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Pandemics Are Reaching The SDGs  
(Sustainable Development Goals)

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# The Effect of Quality Sanitation Provision When Pandemics are Reaching The SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals)

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**Abstract.** As a developing country, Indonesia needs to pay attention to sanitation services as a basic service that must be maximally fulfilled. Sanitation and clean water are very much needed in carrying out a healthy lifestyle, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic which requires every individual to maintain health protocols. To achieve the success of the goals in the SDGs, Indonesia needs to develop its economic growth and equity by building infrastructure starting from basic services, namely sanitation and clean water. With the availability of sanitation services, a large allocation of funds can be used to continue and develop the achievement of the SDGs.

**Keywords:** sanitation, pandemic, SDGs

## 1. Introduction

For developing countries, providing good sanitation services have profoundly affected poverty reduction efforts and improved sustainable development. Poor sanitation would certainly have an impact on the quality of health and the onset of disease in the community.

The SDGs are currently set up with the MDGs (millennium development goals) which have 8 goals, 21 goals, and 60 indicators. The SDGs have 17 goals and 165 targets executed in 2016 to 2030.

Clean water and sanitation are the goals of the sixth SDGs with the goal of developing adequate access to clean drinking water and is supported by developing patterns of healthful living.

By early 2020, Indonesia and the world had undergone a corona virus outbreak which has become a continuing pandemic to this day. The presence of this viral outbreak has clearly affected every sector of human life, especially in the health sector.

With conditions getting worse during the pandemic, governments established policies requiring people to live healthy lives. Shun crowds, keep your distance, wash your hands, and all healthful living patterns must be applied. While clean water and sanitation are not affected by a pandemic, reduced state revenues can bring government attention to the quality of the provision of sanitation services. Clean water and sanitation are, on the other hand, essential to healthful living patterns.

## 2. Discussion

### **2.1. Sanitation services and low causes of service provision**

Sanitation services are a basic service that governments are required to provide and that citizens must obtain. Activities such as the provision of drinking water, wastewater and sewage control, garbage disposal, occupational safety, possible disease, the supply of food and drink, and atmospheric conditions should be government responsibility.

Recorded at the end of 2020, a total of 79.5% domestic wastewater sanitation access was reached. However, this is still a major challenge for governments and communities, as 2020-2024 RPPS should reach a 90-percent goal of sanitation.

Based on data and research, 94% of city communities and 80% of village people already have adequate drinking water conditions. Still, there are 33 million inhabitants who do not have adequate water access. Then there are still communities that lack adequate sanitation facilities, such as 25 million people who still litter in the open at any cost that would have to be a health risk.

The Rp 1.04 trillion will help us reach the 100% water access target, 15% of which will be safe drinking water by 2024, and another 45% will be safe drinking water by 2030. Then, 90% proper sanitation access, at 20% safe in 2024, and 54% safe in 2030.

As a result, the number of people in the world's economic growth is still high, he said. Availability of clean water is closely associated with efforts to protect people from the overwhelming incidents such as the covid-19 pandemic that society is experiencing. Inadequate freshwater requirements would affect sanitation in communities and the environment, causing new disasters

The covid-19 pandemic carried an impact on the clean water sector as a rudimentary development of infrastructure. What is possible is that the revenues from net water management companies have fallen as a result of declining industry and commercial demand and increasing domestic consumption. And so with lower state revenues, it can result in a reduction in providing sanitation services and clean water.

### **2.2. Access to clean water and sanitation solutions**

What governments can do is to plan for the development and restoration of post covid-19 human life sectors, namely acceleration, industrial recovery, tourism and investment, reforms of national health systems, social-protection systems reform, and disaster support reform.

According to the United Nations, controlling health-care systems in an effort to reduce negative impact on people and SDGs is a priority for tackling the problem. The important thing to do is to cooperate with other countries globally in order to provide maximum opportunities to restore people as well as countries by making scientific and scientific decisions so that they can go back to their normal ways and work hard to reach the SDGs.

In order to continue to carry out the mandate of the SDGs, Indonesia can also open up investment to foreign companies. Like when implementing water supply and management in the city of Batam during the transition period, the water concession was handed over to the Batam Entrepreneurs Agency to PT. Moya Indonesia. Nevertheless, the government can still socialize the importance of clean drinking water through the local government.

The problem with access to clean water and sanitation is the allocation of funds that require large amounts of money. And Indonesia needs to increase government revenue. This can be done with partnerships, investments opening, etc. Commitment from the government to give special attention to sanitation and access to clean water is essential to public health.

### **2.3. The effects of quality sanitation on the acquisition of the SDGs**

In order to achieve access to clean water and sanitation, the SDGs will be affected. It seems that the covid-19 pandemic has led governments to spend much of their country's revenue on viral outbreaks, so it could be said that state revenues are declining. This has led to a massive fund of financing, such as opening investments, partnering, seeking financing from the SDGs 'finance centers to increase access to clean water and sanitation budgets.

### 3. Conclusion

So the provision of sanitation services is affecting the continued progress of the SDGs. If sanitation services can be well available, then the SDGs 'achievements will be even better.

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