



PMA2016/INDONESIA-R2

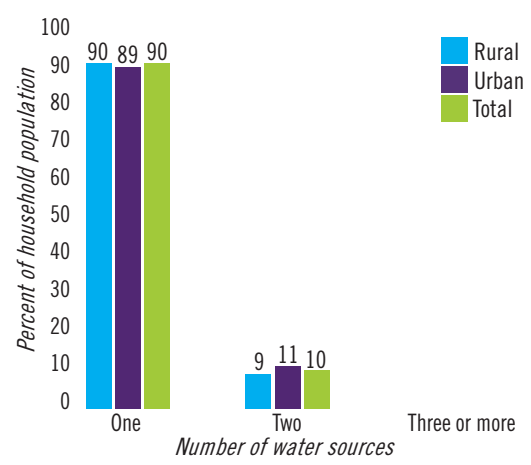
PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 11 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Indonesia is led by Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) in collaboration with field implementation teams at Universitas Hasanuddin (UNHAS) and Universitas Sumatera Utara (USU). Overall direction and support is provided by the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health and the Johns Hopkins University Water Institute at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

For more information on PMA2020 please visit <http://www.pma2020.org>.

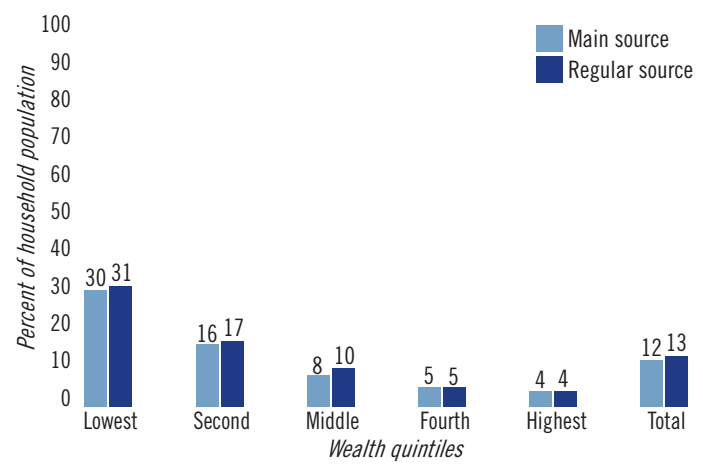
Select Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

Number of Regular Household Drinking Water Sources



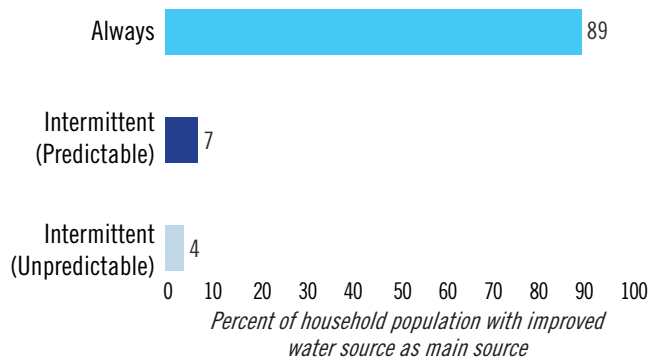
The majority of households in Indonesia rely on only one regular water source for their drinking water needs. A regular drinking water source is used at least a few times per week for a season of the year.

Household Use of Unimproved Drinking Water by Wealth Quintile



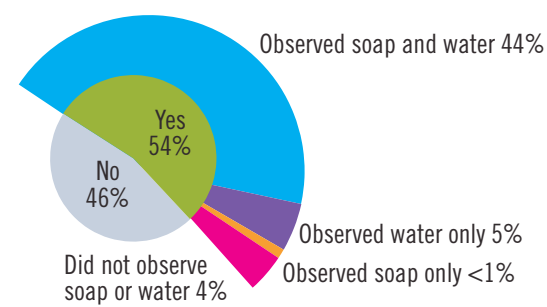
The percent of household residents regularly using an unimproved source for at least one of their drinking water sources is lowest among the wealthiest and highest amongst the poorest. Households identify one source as the main drinking water source.

Reliability of Main Household Drinking Water Source (Improved)



Among household residents whose main drinking water source is improved, the vast majority report it is always available.

Household Access to Dedicated Handwashing Station

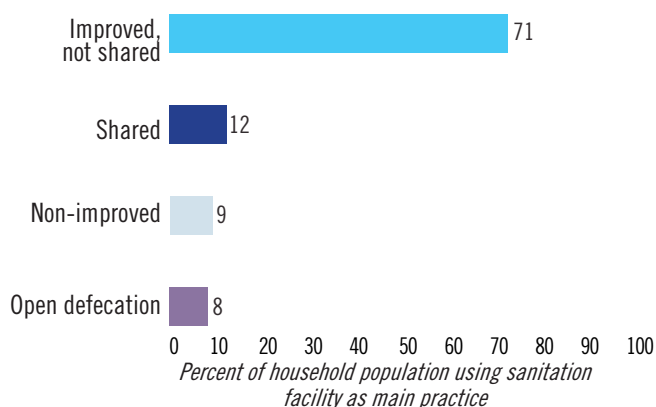


54% of household residents in Indonesia can access a dedicated handwashing station. Among households that have a dedicated handwashing station, the vast majority (44%) had both soap and water at the handwashing station at the time of the interview.

PMA2016/INDONESIA-ROUND 2

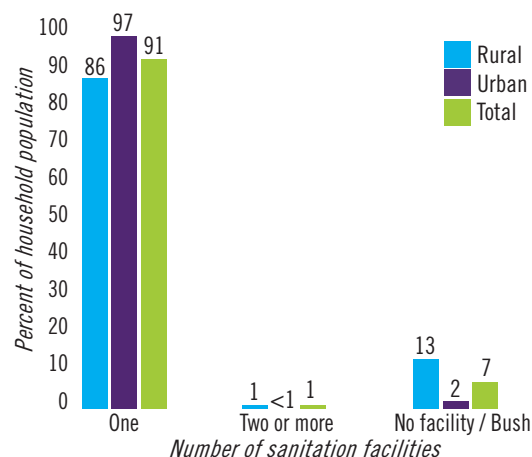
INDICATORS FOR WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

Main Household Sanitation Facility



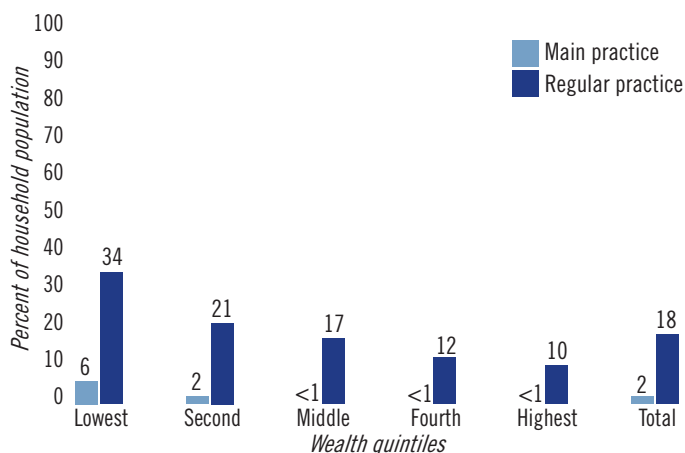
The use of unimproved sanitation facilities, including shared, non-improved and open defecation, make up 29% of main sanitation facility usage in Indonesia.

Number of Regular Household Sanitation Facilities by Residence*



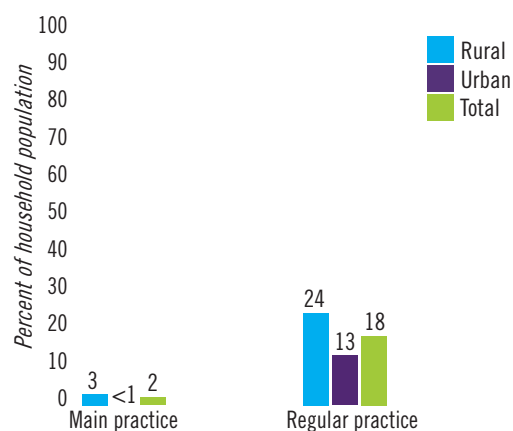
The majority of the household population uses one sanitation facility. 17% of rural households report having no sanitation facility and are openly defecating compared with only 2% of urban households. *Totals do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Open Defecation by Wealth Quintile



Wealth is inversely related to the practice of open defecation. In all wealth quintiles, the percentage of households that regularly practice open defecation but report some other facility as the main sanitation facility is higher than the number of households who report open defecation as their main practice.

Open Defecation by Residence



Open defecation is more common in rural than urban areas. A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation is higher than implied by the main practice indicator.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The second round of data collection for PMA2020 in Indonesia used a multi-stage cluster design with province at the first and census blocks at the second stage. A sample of 372 enumeration areas (EA) was drawn by the The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics from its master sampling frame. In each EA households and private health facilities were listed and mapped, with 35 households randomly selected. Households were surveyed and occupants enumerated. The final sample included 12,080 households and a total population of 45,072. Data collection was conducted from September 2016 through February 2017. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follow the definitions used by the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme.

Photo Credit: Aji Styawan (2015), Courtesy of Photoshare

