

# PROGRESS, ACHIEVEMENT AND CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING AND MONITORING SDGs IN INDONESIA

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# OUTLINE

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



1

Introduction on SDGs

2

Indonesia's commitment to implement SDGs

3

Progress and Achievements of Implementing and Monitoring SDGs

4

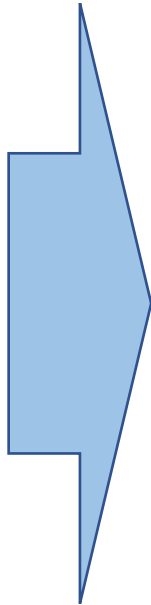
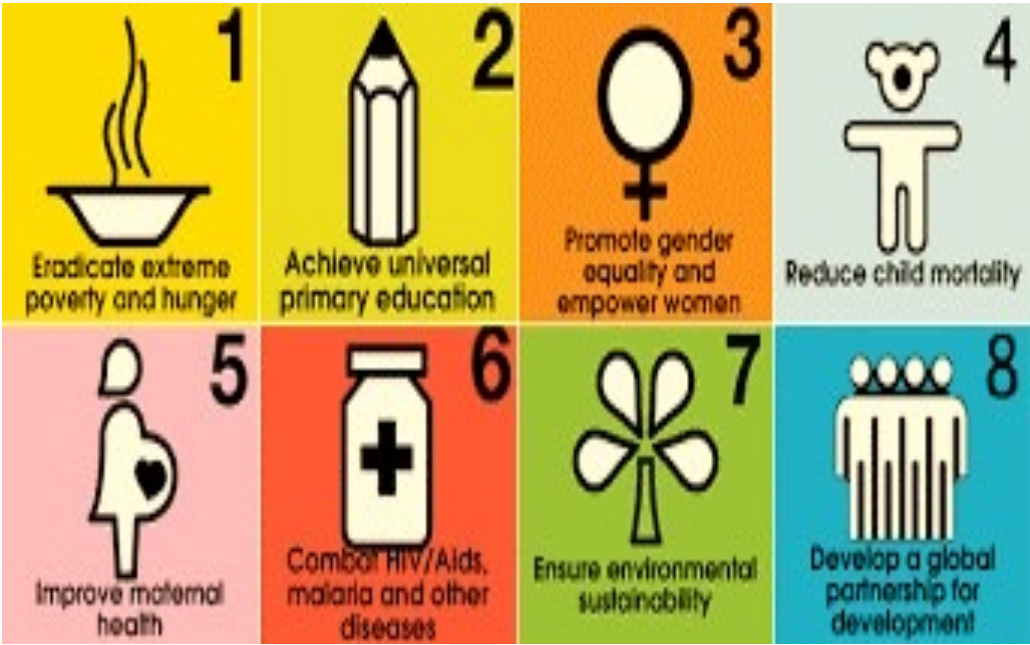
Implication of Covid-19 on SDGs

5

The way forward



# GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA : MDGs TO SDGs

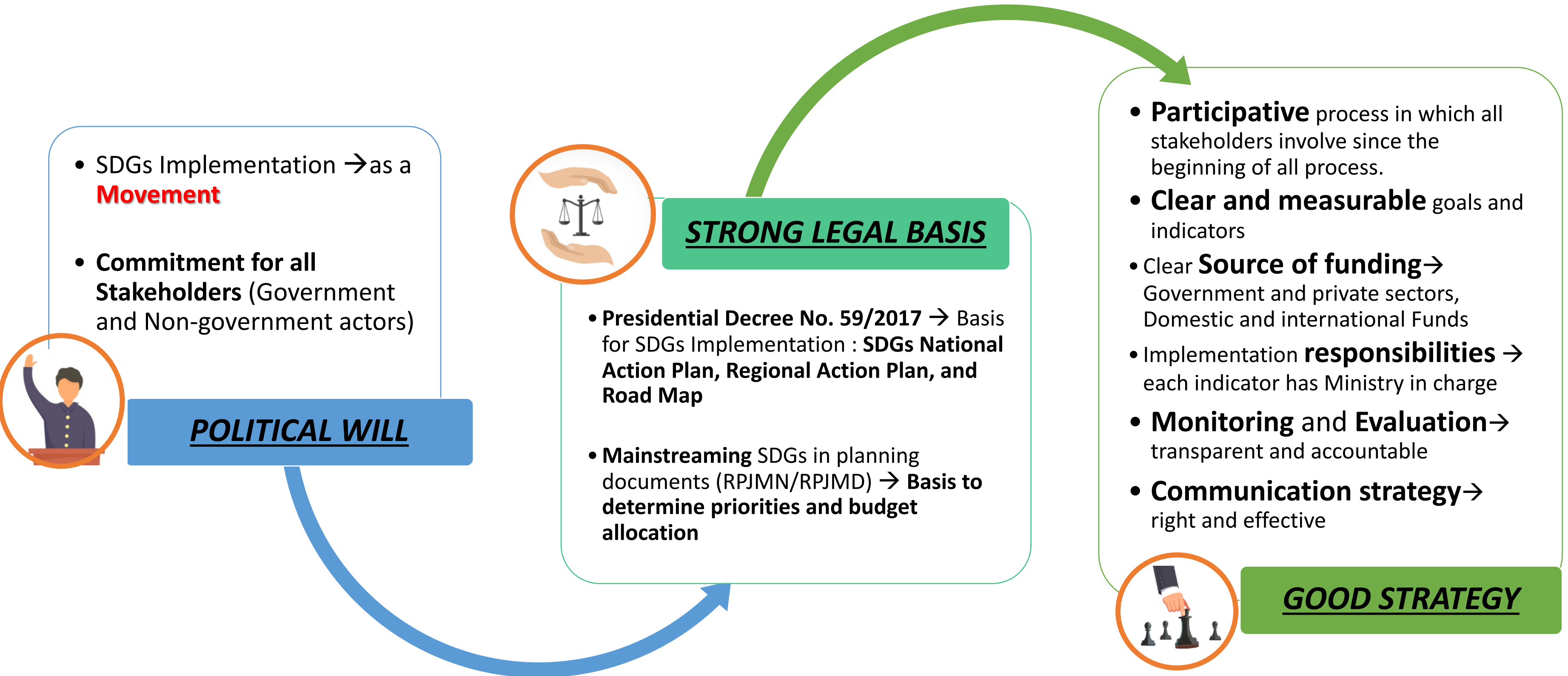


	MDGs (2000-2015)	SDGs (2015-2030)
Goals	8	17
Targets	21	169
Indicators	60	~241
Priority Areas	Human Development	Holistic: Economic, Social, Environment
Scope	Developing Countries	Universal



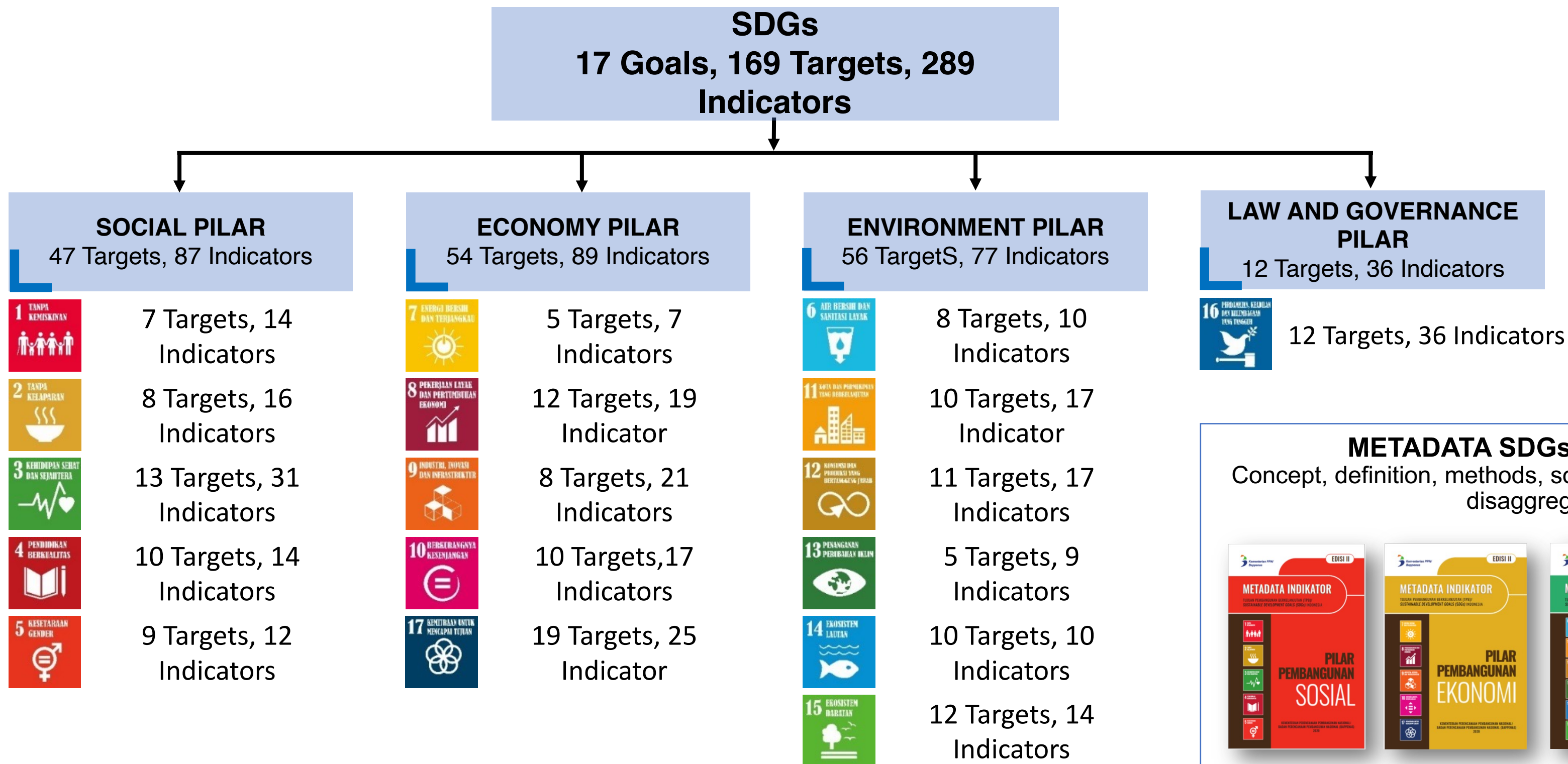


# SDGs IMPLEMENTATIONS: WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?





# SDGs TARGET, INDICATORS, AND METADATA



## METADATA SDGs INDICATORS

Concept, definition, methods, sources, frequency, and data disaggregation



### 3 indicators categories:

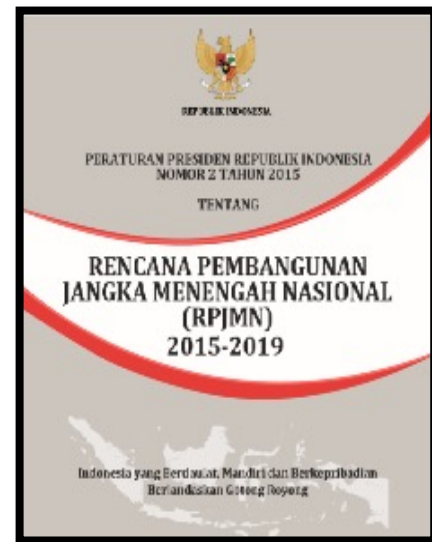
- 1: with (\*) are aligned with global indicators.
- 2: with alphabet (a,b,..) are national Indicators as proxi to global indicators.
- 3: Global Indicators that are not yet defined or developed

1. Coordinate with UN custodian on related indicators
2. Work with Central Bureau of Statistics to improve data quality and availability, including developing SAE methods, optimize Big Data, etc.



# SOME INSTRUMENTS OF SDGs IMPLEMENTATION

1. SDGs National Coordination Team
2. Mainstreaming SDGs into Nasional Mid-term Dev't Planning Agenda



2015-2019

94 SDGs targets were main-streamed

2020-2024

124 SDGs targets were main-streamed

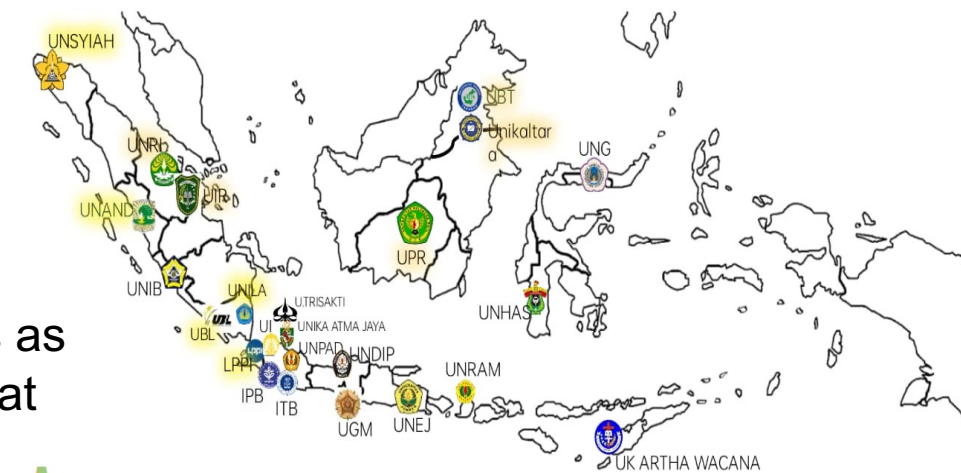


## 3. SDGs Road Map

Projections, strategies, interlinkages and financing

## 4. SDGs Center Network

in 25 universities as SDGs hub at local level



## 5. MONEV AND REPORTS

### Annual Reports



### SDGs Dashboard



## SDGs National Action Plan

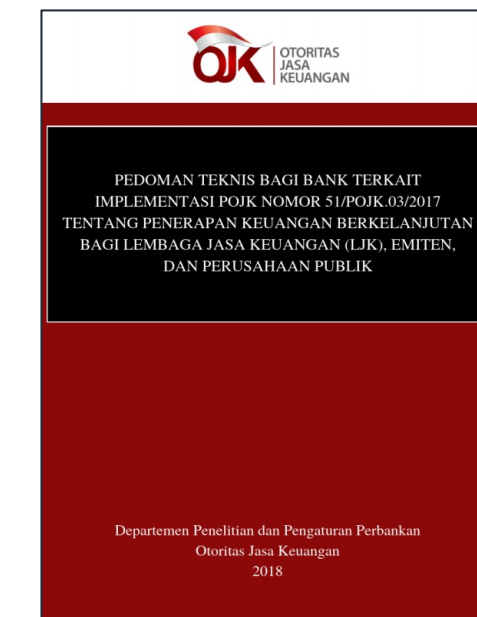


## SDGs Regional Action Plans



## 6. SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Finance Service Authority Regulation No. 51./POJK.03/2017 asked public companies and finance institutions to disclosure any participation on the SDGs implementation.

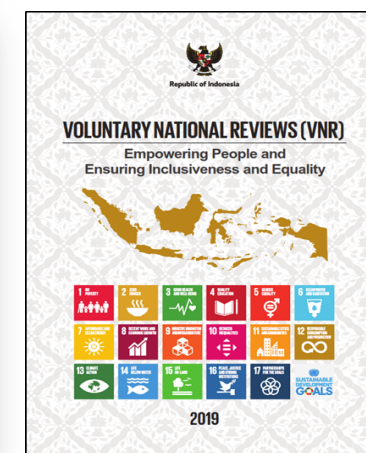


## Voluntary National Review (VNR)

### VNR SDGs 2017



### VNR SDGs 2019



### VNR SDGs 2021



All documents can be downloaded at:  
[sdgs.bappenas.go.id/dokumen](https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/dokumen)



# MULTISTAKEHOLDERS ENGGAGEMENT IN SDGs

## 4 PARTICIPATION PLATFORM OF SDGs IN INDONESIA

### 1. Government & Parliement



- Sets indicators of each Target & Goals
- Sets policies, regulations, alignment program & activities
- Data & Information
- Dissemination
- Communication & Advocacy
- Monev & reporting
- Funding
- Collabs with Parliament, National Auditor Body, Ombudsman

### 2. Philantropy and Business



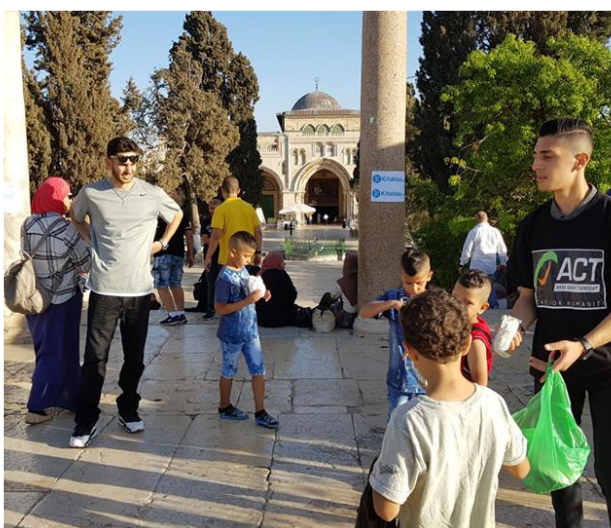
- Advocacy to businesses (Industry and Trade Chambers, IGCN, FBI4SDGs)
- Program Facilitation for businesses
- Capacity Building (ie. GRI standards, Monev)
- Financing collaboration

### 3. Academia and Experts



- Data innovation & capacity building
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- *Policy Research*
- SDGs Centers
- SDGs Academy

### 4. CSO & Media



- Dissemination & Advocacy to communities
- Program Facilitation to communities
- *Implementation Monitoring*

## PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPLES



TRUST



MUTUAL PARTNERSIP



ACTIVE PARTICIPATION



ACCOUNTABLE



MUTUAL BENEFIT



# MAINSTREAMING SDGs INTO MID-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2020-2024



## 3. Economy Resilience for Quality Growth Pertumbuhan Berkualitas



## 2. National Character



## 1. High Quality and Competitive Human Resources



## 4. Regional Development for Equality



## 5. Infrastructure of Economy and Basic Services



## 6. Stability of Politics, Law, Defence, and Security and Public Services Transformation



## 7. Environment and Disaster Resilience



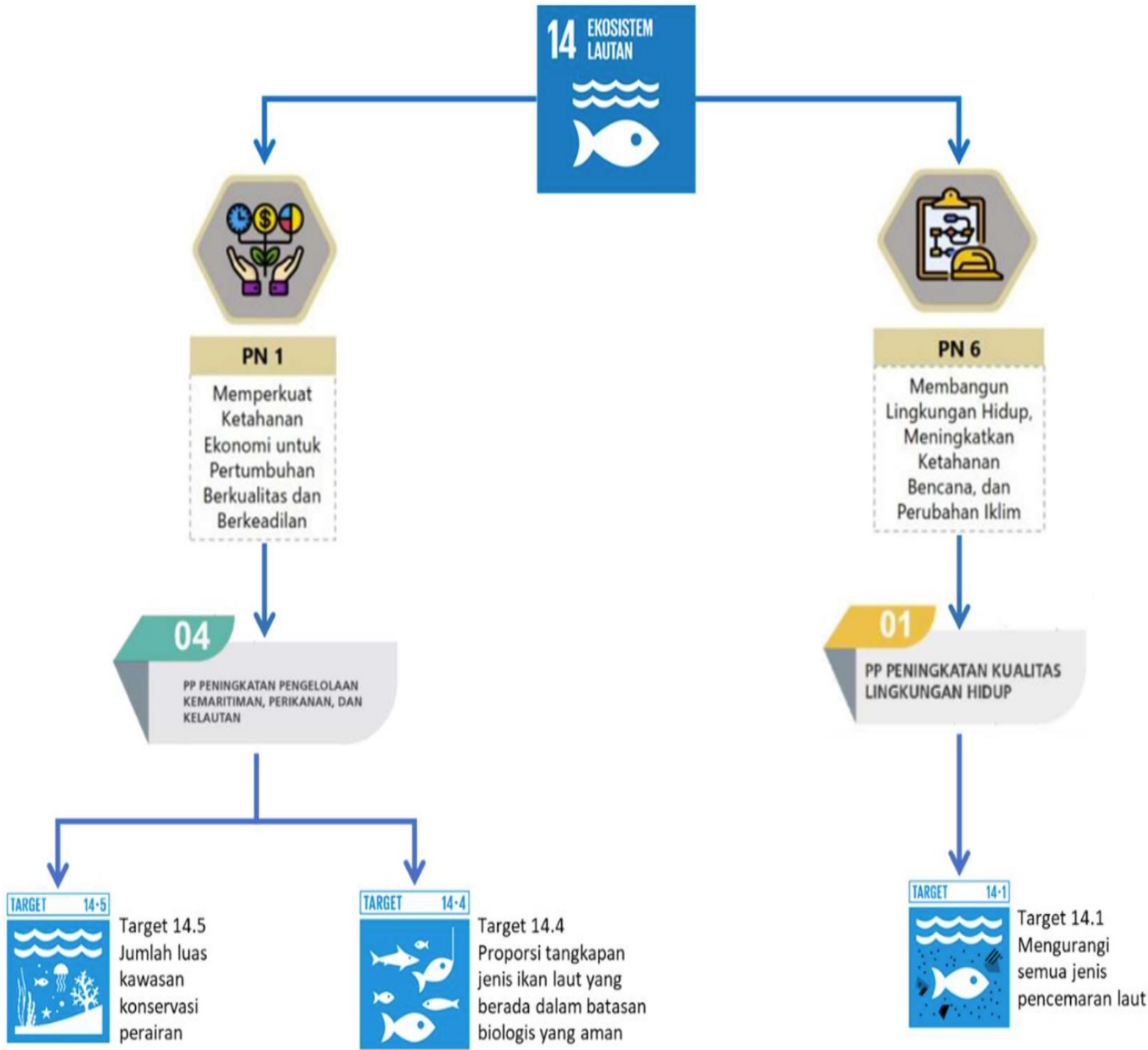


# EXAMPLE OF SDGs ALIGNMENT AND NATIONAL PRIORITY – GOAL 14



Tabel 3.19 Target dan Indikator Sasaran Tujuan 14 Ekosistem Lautan

TUJUAN 14 EKOSISTEM LAUTAN								
Kode Indikator	Nama Indikator	Sumber Data	Satuan	Angka Dasar (Baseline) 2020	Target Pencapaian			
					2021	2022	2023	2024
14.1 Pada tahun 2025, mencegah dan secara signifikan mengurangi semua jenis pencemaran laut, khususnya dari kegiatan berbasis lahan, termasuk sampah laut dan polusi nutrisi.								
14.1.1.(a)	Persentase penurunan sampah yang terbuang ke laut	KKP, LIPI, KLHK, LAPAN, BIG, KLHK	Persen	15,3	30	40	50	60
14.2 Pada tahun 2020, mengelola dan melindungi ekosistem laut dan pesisir secara berkelanjutan untuk menghindari dampak buruk yang signifikan, termasuk dengan memperkuat ketahanannya, dan melakukan restorasi untuk mewujudkan lautan yang sehat dan produktif.								
14.2.1 (a)	Tersedianya kerangka kebijakan, dan instrumen terkait penataan ruang laut nasional (integrasi RTRLN dengan RTRWN)	KKP	Dokumen kebijakan, regulasi, pedoman/ dokumen teknis lainnya pada tingkat nasional	ada	ada	ada	ada	ada
14.2.1.(b)	Terkelolanya 11 Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Negara Republik Indonesia (WPPNRI) secara berkelanjutan	KKP	WPP	11 (2019)	11	11	11	11
14.4 Pada tahun 2020, secara efektif mengatur pemanenan dan menghentikan penangkapan ikan yang berlebihan, penangkapan ikan ilegal dan praktek penangkapan ikan yang merusak, serta melaksanakan rencana pengelolaan berbasis ilmu pengetahuan, untuk memulihkan persediaan ikan secara layak dalam waktu yang paling singkat yang memungkinkan, setidaknya ke tingkat yang dapat memproduksi hasil maksimum yang berkelanjutan sesuai karakteristik biologisnya.								
14.4.1*	Proporsi tangkapan jenis ikan yang berada dalam batasan biologis yang aman (berdasarkan MSY)	KKP	Persen	56,91	< 67	< 72	< 75	≤ 80%
14.5 Pada tahun 2020, melestarikan setidaknya 10 persen dari wilayah pesisir dan laut, konsisten dengan hukum nasional dan internasional dan berdasarkan informasi ilmiah terbaik yang tersedia.								
14.5.1*	Jumlah luas kawasan konservasi perairan laut	KKP	Juta Ha	24,11	24,2 (7,4% total luas perairan Indonesia)	25,1 (7,7% total luas perairan Indonesia)	26 (8,0% total luas perairan Indonesia)	26,9 (8,3% total luas perairan Indonesia)
TUJUAN 14 EKOSISTEM LAUTAN								
Kode Indikator	Nama Indikator	Sumber Data	Satuan	Angka Dasar (Baseline) 2020	Target Pencapaian			
					2021	2022	2023	2024
14.6 Pada tahun 2020, melarang bentuk-bentuk subsidi perikanan tertentu yang berkontribusi terhadap kelebihan kapasitas dan penangkapan ikan berlebihan, menghilangkan subsidi yang berkontribusi terhadap penangkapan ikan ilegal, yang tidak dilaporkan & tidak diatur dan menahan jenis subsidi baru, dengan mengakui bahwa perlakuan khusus dan berbeda yang tepat dan efektif untuk negara berkembang & negara kurang berkembang harus menjadi bagian integral dari negosiasi subsidi perikanan pada the <i>World Trade Organization</i> .								
14.6.1.(a)	Persentase kepatuhan pelaku usaha	KKP	Persen	94,76	95	96	97	98
14.b Menyediakan akses untuk nelayan skala kecil (small-scale artisanal fishers) terhadap sumber daya laut dan pasar.								
14.b.1*	Ketersediaan kerangka hukum/regulasi/kebijakan/ kelembagaan yang mengakui dan melindungi hak akses untuk perikanan skala kecil	KKP	Dokumen kebijakan, regulasi, pedoman/ dokumen teknis lainnya pada tingkat nasional	ada	ada	ada	ada	ada
14.b.1.(a)	Jumlah provinsi dengan peningkatan akses pendanaan usaha nelayan	KKP	Provinsi	34 (2019)	34	34	34	34
14.b.1.(b)	Jumlah nelayan yang terlindungi	KKP	Nelayan	150.000 (2019)	120.000	120.000	120.000	120.000
14.c Meningkatkan pelestarian dan pemanfaatan berkelanjutan lautan dan sumber dayanya dengan menerapkan hukum internasional yang tercermin dalam the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, yang menyediakan kerangka hukum untuk pelestarian dan pemanfaatan berkelanjutan lautan dan sumber dayanya, seperti yang tercantum dalam ayat 158 dari “The future we want”.								
14.c.1*	Tersedianya kerangka kebijakan dan instrumen terkait pelaksanaan UNCLOS (the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea).	KKP	Dokumen kebijakan, regulasi, pedoman/ dokumen teknis lainnya pada tingkat nasional	ada	ada	ada	ada	ada

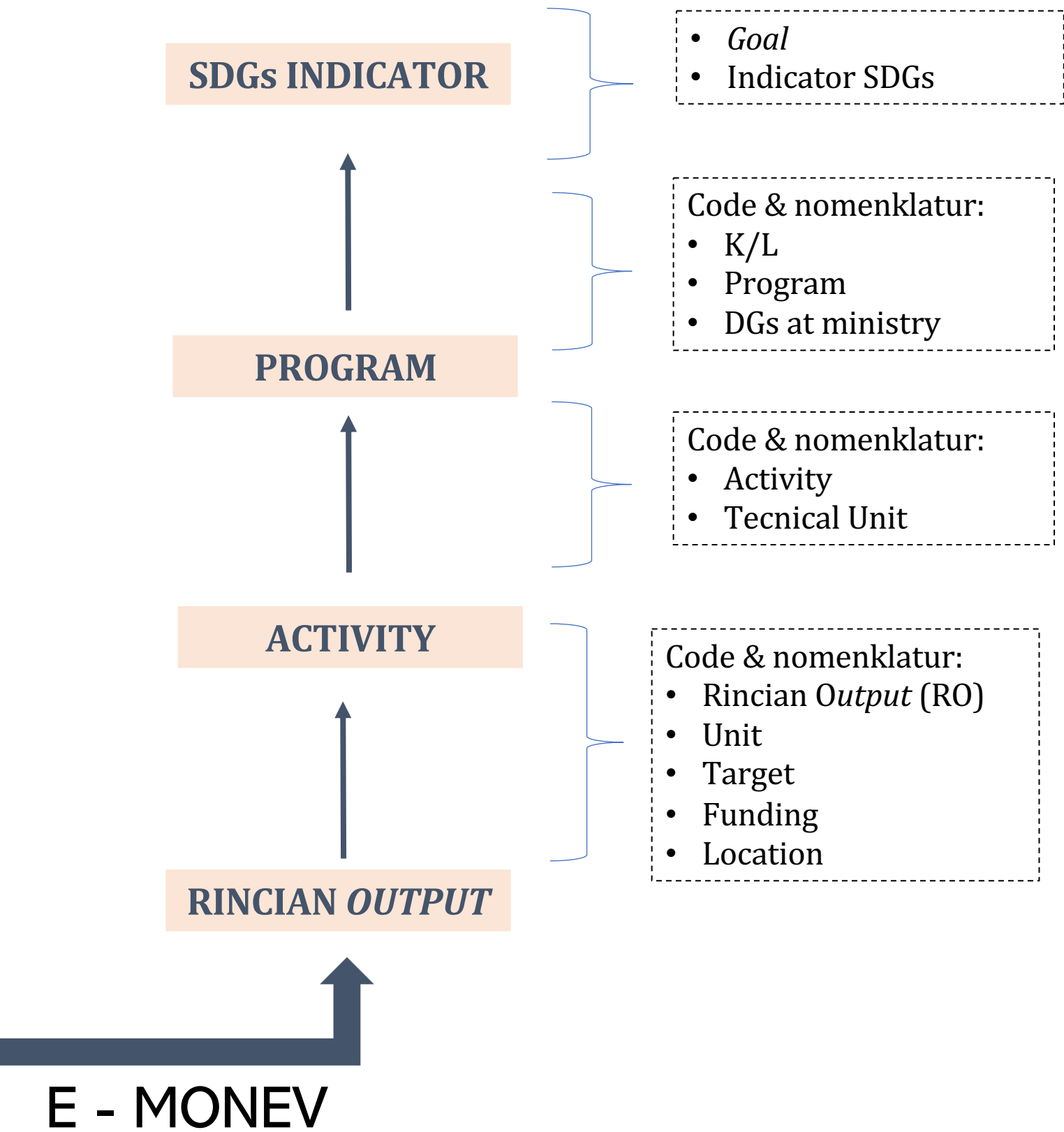
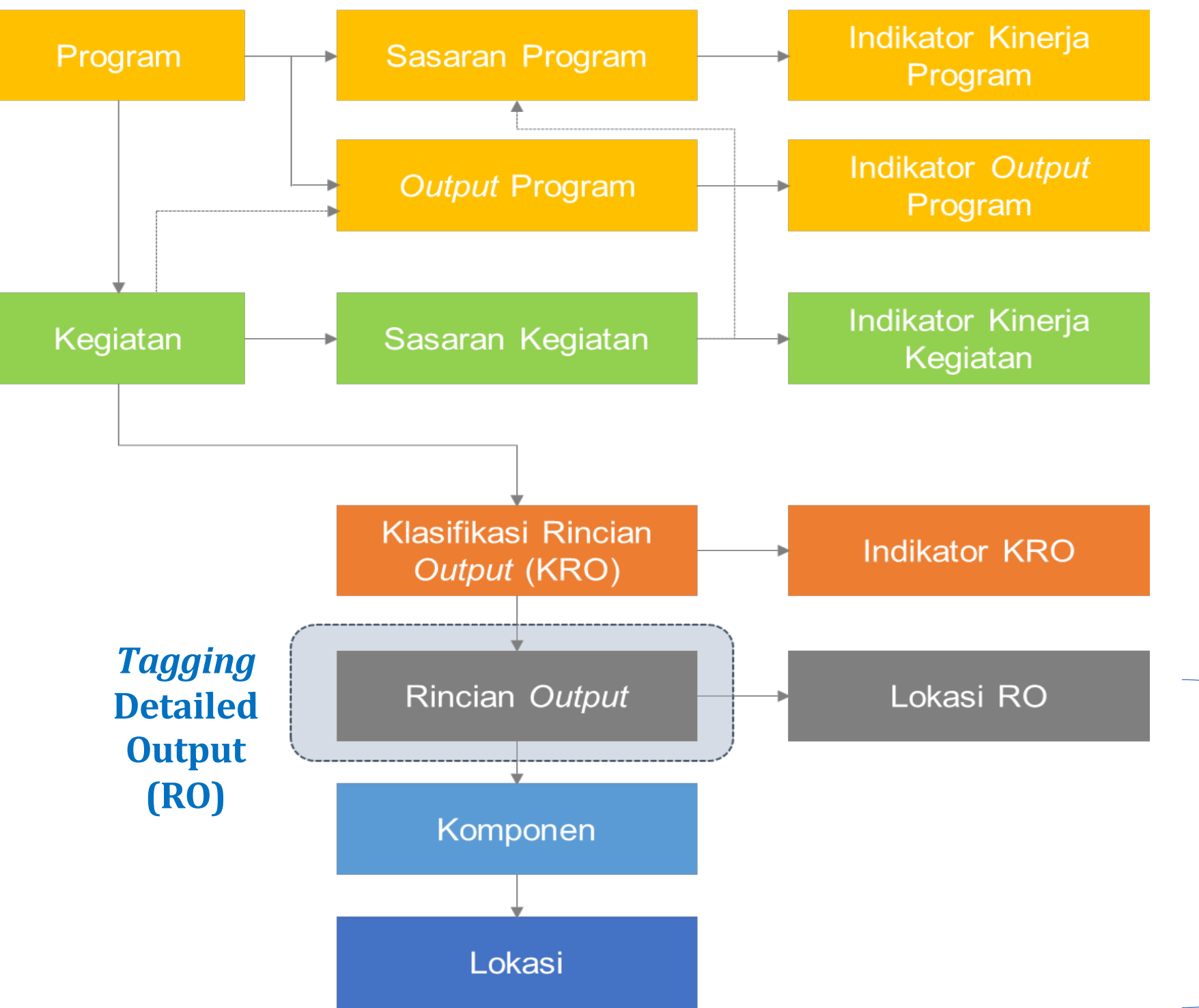




# E-PLANNING, SDGs TAGGING, E-MONEY

Within E-PLANNING SISTEM, there are some tagging options to be inline with national priorities and president's promises, which include SDGs.

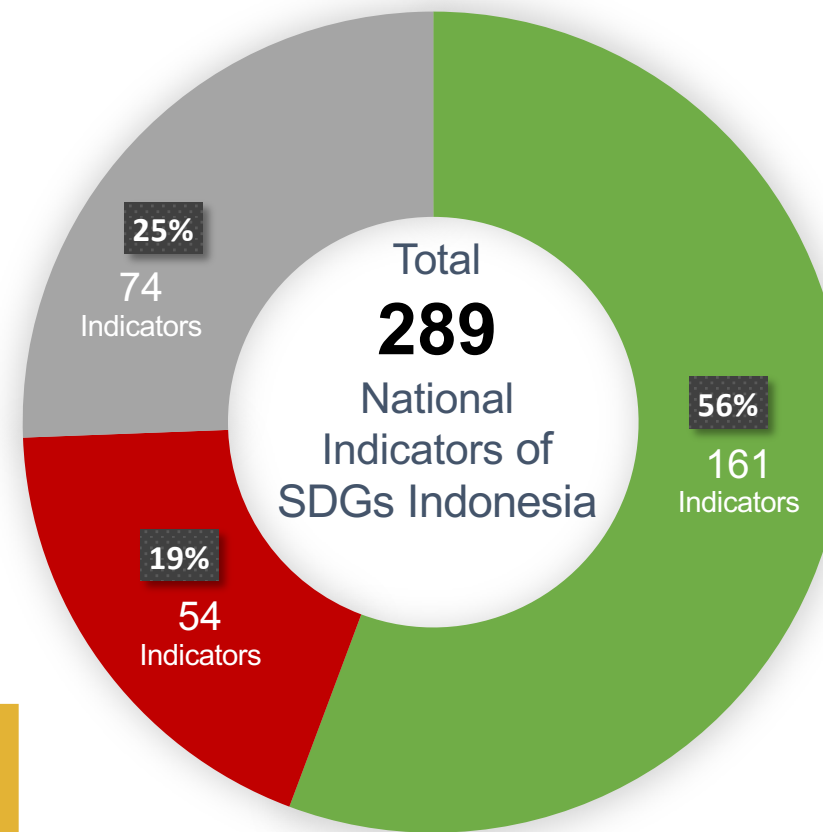
Tagging is taken by every ministry through the system at the output level, which has more detail information of the project.





# SDGS INDONESIA ACHIEVEMENT PROGRESS 2020

- More than half of the total 289 Indonesia's SDGs Indicator have shown improvement from 2019 to 2020.
- There are still 19% indicators which need special attention since their achievements in 2020 tend to worsen compared to 2019.



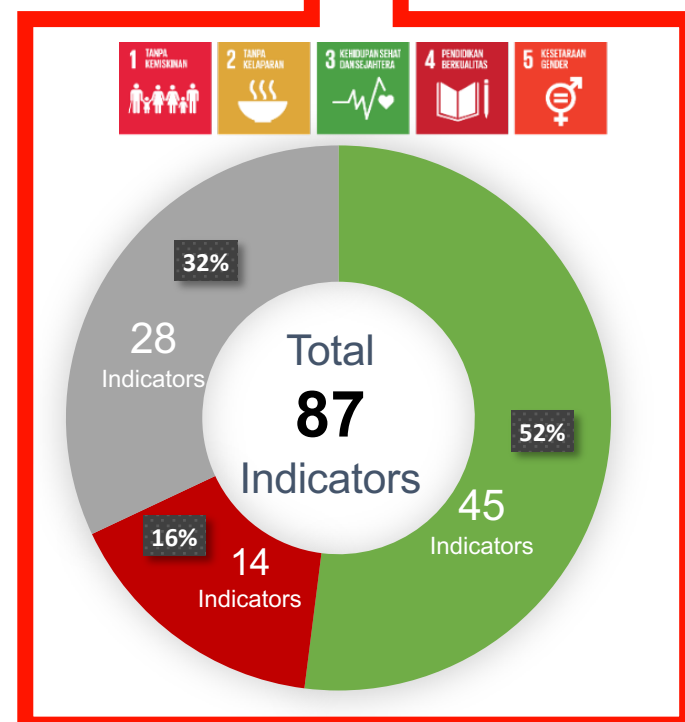
Legend:

- Indicators are **improving** (from 2019 achievement)
- Indicators **need special attention**
- **Data** for Indicators are **not available** in 2020

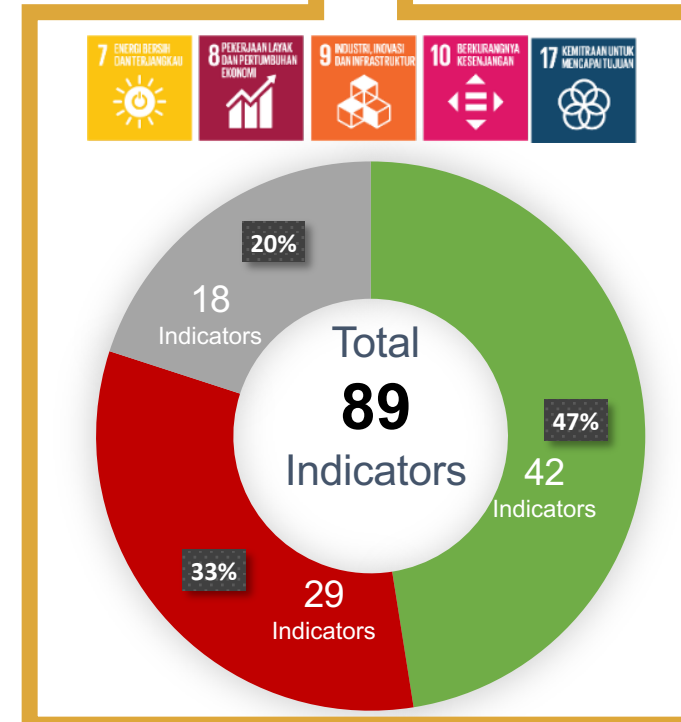
Notes:

1. The achievement status is rated by observing progress achievement of each indicator from 2019 to 2020.
2. Some national surveys for SDGs indicators are delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and some other surveys are conducted in every 3 – 5 years (not in 2020).

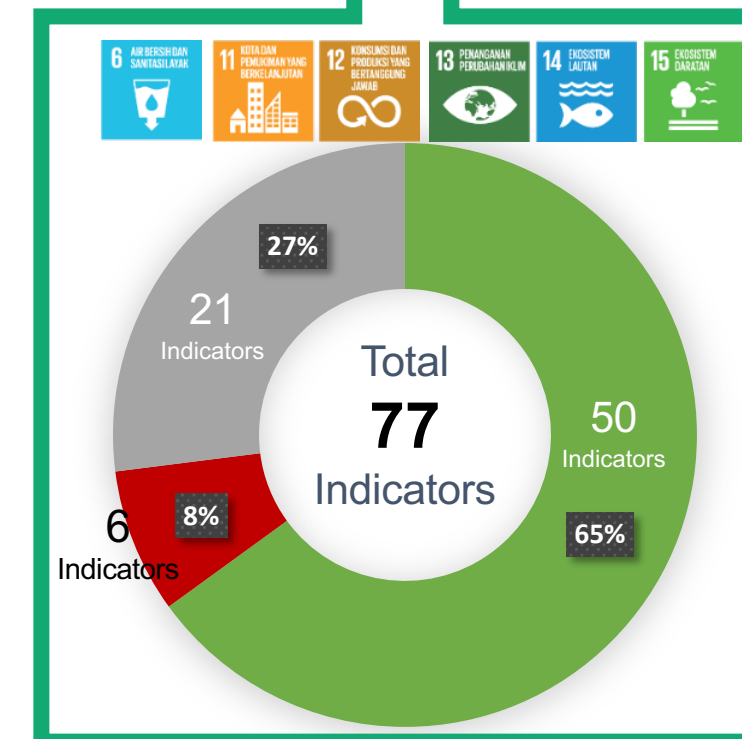
## SOCIAL PILLAR



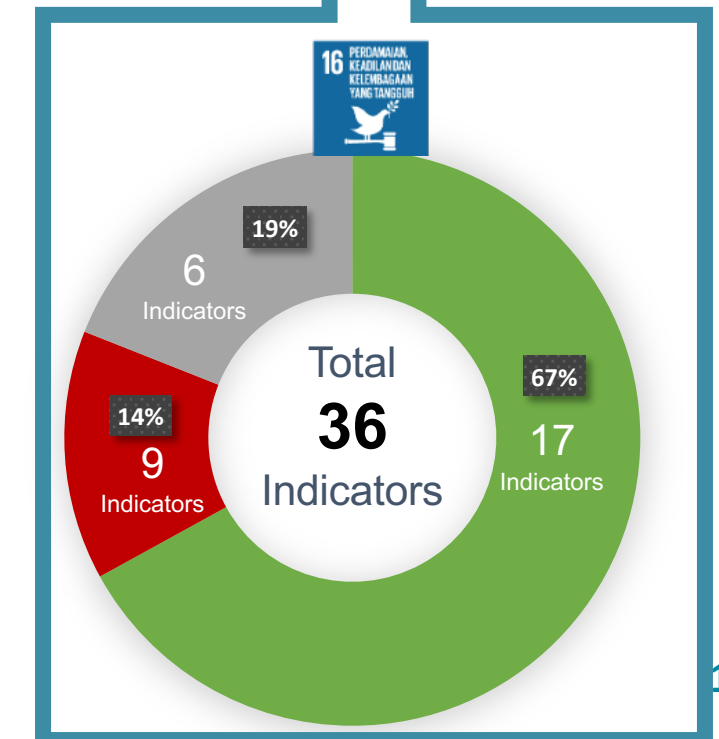
## ECONOMY PILLAR



## ENVIRONMENT PILLAR



## JUSTICE AND GOVERNANCE PILLAR



  
Report on the  
Implementation of  
SDGs Indonesia in  
2020



# CHALLENGES DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19



## Work and School from Home

- Increase of internet traffic by 20% (APJII, 2020)
- Increase in household electricity consumption by 10,5% (PLN, 2020)
- Decrease in electricity consumption of industries and businesses by - 7,8% (PLN, 2020)



## Health

- Increase needs of clean water in houses due to work, school and religious activities at home.
- Needs of sanitation and hygiene practices to reduce virus transmission and other communicable diseases.



## Less Job Opportunities

- Increase in unemployment rates to 3,7 million people.
- Decreased income experienced by 82% workers.
- Workforce shifting to agriculture and informal sector (BPS, 2020)



## Food Security

- Food disruption in country and global food chain (FAO, 2020)
- Irrigation area with reservoir still low (12,5%)



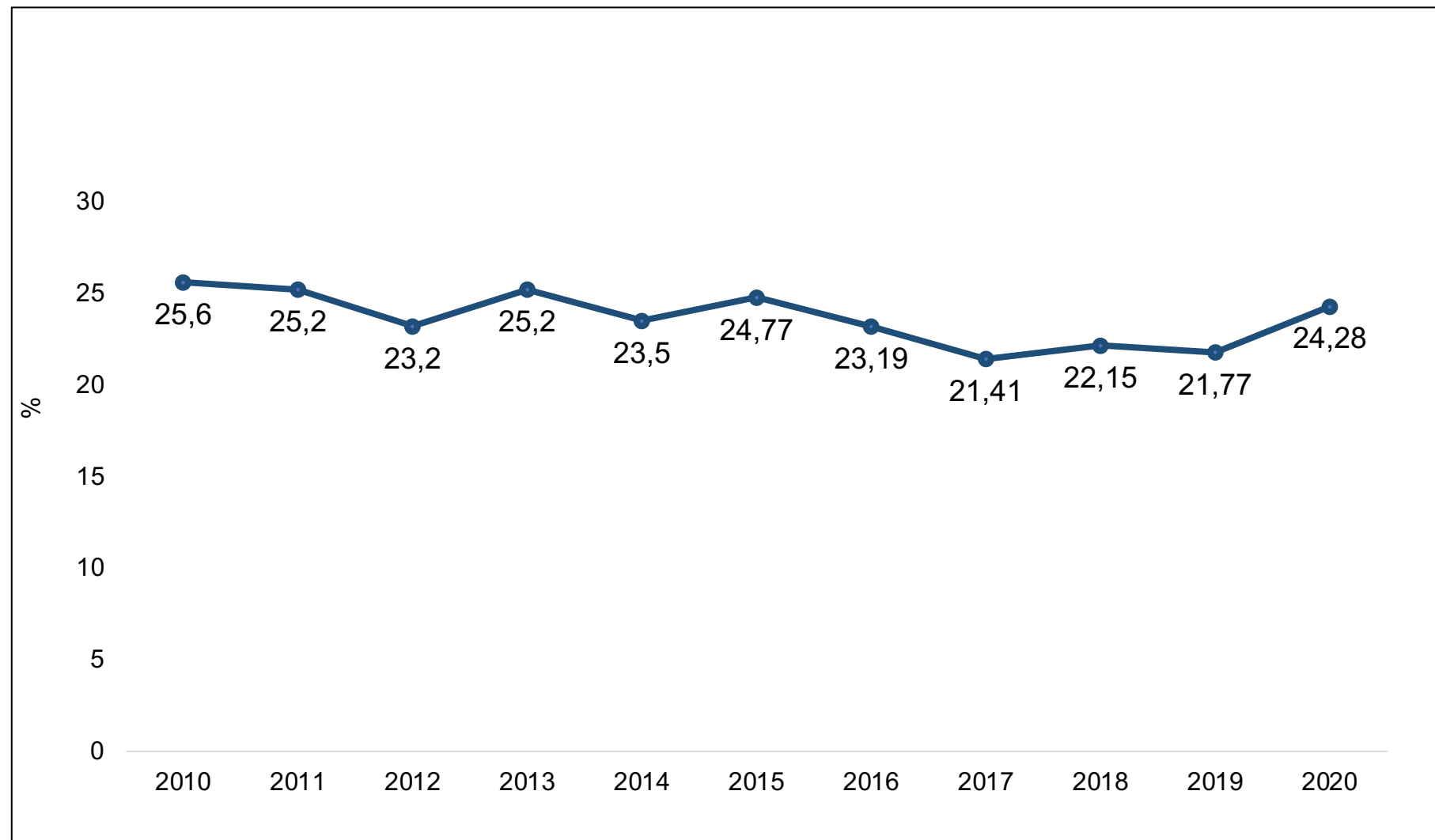
## Economy

- Decline in tourism → strengthened physical and virtual connectivity
- Trade and MSMEs → reduction of logistic costs and ICT and digital transformation



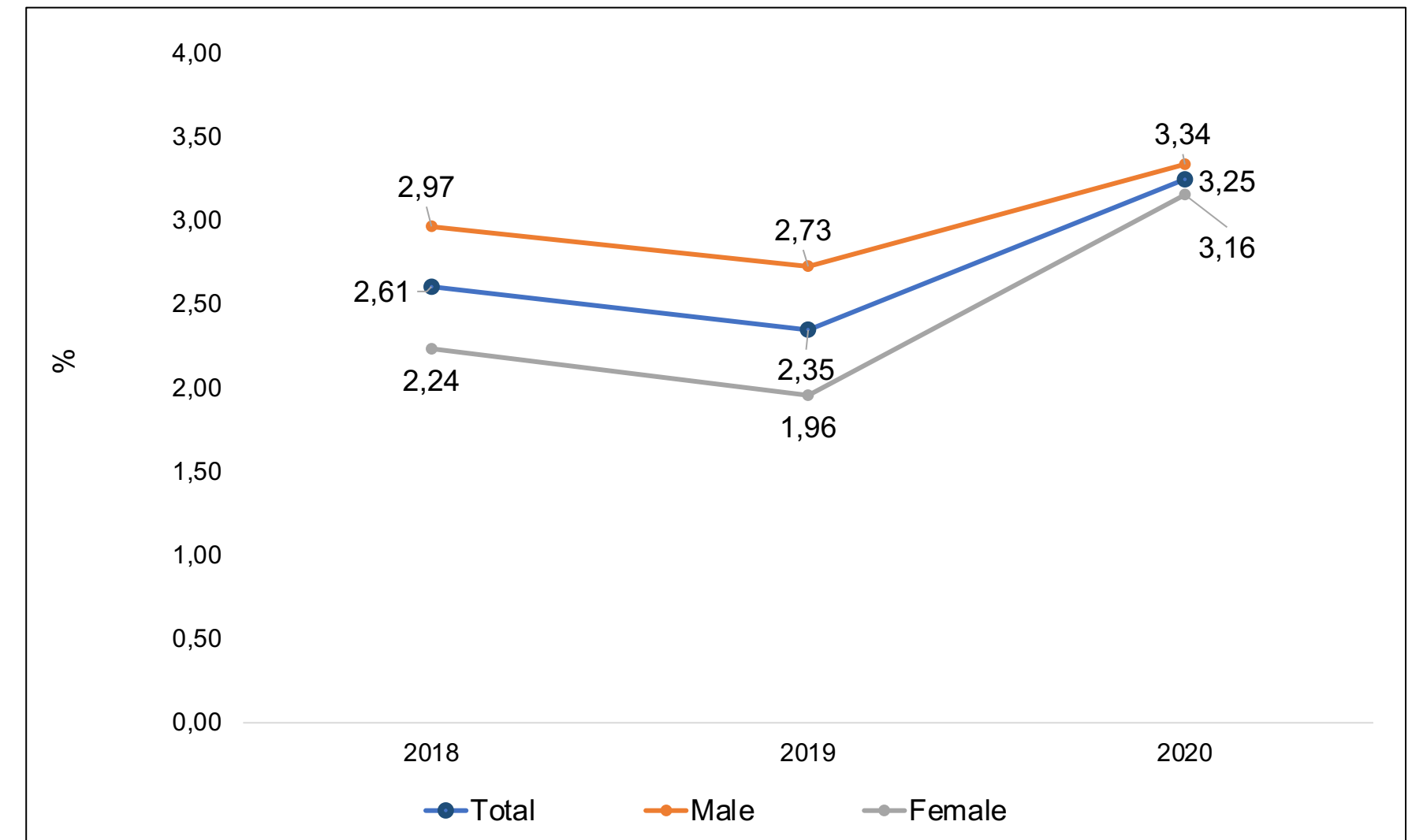
# FURTHER IMPACTS OF PANDEMIC COVID-19

## PERCENTAGE OF NEET



- Percentage young age (15-24 year old) *Not in Employment, Education and Training* (NEETs) has decreased to 21,77% in 2019. However, due to Covid-19, it has increased to 24,28% in 2020.
- NEET value higher twice than unemployment rate indicates that youth participation in economy is not optimal.

## PERCENTAGE OF CHILD LABOR

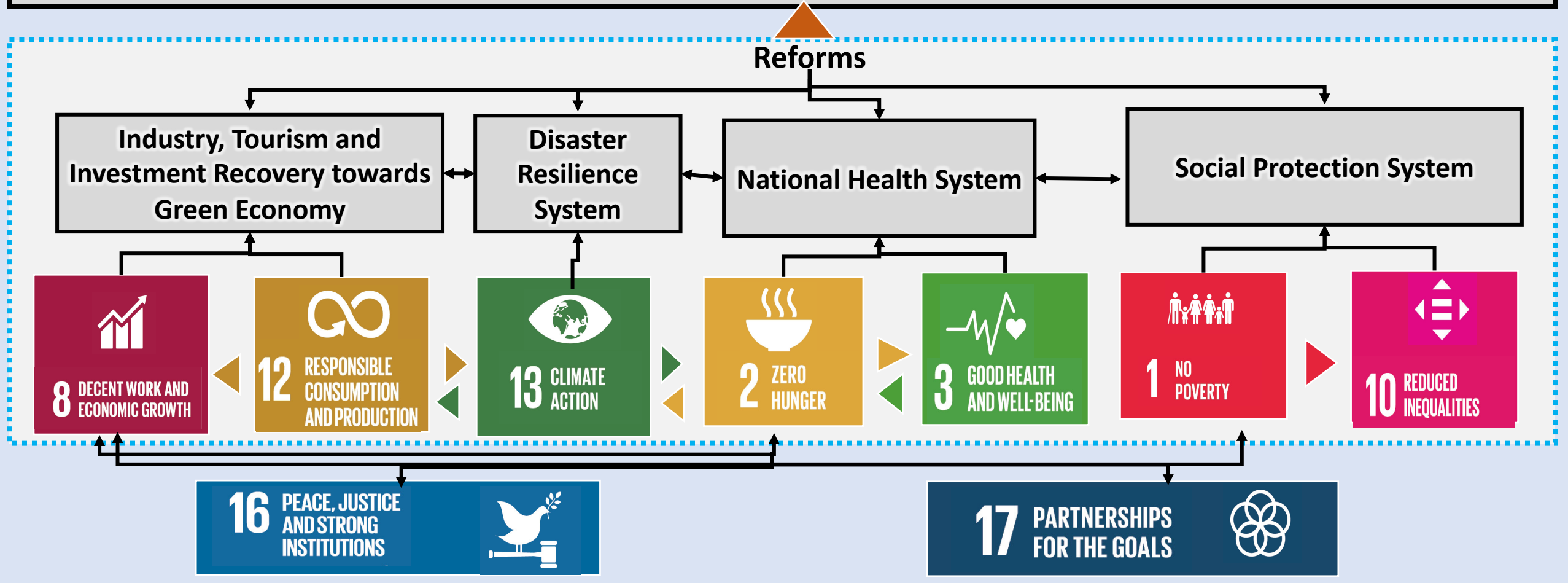


- Number of child labor age 10-17 year old has decreased in 2019, ya it increased to 3,25% (2020). There is an increased women child labor.
- The increased tren of child labor indicates there was a dropped out of school.

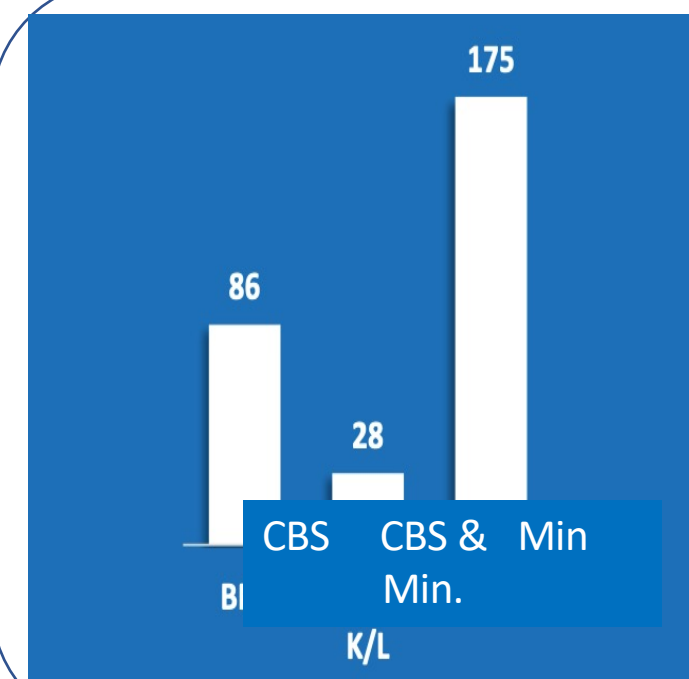


# MORE DATA UPDATES IN INDONESIA'S VNR

## SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT RECOVERY FROM THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 2030 AGENDA



**Participation of 4 platforms in the preparation stage: government, CSOs, philanthropy and business, academics and universities.**



Data taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Ministries, and others.

A series of meetings to consolidate the preparation of VNR reports through FGDs for each Goal and plenary

**KONSULTASI PUBLIK**  
Rancangan Awal Laporan VNR 2021 Indonesia

**TEMA HLPF 2021**  
"Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda".

Dalam rangka menjaga proses yang inklusif dan memastikan no one left behind pada analisis Rancangan awal Laporan VNR 2021 Indonesia, dibuka kesempatan kepada publik untuk memberikan masukan guna penyempurnaan laporan. Rancangan awal Laporan VNR 2021 Indonesia difokuskan pada bagian pembahasan analisis capaian setiap Tujuan.

Mekanisme pemberian masukan secara daring (online) dapat dilakukan sebagai berikut:

Mengunduh (download) dokumen Rancangan Laporan VNR 2021 Indonesia pada tautan: <http://bit.ly/rancanganvnr2021>

Setelah mempelajari Rancangan Laporan VNR 2021 maka dapat menyampaikan komentar, masukan, koreksi, dan referensi (bila ada) dengan mengisi formulir secara online pada tautan: <http://bit.ly/formulasukanvnr2021>

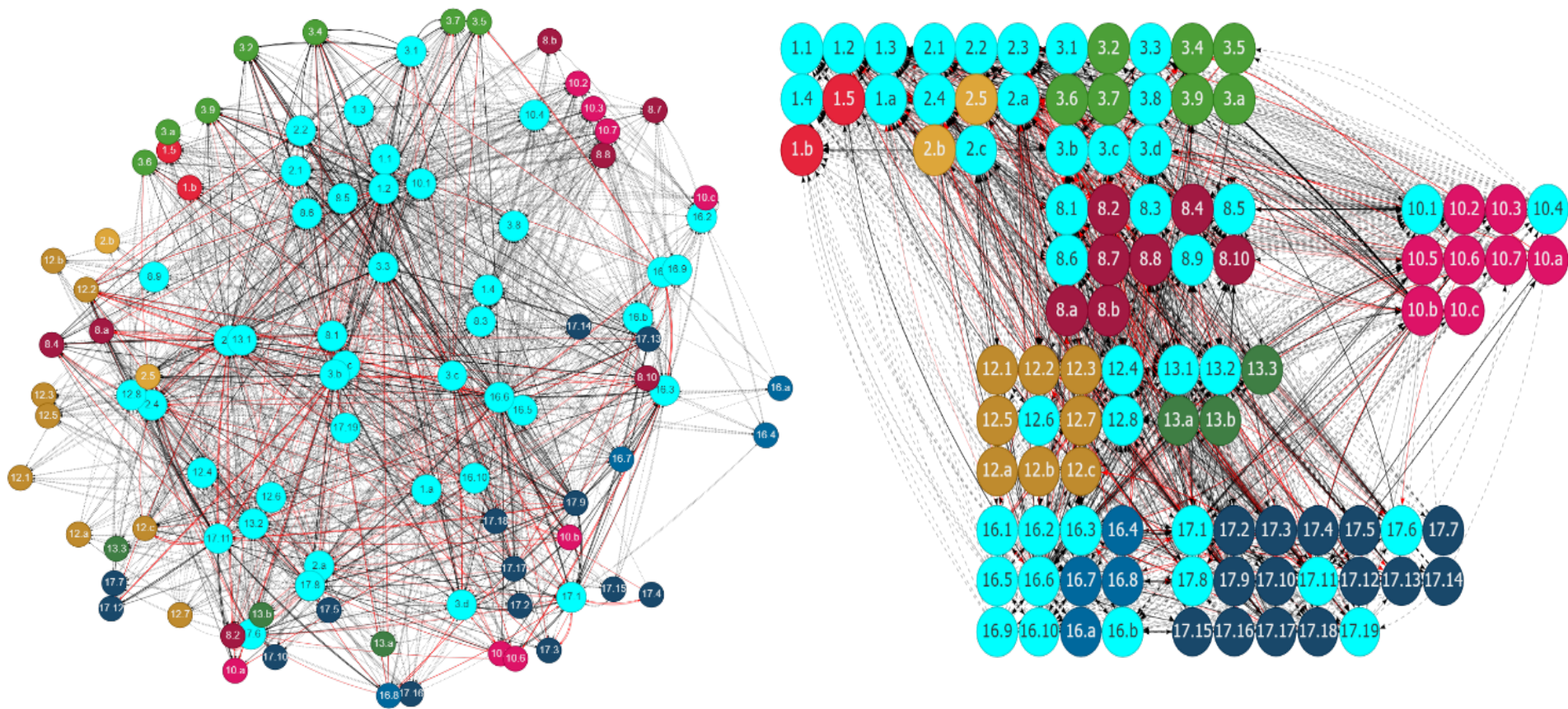
Batas akhir masukan: 23 April 2021

The VNR draft is consulted to the public and the VNR results are published and accessed through the **online media platforms**



# INTERLINKAGES BETWEEN TARGETS IN 9 GOALS OF VNR 2021

Based on *the framework* VNR 2021, there are 42 interlinkages that are synergized and *trade-off*.

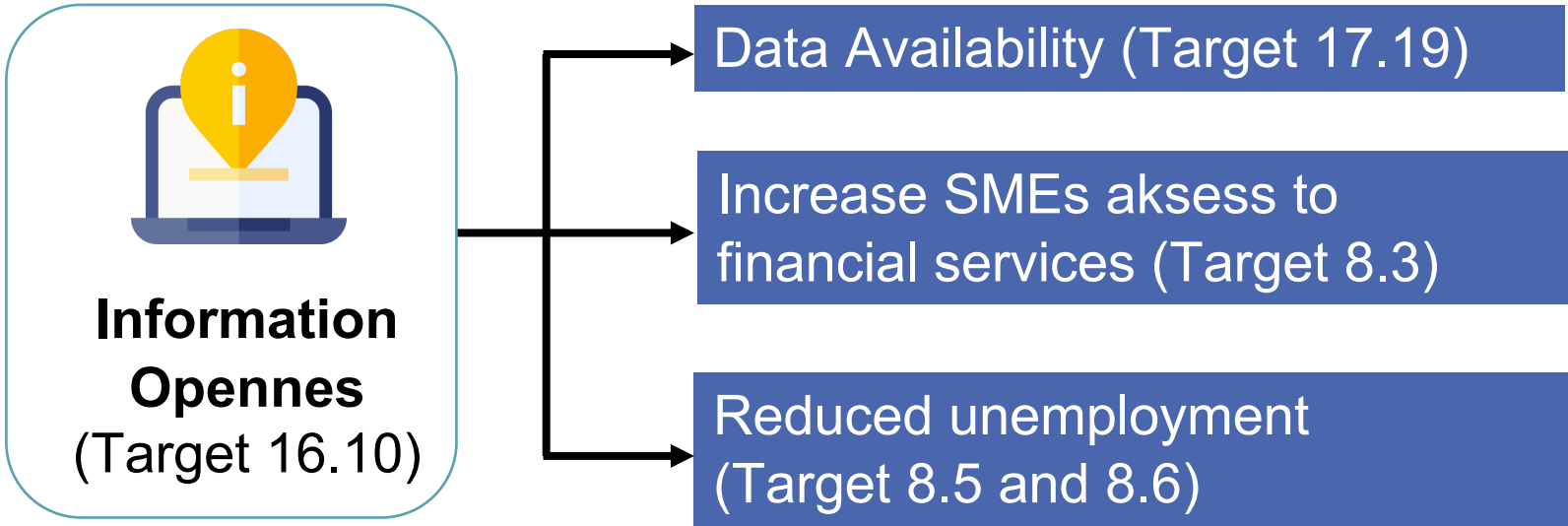


**Note:**

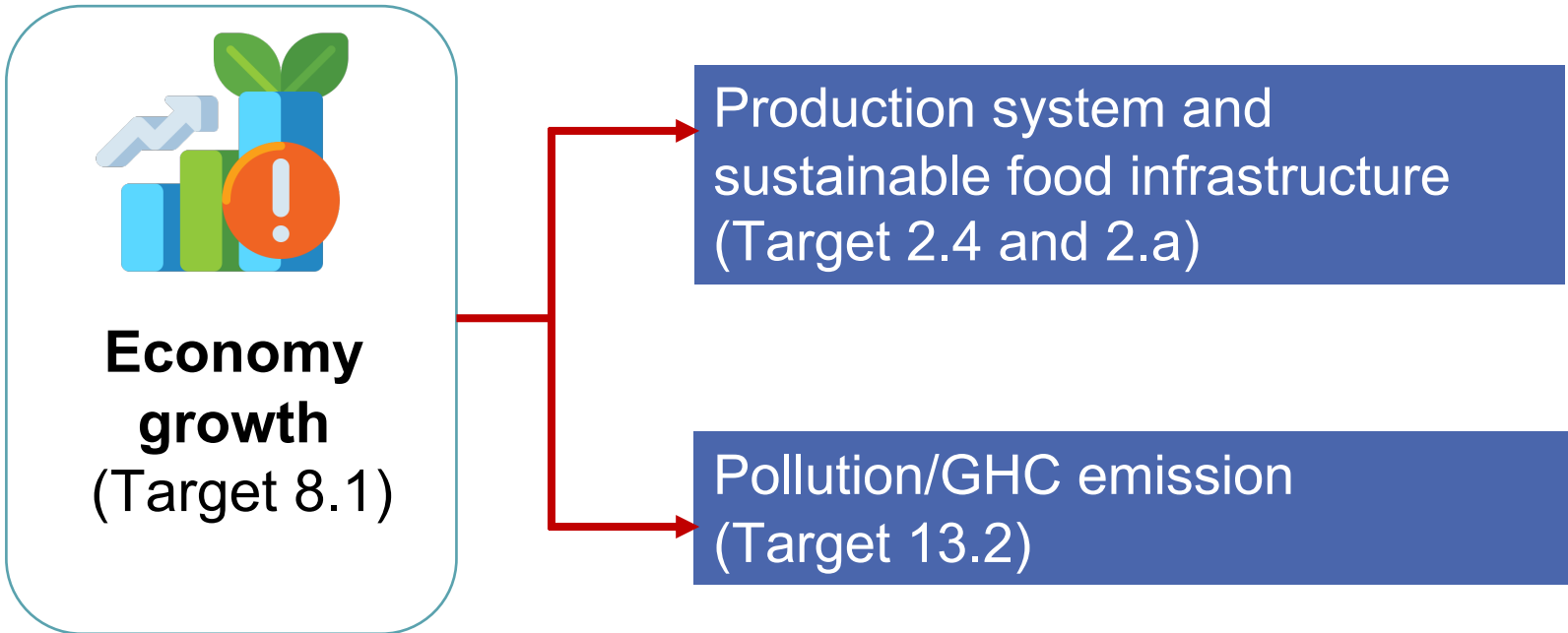
- Black line (sinergy)
- Red line (trade-off)

42 chosen targets in VNR 2021

## Example of Sinergy linkages



## Example of Trade-off linkages





# NEW AND EMERGENCE CHALLENGES - REDESIGN INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

## 6 Game Changers to Build Forward Better



### Strategy #1

#### Competitive Human Capital:

- Health System
- Education and Character Building
- Research and Innovation



### Strategy #3

#### Green Economy:

- Low Carbon Economy
- Circular Economy
- Blue Economy
- Energy Transition



### Strategy #5

#### Domestic Integration:

- Connectivity – Air and Maritime Superhub
- *Domestic Value Chain*



### Strategy #2

#### Productivity Economic Sector:

- Industrialisation
- MSME Productivity
- Farming Modernization



### Strategy #4

#### Digital Transformation:

- Digital Infrastructure
- Usage optimization
- Enabler



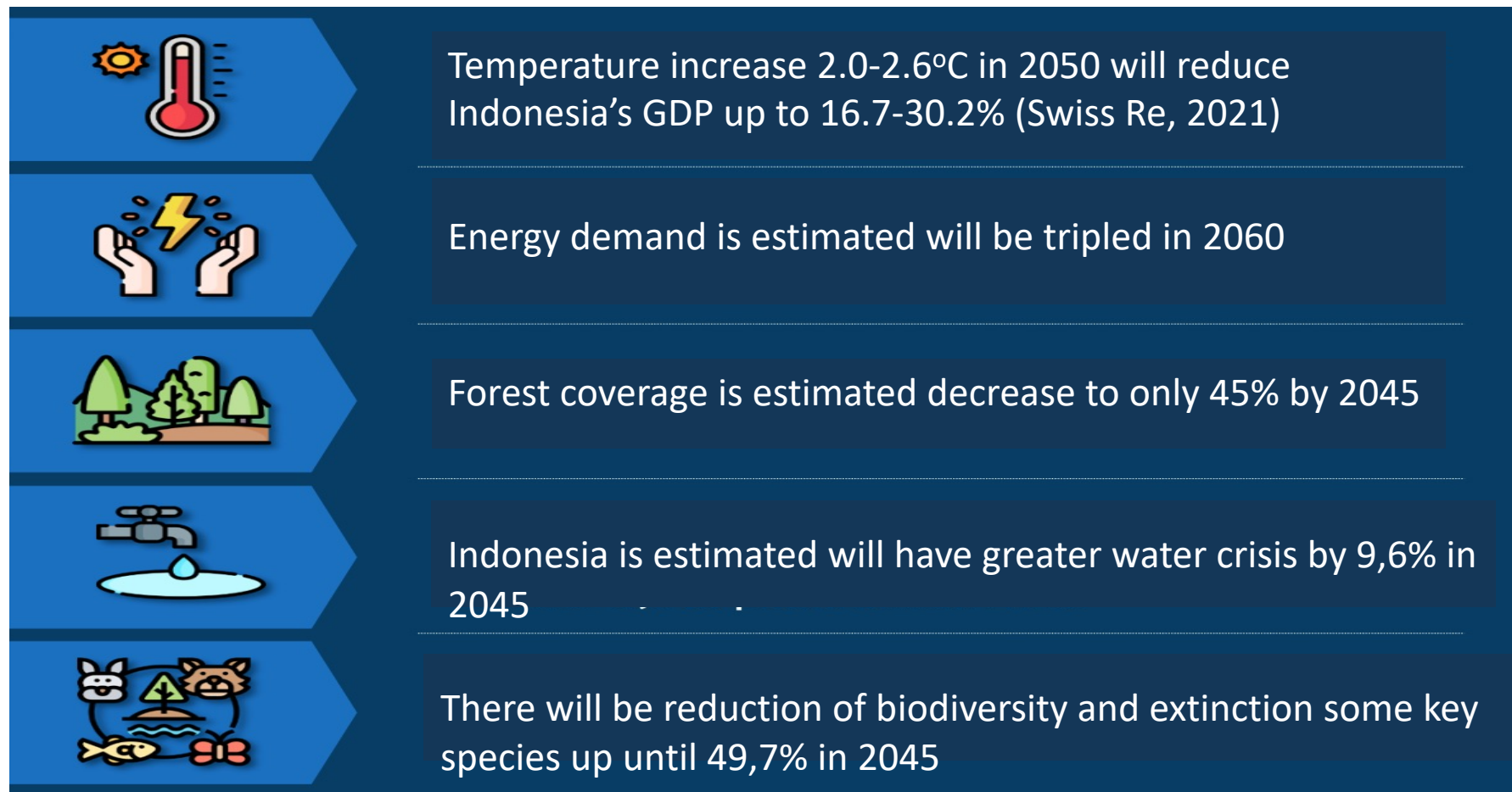
### Strategy #6

#### New Capital:

- New source of growth
- Balancing regional economy



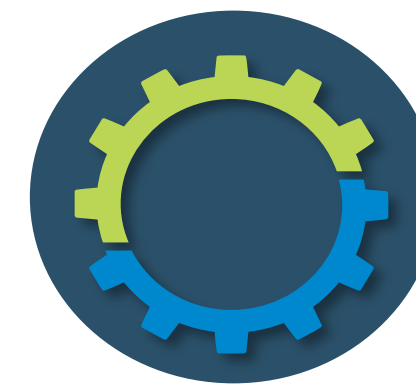
# BUILD BACK BETTER IS THE BEGINNING OF GREEN ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION



SDGs provides basis of green recovery → minimize the impact risk from climate change and accelerate SDGs Achievement after Pandemic



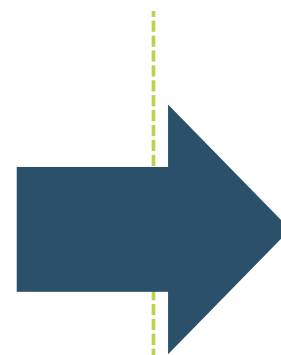
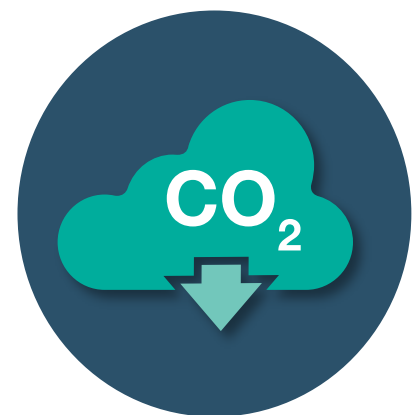
SDGs



RPJMN 2020-24



- Low Carbon Development as one of National Priorities
- Circular economy as tool box → Bappenas & UNDP study showed if focus in 5 sectors (foods, textile, retail, electronics, construction),
- It will increase GDP, employment opportunity, solid waste and CO2e emission.
- Open further benefit in balancing economy, social, and environment



**National Determined Contribution (NDC)-2015**

Emission reduction in 2030: 29% (unconditional) and 41% (conditional)

**Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) - 2019**



# COVID-19 RECOVERY: PROMOTE LOW CARBON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Encourage prioritization and budget allocation during the recovery period and promotion of technological innovations utilization to:



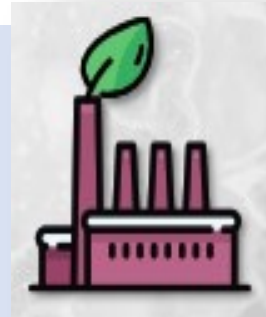
Accelerate the transition to an inclusive, just, resilient, low-carbon economy



Stimulate transformation of infrastructure and low-carbon buildings



Increase clean energy mix usage



Support industry to transition to low carbon-emissions.

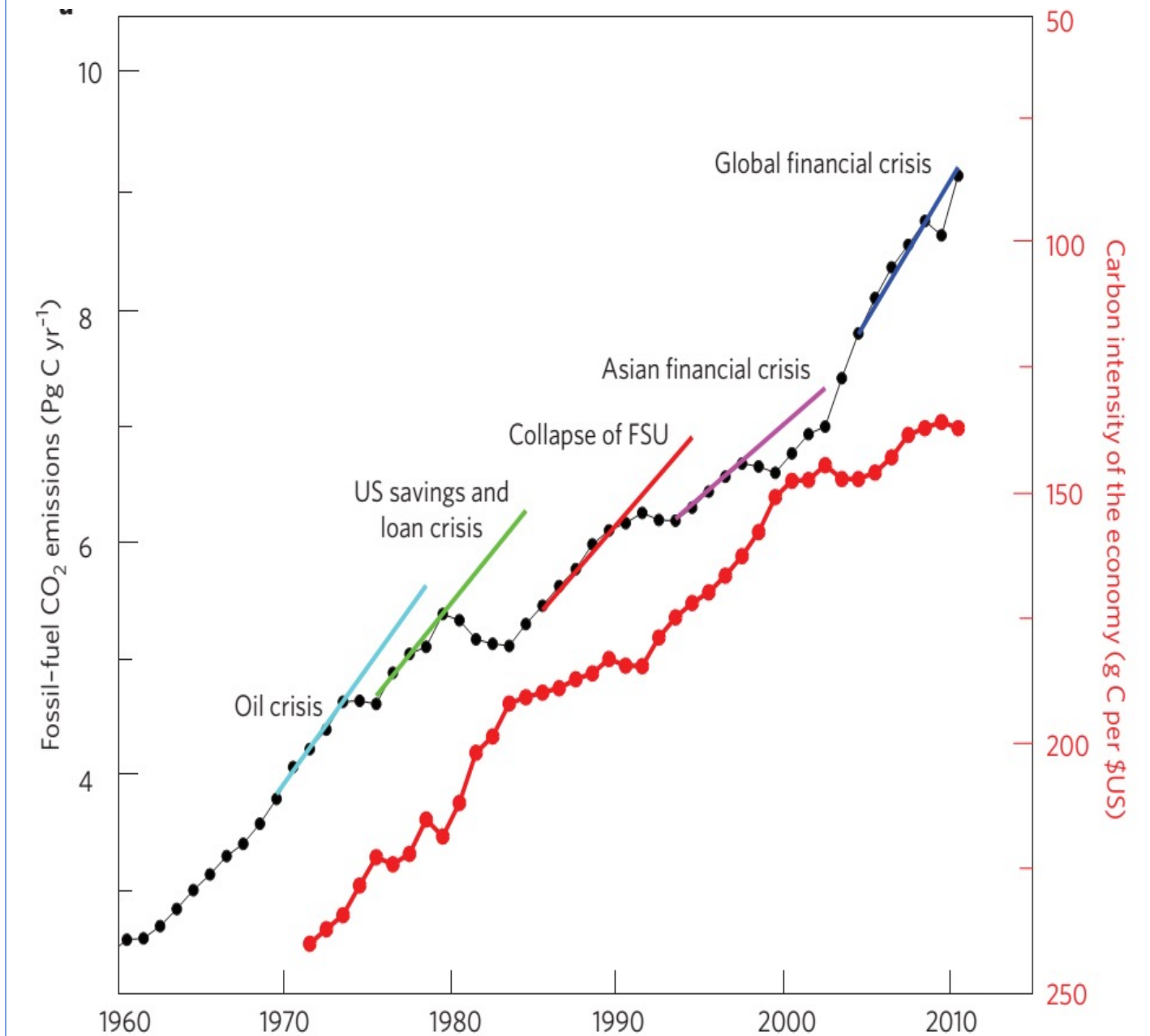


Enable clean mobility



Invest in nature-based climate solutions.

Trend of Global CO<sub>2</sub> emission due to continuous increased of fossil fuel CO<sub>2</sub>

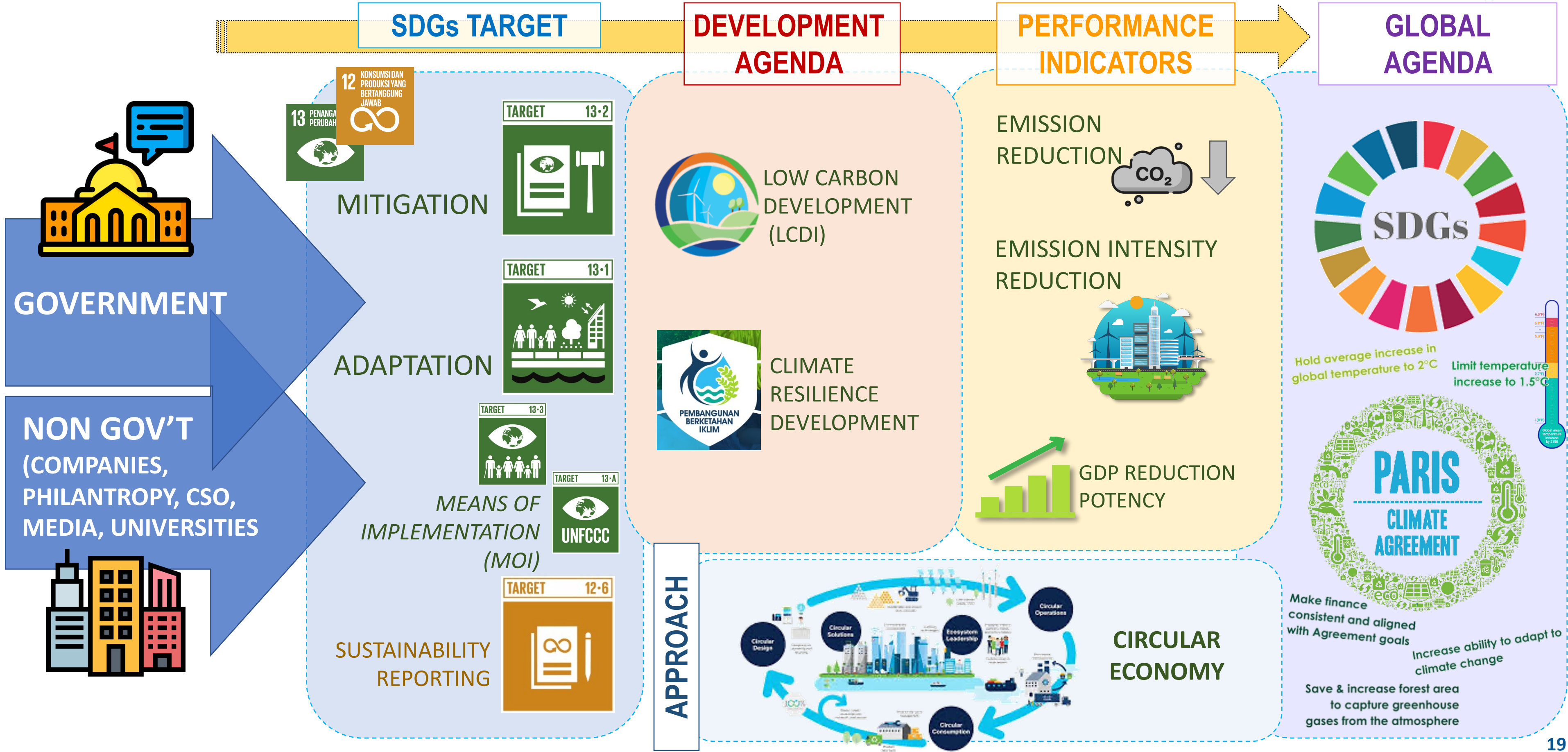


In 2010, its rebound about 5,9%, from economi crisis 2008/09 due to all economic stimulus and investment went to high carbon industries

[https://www.globalcarbonproject.org/global/pdf/pep/Peters\\_2011\\_Budget2010.pdf](https://www.globalcarbonproject.org/global/pdf/pep/Peters_2011_Budget2010.pdf)



# DECADE OF ACTION – DECADE OF COLLABORATION





# GOOD EXAMPLE OF MULTISTAKEHOLDER COOPERATION FOR SUMBA ICONIC ISLAND



Cooperation between the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Provincial Government of NTT and the Regional Government of Sumba, PLN, NGOs Sumba, Hivos and international donors (ADB and the Norwegian Embassy)

 4.158

households with  
electricity access

striki

 14.868

units of solar power  
plants

 100

units of wind power  
plants

 1.173

biogas installed in  
households

 12

units of micro hydro  
power plants

 131 M

131 M IDR total of  
renewable energy  
investments

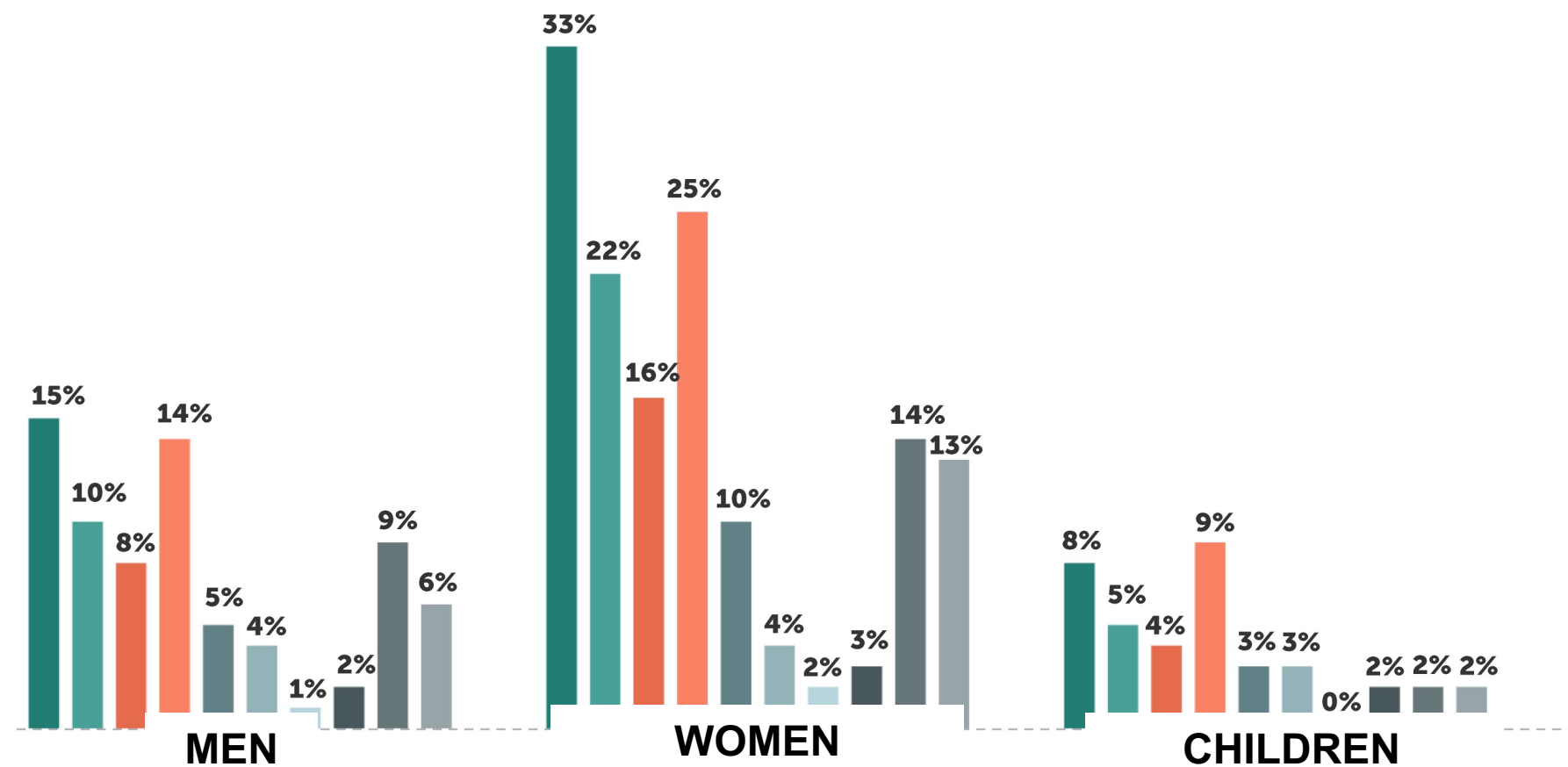
 16 & 27

16 trainings and 27 R&D  
for renewable energy



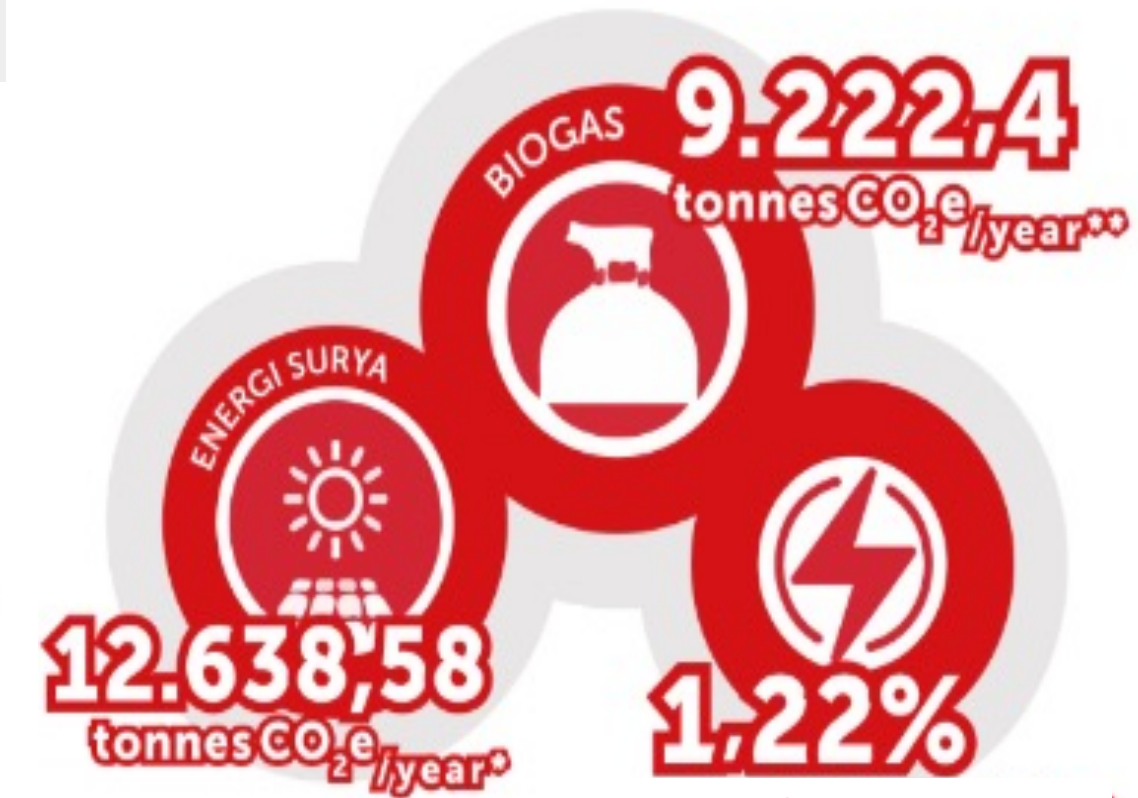
# SOME IMPACTS ON HEALTH, WELFARE, AND ENVIRONMENT

## HEALTH CONDITION



- RED EYES CAUSED BY SMOKE
- CONJUNCTIVITIS CAUSED BY SMOKE
- ASTHMA
- COUGH
- UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION
- DIARRHEA
- DENGUE FEVER
- MALARIA
- HEADACHE/MIGRAINE
- FIRE RELATED INJURIES

## ESTIMATED REDUCED CO2 EMISSION



\* W3A-18 SoleditCH  
\*\* Gold Standard

TERANG contribution to renewable energy mix in Sumba Island from solar panels and biogas

## PENINGKATAN PENDAPATAN RUMAH TANGGA



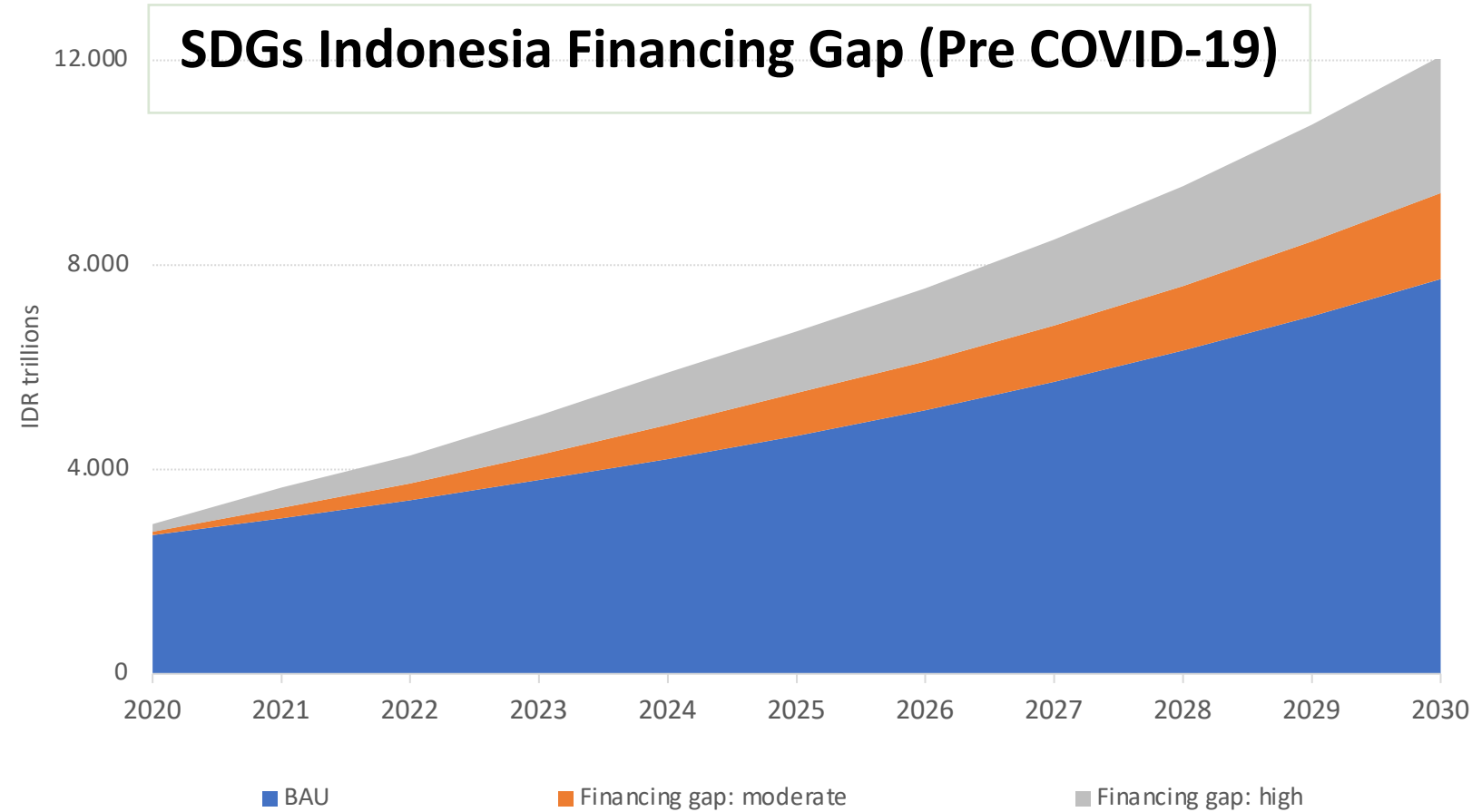
## SAVING TIME



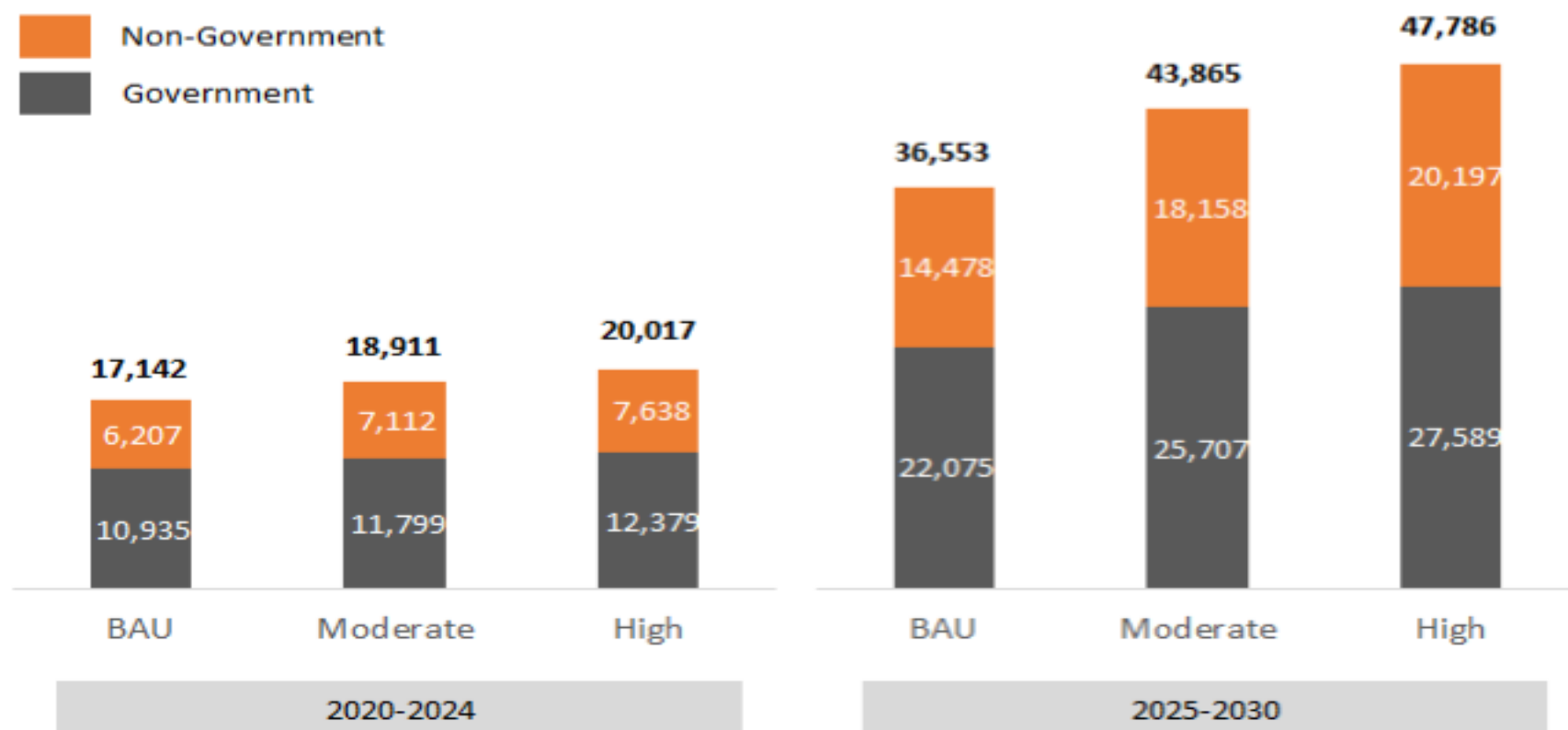
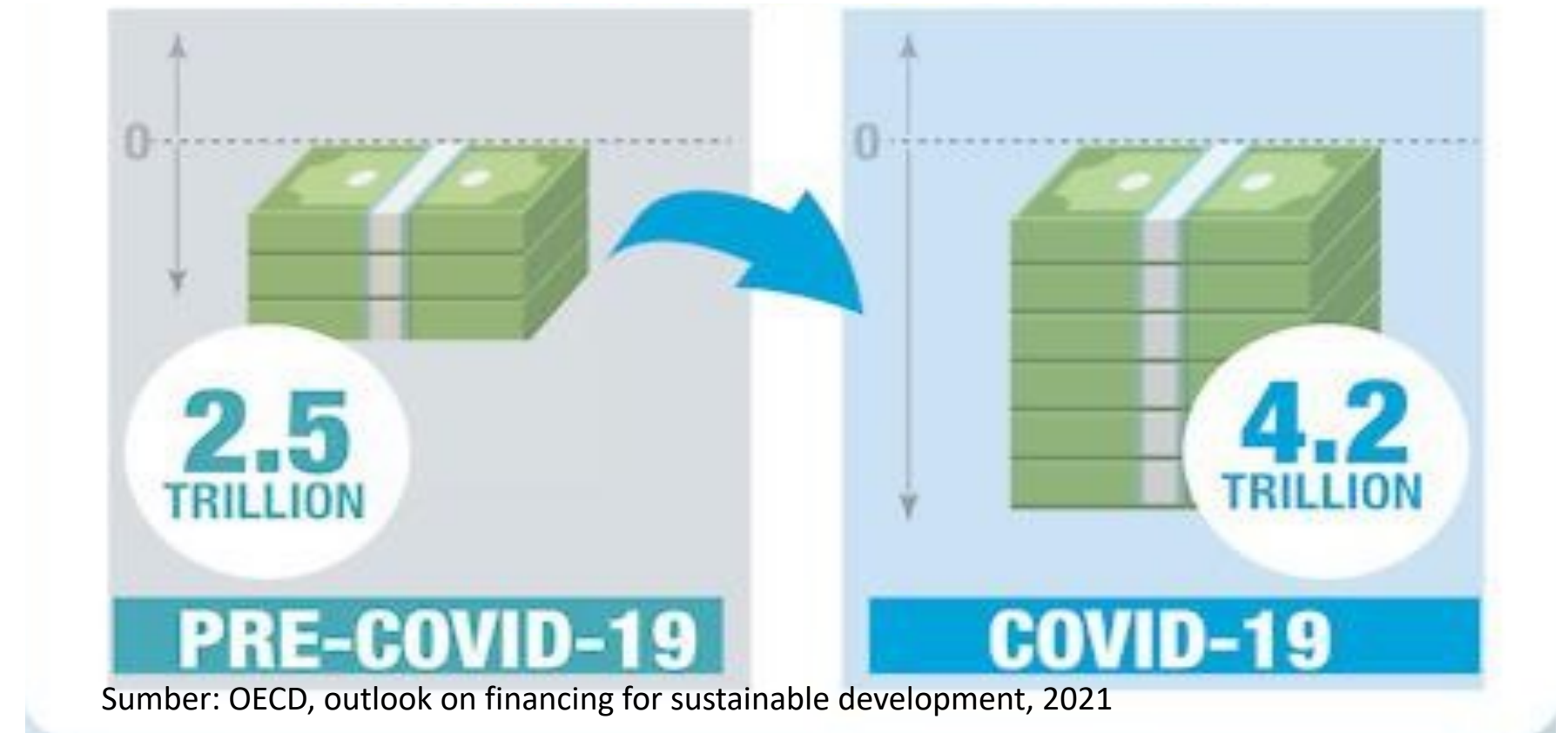
Source : Sumba Iconic Island



# SDGS FINANCING CHALLENGES



## SDGs Global Financing Gap (COVID-19)



- It's estimated that SDGs global financing gap due to Covid-19 has increased 70%.
- SDGs financing challenges is even bigger. In the SDGs Road Map (before Covid), total SDGs financing up until 2030 was about Rp 47.78 trillion (**USD 4,75 trillion**), leave the financing gap around Rp 14.108 trillion (**USD 1 trillion**).
- The tax ratio after covid has decreased to 8% of GDP



# SDGS FINANCING SOURCES IN STATE BUDGET

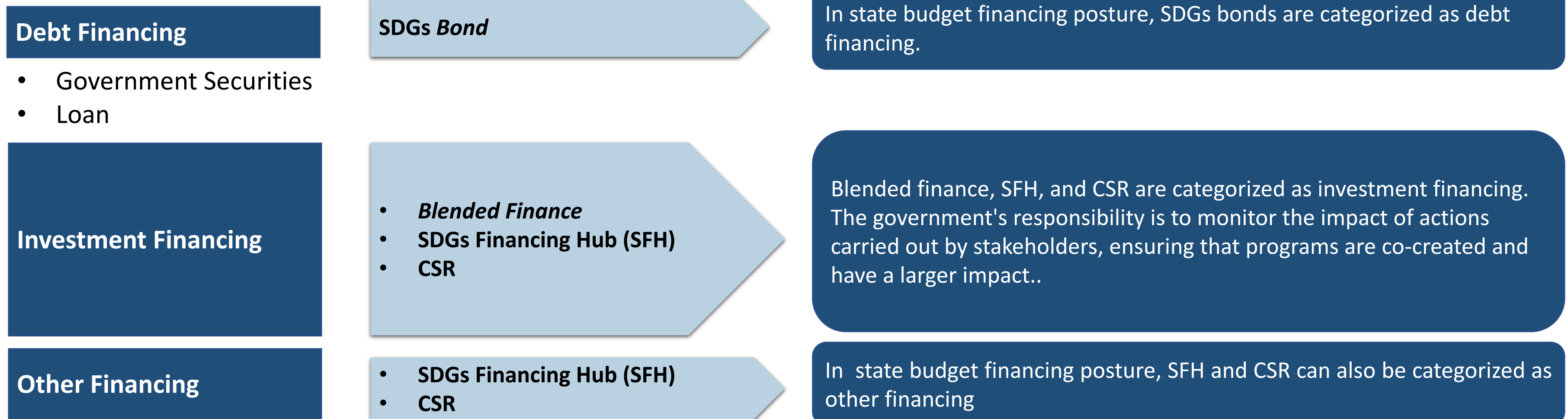
## ABOVE THE LINE

### STATE REVENUE AND GRANTS



## BELOW THE LINE

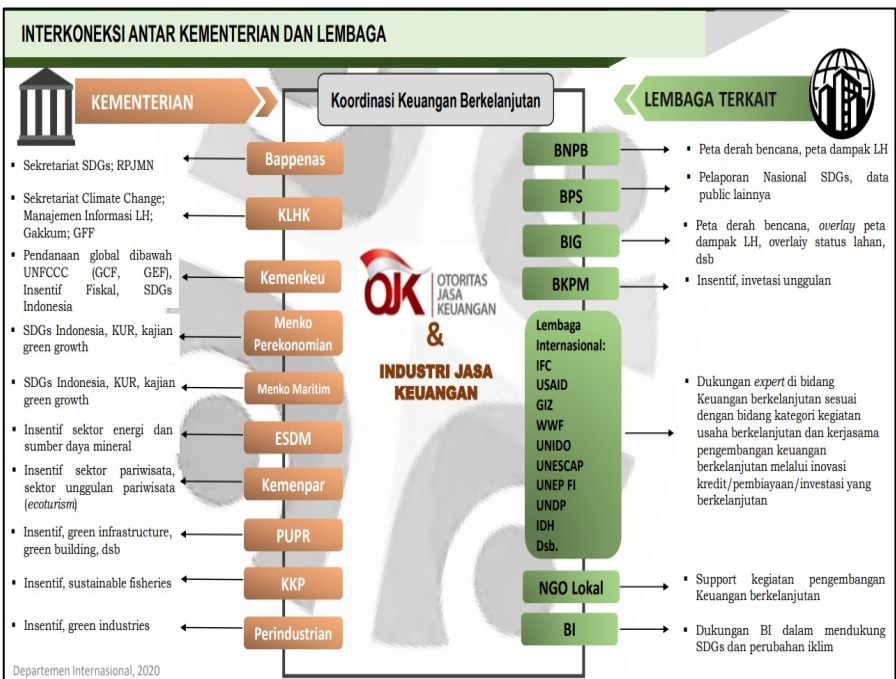
### BUDGET FINANCING





# SOME COLLECTIVE EFFORTS TO SUPPORT FINANCING ON SDGs

## Sustainable Financing System



## Green Taxonomy



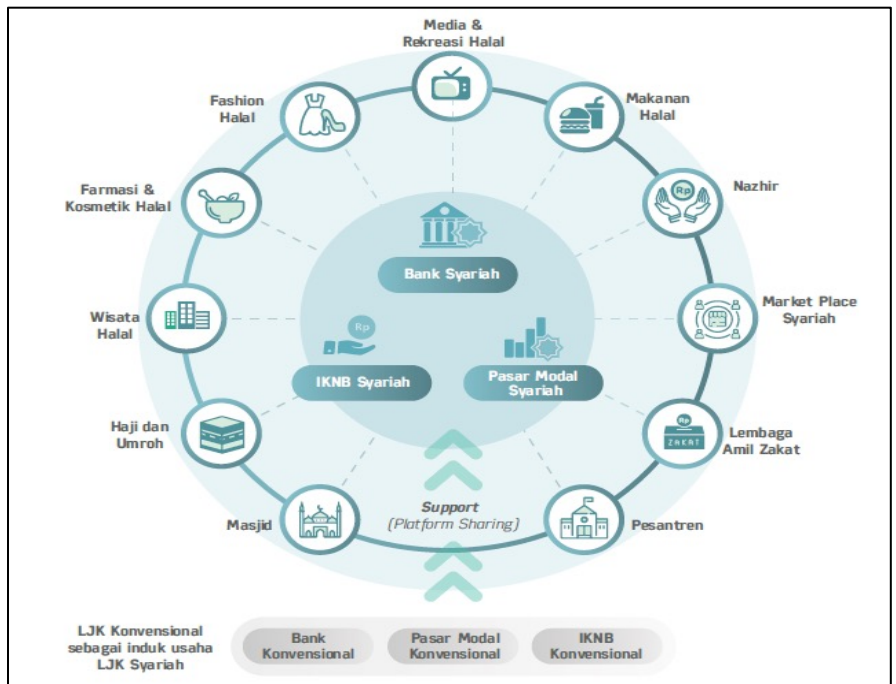
## SDGs Bonds & Green Sukuk



## IDX ESG Leaders



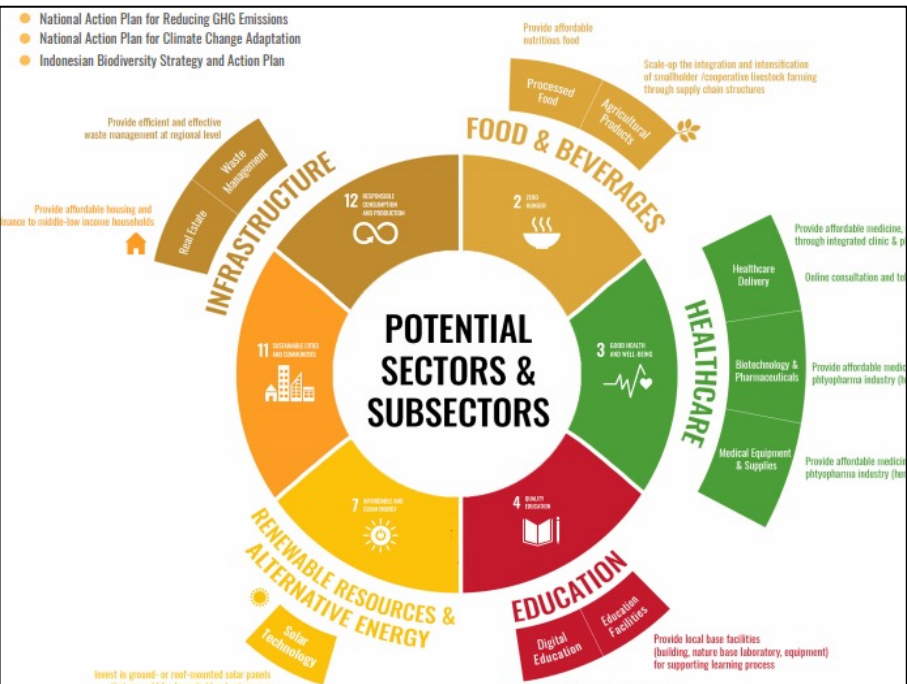
## Sharia Ecosystem Synergy



## Indonesia Impact Fund



## SDGs Investor Mapping

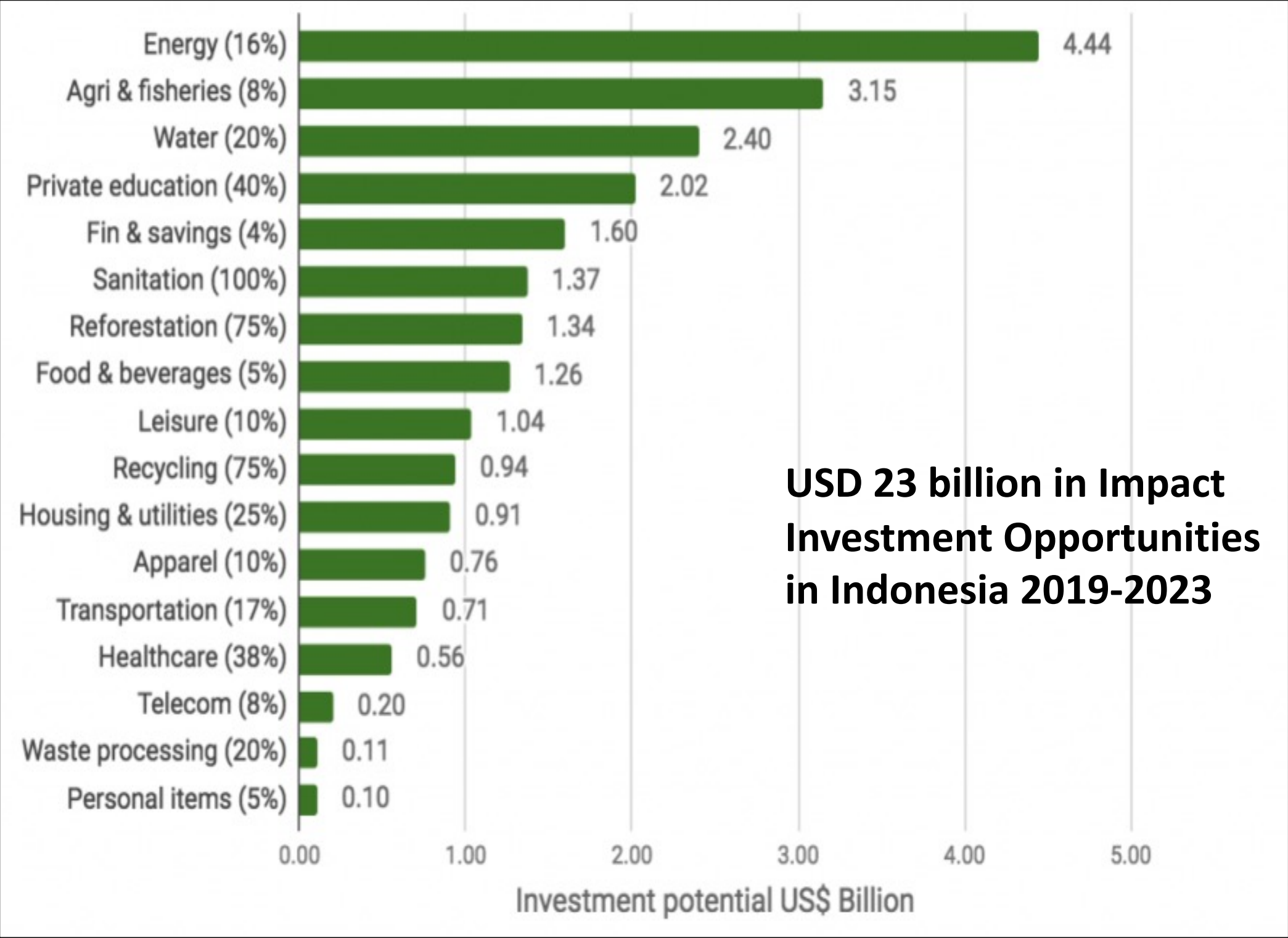


## INFF










# IMPACT INVESTING OPPORTUNITIES IN INDONESIA



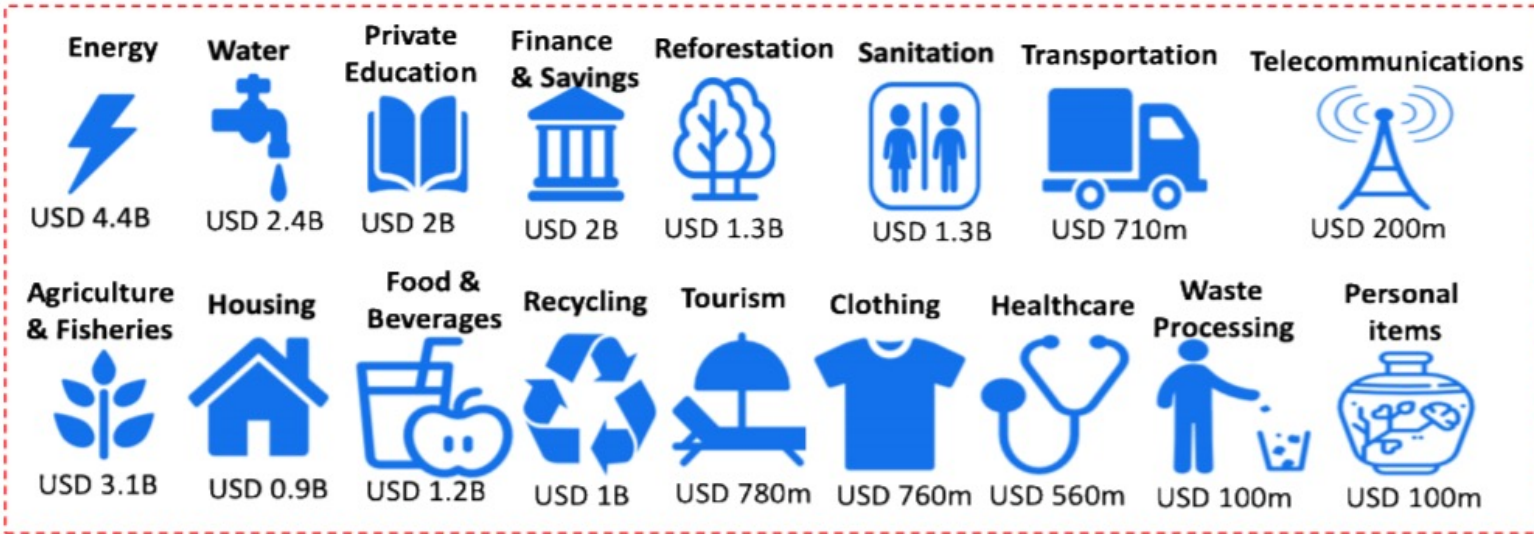
Source : Sanders, T. (2019). Mekar Impact Fund – Improving the quality of life in Indonesia profitably

**\$ 23 billion impact investment =**

-  30 million low-mid income jobs
-  38 million mid-low income students educated
-  87 mid-low income beneficiaries
-  4 GW of renewable electricity
-  6 million tonnes of CO2 offsets

+ 14 % return on investment

**17 Investment Sector that has potential**





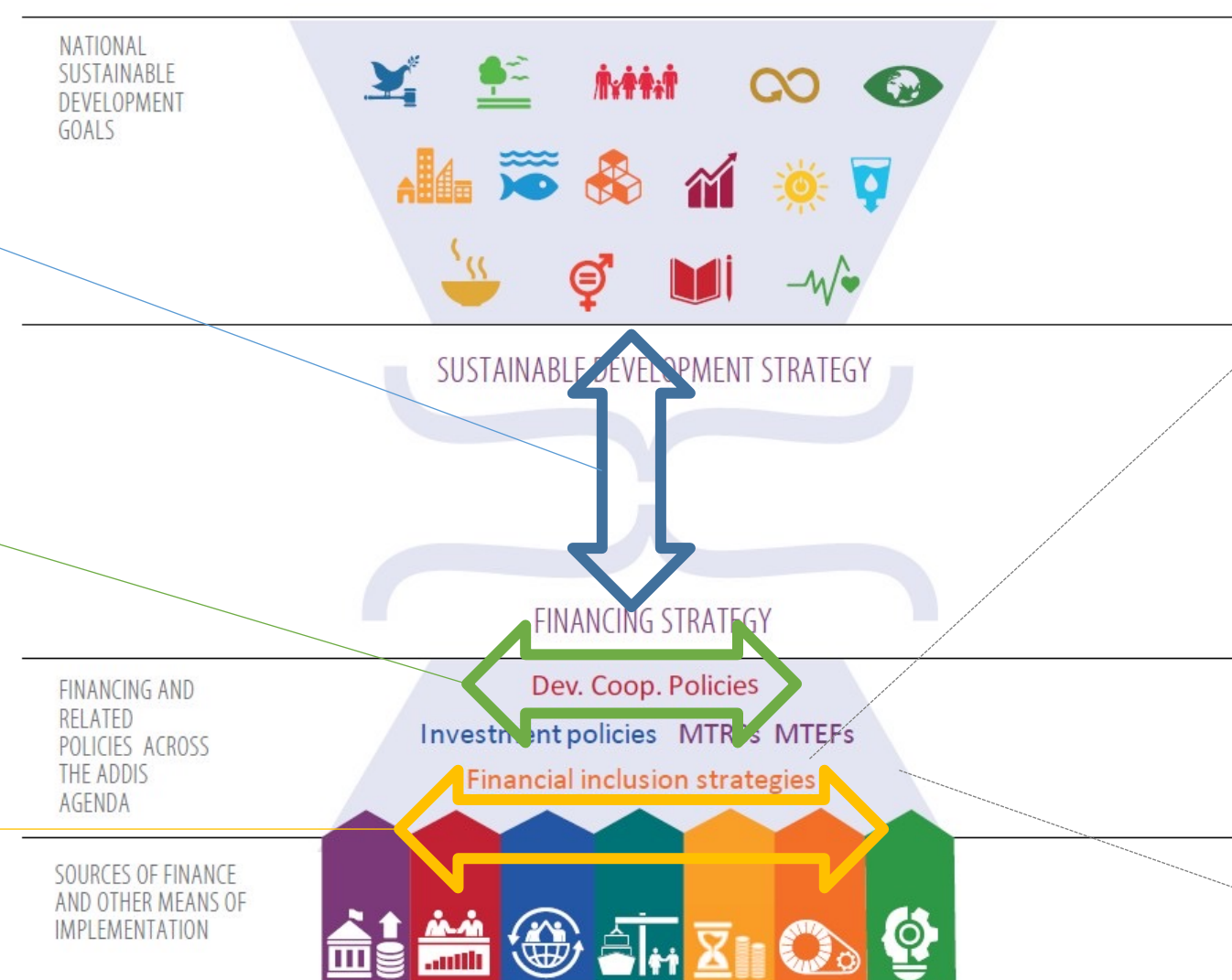
# INTEGRATED FINANCING FRAMEWORK AND ACTION

## 3 integrations:

Integrate plan and  
financing policies

Integrate public and  
private finance  
policies

Integrated approach  
across government &  
partners



## Common policy spectrum:

- Revenue strategy
- Annual / medium term budget
- Debt management
- SOE management
- Public-private partnerships
- Development cooperation
- Philanthropy / NGO / FBO
- Diaspora engagement
- Investment promotion
- SME development
- Impact investment / social enterprise policy
- Financial inclusion
- Financial sector development

Public  
finance focus

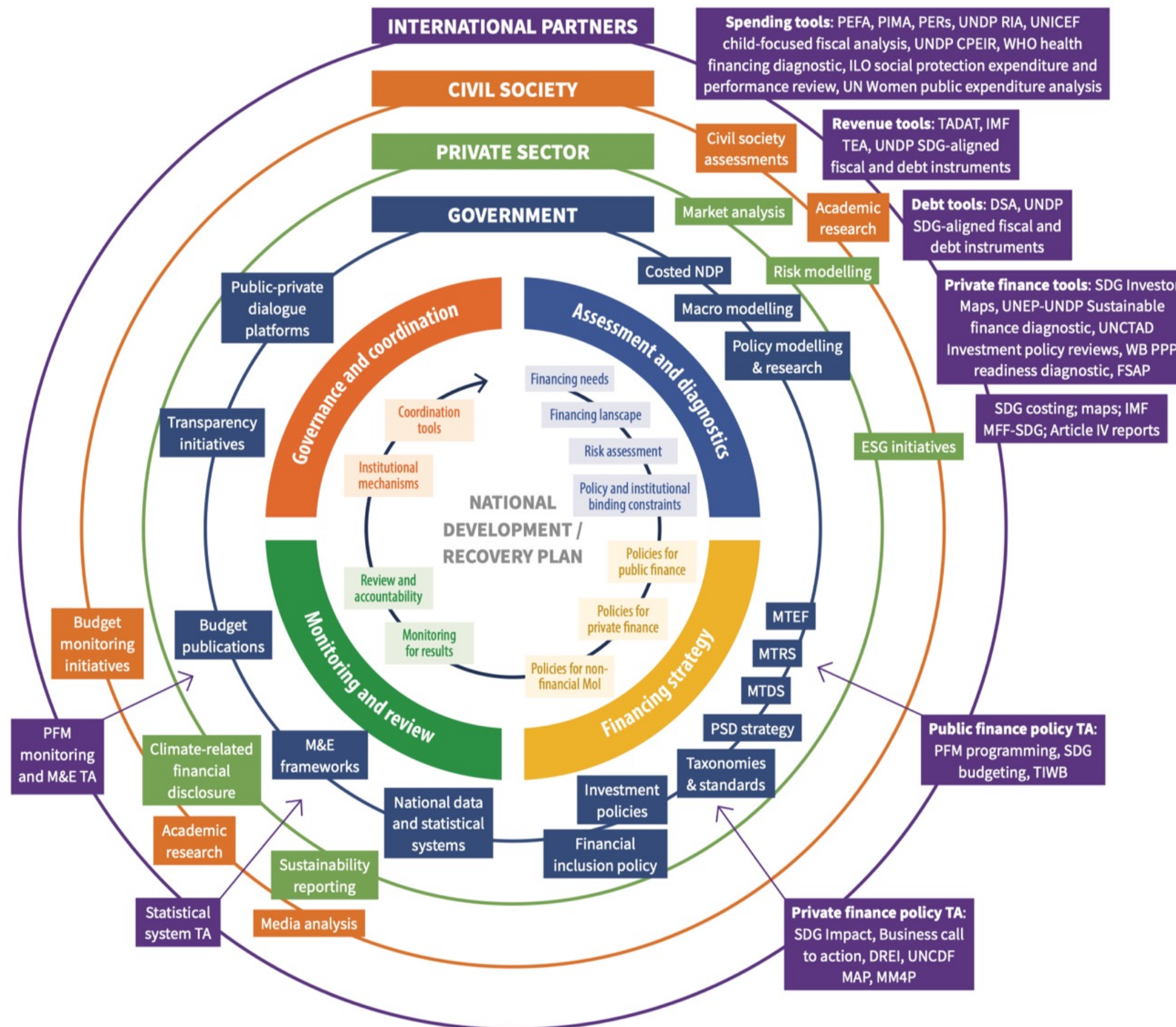
Private  
finance focus

An INFF can help government implement national development priorities:

- Resource mobilisation
- Boost alignment to development priorities
- Address synergies / trade-offs
- Prioritise reforms



# PROCESS OF INFF ENGAGEMENT



A planning tool to help Indonesia **strengthen planning processes** and **overcome existing impediments** to financing sustainable development and the SDGs at the national level.

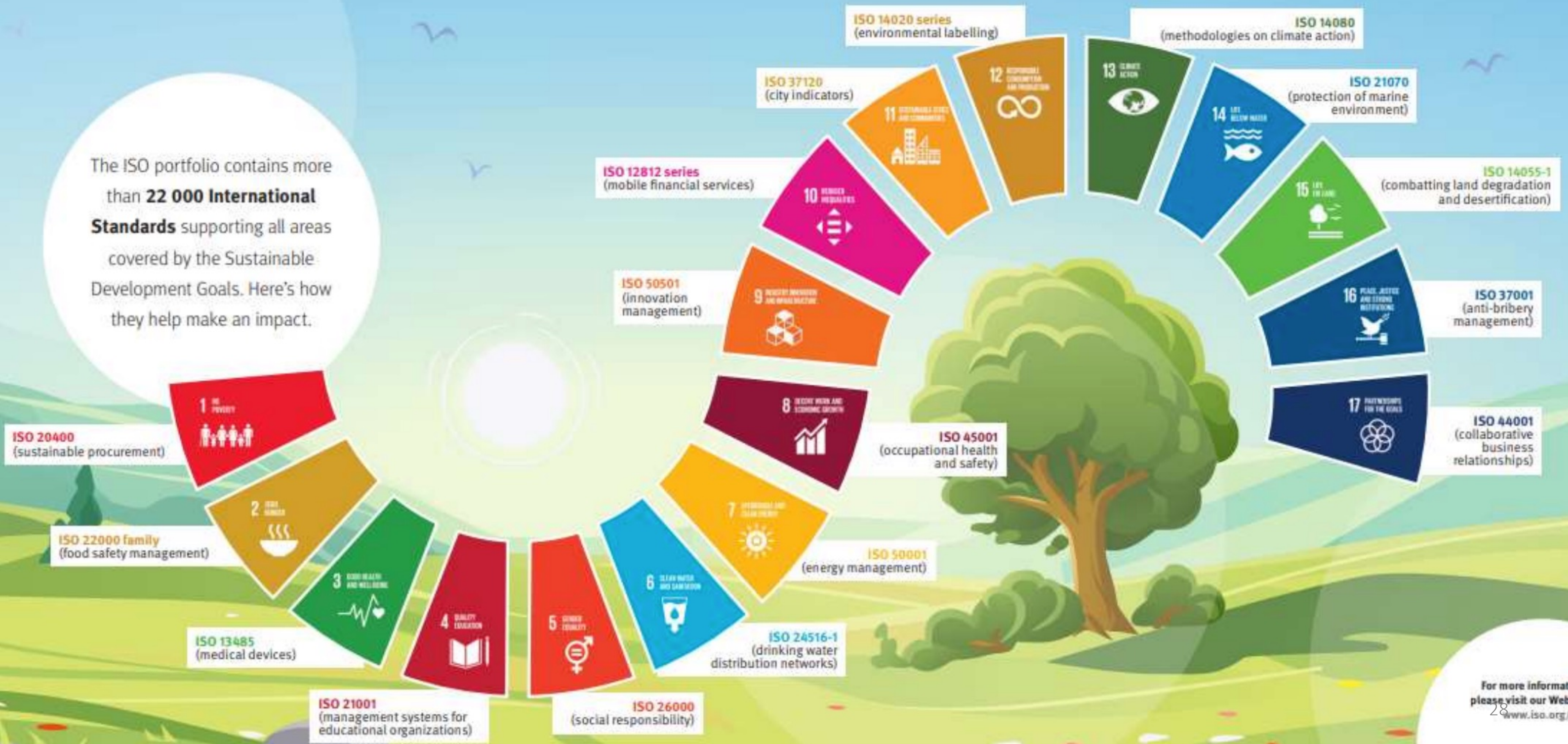
**HOW?**

It lays out the **full range of financing sources** in Indonesia – domestic public resources, aid and development cooperation, and domestic and international private finance – establishing a roadmap **to increase investment, manage risks, and achieve sustainable development priorities**, as identified in the RPJPN and Vision 2045



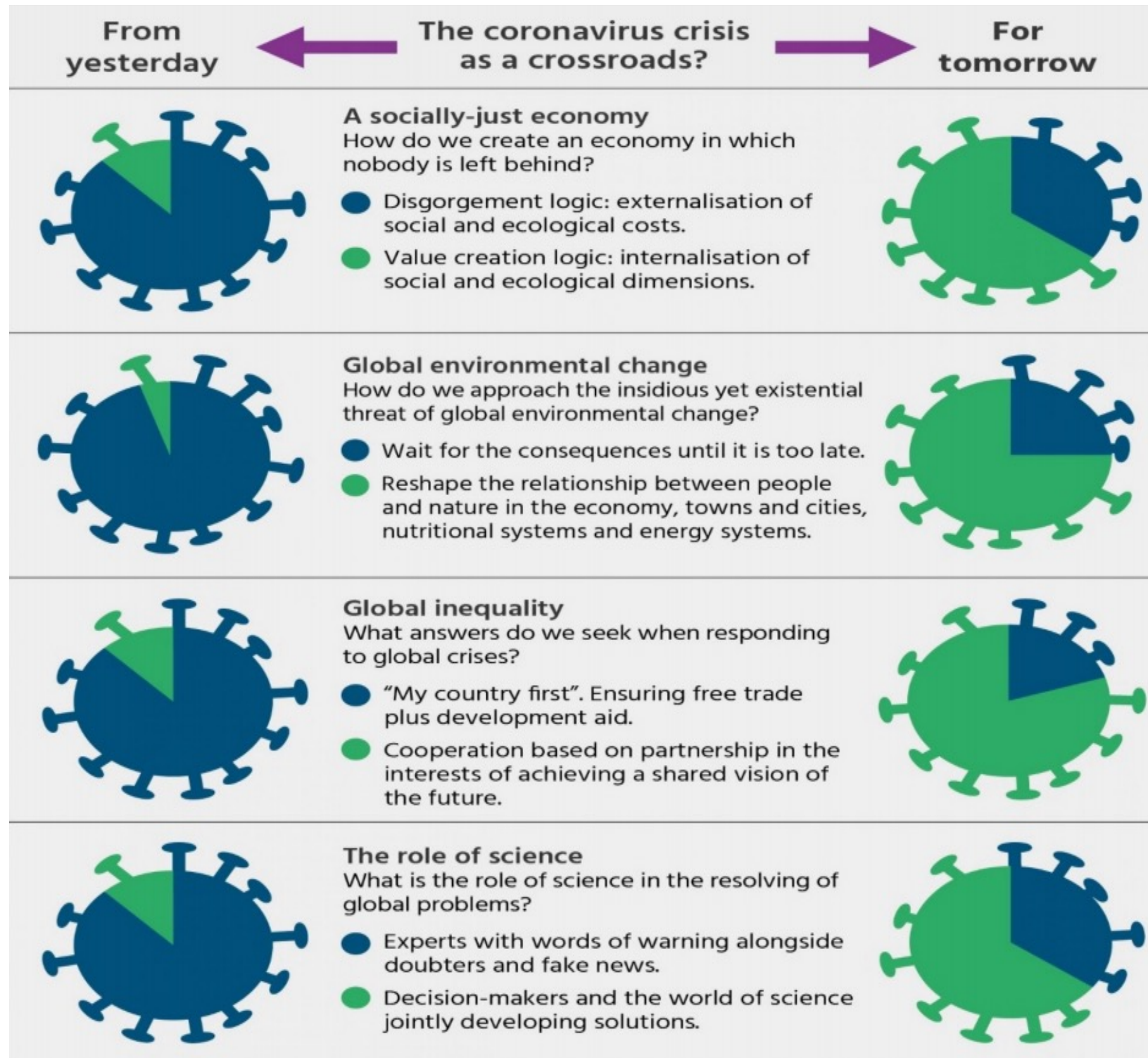
# STANDARD FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND BETTER LIFE

The ISO portfolio contains more than **22 000 International Standards** supporting all areas covered by the Sustainable Development Goals. Here's how they help make an impact.





# THE WAY FORWARD



1. Pandemic brings risks to the achievement of SDGs, yet it opens opportunity to **Build Forward Better** based on SDGs principles.
2. Develop innovation capacity to build the **resilience of community** → adaptive (new way of doing things, thinking the unthinkable, expect the unexpected)
3. **The Future is now** → SDGs has to be a reference for all platforms of development that is more inclusive, fair, and sustainable.

*Thank You*