

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

As the world as it is now, there are such vast divide between the first world countries and the rest, especially in provision of basic human needs. More and more countries are afflicted by wars and unbalanced distribution of wealth. Moreover, governments are allocating less and less of their resources to social benefits, affecting billions of people of the world. The unbalanced distribution of development in the world, especially within a country, had also impacted its condition of water, sanitation and hygiene. Providing adequate amount of quality water and basic sanitation have become a challenge to countries, especially to those of developing and least developed countries. Therefore, assistance from parties such as international organizations would be an option to provide such basic needs for their lives.

Seeing the disparity that is happening between states and even cities, differences in development is bound to happen and it includes the water, sanitation and hygiene standards in a particular site. The water, sanitation and hygiene or commonly abbreviated as WASH is a programme in which the United Nations International Children's Fund had implemented. They believe that all three

components (water, sanitation and hygiene) support and strengthen each other, and when one goes missing, the others cannot progress.¹

Its importance originally shall be put in the highest concern of all states as health and well-being is vital to an individual's basic needs.² Thus, WASH management and sustainability is needed. In order for the nations of the world to develop, Millennium Development Goals 2015 or MDGs was made ranging from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS all by the target date of 2015.³

Point 7 on the MDGs focuses on a particular title which is Ensure Environmental Sustainability talks about halving the proportion of the world population without sustainable access to adequate safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015.⁴ And five years ahead of the deadline, the target of halving the proportion of people without access to improved sources of water was accomplished. According to the statistics from the Millennium Development Goals 2015, 2.1 billion people have obtained access to improved sanitation. However, 2.4 billion are still using unimproved sanitation facilities, making further steps need to be done.

¹ UNICEF. *About WASH*. April 10, 2016. https://www.unicef.org/wash/3942_3952.html (accessed February 17, 2017).

² Maslow, A. H. "A Theory of Human Motivation." *Psychological Review*, Vol 50(4), 1943: 370-396.

³ Nations, United. *Background*. 2015. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/bkgd.shtml> (accessed February 18, 2017).

⁴ —. *GOAL 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY*. 2015.

The Millennium Development Goals 2015 steps was further enhanced by the Sustainable Development Goals 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals is a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) as of 25 September 2015 that comes to effect on 1 January 2016 until the year 2030. The post-2015 development agenda is said to be a plan action for people, planet and prosperity where they seek the strengthening of universal peace in a larger scope and freedom.⁵

The UNGA advises all countries and stakeholders to take bold and transformative steps collaboratively to resolve and eradicate extreme poverty to health as well as secure the planet that we are living in.⁶ Through that, SDGs will work with local authorities and involve the community in order to achieve the goals. Such actions are done in order to help solving challenges such as to eradicate poverty, deemed to be such challenging step in order to reach the sustainable development. The UNGA claims that the seventeen (17) SDGs, including its 169 targets, were made to complete the MDGs' achievements in the span of fifteen (15) years, divided in three dimensions — economic, social and environmental in a balanced and integrated manner.⁷

With the current ongoing program, the UNGA envisions "...A world with equitable and universal access to quality education at all levels, to health care and social protection, where physical, mental and social well-being are assured. A world

⁵ Assembly, United Nations General. "Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015." *United Nations General Assembly*. United Nations, 2015. 35.

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ *ibid*

where we reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and where there is improved hygiene...”.⁸ Such vision was made grounded by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁹ and Rio Declaration on Environment and Development¹⁰ seeing the threats of, including but not limited to, depleting global health condition. In accordance to that, a Sustainable Development Goal was made, which is Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.¹¹

Goal 6, Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All claims that water and sanitation are very crucial to the sustainable development, thus critical to the survival of people and the condition of the planet itself.¹² It also revolves around the maintenance of quality and sustainability of water resources worldwide such as drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), as well as other aspects of the water cycle related to wastewater, water-use efficiency, integrated resources management and the protection of aquatic ecosystems.¹³ Here we can see that the seventh goal of MDGs are further elaborated into several other points, including the sixth goal that is in line with the WASH

⁸ Assembly, United Nations General. "Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015." *United Nations General Assembly*. United Nations, 2015. 35.

⁹ Resolution 217 A (III)

¹⁰ Nations, The United. "Rio Declaration on Environment and Development." *The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*. Rio de Janeiro: United Nations, 1992.

¹¹ Assembly, United Nations General. "Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015." *United Nations General Assembly*. United Nations, 2015. 35.

¹² *SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6*. n.d. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg6> (accessed February 18, 2017).

¹³ UNICEF. "SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia." n.d.

programme. There are six targets that was highlighted in the making of the Goal 6, which are:¹⁴

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

The goal wishes to expand means of cooperation and capacity-building internationally, especially in developing countries where water and sanitation activities as well as programmes could be done. The means would include water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies. Supports and the participation of the communities in the water and sanitation management is seen to be crucial.

¹⁴ Assembly, United Nations General. "Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015." *United Nations General Assembly*. United Nations, 2015. 35.

On November 24, 2016, Puan Maharani as the Minister of Human Development and Culture opened the City Sanitation Summit XVI in Banda Aceh. She stated how “Access to drinking water and sanitation is a basic infrastructure that is essential in building a healthy human. Drinking water and adequate sanitation are needed to meet basic human needs.”¹⁵ However, only 59% of the population in 2012 have the access to sanitation and not much had developed since then, contrasting to the statement done by the Minister. Not only that, 63 million Indonesian citizens still do not have toilet, causing the disposal of human waste being done in rivers and even on land.¹⁶

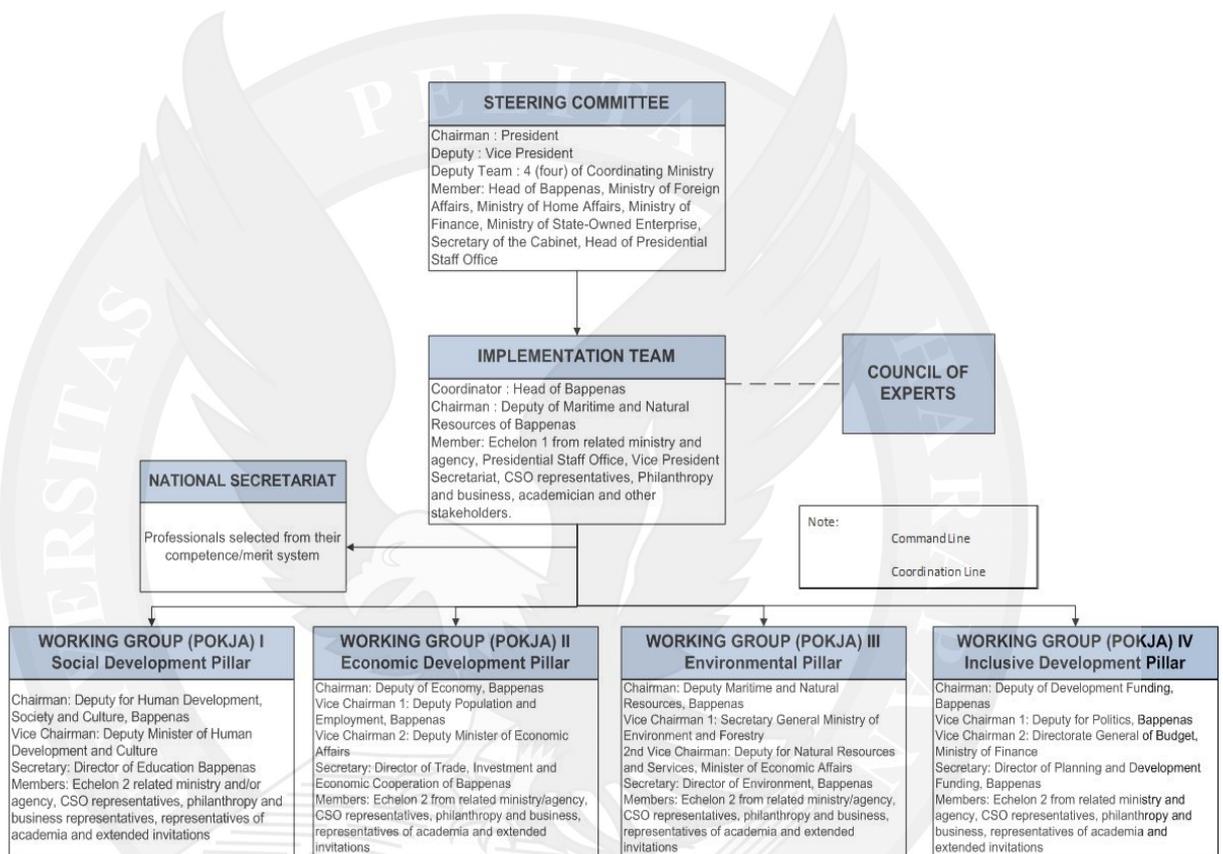
To counter this issue, many steps were taken, such as delegating leading actors on water, sanitation and hygiene in Indonesia, they are The National Development Planning Agency (*BAPPENAS*), Ministries of Health, Home Affairs, Public Works and Public Housing, Energy and Mineral Resources, Environment and Forestry, Education and Finance, along with other agencies such as USAID and an intergovernmental organization like UNICEF, shown on Figure 1.1 (page 7)). These actors are very crucial towards the development of water, sanitation and hygiene in Indonesia, however, the Indonesian citizens are the most important actor

¹⁵ Ramadhiani, Arimbi. *Puan: Ratusan Juta Penduduk Belum Dapat Akses Air Bersih dan Sanitasi*. November 24, 2016.
<http://properti.kompas.com/read/2016/11/24/200000621/puan.ratusan.juta.penduduk.belum.dapat.akses.air.bersih.dan.sanitaasi> (accessed February 18, 2017).

¹⁶ Diela, Tabita. *Indonesia, Negara dengan Sanitasi Terburuk Kedua di Dunia!* October 31, 2013.
<http://nationalgeographic.co.id/berita/2013/10/indonesia-negara-dengan-sanitasi-terburuk-kedua-di-dunia> (accessed February 15, 2017).

in this matter as they are the ones who are responsible towards the development itself.

Figure 1.1: ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL COORDINATION TEAM OF SDGs in INDONESIA (Presidential Decree No. 59 in 2017).



Source: Roy Andy Panjaitan (UPH Lecturer) on Presidential Decree No. 59/2017.

Goal 6 is listed under Working Group III: Environmental Pillar in the National Coordination Team of SDGs, and among the many actors, the Government of Indonesia's commitment is coordinated by *BAPPENAS* as the leading sector in the government body. *BAPPENAS* is actively bridging collaborative works through

meetings and collaborating with other ministries in the creation of ad hoc agencies. And thus, this research will put its focus on this particular Ministry.

Having an effective monitoring system without its human resource would be a waste of time and effort, thus the human resources are highly important as it would determine the further development and its outcomes for the improvement and sustainability of water, sanitation and hygiene. Human resources are the most important figure in order to determine the success to the achievement to the goal as they are the figures who will develop ideas, conduct projects, and sustain the outcomes.

Nationally, Indonesia has created frameworks designed by the government bodies, and national assessments were also conducted by the government apparatus. One of the assessments provided publicly is *Riset Kesehatan Dasar* or *RISKESDAS*. The national assessments normally are divided into three echelons with different review periods. The first echelon which is field direction, procurement and policy is performed two until three times a year. The second, field of strategy and program, is done in five to six times a year and lastly, the field technical order financial is conducted monthly.¹⁷ However, the recent assessments are not available yet for the public, making *RISKESDAS* 2013 the most recent National Assessment available publicly.

¹⁷ Water, UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking. "Indonesia." *World Health Organization*. November 2015. (accessed February 18, 2017).

There lie many strategies in delegating the human resources for this matter, which are *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (National Mid Term Development Plan) or *RPJMN 2015-2019*, *Strategi Sanitasi Kabupaten/Kota* or *SSK* (Urban Sanitation Strategy), *Memorandum Program Sanitasi* or *MPS* (Memorandum of Sanitation Program), and *Buku Putih Sanitasi* or *BPS* (Sanitary White Paper).

RPJMN has a mission of “...quality of life of Indonesian people that is highly advanced and prosperous”, supported by *NAWA CITA* (National Priority Agenda) Point 3: To develop Indonesia from border by strengthening areas and villages in the context of a United Nation, and Point 5: Improve the quality of life of the Indonesian people and community.

Therefore, in order to meet the realization of the plans that were made and the problems that Indonesia has to tackle, the country decided to accept help through partnerships with WASH programmes provided by but not limited to UNICEF in solving WASH-related issues. UNICEF in particular had always worked on the WASH programmes all around the world. In Indonesia, UNICEF cooperated with *BAPPENAS* in WASH programmes since the 2004 Aceh tsunami aid relief. In this matter, UNICEF unlike other existing IOs that works with GoI puts its focus on provision of water, sanitation and hygiene to children and women, in particularly Goals 6.1 and 6.2 as it has explicitly stated in *SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia*.

In its WASH programme, UNICEF works with the Government of Indonesia and communities in order to further develop its models in the good practice for community sanitation programmes, sharing expertise and capacity building in order to implement its highly sought five pillars, as well as helping communities to implement its programmes. UNICEF focuses on its five pillars which are Stopping open defecation, Promoting washing hands with soap, Improving household water treatment, Proper management of solid waste and Proper handling of liquid waste and drainage.¹⁸

Seeing how Indonesia partners with various bodies, the seventeenth goal of Sustainable Development Goals is also in progress to be achieved. The last goal of the SDGs is to “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development”. Following its ambitious target, it expects to bring together the Government or Governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system and other actors to mobilize all resources that could be accessed. The goal puts further emphasis onto the title of this academic research as well, on how the partnership through various programmes by the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF would help achieve the sixth goal.

However, whether or not the partnerships are beneficial towards the Republic of Indonesia nor the water, sanitation, and hygiene programme and assistances from various bodies itself is not to be determined yet, as this is just the

¹⁸ UNICEF. *About WASH*. April 10, 2016. https://www.unicef.org/wash/3942_3952.html (accessed February 17, 2017).

second year of its implementation since the establishment. Thus, this academic research will only focus on the year 2015 through 2017 as official data are only made available at the end of each year.

That being said, I take the highest interest in the research for “WASH Programme: Partnership Between the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2030”, within the time period of 2015 to 2017.

1.2 Research Questions

Following the background of the issue, the thesis is written in the objective to elaborate and assess the cooperation between the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2030 by answering the research questions listed below:

1. Why are partnerships needed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2030, especially Goal 6 in Indonesia?
2. What are the current progress of the partnership between the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Goal 6 in Indonesia?
3. What are the challenges in achieving water, sanitation, and hygiene sustainability in Indonesia?

1.3 Research Objectives

The research objectives of this thesis are as follows:

1. To understand why partnerships are needed in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Goal 6 in Indonesia.
2. To find out the progress of the partnership programme between the Government of Indonesia and UNICEF to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Goal 6 in Indonesia.
3. To understand the challenges in achieving quality improvement of water, sanitation, and hygiene sustainability in Indonesia.

1.4 Research Contribution

The research contribution from this research are as follows:

1. Personally, the research would be benefitted in knowledge expansion and as a learning process on the engagement between a country's partnerships in the quality improvement of a global issue.
2. For the country, to give such recommendations to further enhance the partnerships and engagements in regards to water, sanitation, and hygiene issue, as well as achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.
3. For academic purposes, may this research give references towards the International Relations department, especially in regards to partnerships

between countries and non-governmental organizations, as well as on Sustainable Development Goals.

1.5 Structure of Writing

Chapter 1 Introduction, this chapter contains the description of the background which underlines the basic context of the research, identification, research questions, research objectives, research contribution, as well as the structure of writing.

Chapter 2 Theory, this chapter contains which theory would be used to describe the explanation, types, principles, indicators, and basic concepts.

Chapter 3 Methodology, this chapter contains analysis of the research design, research methodology, population and research sample, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

Chapter 4 Data Analysis and Findings, this chapter contains the research results, including respondent characteristic, sampling results, data distribution, and discussion of the research findings by qualitative method.

Chapter 5 Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations, this chapter contains the summary of the research, conclusions of the research, and recommendations for research, recommendations for practitioners, and recommendations for improving this study.