

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

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The 17th ODA Evaluation Workshop, February 2nd, 2022



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

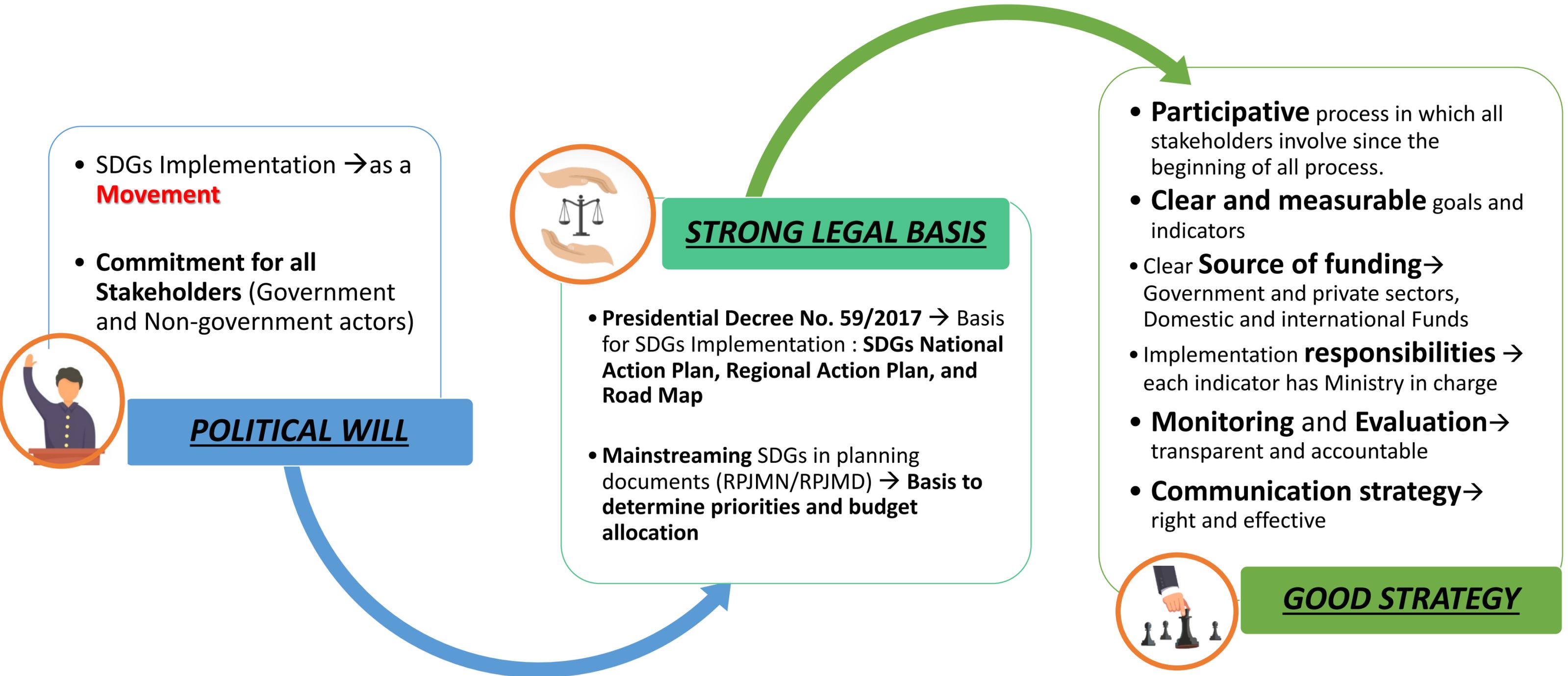
The way forward

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AGENDA : MDGs TO SDGs

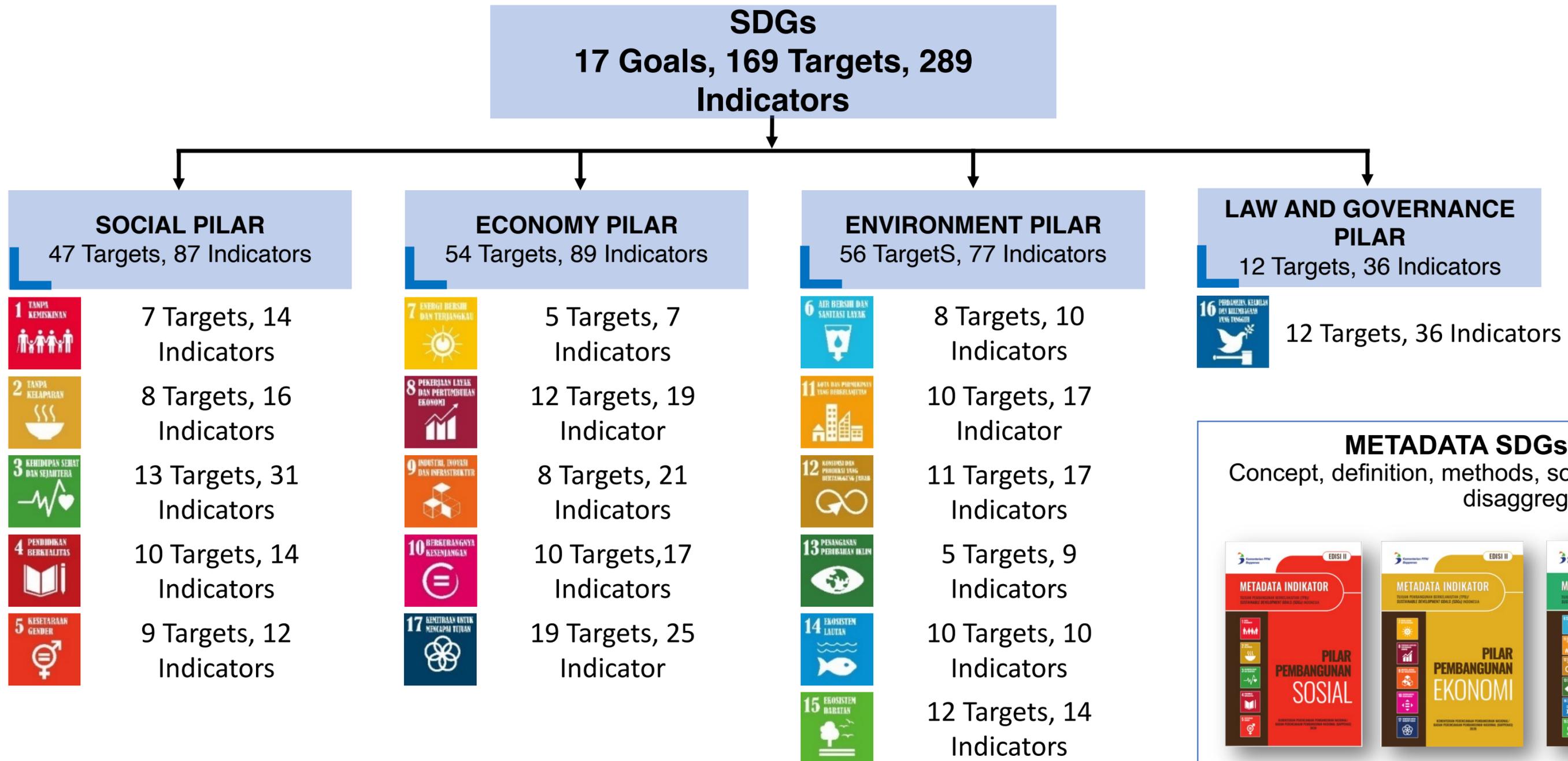


	MDGs (2000-2015)	SDGs (2015-2030)
Goals	8	17
Targets	21	169
Indicators	60	~241
Priority Areas	Human Development	Holistic: Economic, Social, Environment
Scope	Developing Countries	Universal

SDGs IMPLEMENTATIONS: WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?



SDGs TARGET, INDICATORS, AND METADATA



METADATA SDGs INDICATORS

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

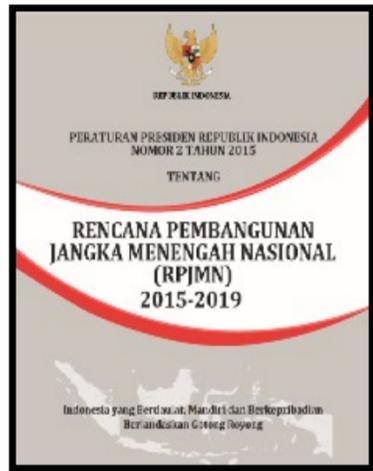


- 3 indicators categories:**
- 1: with (*) are aligned with global indicators.
 - 2: with alphabet (a,b,..) are national Indicators as proxi to global indicators.
 - 3: Global Indicators that are not yet defined or developed

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

SDGs National Action Plan



SDGs Regional Action Plans

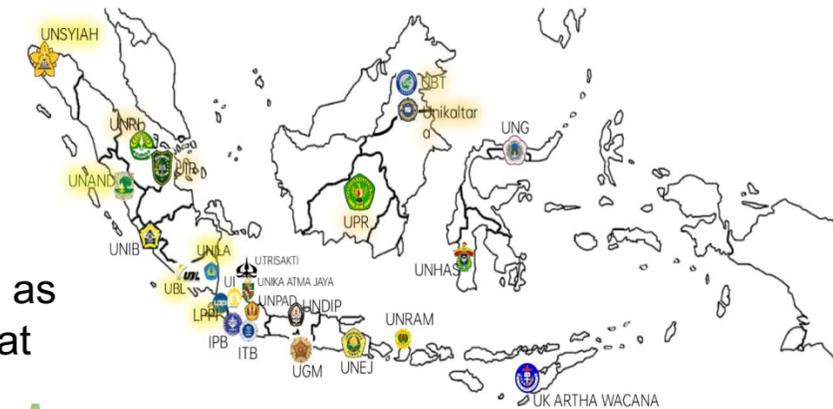


3. SDGs Road Map

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

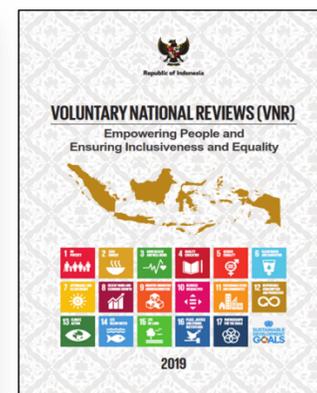


Voluntary National Review (VNR)

VNR SDGs 2017



VNR SDGs 2019

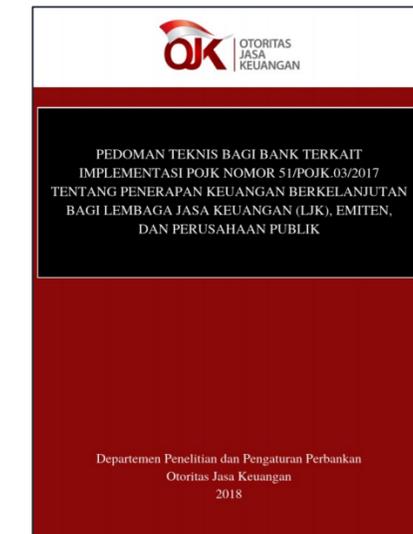


VNR SDGs 2021



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.



All documents can be downloaded at:
sdgs.bappenas.go.id/dokumen

MULTISTAKEHOLDERS ENGGAGEMENT IN SDGs

4 PARTICIPATION PLATFORM OF SDGs IN INDONESIA

1. Government & Parliament



- 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

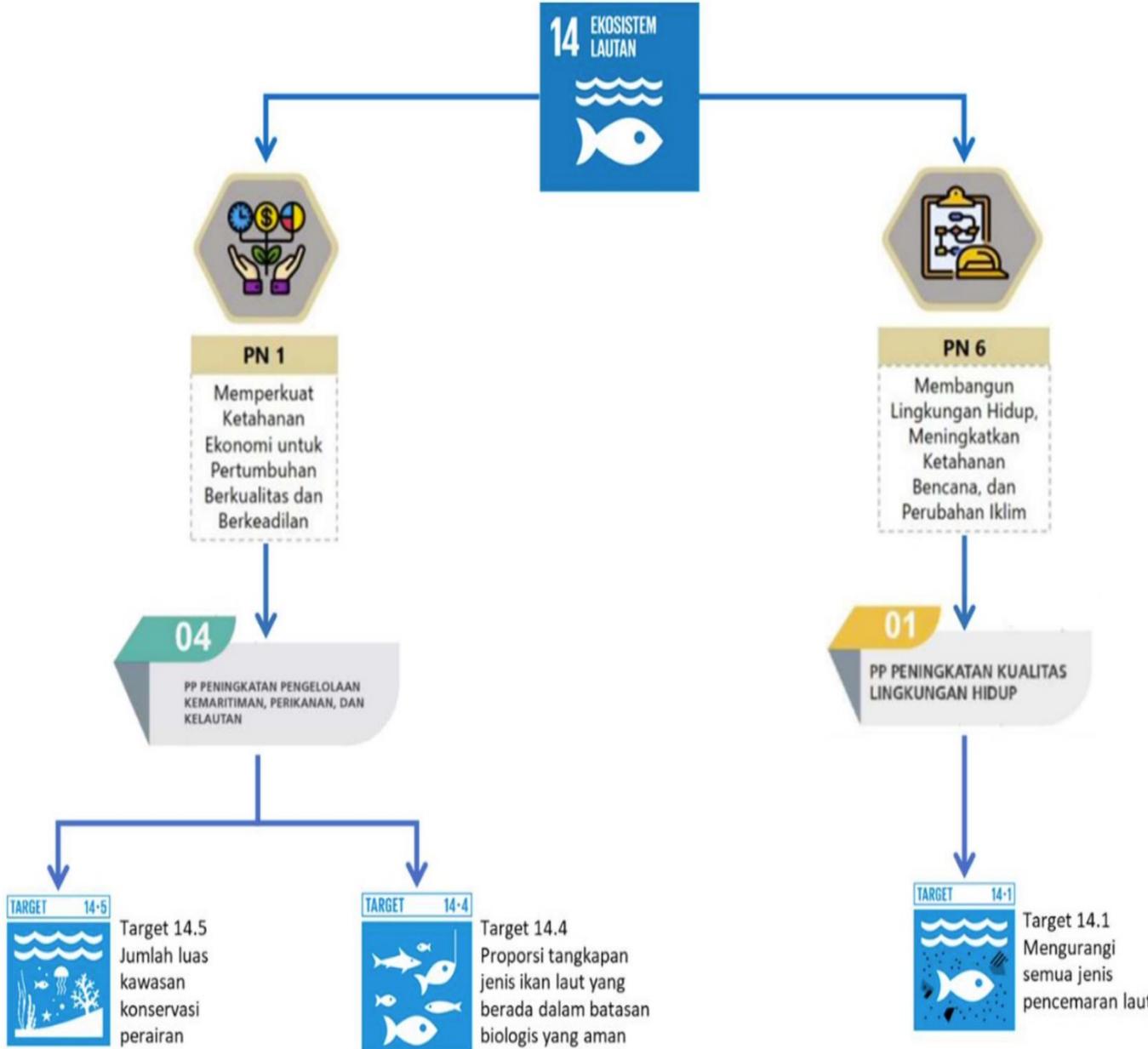
MAINSTREAMING SDGs INTO MID-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2020-2024



EXAMPLE OF SDGs ALIGNMENT AND NATIONAL PRIORITY – GOAL 14



Tabel 3.19 Target dan Indikator Sasaran Tujuan 14 Ekosistem Lautan



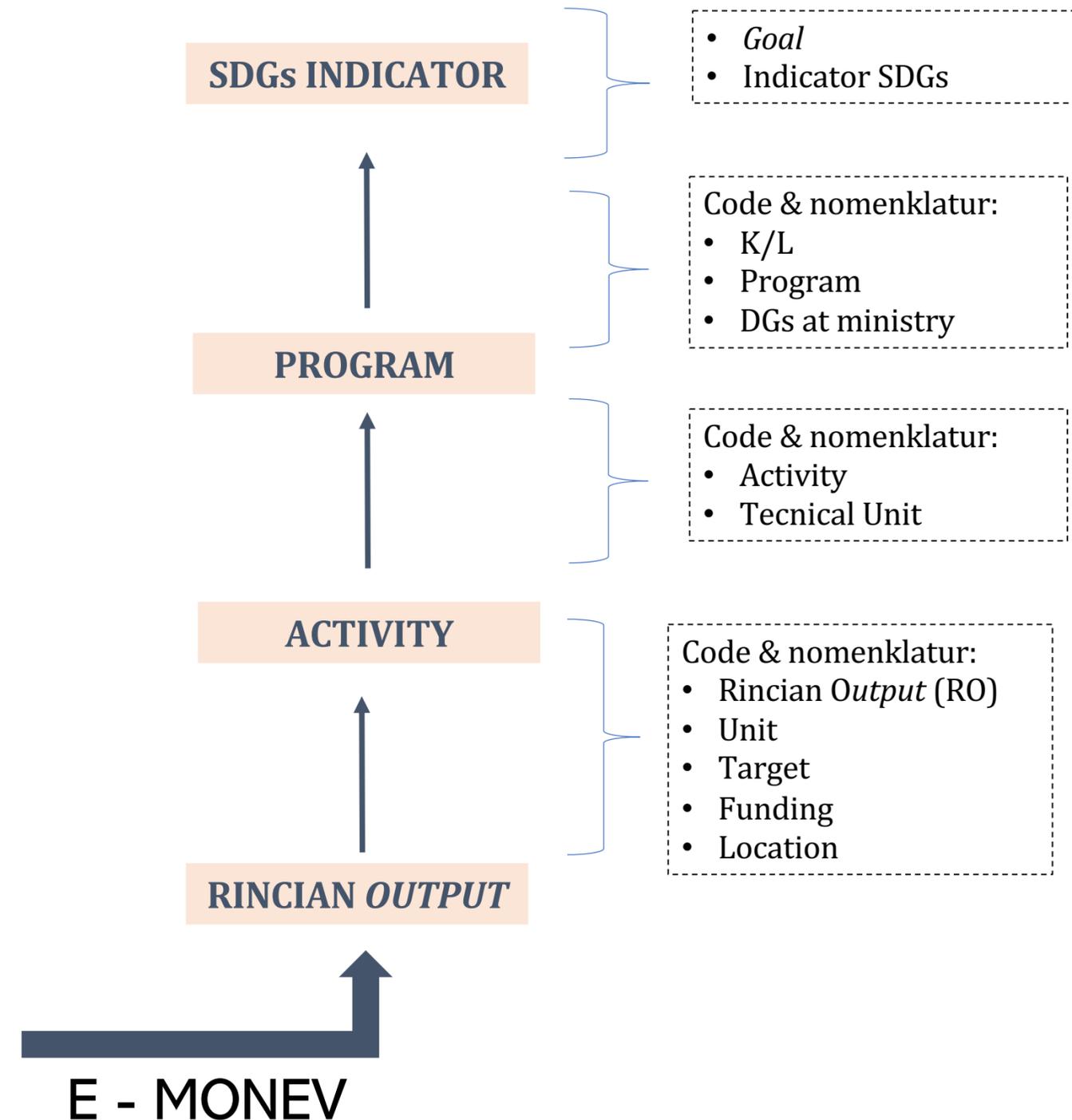
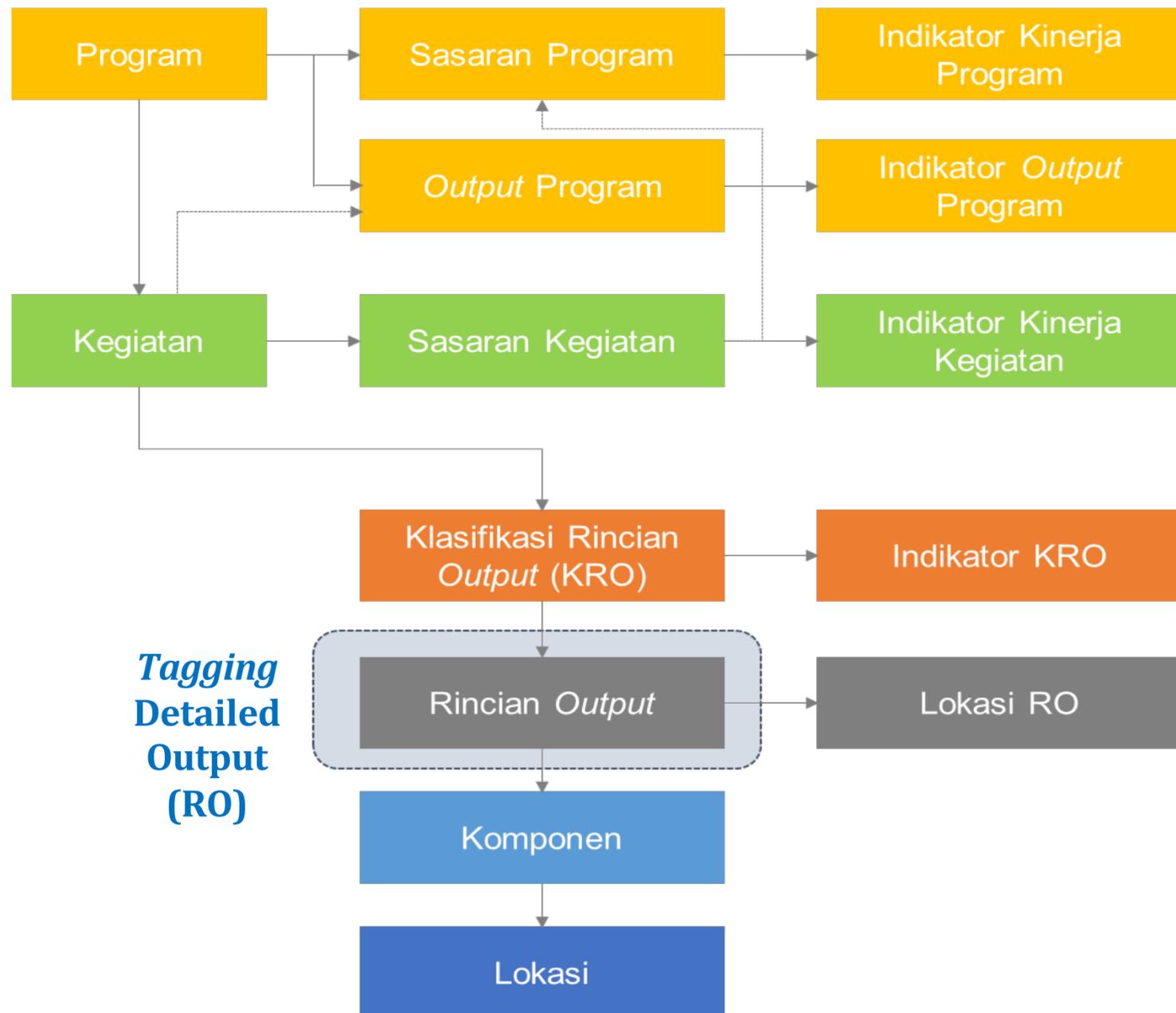
TUJUAN 14 EKOSISTEM LAUTAN								
Kode Indikator	Nama Indikator	Sumber Data	Satuan	Angka Dasar (Baseline) 2020	Target Pencapaian			
					2021	2022	2023	2024
14.1 Pada tahun 2025, mencegah dan secara signifikan mengurangi semua jenis pencemaran laut, khususnya dari kegiatan berbasis lahan, termasuk sampah 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 laut 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 World Trade Organization.								
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 laut 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 laut 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-MONEV

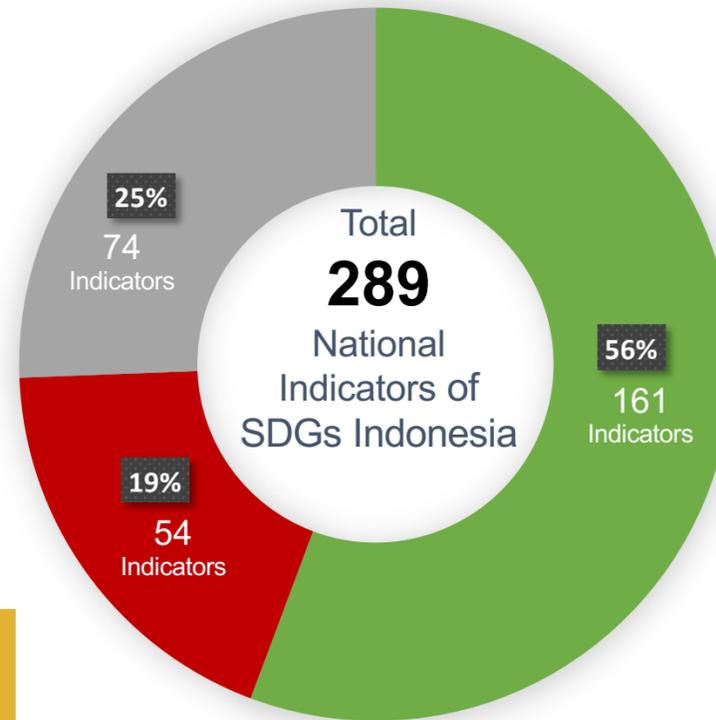
Within E-PLANNING SISTEM, there are some tagging options to be inline with national priorities and president's promises, which include SDGs.

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.

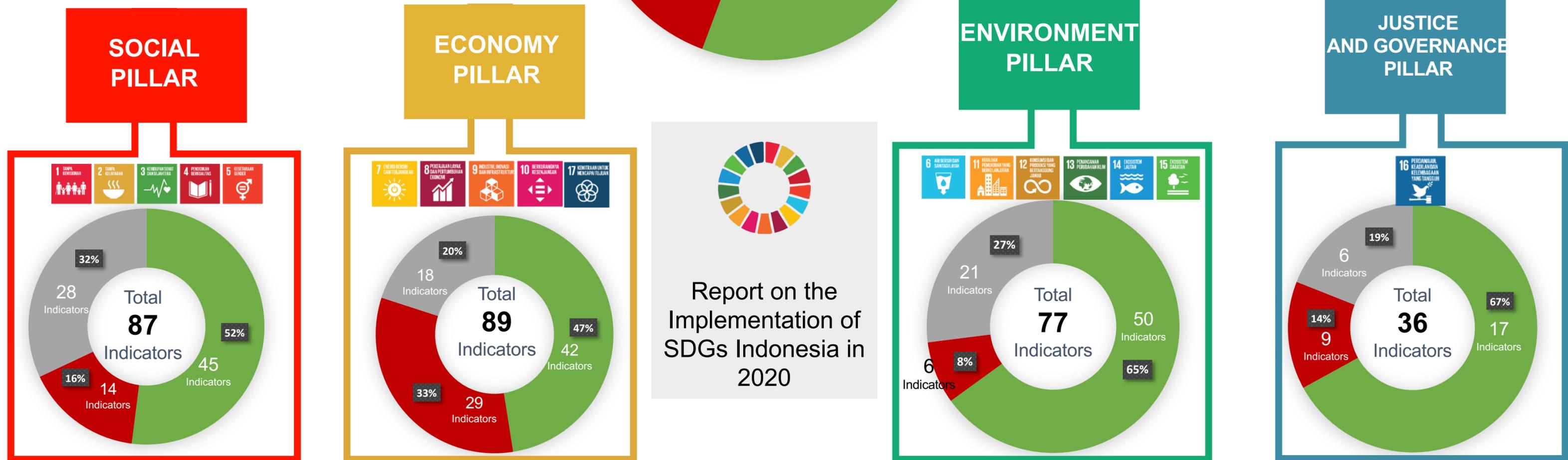


Legend:

- 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).



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)

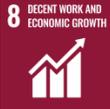


Health

-  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)

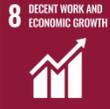


Food Security

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

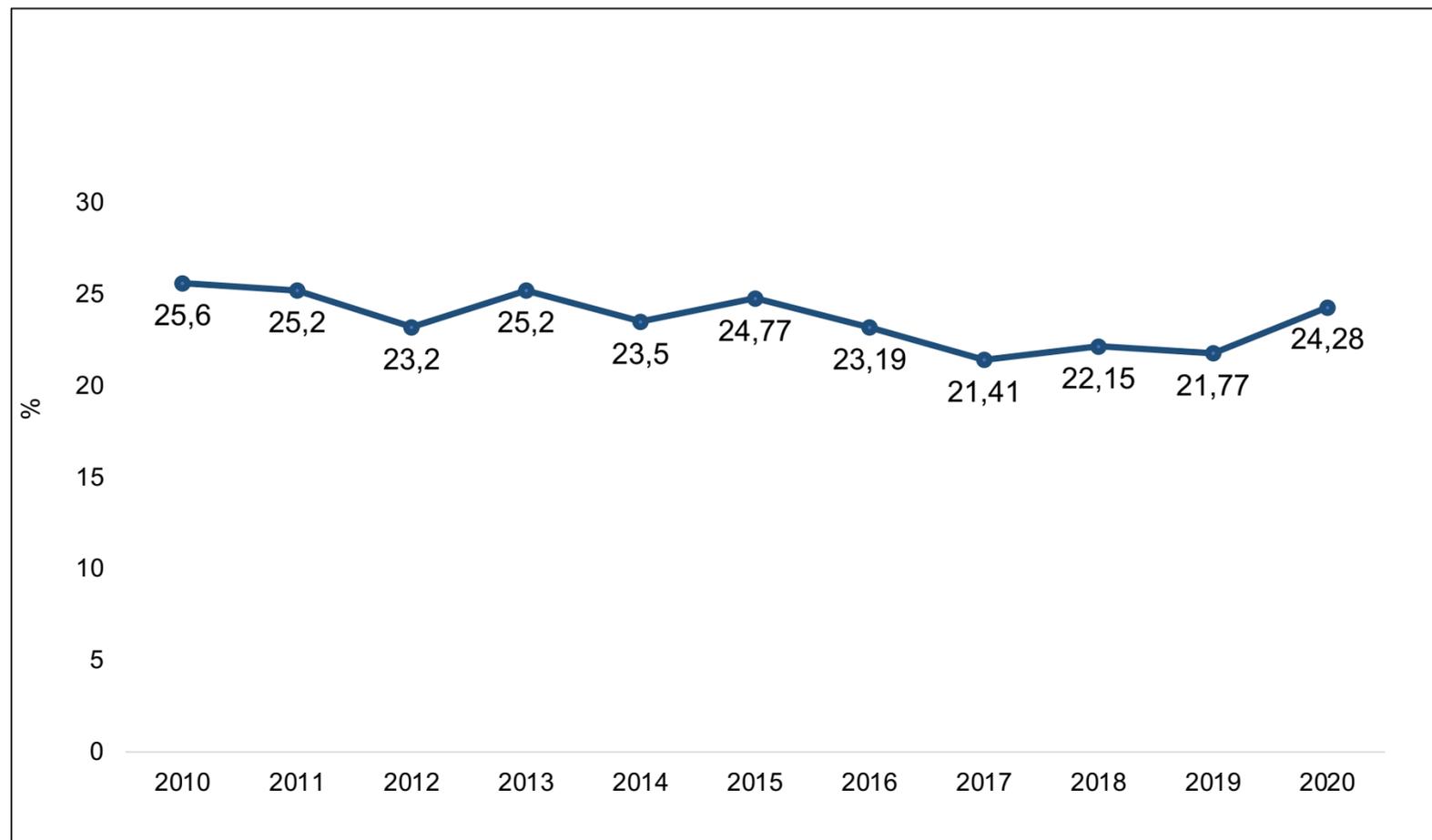


Economy

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

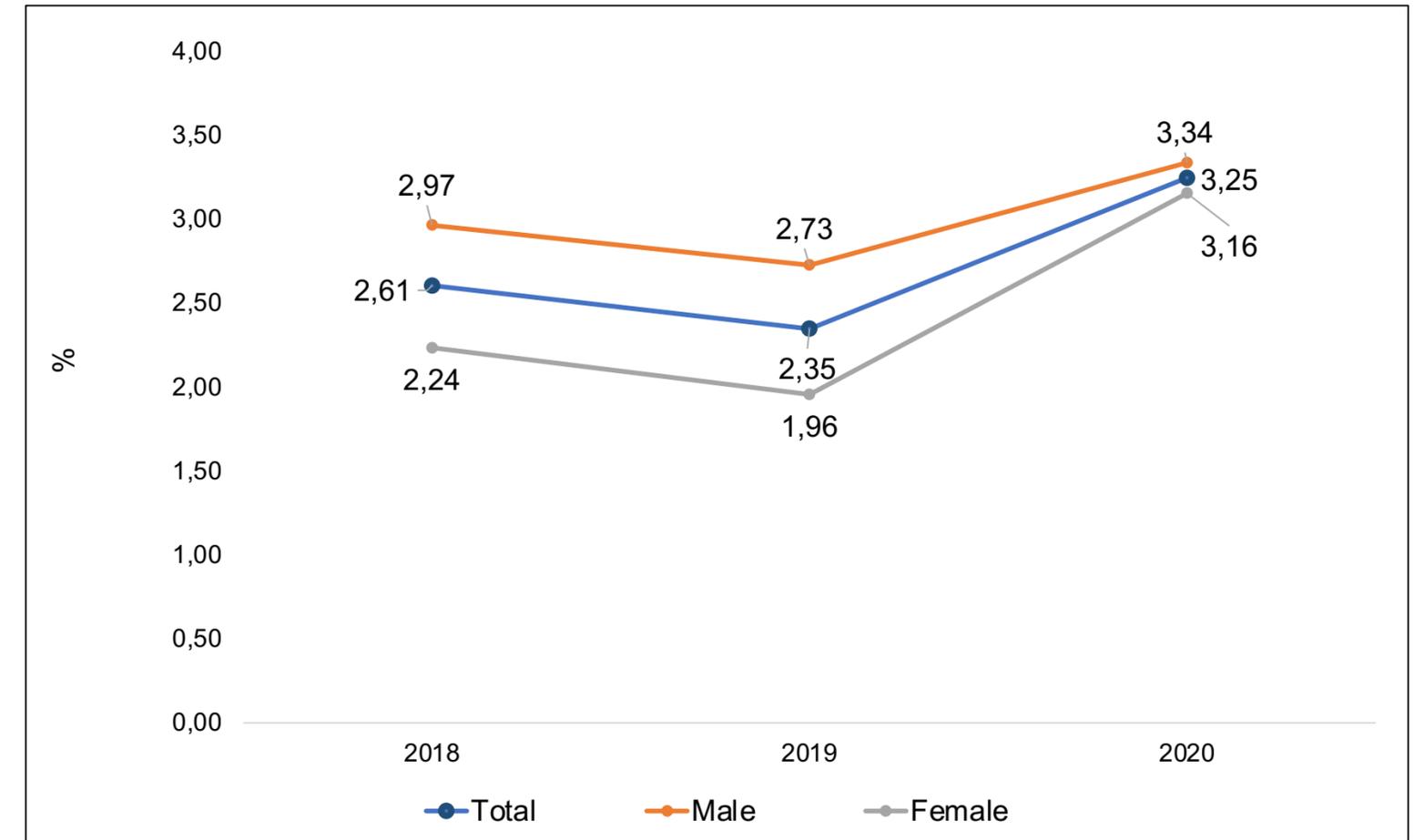
FURTHER IMPACTS OF PANDEMIC COVID-19

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.

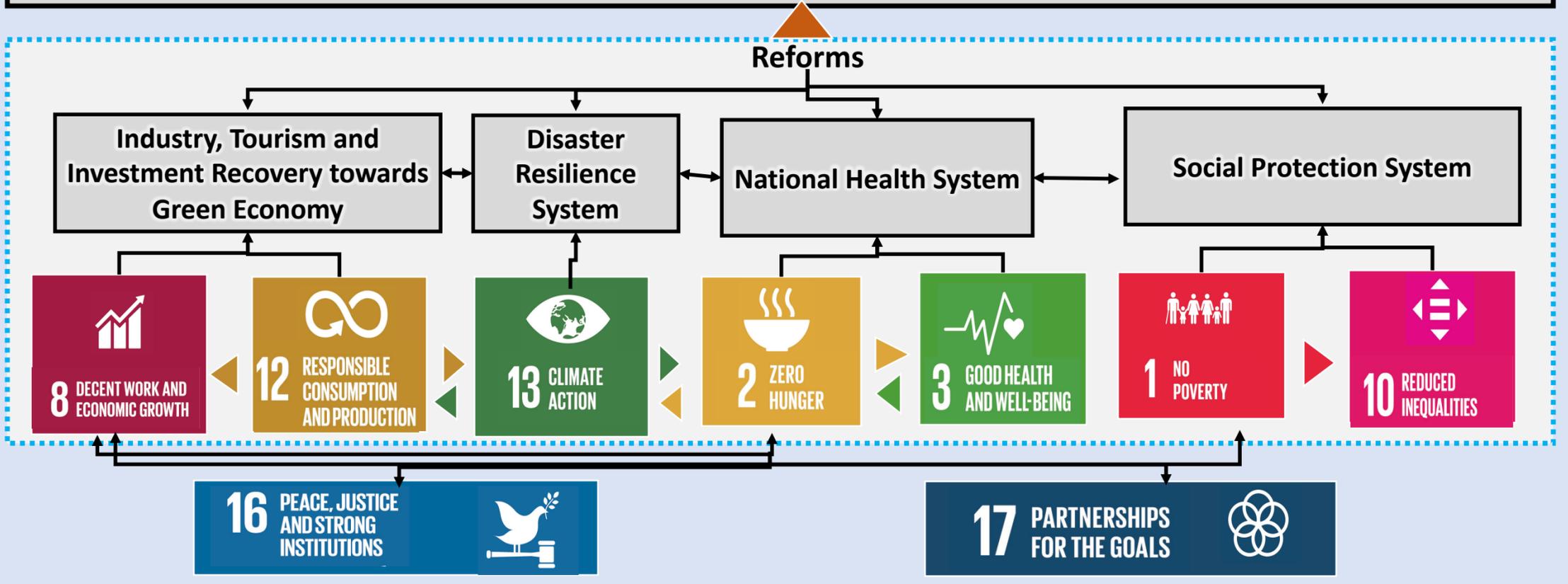
PERCENTAGE OF CHILD LABOR



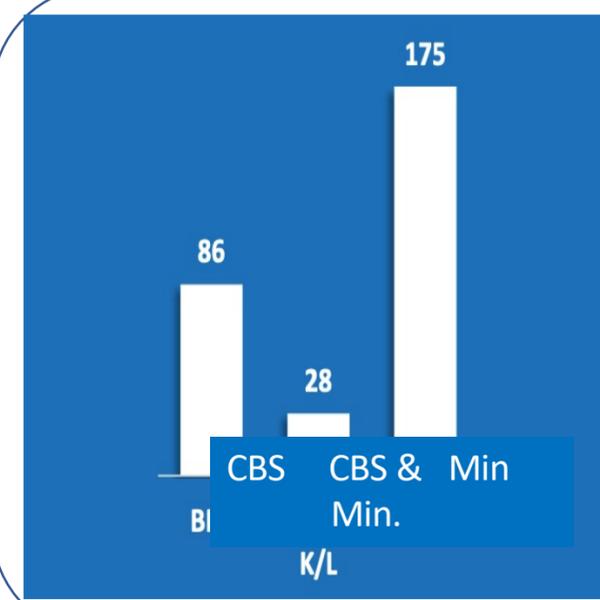
- Number of child labor age 10-17 year old has decreased in 2019, ya it increased to 3,25% (2020). There is an increased women child labor.
- The increased tren of child labor indicates there was a dropped out of school.

MORE DATA UPDATES IN INDONESIA'S VNR

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

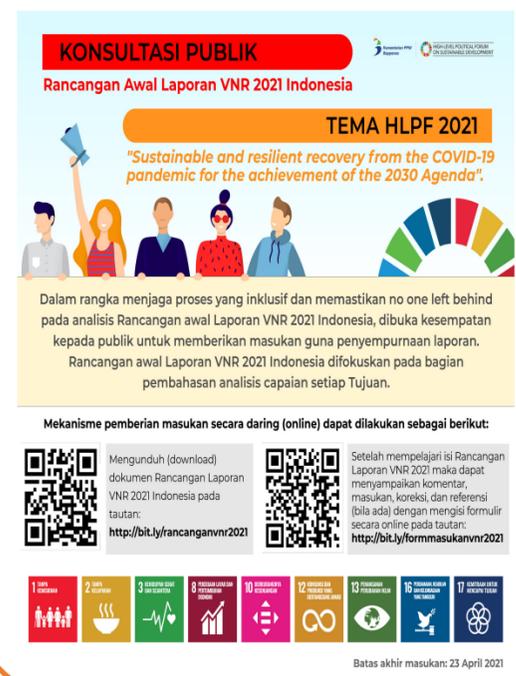



Participation of 4 platforms in the preparation stage: government, CSOs, philanthropy and business, academics and universities.



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:

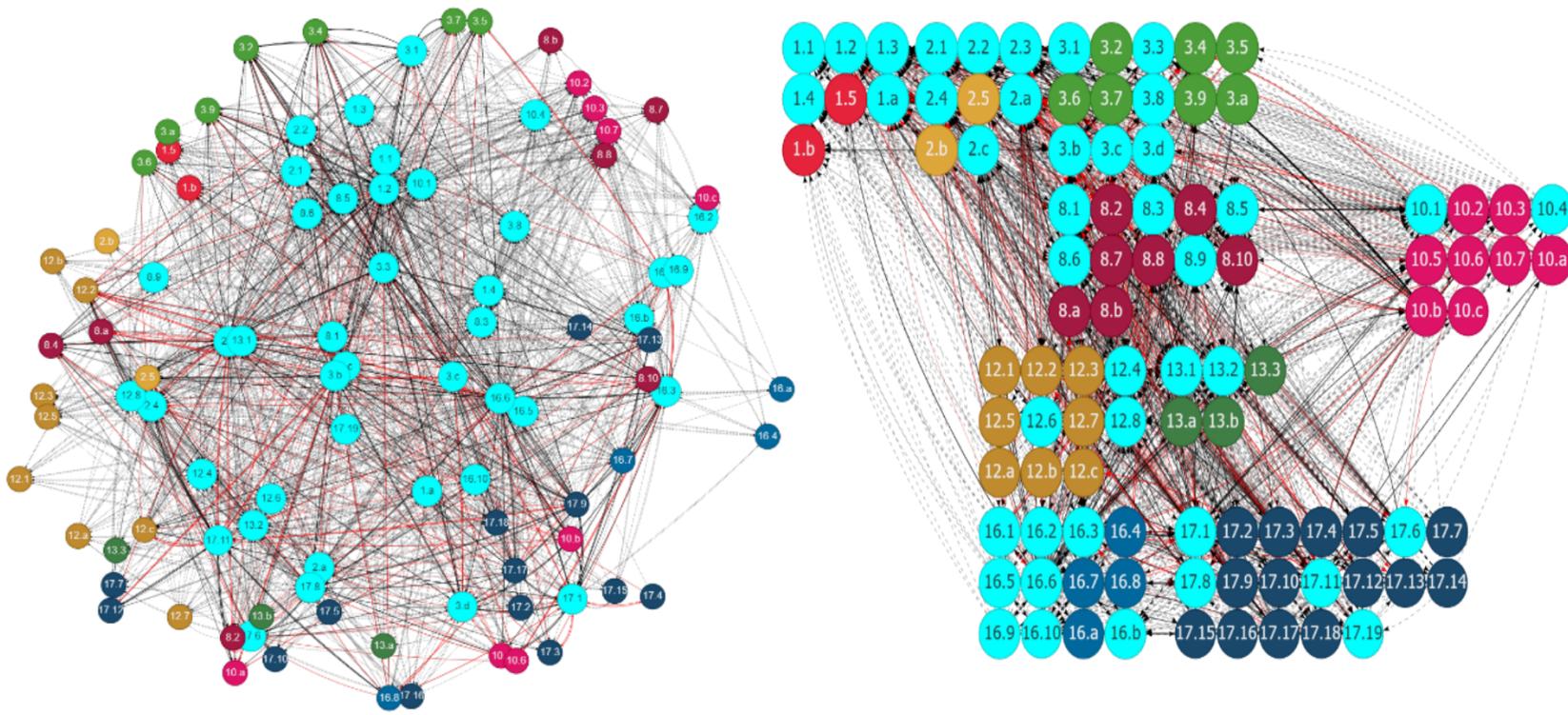
- Mengunduh (download) dokumen Rancangan Laporan VNR 2021 Indonesia pada tautan: <http://bit.ly/rancanganvnr2021>
- Setelah mempelajari isi Rancangan Laporan VNR 2021 maka dapat menyampaikan komentar, masukan, koreksi, dan referensi (bila ada) dengan mengisi formulir secara online pada tautan: <http://bit.ly/formmasukanvnr2021>

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

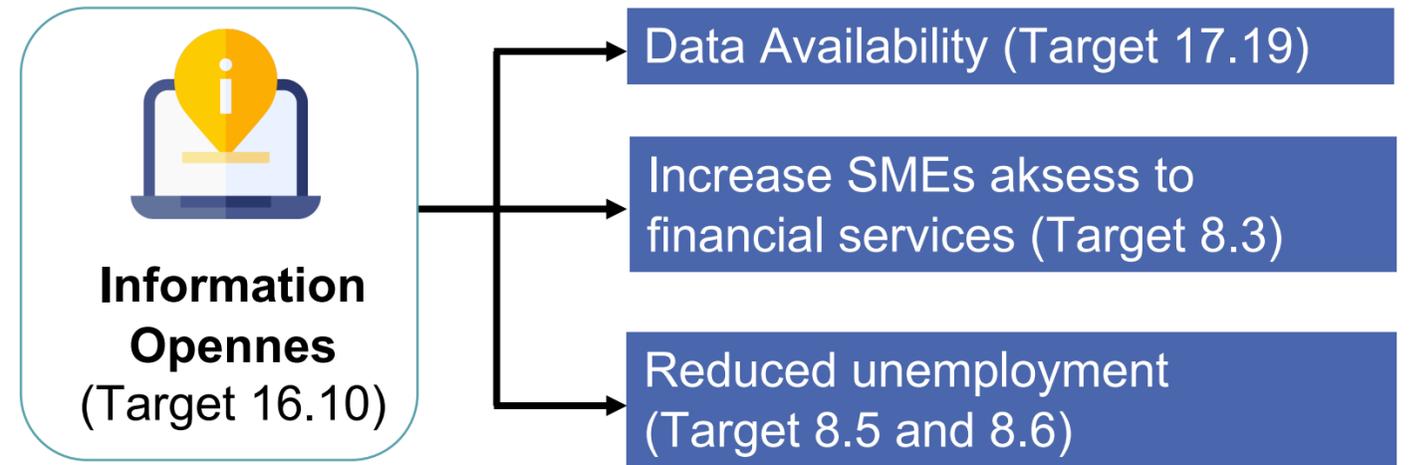
Based on *the framework VNR 2021*, there are 42 interlinkages that are synergized and *trade-off*.



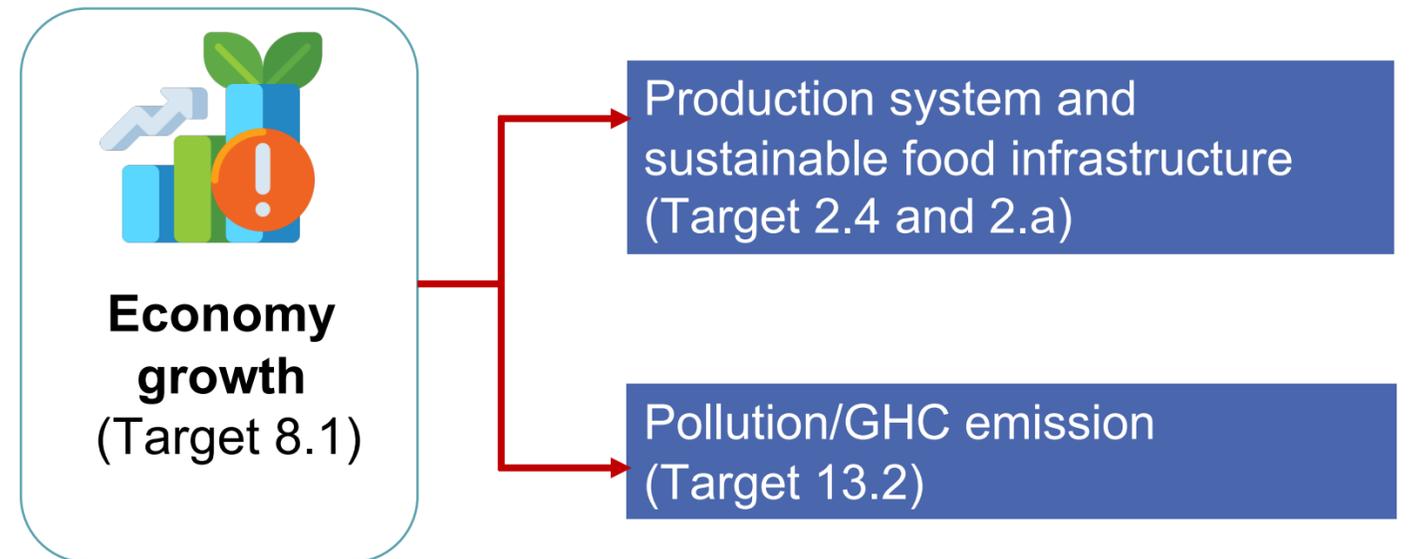
Note:
 • Black line (sinergy)
 • Red line (trade-off)

 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 #2

Productivity Economic Sector:

- Industrialisation
- MSME Productivity
- Farming Modernization



Strategy #3

Green Economy:

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



Strategy #4

Digital Transformation:

- Digital Infrastructure
- Usage optimization
- Enabler



Strategy #5

Domestic Integration:

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



Strategy #6

New Capital:

- New source of growth
- Balancing regional economy

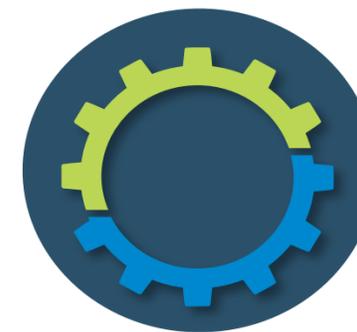
BUILD BACK BETTER IS THE BEGINNING OF GREEN ECONOMY TRANSFORMATION

	Temperature increase 2.0-2.6°C in 2050 will reduce Indonesia's GDP up to 16.7-30.2% (Swiss Re, 2021)
	Energy demand is estimated will be tripled in 2060
	Forest coverage is estimated decrease to only 45% by 2045
	Indonesia is estimated will have greater water crisis by 9,6% in 2045
	There will be reduction of biodiversity and extinction some key species up until 49,7% in 2045

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



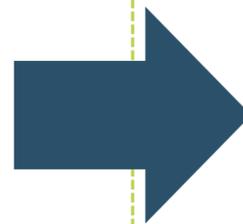
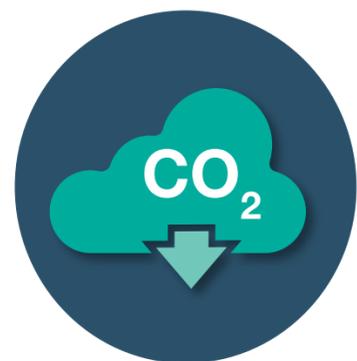
SDGs



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)

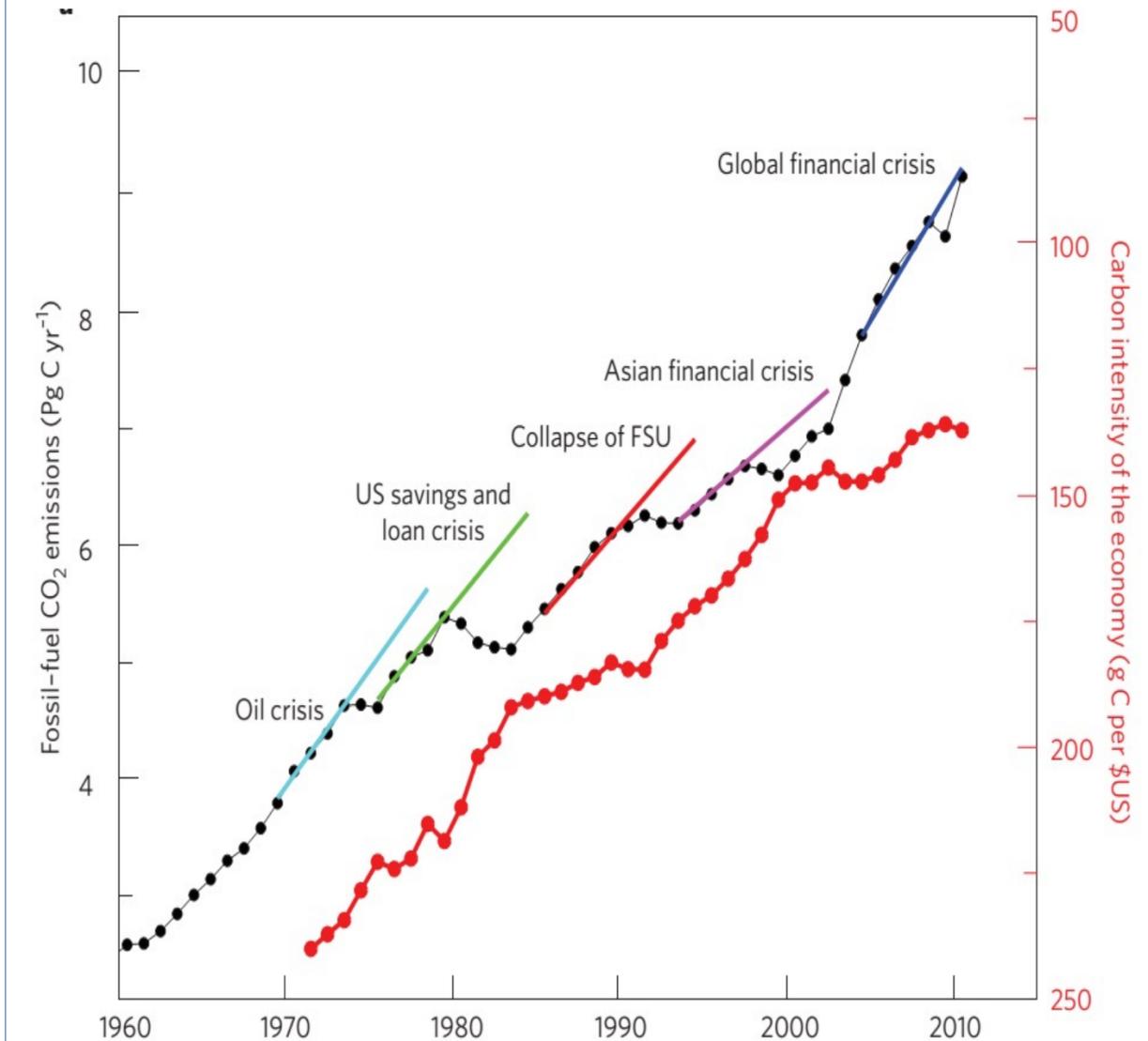
Low Carbon Development Indonesia (LCDI) - 2019

COVID-19 RECOVERY: PROMOTE LOW CARBON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

	<p>Accelerate the transition to an inclusive, just, resilient, low-carbon economy</p>		<p>Stimulate transformation of infrastructure and low-carbon buildings</p>
	<p>Increase clean energy mix usage</p>		<p>Support industry to transition to low carbon-emissions.</p>
	<p>Enable clean mobility</p>		<p>Invest in nature-based climate solutions.</p>

Trend of Global CO₂ emission due to continuous increased of fossil fuel CO₂

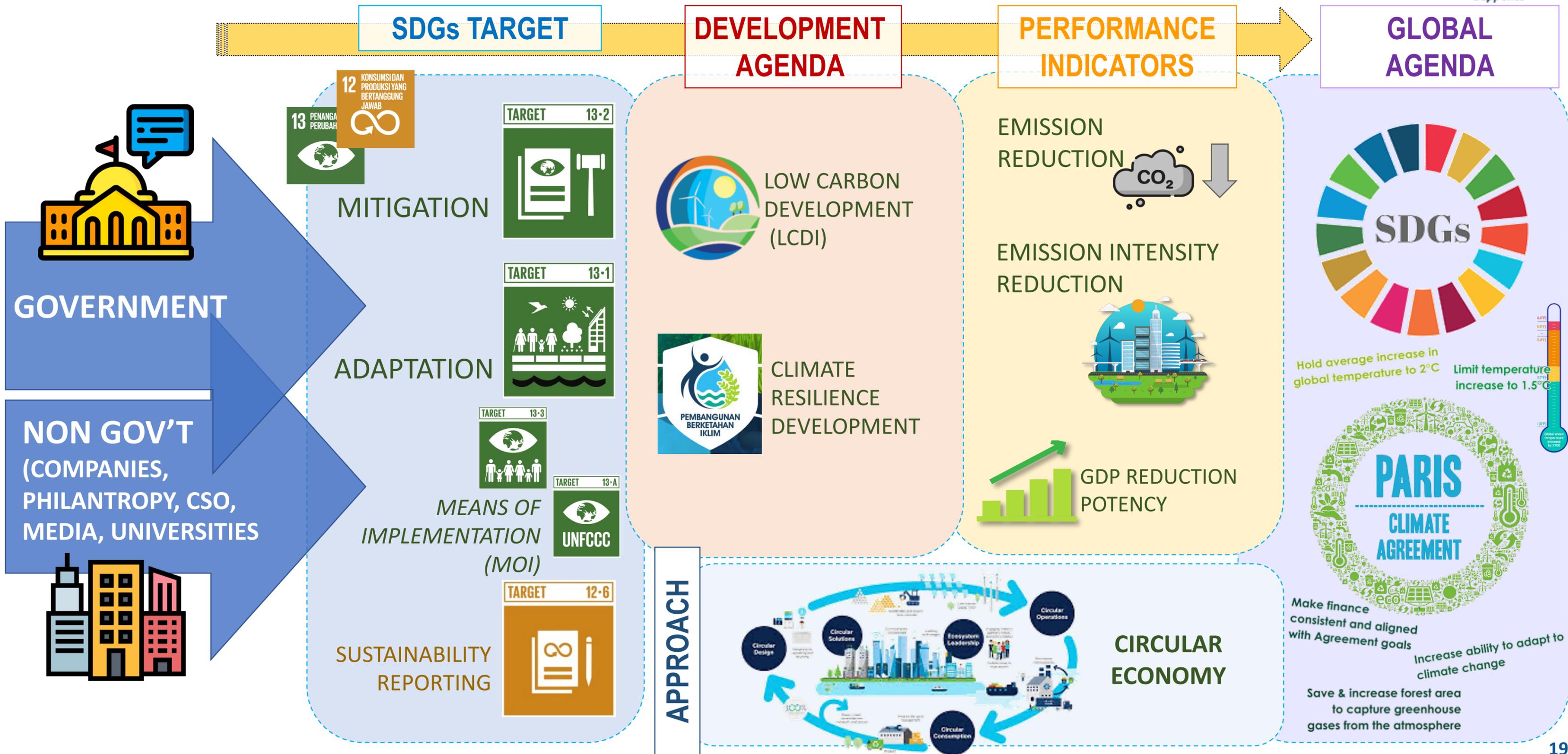


In 2010, its rebound about 5,9%, from economi crisis 2008/09 due to all economic stimulus and investment went to high carbon industries

https://www.globalcarbonproject.org/global/pdf/pep/Peters_2011_Budget2010.pdf

Sourcer: <https://www.wemeanbusinesscoalition.org/build-back-better/>

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

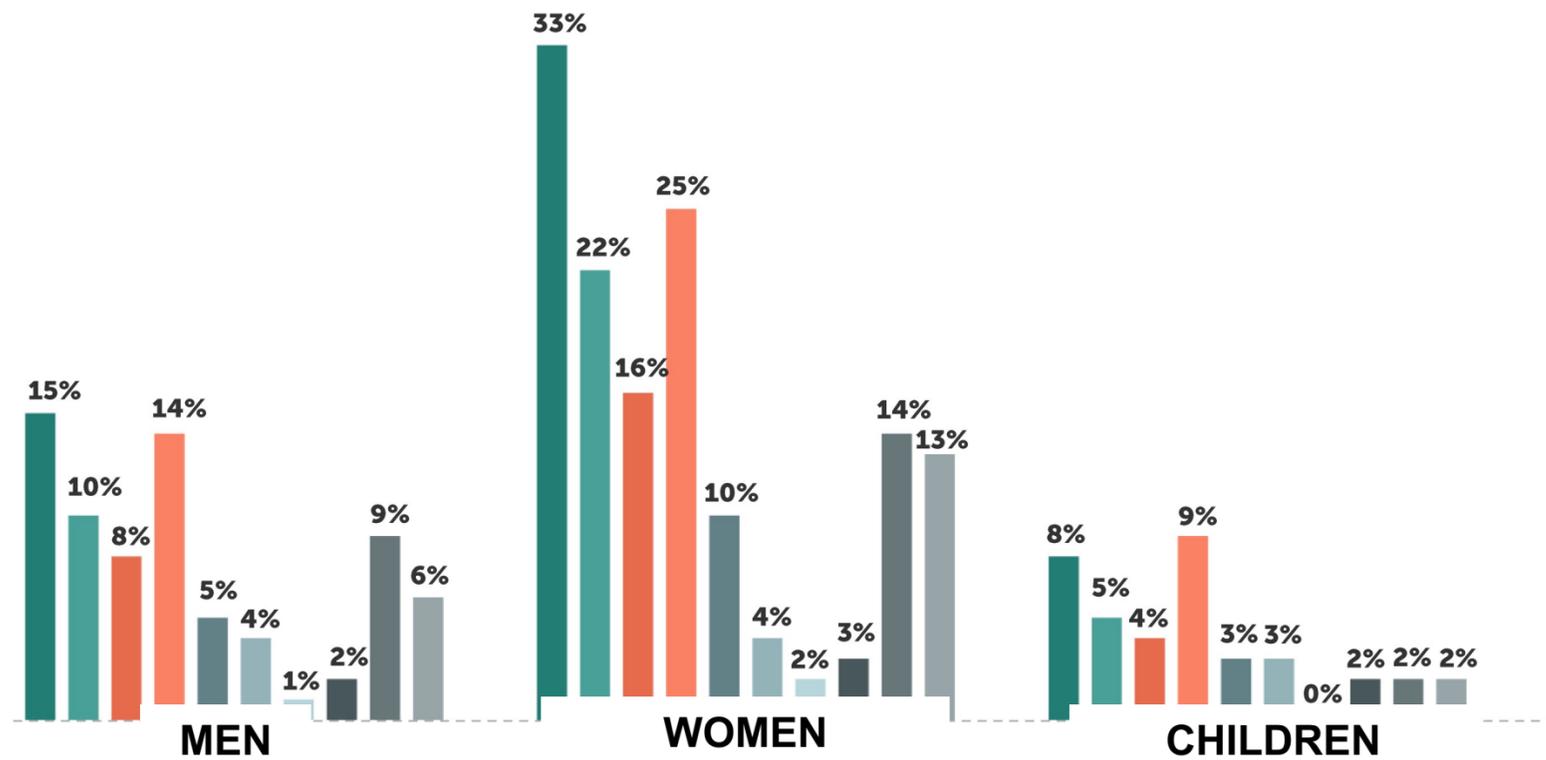
131 M IDR total of renewable energy investments

 16 & 27

16 trainings and 27 R&D for renewable energy

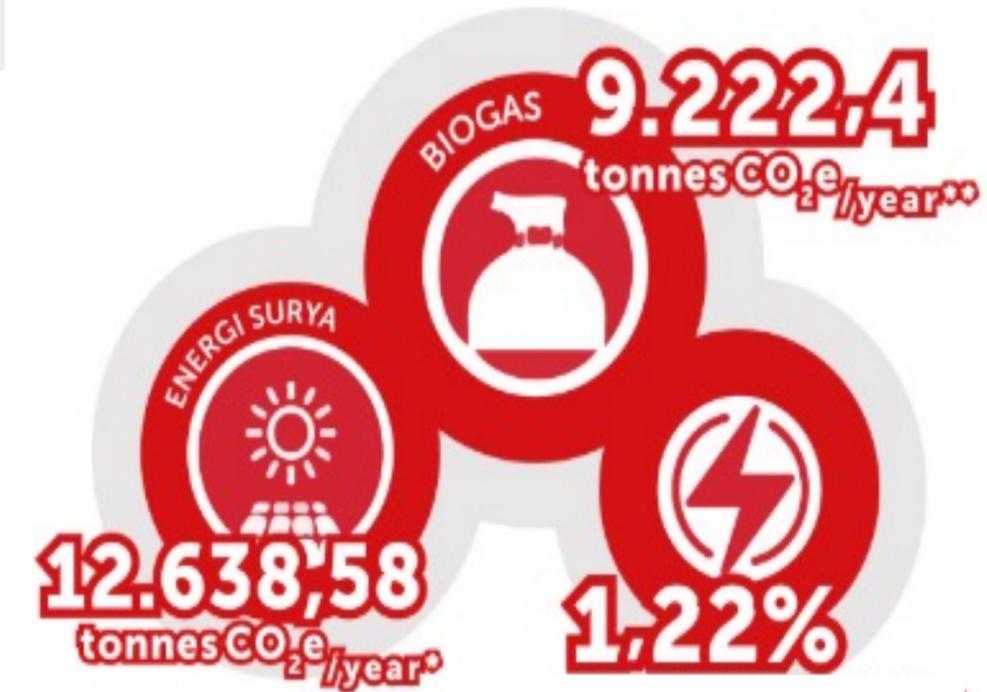
SOME IMPACTS ON HEALTH, WELFARE, AND ENVIRONMENT

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

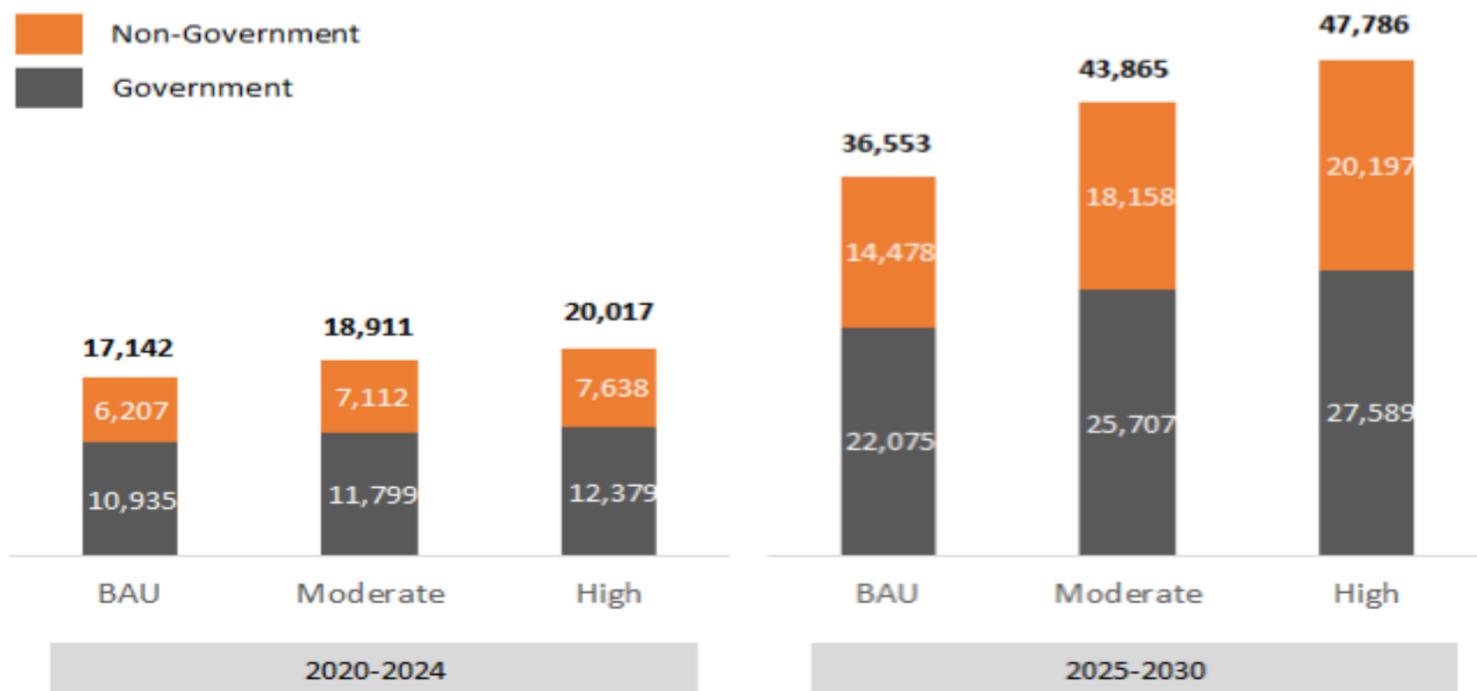
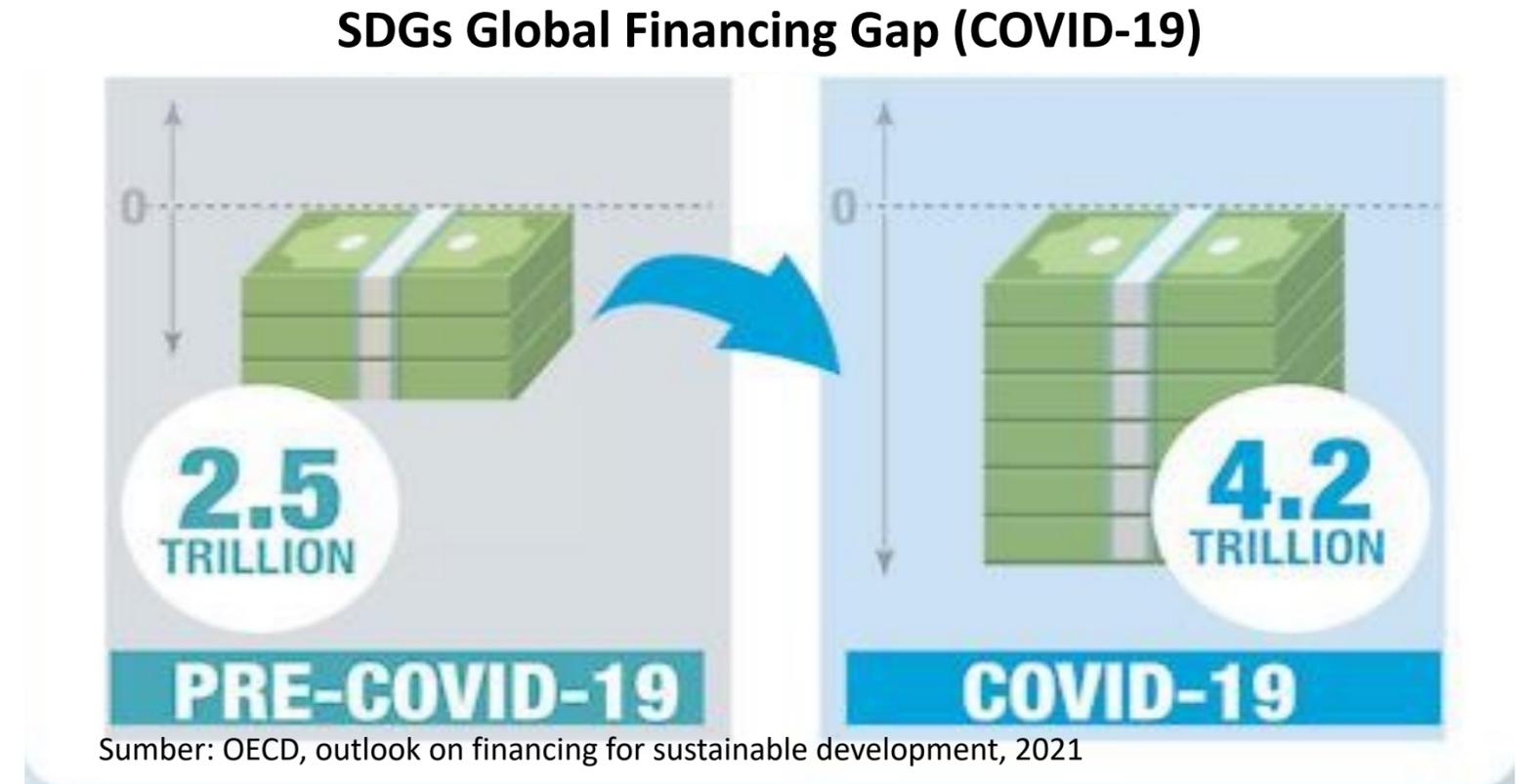
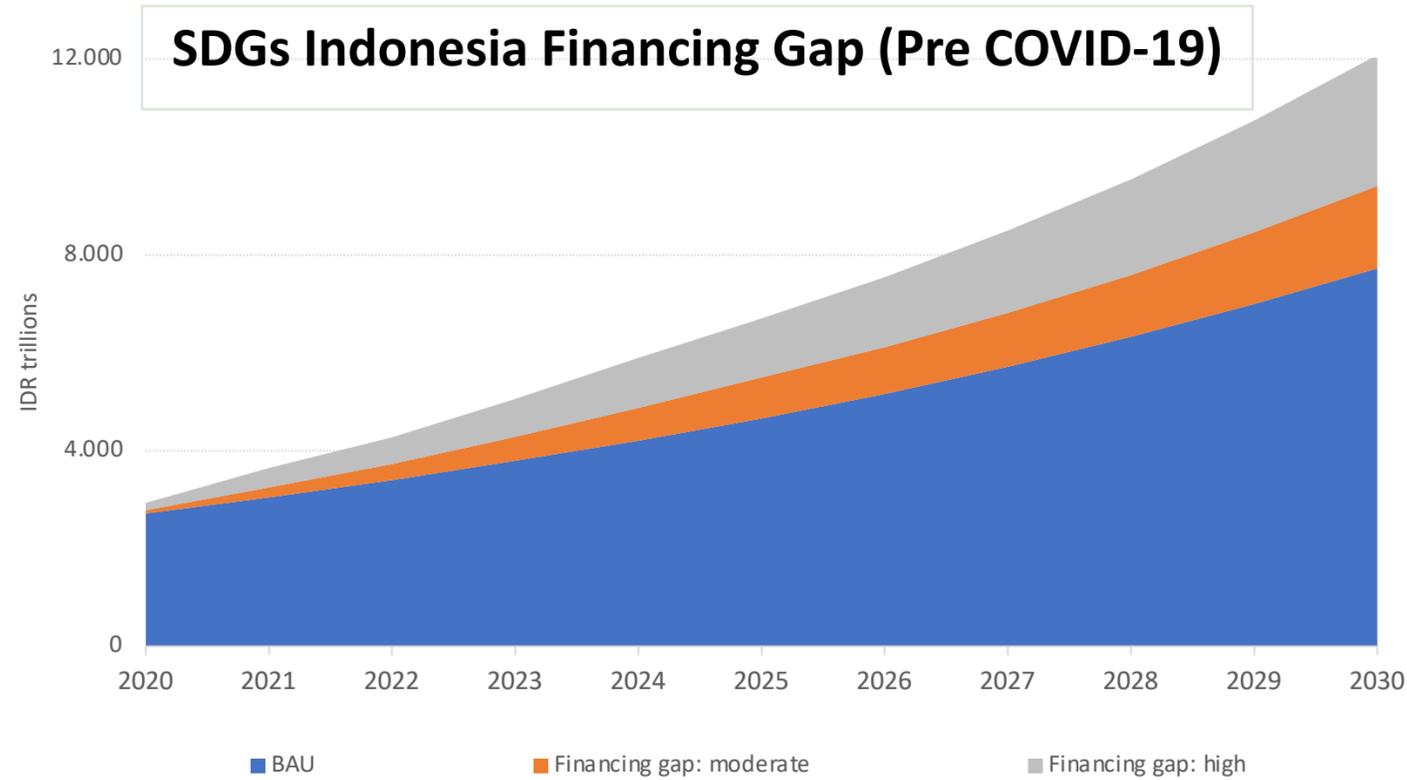


SAVING TIME



Source : Sumba Iconic Island

SDGS FINANCING CHALLENGES



- 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

Tax Revenue

Non Tax Revenue

Tax and Non Tax Revenue

Through state revenues (taxes and non tax revenue), and local government revenues

BELOW THE LINE

BUDGET FINANCING

Debt Financing

- Government Securities
- Loan

SDGs *Bond*

In state budget financing posture, SDGs bonds are categorized as debt financing.

Investment Financing

- *Blended Finance*
- SDGs Financing Hub (SFH)
- CSR

Blended finance, SFH, and CSR are categorized as investment financing. The government's responsibility is to monitor the impact of actions carried out by stakeholders, ensuring that programs are co-created and have a larger impact..

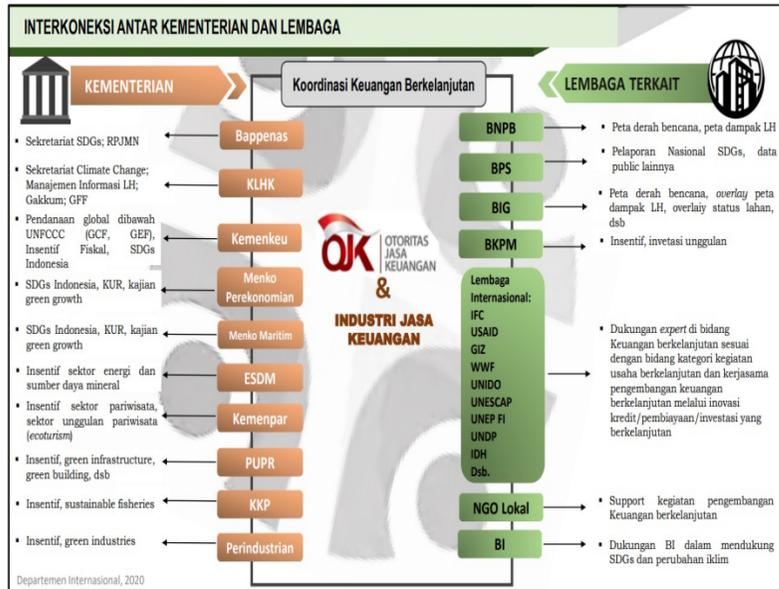
Other Financing

- SDGs Financing Hub (SFH)
- CSR

In state budget financing posture, SFH and CSR can also be categorized as other financing

SOME COLLECTIVE EFFORTS TO SUPPORT FINANCING ON SDGs

Sustainable Financing System



Green Taxonomy



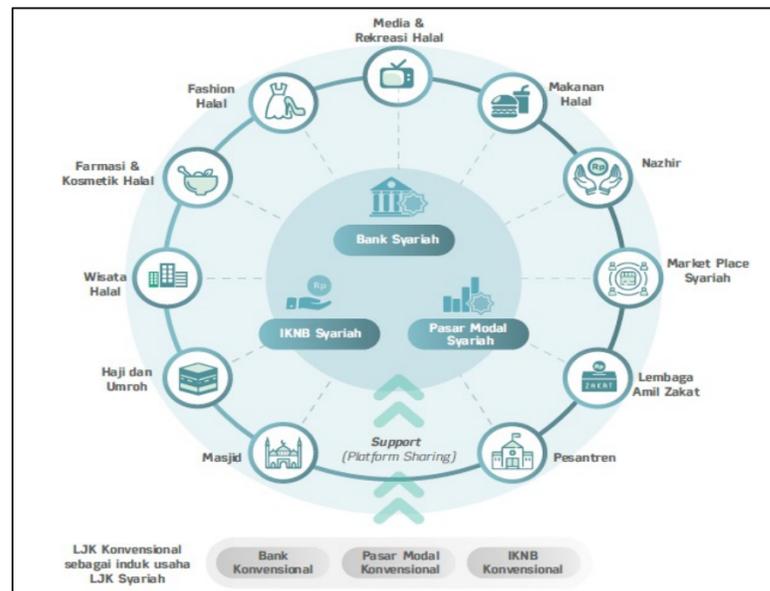
SDGs Bonds & Green Sukuk



IDX ESG Leaders



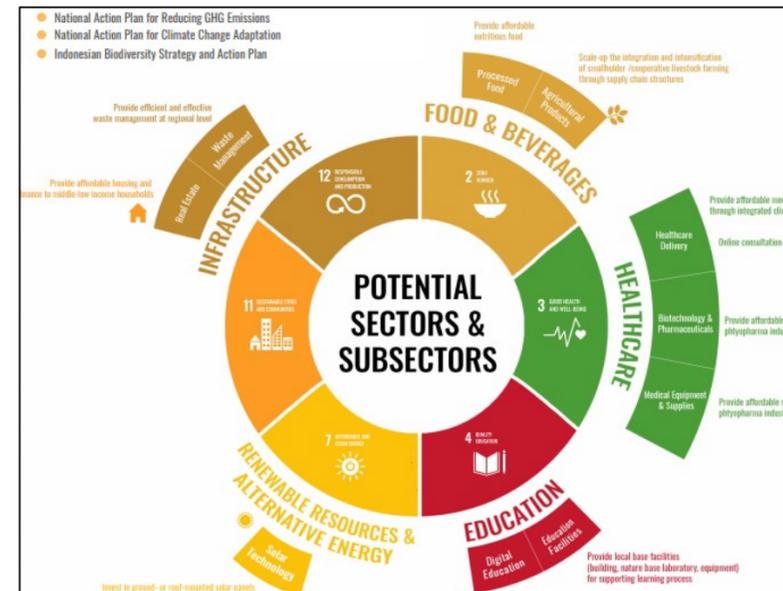
Sharia Ecosystem Synergy



Indonesia Impact Fund



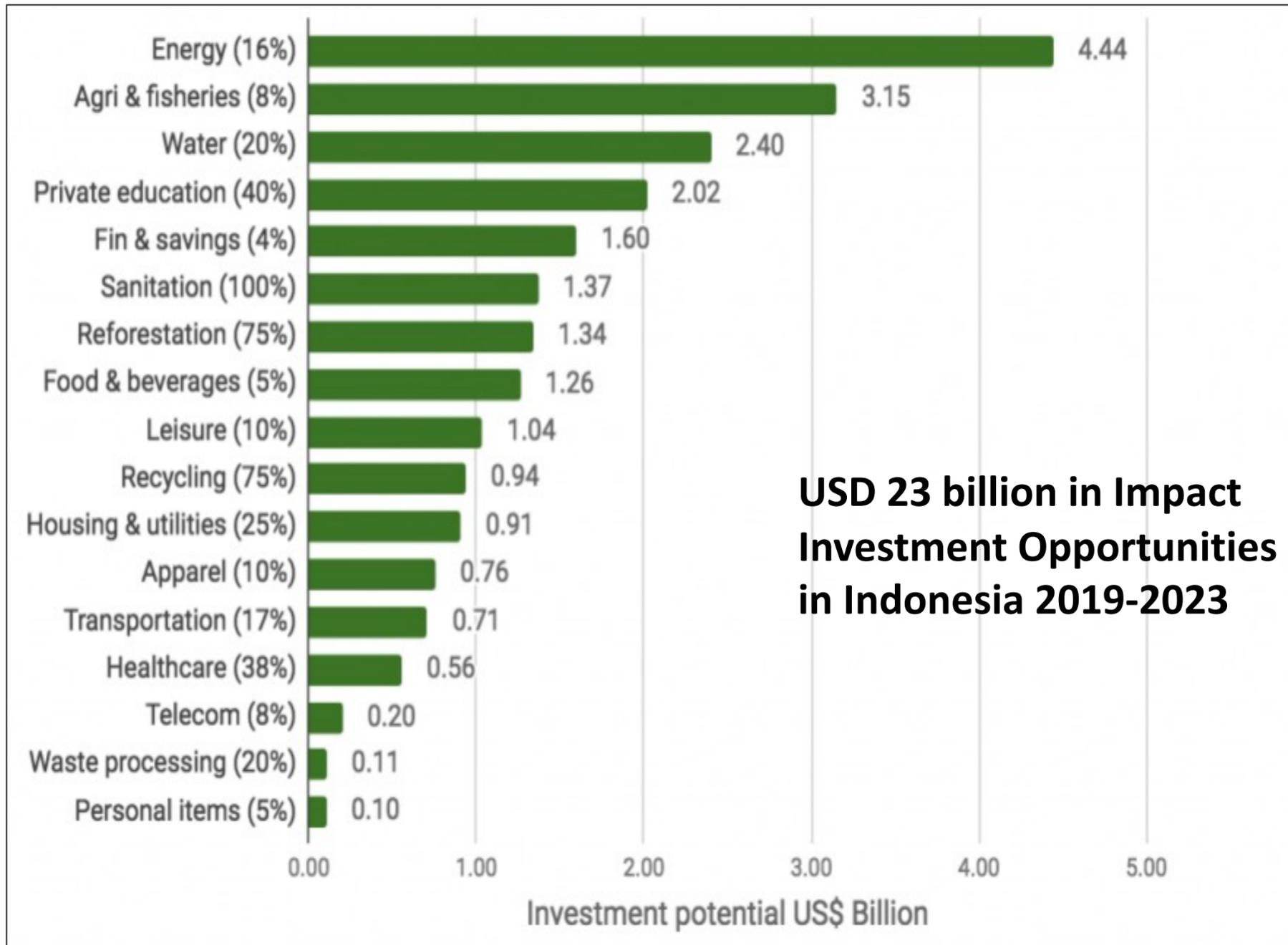
SDGs Investor Mapping



INFF



IMPACT INVESTING OPPORTUNITIES IN INDONESIA



\$ 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



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

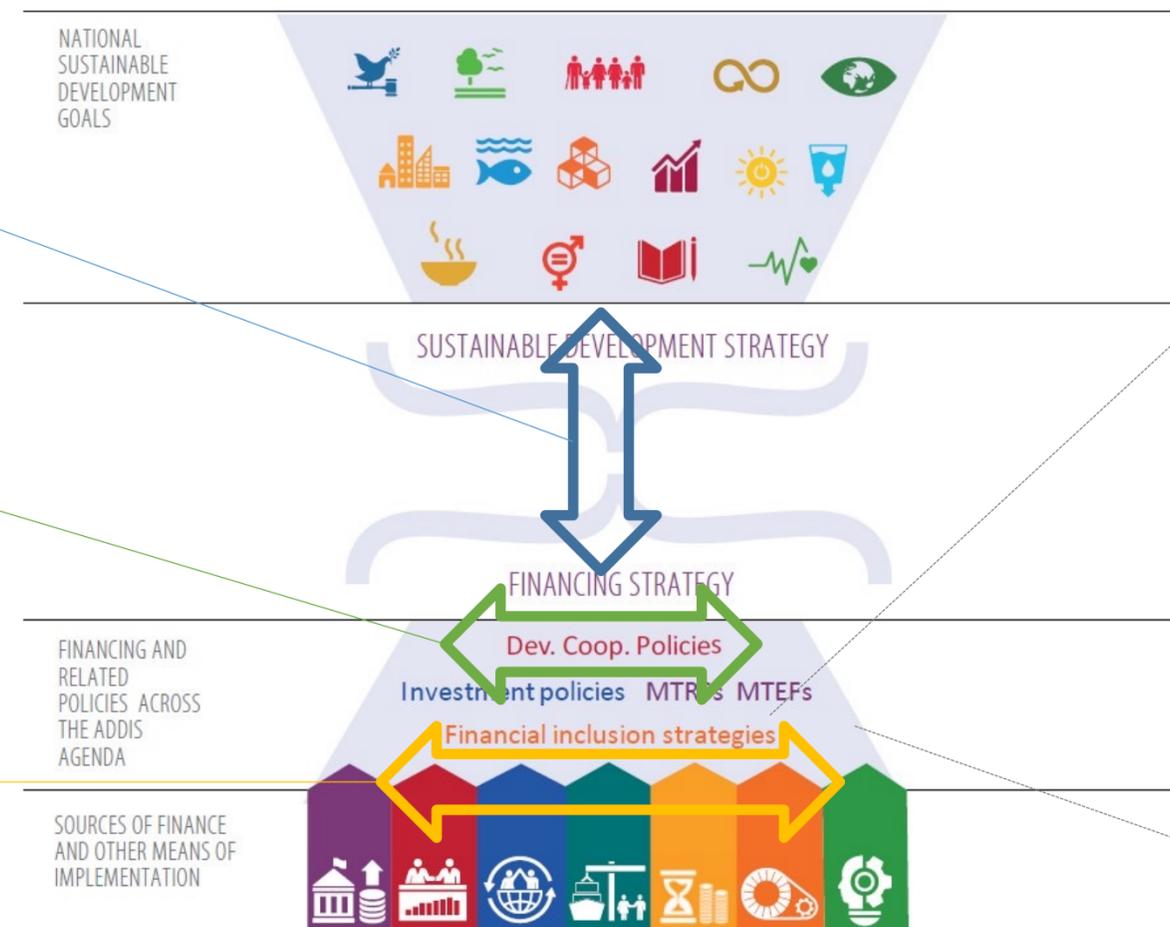
INTEGRATED FINANCING FRAMEWORK AND ACTION

3 integrations:

Integrate plan and financing policies

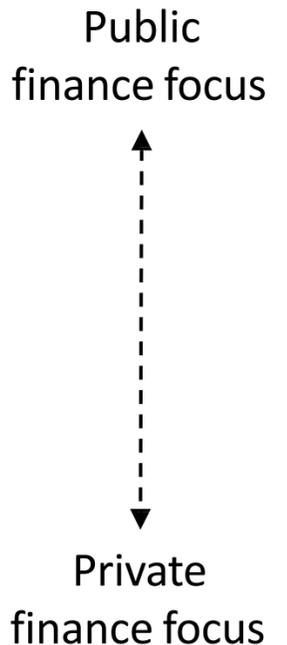
Integrate public and private finance policies

Integrated approach across government & partners



Common policy spectrum:

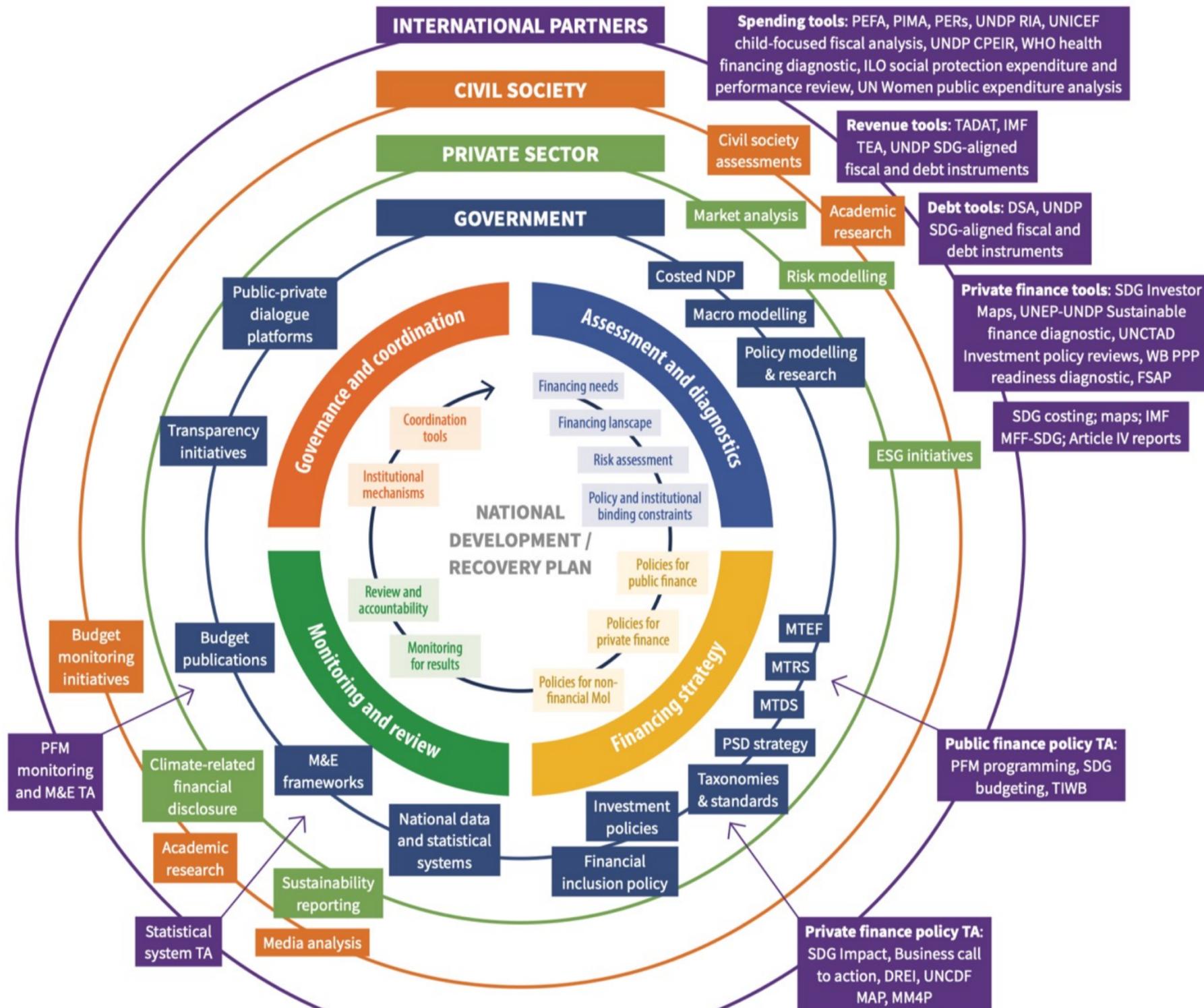
- Revenue strategy
- Annual / medium term budget
- Debt management
- SOE management
- Public-private partnerships
- Development cooperation
- Philanthropy / NGO / FBO
- Diaspora engagement
- Investment promotion
- SME development
- Impact investment / social enterprise policy
- Financial inclusion
-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



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?

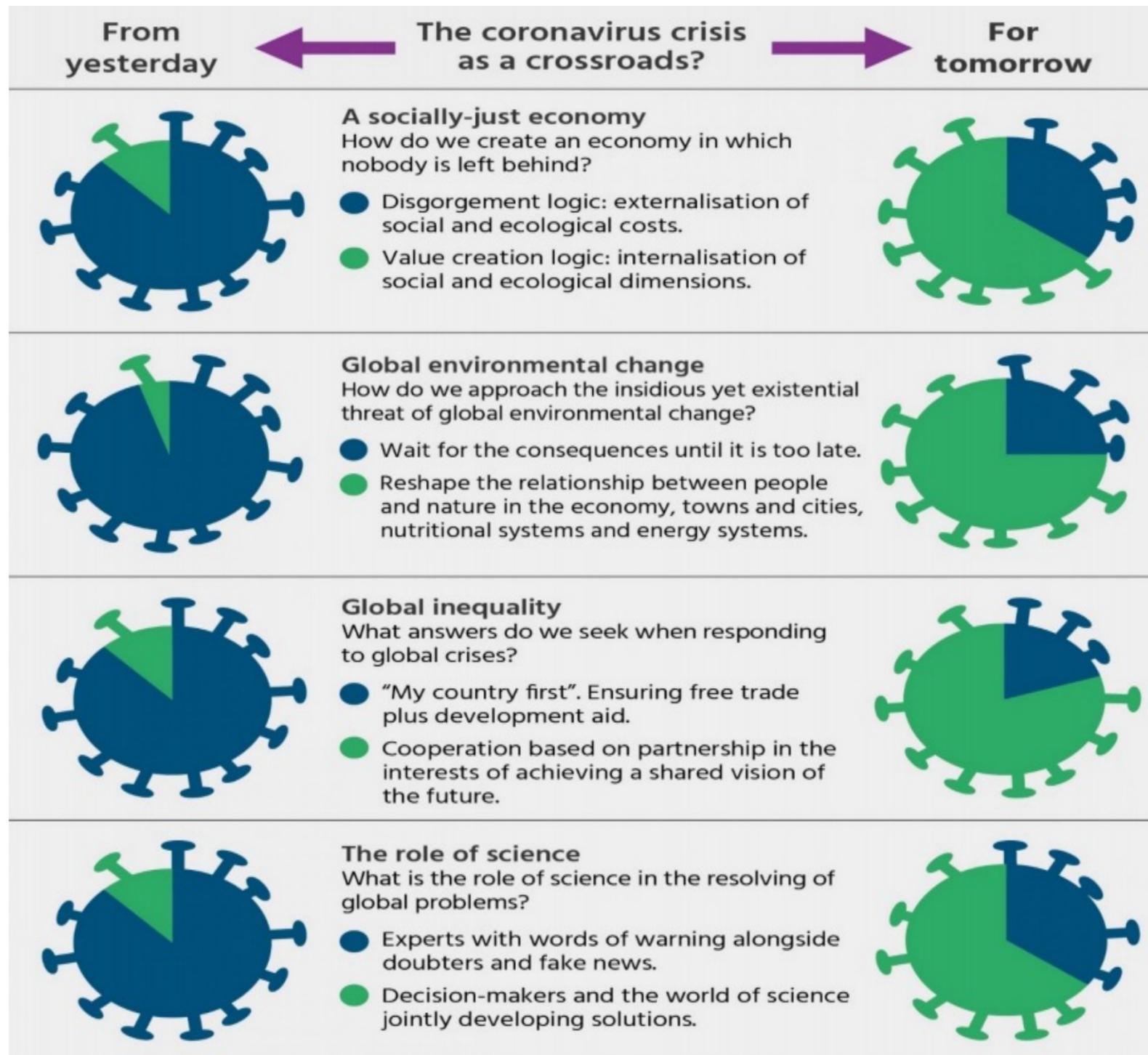
It lays out the **full range of financing sources** in Indonesia – domestic public resources, aid and development cooperation, and domestic and international private finance – establishing a roadmap **to increase investment, manage risks, and achieve sustainable development priorities**, as identified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