommissioned. The protection, use and restoration of ecosystem services (including natural infrastructure) has in many cases proven to be an effective and cost-saving alternative to conventional infrastructure as a solution to water resources management and pollution control. Ecosystems can provide services for drinking water supply, water for food production, wastewater treatment, and disaster risk reduction. Infrastructure provided for the productive uses of water can also provide security against the destructive effects of climatic extremes and the lower-level variability which can impede growth, especially in economies dependent on agriculture. Funding for enhancing communities' capacity to anticipate and respond to disasters and reduce water-related disasters is also a sound investment.

2.6 Monitoring, data and reporting implications

Much data to monitor progress is already available but requires enhancement, such as that already done for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene via the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), annual reporting based on country level household surveys and other nationally collected data.

National systems for monitoring and reporting access to WASH are generally well established. The WHO/UNICEF JMP on Water Supply and Sanitation global reporting mechanism was established in 1990 and currently reports every 2 years on progress towards existing MDG targets. Nationally representative household surveys are currently the main source of data used for developing countries while regulatory data is used in a smaller number of developed countries. It is expected that household surveys will remain a major source of data for global monitoring in the short term, with regulatory data becoming increasingly important after 2015.

3 Concluding comments specific to the country

In relation to the Indonesia long term program on water resources development described before, the proposed global goal for water provides focus and giving higher priority to human and environmental needs in specified time frame of 2030. The UN Water suggestions also recognize that water needs both a goal in its own right and consideration in the formulation of other goals. Water is much more than a cross-cutting issue - unless the fundamental role of water and the water issues raised in this proposal can be resolved, other important elements of the new development agenda

will be unachievable. Water and water infrastructure is a vital part of the foundations for sustainable development, poverty alleviation and human well-being. The strong interdependencies between water and other fundamentals such as energy and food require clearer recognition. For example, energy production requires water, just as water requires energy for its distribution, treatment and collection. Food production requires both water and energy. At another level, public health or education can only be attained if the water supply and sanitation services of a community operate correctly. Good water management is also a key determinant in eliminating inequalities and gender bias.

The paper demonstrates the magnitude and urgency of the task that needs to be accomplished at the global scale. The size of the population without access to clean and safe water and sanitation is measured in billions of people. The demands for freshwater to meet growing human needs, the imperative for wastewater treatment to preserve and protect water quality and action to arrest the impact of nutrient pollution imply a major step change from Business As Usual.

Annex 1: Target, elements, and indicators of goal achievement

No	UN Water Target	Detail Target and Indicator Applicable To Indonesia	Achieved target by 2014	Target 5 YDP (2015-2019)	Target 5 YDP (2020-2024)	Target 5 YDP (2025-2029)	Target Completion 2030	Note
1	A. Achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene	To eliminate open defecation In rural	30%	15% (15%)	15% (0%)	0%	0%	Target completed in 2025
2		To achieve universal access to basic drinking water,	60%	20% (80%)	20% (100%)	100%	100%	Target completed in 2025
3		To eliminate population without access at home sanitation services	37.5	12.5% (25%)	12.5% (12.5%)	12.5% (0%)	0%	Target completed in 2030
4		to progressively eliminate inequalities in access"	52.5%	17.5% (35%)	17.5% (17.5%)	17.5% (0%)	0%	Target completed in 2030
5	B. Improve by (x%) the sustainable use and development of water resources in all countries	To bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainably available water resources by increasing water storage per capita	63.6 m3	38.4 m^3 (102)	38.4 m^3 (140.4)	38.4 m^3 (178.8)	178.8 m^3	Target of additional water storage capacity completed in 2030
6		Restore and maintain ecosystems to provide water-related services by reforestation		2,500,000Ha	2,500,000Ha (5.0 mill. Ha)	2,500,000Ha (7.5 mill. Ha)	7.5 mill. Ha	Target of additional reforestation will be completed in 2030
7		Increase water productivity for all uses measured by increasing GDP of Agricultural Sector	14%	2% (16%)	2% (18%)	2% (20%)	20%	Target of increase of GDP agricultural sector completed in 2030
8	C. All countries strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance	Implement integrated approaches to water management at local basin and national levels including participatory decision-making By measuring incremental number of provincial adopt IWRM	30%	23.33% (53.33%)	23.33% (76.66%)	23.33% (100%)	100%	Target completed in 2030
9		Deliver all drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in a progressively affordable, accountable, and financially and environmentally sustainable manner	Urban 20%	6.67% (13.33%)	6.67% (6.66%)	6.67% (0%)	Urban 0%	Target completed in 2030
		Measured by decrease of number of poor community	Rural 40%	13.34% (26.66%)	13.34% (13.34%)	13.34% (0%)	Rural 0%	Target completed in 2030

10		Ensure regulatory frameworks are in place for water resources, infrastructure and services, and enhance the performance of responsible public authorities and their water operators. Measured by the increase of RBO established in each province	5.90%	31.34% (37.24%)	31.34% (68.58%)	31.34% (100%)	100%	Target completed in 2030
11		Strengthen knowledge transfer and skills development by establishment of Capacity Building Network	3 Nos	3 Nos (6)	3 Nos (9)	3 Nos (12)	12 Nos	Target completed in 2030
12	D. Reduce untreated wastewater by (x%), nutrient pollution by (y%) and increase wastewater reuse by (z%)	Reducing untreated domestic and industrial wastewater (including point source agricultural) by (X%); Based on data from 411 observation points from 27 provinces	94%	28% (66%)	28% (38%)	28% (10%)	10%	Target completed in 2030
13		Increasing wastewater reused safely by (Z%);	0%	21% (21%)	21% (42%)	21% (63%)	63%	Target completed in 2030
14		Reducing nutrient pollution by (Y%) Based on data from 411 observation points from 27 provinces	76%	22% (54%)	22% (32%)	22% (10%)	10%	Target completed in 2030
15	E. Reduce mortality by (x%) and economic loss by (y%) from natural and human-induced water-related disasters	Increased knowledge and understanding of nations with respect to communities at risk to water-related disasters, especially in a changing climate. Measured by reduction of mortality	332 people (100%)	110 people (222 people)	110 people (112 people)	112 people (0%)	0 people	Target completed in 2030
No	UN Water Target	Detail Target and Indicator Applicable to Indonesia rate due to water related disaster	Achieved target by 2014	Target 5 YDP (2015-2019)	Target 5 YDP (2020-2024)	Target 5 YDP (2025-2029)	Target Completion 2030	Note
16		Adoption of integrated disaster risk management, including an appropriate mix of structural and non-structural approaches, to reduce mortality and economic losses for water-related disasters. Measured by reduction of economic losses due to water related disaster	USD 3.50 million (100%)	USD 1.06 million (69.71%)	USD 1.06 million (39.42%)	USD 1.06 million (9.14%)	USD 0.30 million (9.14%)	Target completed in 2030
17		Adoption and implementation by nations of monitoring and peoplecentered early warning systems for communities at most risk to waterrelated disasters. Measured by reduction of number of affected people due to water related disasters	2,159, 068 peoples (100%)	553,022 people (74.38%)	553,022 people (48.77%)	553,022 people (23.15%)	500,000 people (23.15%)	Target completed in 2030

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