

ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA: FOCUSING ON GOALS 5, 6, 7, AND 12

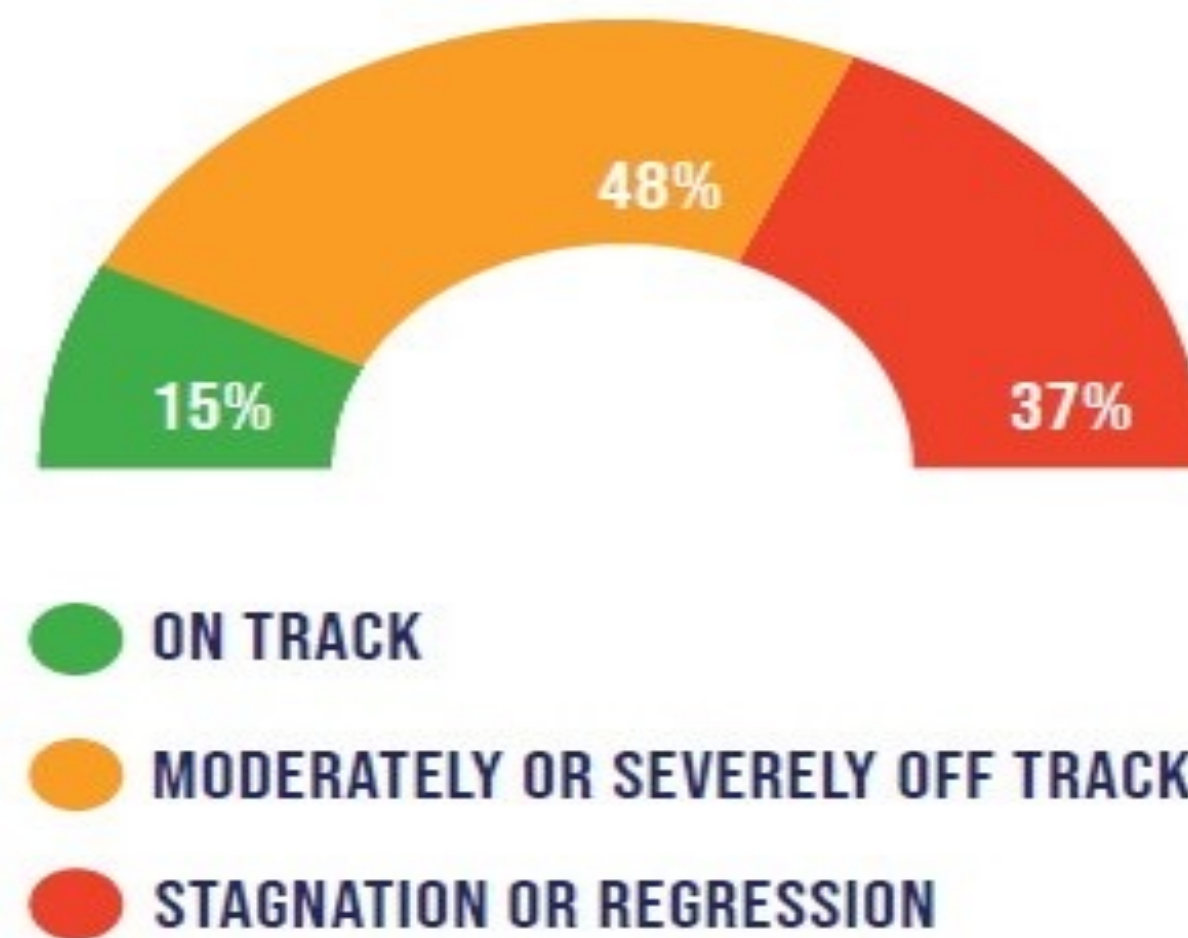
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25 September 2023

“Launching Ceremony of the Indonesia Sustainability 4.0 Network”

CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING SDGs GLOBALLY

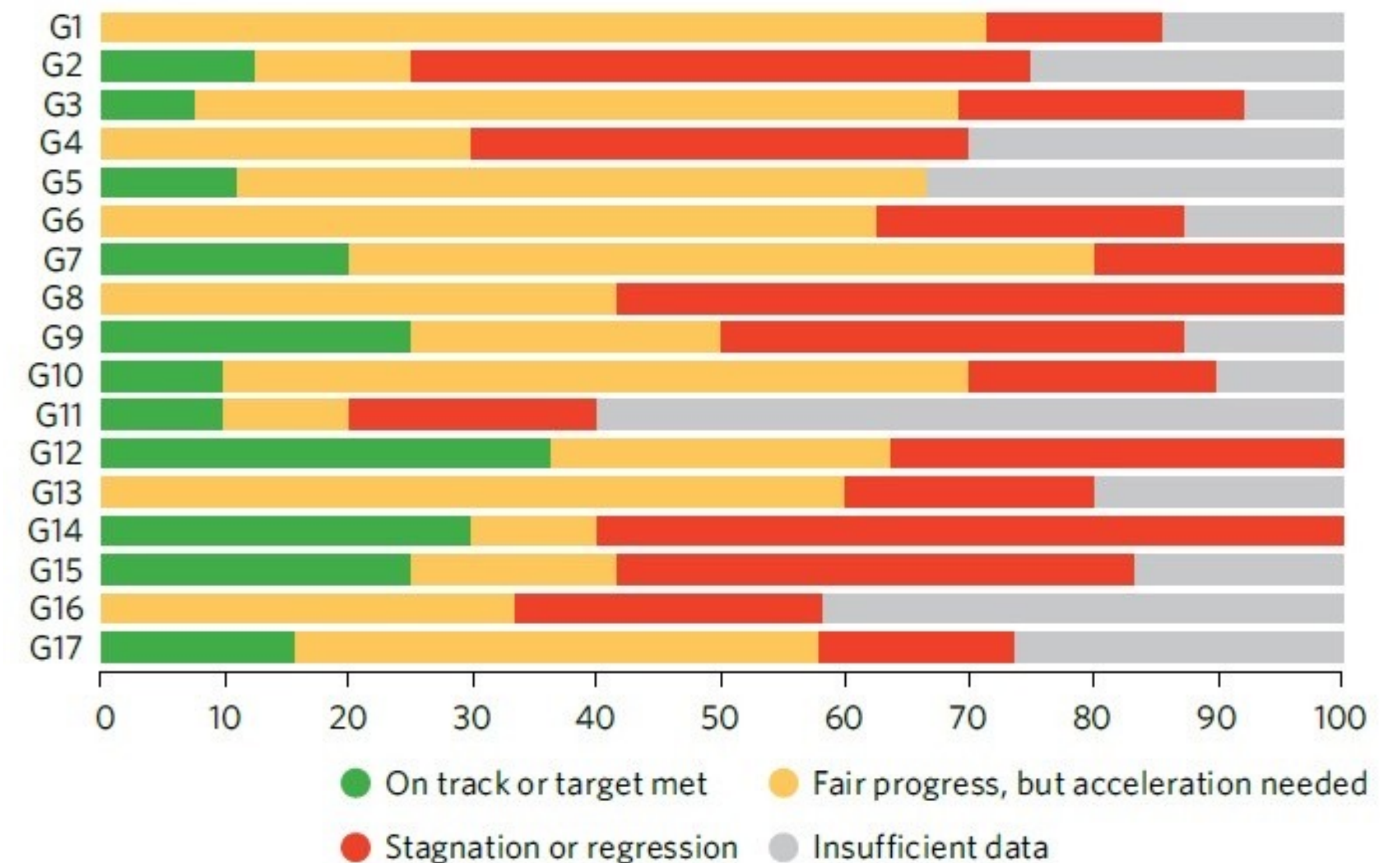
A **CONCERNING PICTURE** OF SDG PROGRESS AT THE MIDPOINT:



BASED ON AN ASSESSMENT OF SDG TARGETS WITH TREND DATA.

Sumber: The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition, United Nations

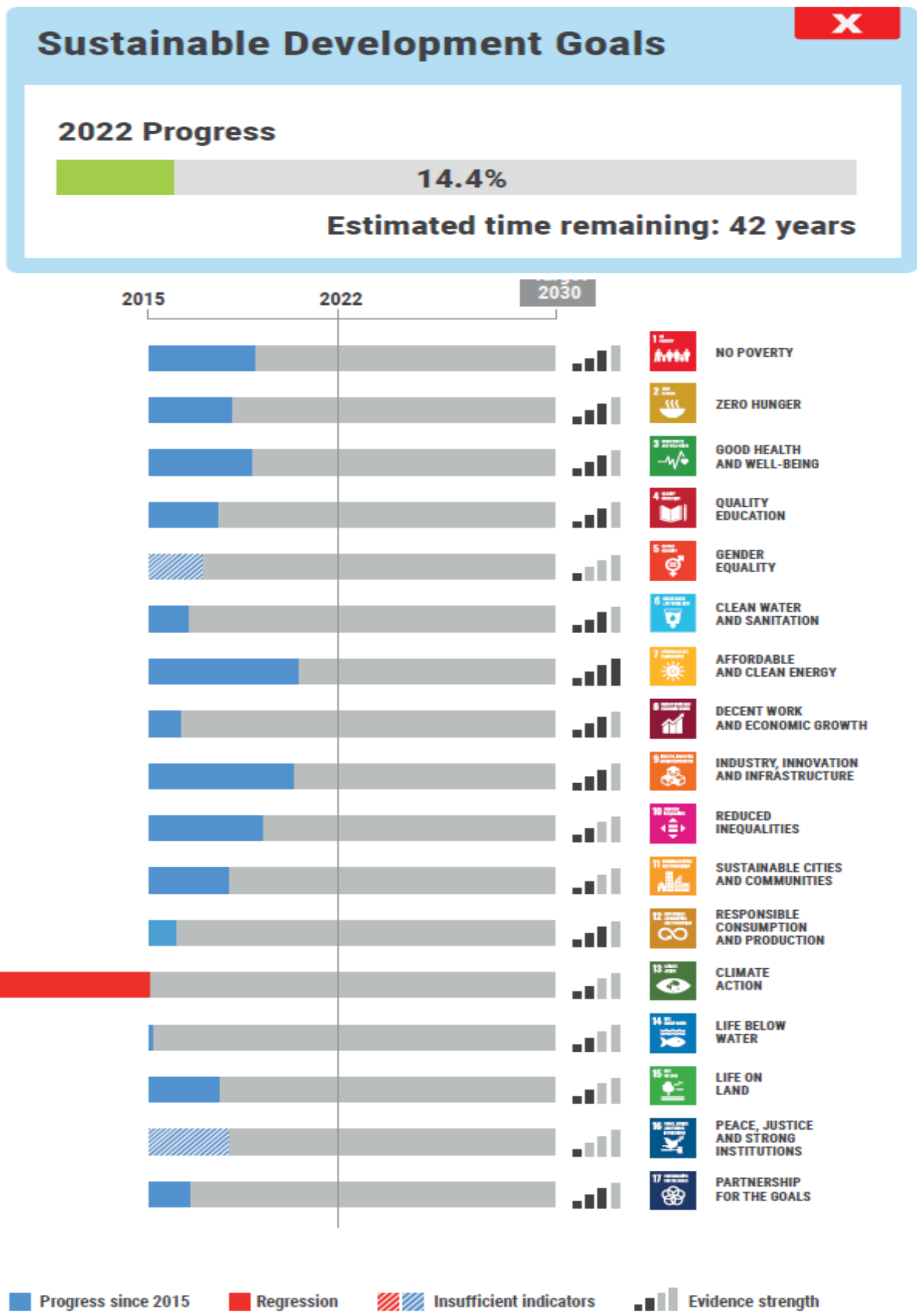
Progress assessment for the 17 Goals based on assessed targets, 2023 or latest data (percentage)



- Evaluation of the progress of achieving the SDGs shows very significant challenges (UN, 2023). Of the 140 evaluable targets
 - Only 15% of the target is achieved (on track)
 - Nearly half of the SDGs targets are moderate and severely off-track from the desired target; and
 - More than 30% of the target has stagnated and setback below the 2015 baseline.
- This shows the urgent need for intensive efforts by all countries to ensure that the SDGs targets are back on track and making progress so that the 2030 Agenda is achieved.

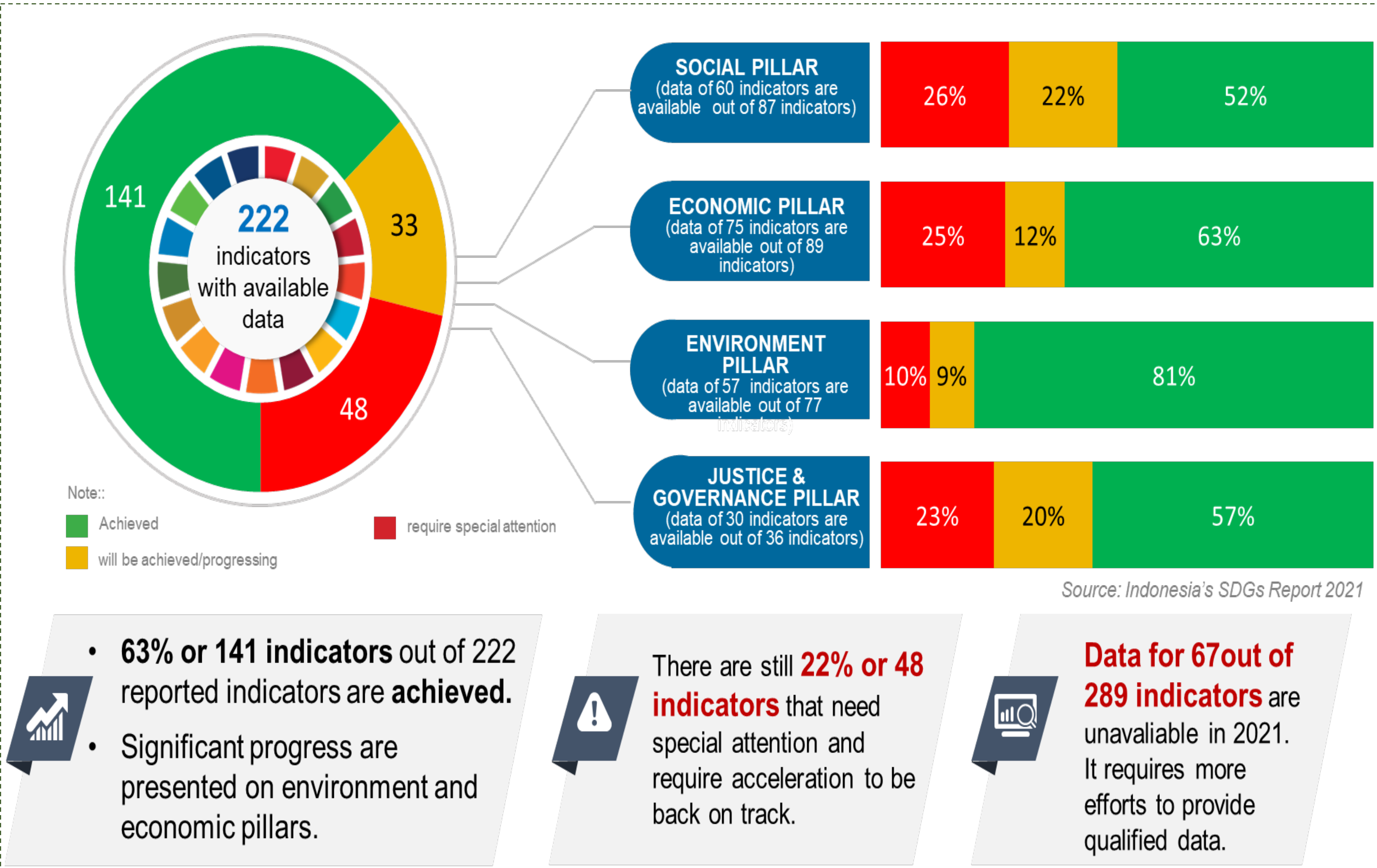
SDGs ACHIEVEMENT: ASIA PACIFIC & INDONESIA

The Progress of Asia and the Pacific Region



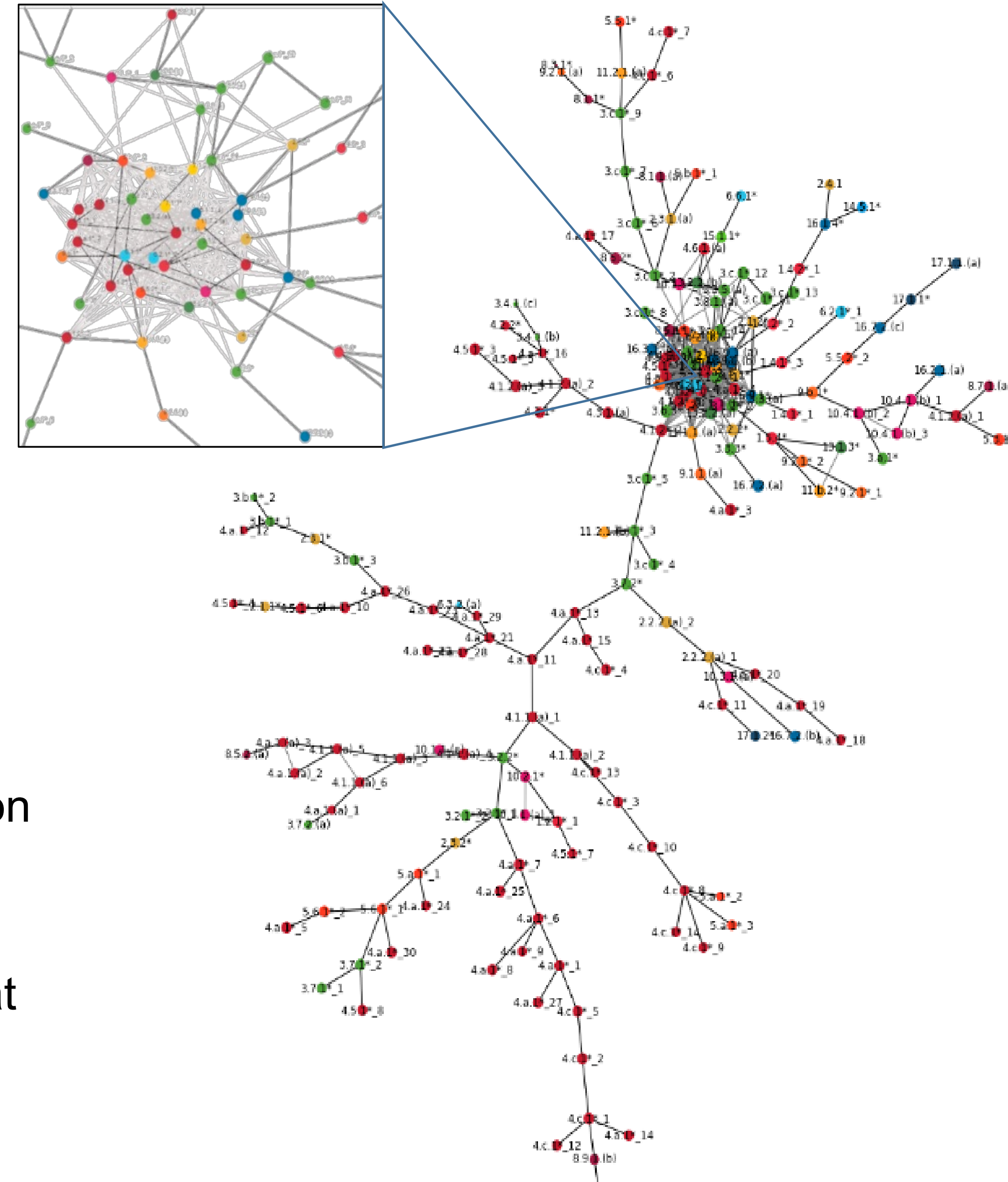
Source: Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2023 (UNESCAP)

Indonesia's SDGs Achievement



SDGs INTERLINKAGES STUDY

- As part of SDGs Road Map update, the interlinkages study is conducted by determining the **performance** of SDG indicators in each province, and calculating the **proximity**, **centrality**, and **density** of each SDG indicator.
- We found **36 indicators** with the **highest centrality** values, which indicates **priority intervention goals and targets**:
 - 36 indicators - top centrality, mostly basic services**
 - Health** (facilities, personnel, national health insurance, & stunting)
 - Education** (education completion, school infrastructure, & ICT)
 - Water & sanitation**
 - Inequality** (villages and cities)
 - Energy** (electricity)
 - Housing & environment** (decent housing, air quality, & emission reduction)
 - Law** (birth certificate, & security)
- The findings serves as a basis for **identifying indicator priorities** at both the **national and provincial levels**, to focus on indicators that are "within reach," indicated by high **density** values.



INDONESIA SDGs ACCELERATION STRATEGIES

Strengthening regulations and policies

Presidential Decree:
No 59/2017 → No 111/2022



Inclusive stakeholders collaboration

SDGs platform: government, business & philanthropy, NGOs & media, Academics



Strong institutional governance

SDGs National Coordination Team



Led by the President

Innovative financing

INFF, investor map, blended financing, SDGs bond



Mainstreaming in National & Local Development Agenda

RPJPN/D, RPJMN/D, RKP/D, Roadmap, RAN, RAD, Renstra



M&E, data strengthening & localizing SDGs

SDGs dashboard, e-monev, SAE, SDI, digitalization, VNR, VLR, SDGs Awards, SDGs Village, SDGs Centers

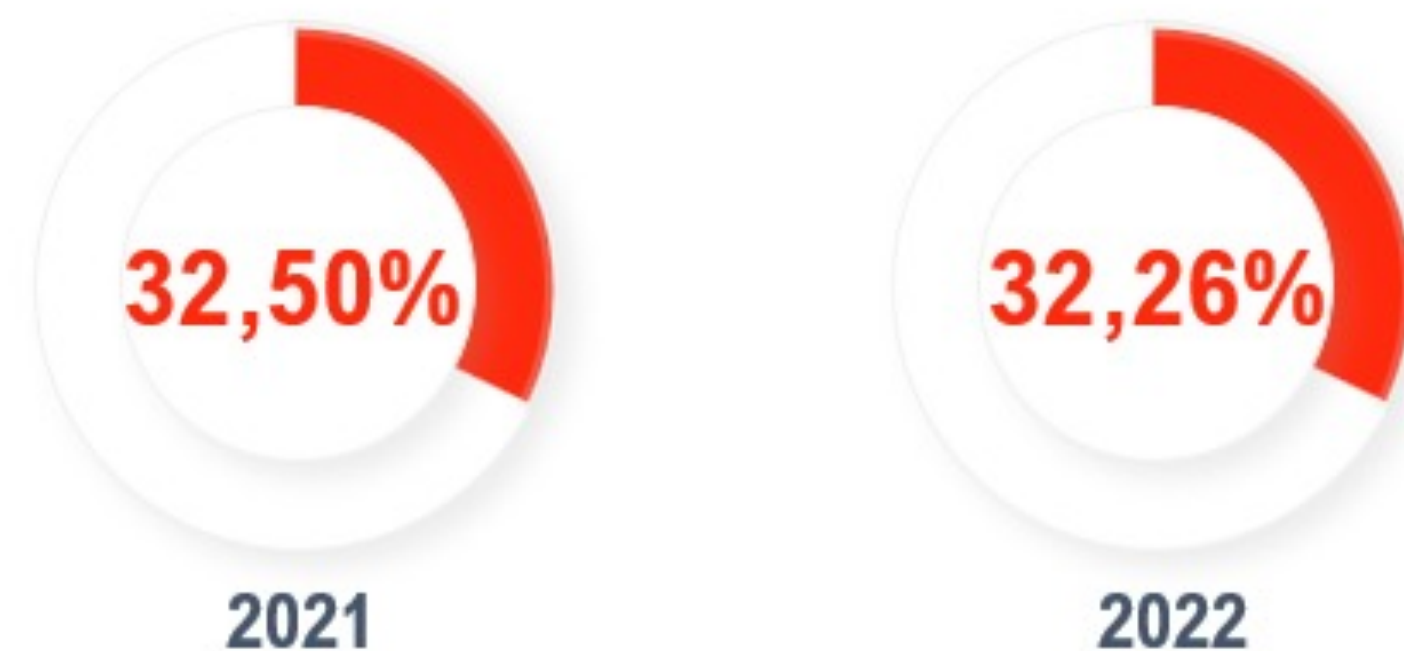




NATIONAL PROGRESS FOR SDG5 GENDER EQUALITY



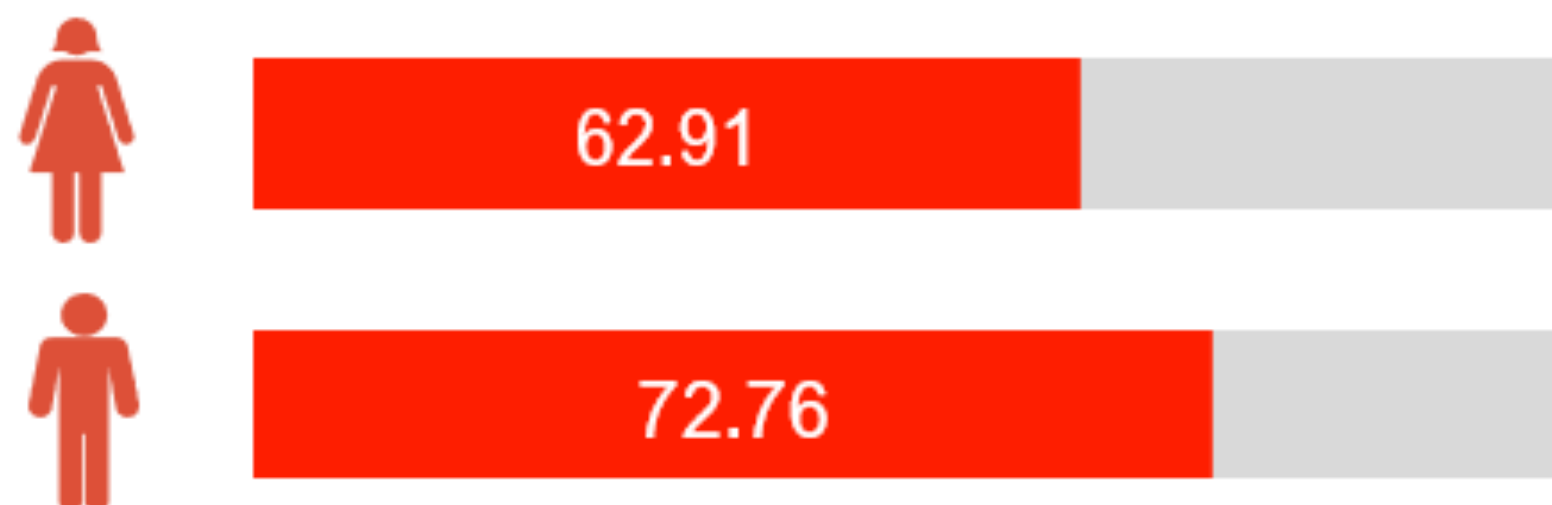
In the past two years, the number of women in managerial roles has tended to stagnate.



Source: Sakernas, BPS

Women's access to information technology is still limited.

Percentage of People who Own or Use a Mobile Phone, 2022



Source: Susenas, BPS

ROLE OF WOMEN IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABILITY



Breaking Barriers

Women in Indonesia are breaking societal barriers and playing pivotal roles in driving sustainability forward.



Empowering Local Economies

Women's participation in sustainable agriculture and local businesses boosts local economies and fosters resilient communities.



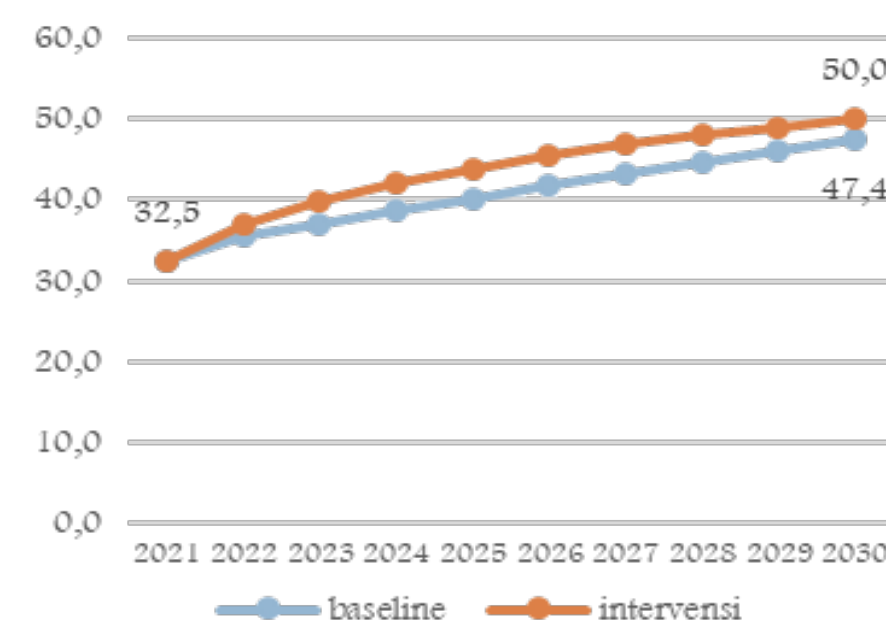
Advocating Environmental Education

Women are actively involved in promoting environmental education and raising awareness about sustainable practices.



SDGs Targets on SDGs Roadmap 2030

Projection for Women in Managerial Roles



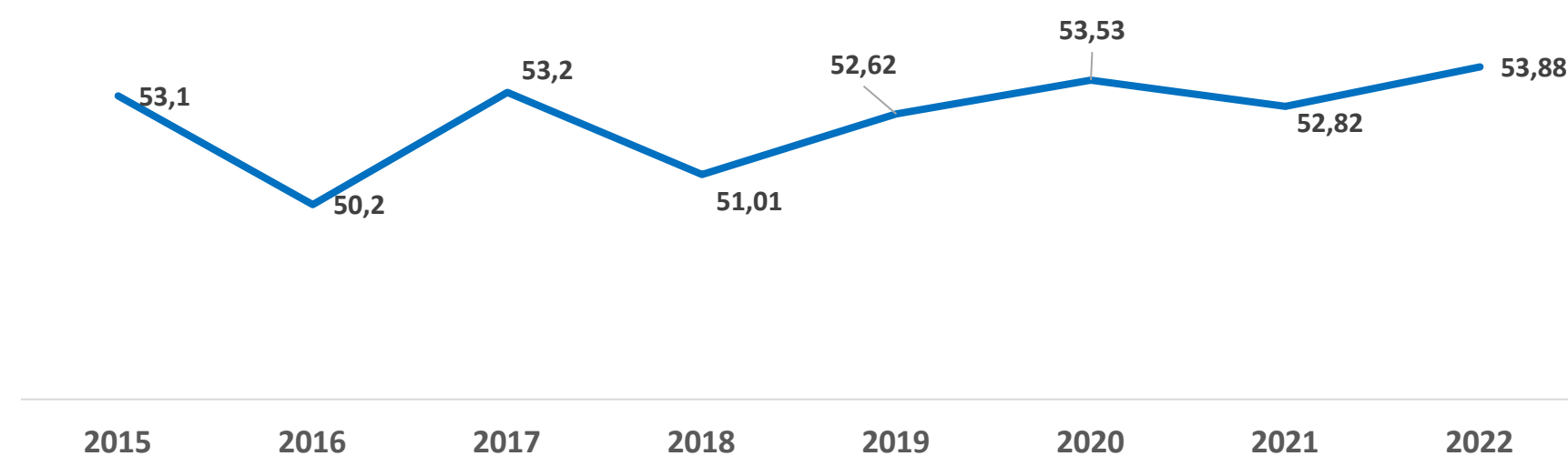
- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- Furthermore, based on the forthcoming SDG Roadmap 2030, the target is the following:
 - Proportion of women in managerial positions: 50% through intervention

Access to Safe Drinking Water



- The percentage of households that have access to safe drinking water services only reached 11.9% in 2020 (Ministry of Health, 2021).
- The assessment of safe drinking water is carried out based on TDS contamination, E.coli bacteria, pH, nitrates and nitrites.

National Water Quality Index (in poin)



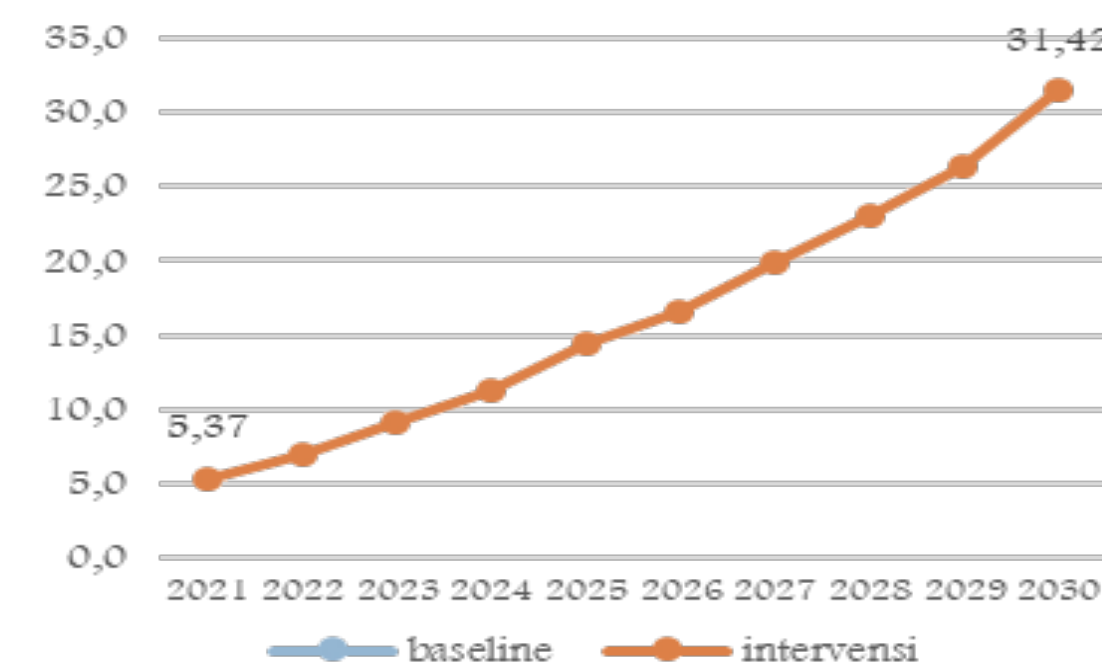
- The water quality index in 2022 is 53.88 points



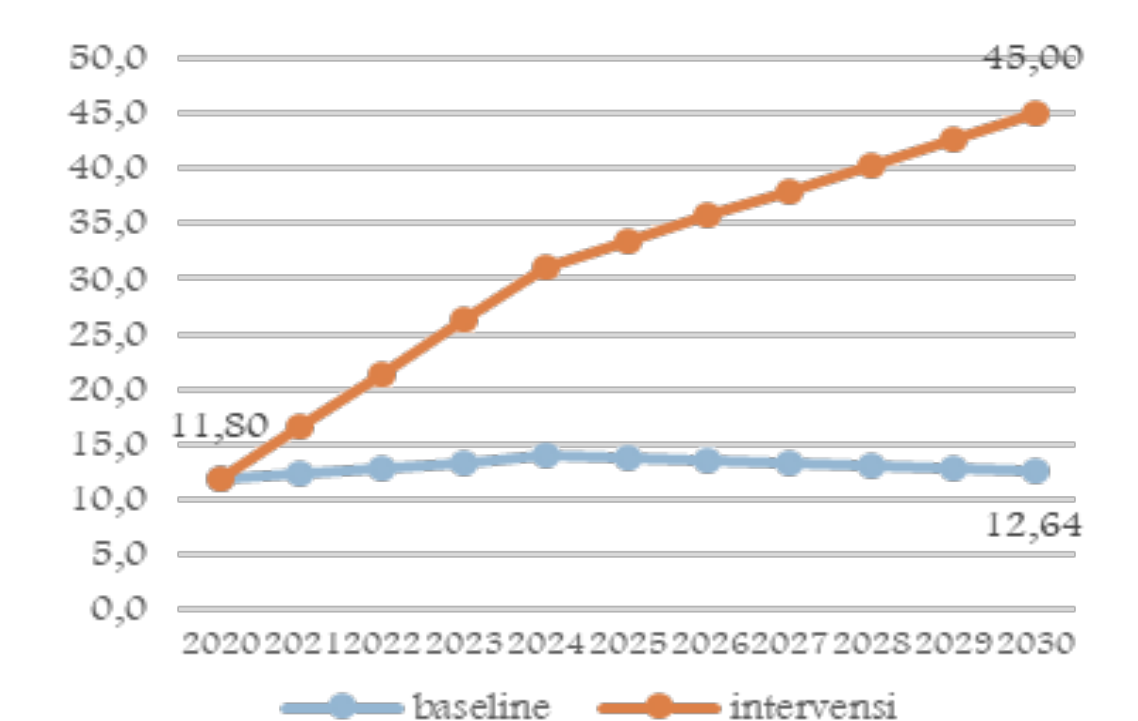
SDGs Targets on SDGs Roadmap 2030

- By 2030, access to adequate drinking water and access to adequate sanitation are both targeted at 100% (universal).
- Furthermore, based on the forthcoming SDG Roadmap 2030, the target is the following:
 - Access to safe drinking water: 31% through intervention
 - Access to safe sanitation: 45% through intervention

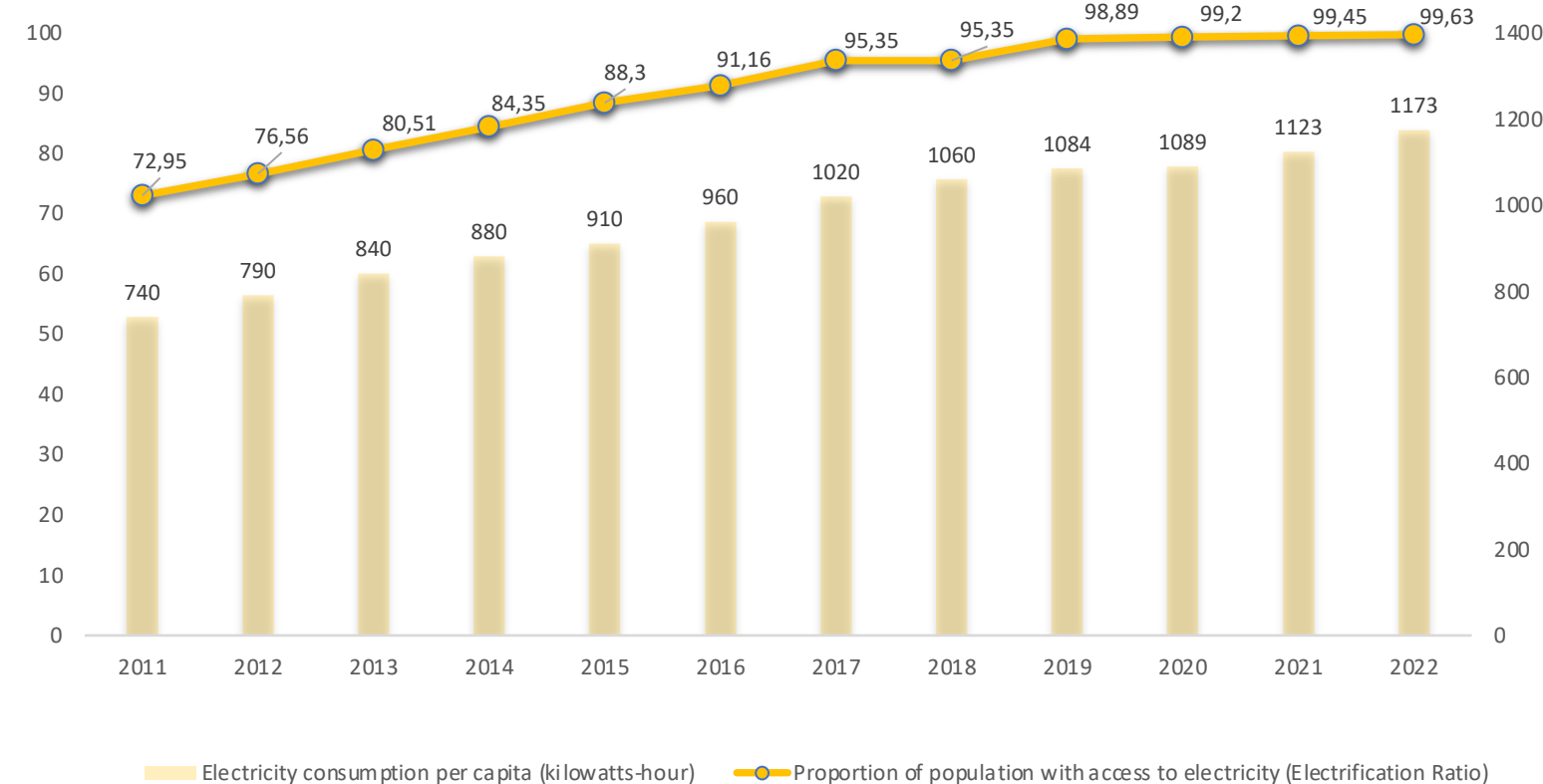
Projection for Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services



Projection for Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services (%)

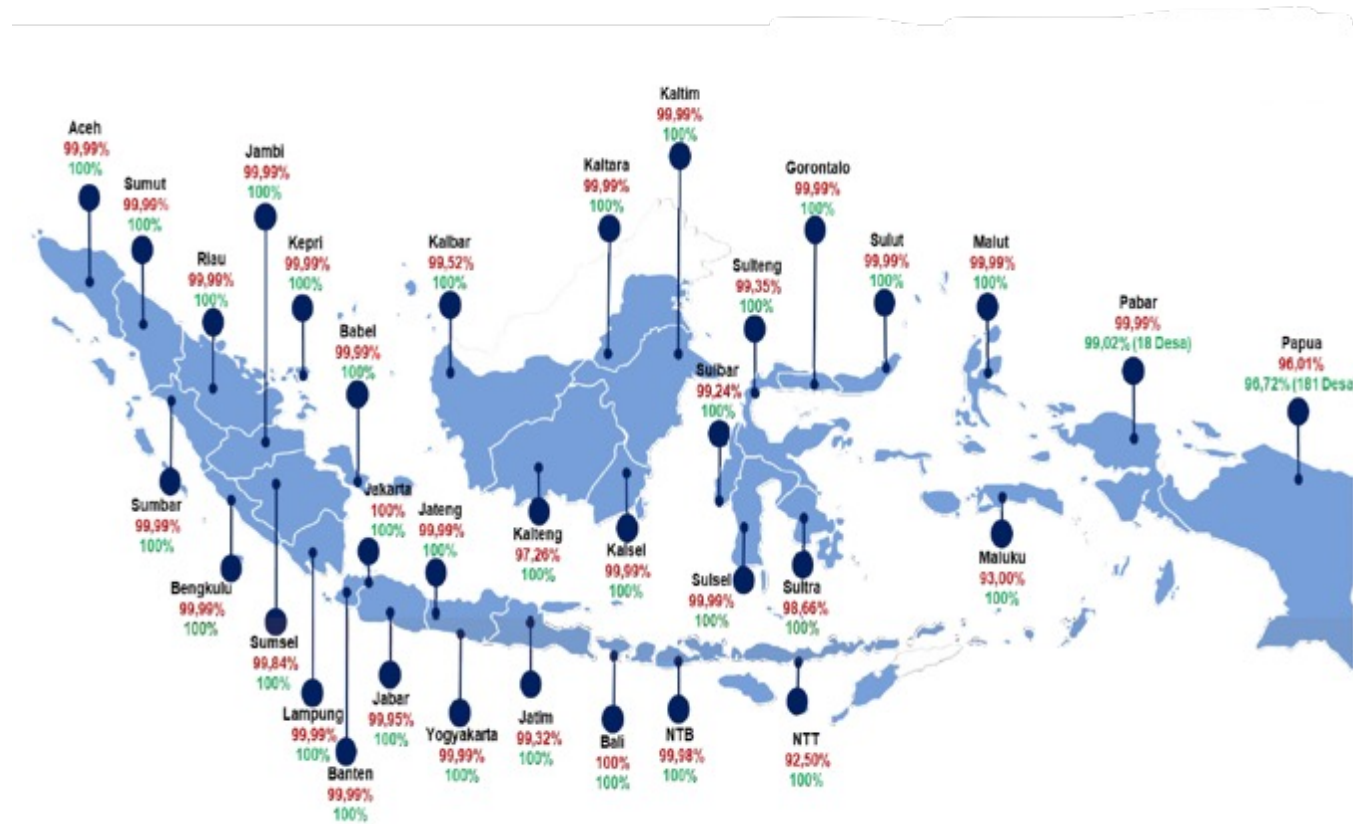


7.1.1.(a) Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatts-hour) (Electrification Ratio) based on provinces (red number) and villages (green number)



Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Proportion of population with access to electricity

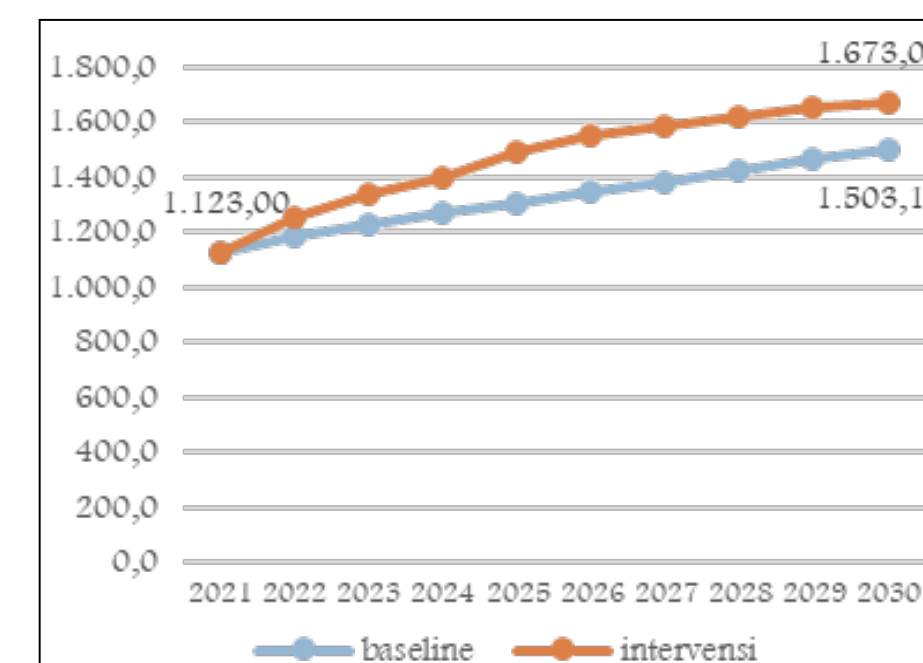


Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

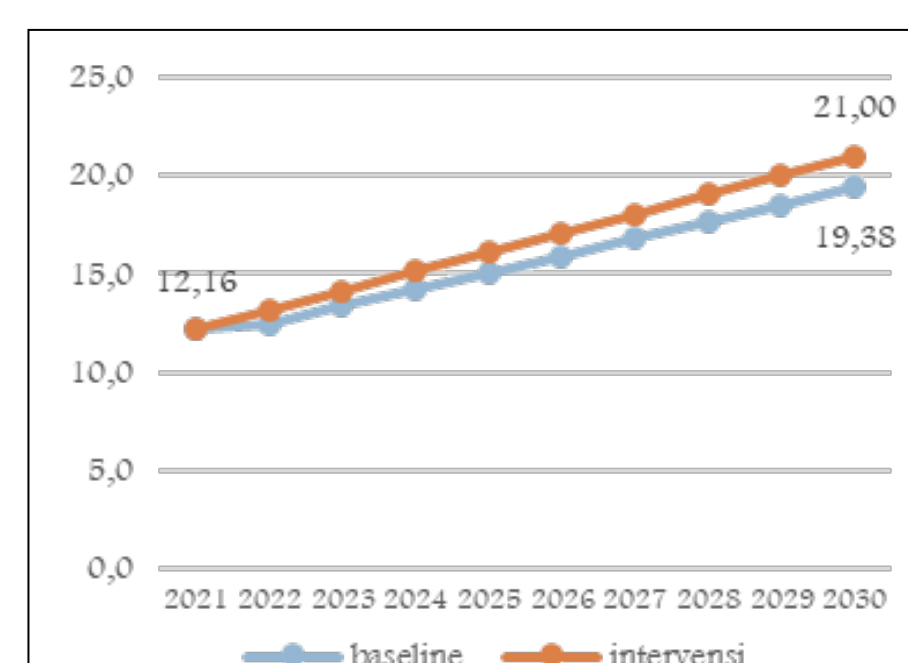
SDGs Targets on SDGs Roadmap 2030

- By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- Furthermore, based on the forthcoming SDG Roadmap 2030, the target is the following:
 - Electricity Consumption Per Capita : 1.673 Kwh/capita through intervention
 - Renewable Energy Mix : 21% through intervention

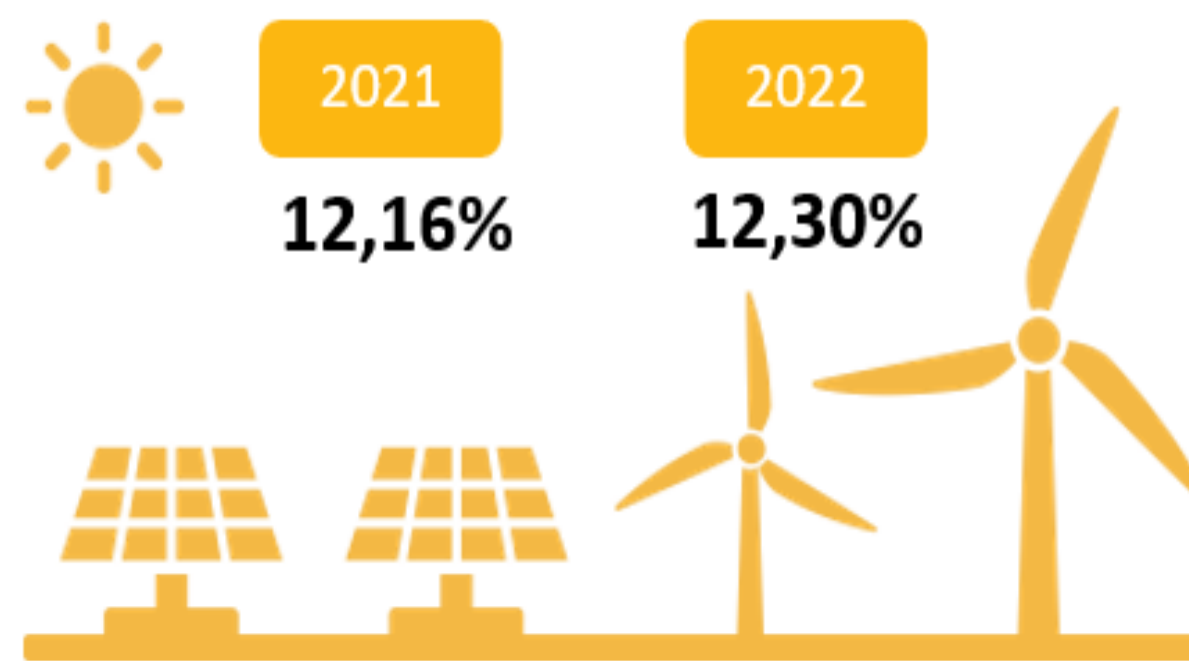
Projection for Electricity consumption per capita



Projection for Renewable Energy Mix



Renewable Energy Mix



- Electricity consumption per capita increases from 740 kw/hour (2011) to 1173 kw/hour (2022). The figure is in line with the Electrification Ratio which also increases every year.
- Regarding access to electricity, in 2022 there will still be 318,470 households and 199 villages that do not have electricity.
- Renewable energy also grew substantially from 12,16 (2021) % to 12,3 % (2022) . The increase of **0.14%** was triggered by the preparation of the Green RUPTL, Presidential Decree No. 112 of 2022, and the utilization of BBN and biomass cofiring in PLTU.

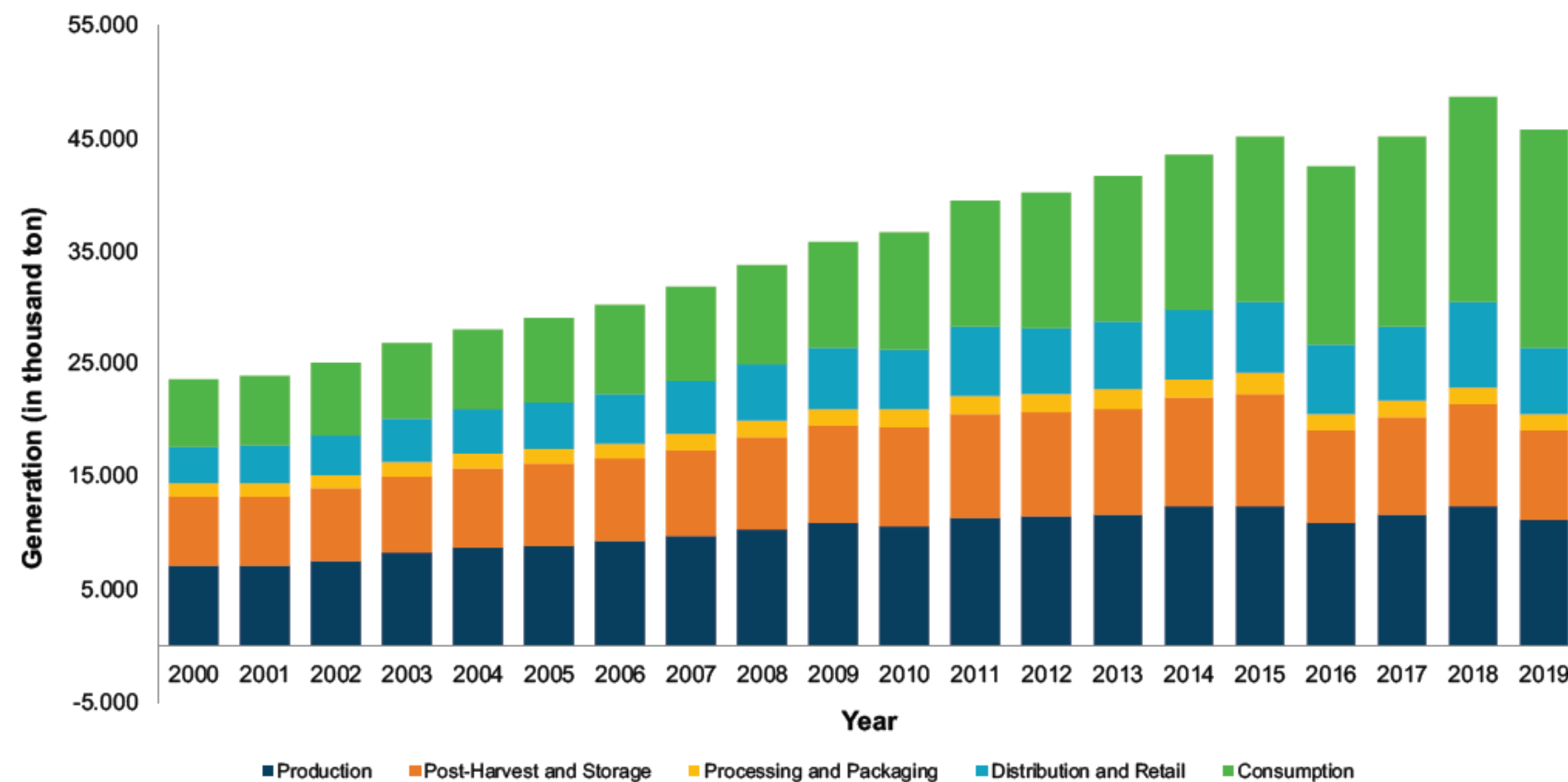
NATIONAL PROGRESS FOR SDG12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

In the course of 2000 - 2019, Food Lost and Waste (FLW) in Indonesia reached 23-48 million tons/year or equivalent to **115-184 kg/capita/year**.

Food Loss and Waste in Indonesia from 2000 - 2019 per Food Supply Chain Stage
(in thousand tons).

The total FLW generation is derived from five stages of the food supply chain

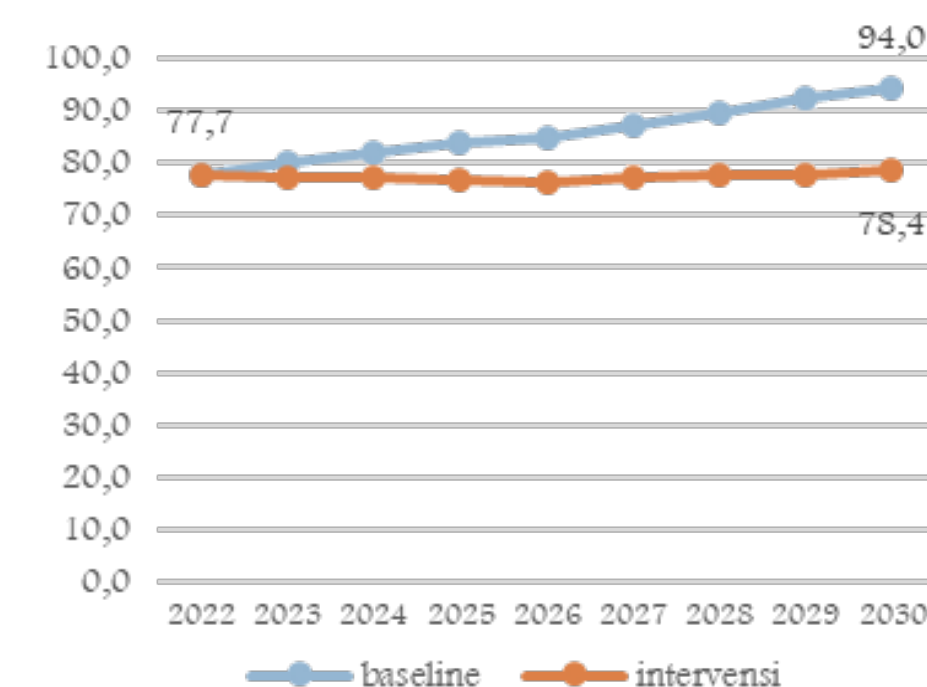
- 1 the production stage
- 2 the post-harvesting & storage stage
- 3 the processing & packaging stage
- 4 the distribution & retail stage
- 5 the consumption stage



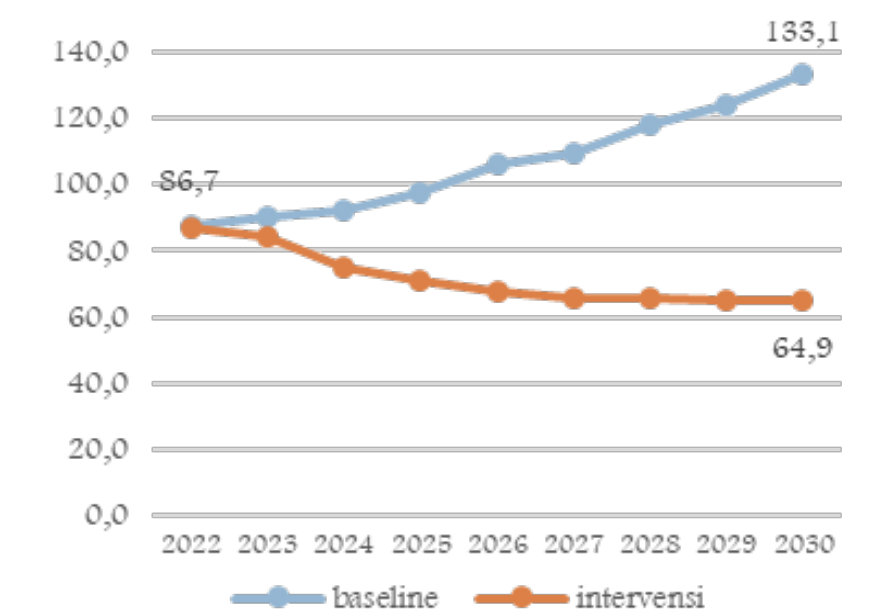
SDGs Targets on SDGs Roadmap 2030

- By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
- **Furthermore, based on the forthcoming SDG Roadmap 2030, the target is the following:**
- Food Loss : 78,4 (kg/cap/year) through intervention
- Food Waste : 64,9 (kg/cap/year) through intervention

Projection for Food Loss (kg/cap/year)



Projection for Food Waste (kg/cap/year)



REDESIGN INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

SDGs is solid foundation toward Indonesia's Vision of 2045 (LTDP 2025 – 2045)



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*



Archipelago Country

An archipelagic country that has political, economic, national security, and maritime culture/civilization toughness as the world's maritime axis



Sovereign

Resilience, unity, independence, security



Advanced

Empowered, Modern, Tough, Innovative, Fair



Sustainable

Sustainable and balanced between economic, social and environmental development



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

CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENT SDGs IN INDONESIA

Indonesia is an archipelagic and a very populous country



More than:

- 270 million population
- 17,000 islands
- 300 ethnic groups
- 700 local languages



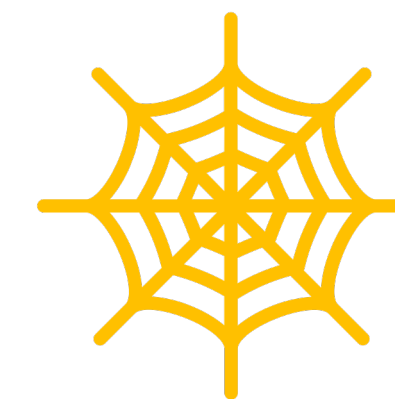
Synergizing existing action plans into the development agenda



Integrating stakeholders' programs into the SDGs Action plans



Comprehensive & integrative database



Interlinkages among goals & inter-sectoral trade-offs



INCLUSIVE

Ensuring inclusive & **no-left behind** principles



Synergizing government priorities with non-state actors programs

SDGs IMPLEMENTATION STRENGTHENED THROUGH THE ROLE OF FOUR PLATFORMS

The **ambitious targets** of SDGs can only be achieved through **PARTNERSHIP**



The imperative core principle of SDGs



TRUST EACH OTHER

RESPECT
EACH
OTHER

MUTUALLY
OPEN

TO FILL EACH
OTHER

PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPLES



1. Target, Policy and Program
2. Data and Development Indicator
3. Socialization/Disemmination, Communication & Advocation
4. Regulation & financial support
5. Monev & reporting

**Government and
Parliaments**



**Philanthropy and
Private sector**



1. Private Sectors Advocation
2. Program facilitation (Communication, Capacity building and Funding collaboration)

**SDGs
PLATFORM**

1. Capacity building
2. Evaluation
3. *Policy Paper/Policy Brief as reference Policy Formulation*
4. Data and Development Indicator

**Academia/university
and experts**



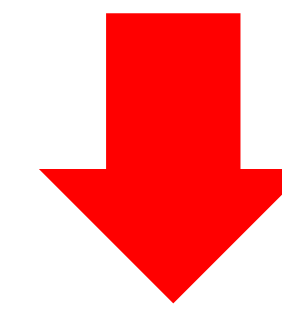
NGO and Media

1. Disemmination & Advocation
2. Program Facilitation
3. Create the public awareness and capacity building
4. Monitoring

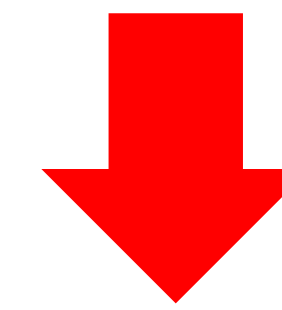


THE ROLE OF BUSINESS IN SDGs IMPLEMENTATION

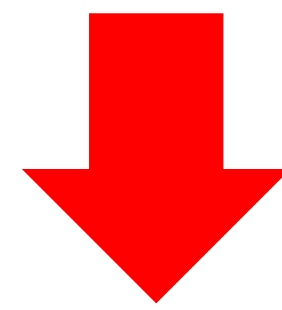
SDGs Provide business with a framework to translate global needs and ambitions into business solutions



Unlock Opportunities



Manage Risks



Consolidate License to operate

Transforming business for the future with responsible action, engage with society and address societal needs and challenges with a business model.



Business is a vital partner in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Companies can contribute through their core activities, and we ask companies everywhere to assess their impact, set ambitious goals and communicate transparently about the results.

Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General (2007-2016)



FOLLOW-UP AND CONCLUSION

Advancing all SDGs in Indonesia requires a collaborative effort from all stakeholders.



To ensure inclusive principle and *no one left behind*

Sustainable development contributes to combating climate change.



Supporting GHG emission reduction targets in the medium and long term

Synergizing national and sub-national government activities & programs; and between the government and the NSA



By synergizing programs and activities among stakeholders

Integrating economic and social goals without ignoring environmental impacts can increase company's competitiveness and profitability.



By aligning business practices with the principles of gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, and responsible consumption and production, private sector not only contribute to the betterment of society but also position business organizations for long-term success in a rapidly changing world.

THANK YOU



National SDGs Secretariat

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