



Republic of Indonesia

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR)
***“ERADICATING POVERTY AND PROMOTING PROSPERITY IN
A CHANGING WORLD”***



2017



PREFACE

Heads of State and representatives of 193 countries have agreed upon the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at United Nations General Assembly in New York, September 2015. This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity and to strengthen universal peace. The Agenda is known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consisting of 17 goals and 169 measurable targets.

SDGs has been aligned with “Nawacita” as Indonesia’s national development vision, which is integrated in development policies, strategies and programs of National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, and translated into Government Work Plan (RKP) with its associated budget. The integration of SDGs into development plan is also implemented in sub-national level through preparation of Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) and Regional Work Plan (RKPD). The SDGs implementation is conducted by involving all stakeholders: government and parliament, philanthropy and business society, civil society organizations and media, as well as academics and experts to ensure achieving SDGs in line with the principles of inclusiveness and no one left behind. There are some documents prepared for SDGs implementation, among others: Presidential Decree as a legal basis, technical guidelines to develop action plan, metadata of SDGs’ indicators, communication strategy, and SDGs dissemination to all stakeholders, both at national and sub-national levels.

This 2017 Voluntary National Review report has followed technical guidelines provided in the United Nations Secretary-General’s report. The process to produce the report has applied inclusive, participatory and transparency principles by involving all stakeholders coordinated by Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) and supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Jakarta, 14 June 2017



Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro
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OPENING STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING/ HEAD OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AGENCY

**Indonesia is highly
committed to
implement SDGs**

Indonesia is highly committed to implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The substance and objective of SDGs are in line with “Nawacita” (Indonesia’s national development vision), National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025 and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. The same commitment to jointly implement SDGs by all countries in the world is essential to eradicate poverty, promote shared prosperity and improve environmental quality. Issues of poverty, welfare, and environmental quality are common challenges to be faced globally as one planet. Therefore, one of the main necessary conditions to achieve SDGs is an enabling situation that should be created jointly: a global peace, security and stability.

Goals, targets, and indicators of SDGs that have been agreed are continuation and expansion of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that were implemented in 2000-2015. Indonesia successfully achieved 49 out of 67 indicators of MDGs by the end of 2015. As the world’s largest archipelagic country and the fourth largest population, with vast cultural diversity and distinct geographical condition, Indonesia has succeeded in implementing almost all indicators of MDGs, as compared to many other countries in the Asia Pacific region. Indicators that have not yet been achieved in MDGs considered as an unfinished agenda that will be implemented in SDGs.

**Presidential Decree
is the legal basis of
SDGs
implementation**

The government of Indonesia is committed to become one of the foremost pioneers and role models to achieve SDGs. Indonesia has mainstreamed SDGs into national development plan. Furthermore, the President of Indonesia will directly lead SDGs implementation, as stated in the Presidential Decree on SDGs. The Presidential Decree is also a legal basis of institutional arrangement to implement SDGs with involvement of all stakeholders through the establishment of National Coordination Team. The structure of National Coordination Team consists of Steering Committee, Implementing Team, Working Groups, Experts Team and SDGs Secretariat. Members of Implementing Team and Working Groups are representatives of government, philanthropy and business society, civil society organizations, academics and experts to ensure inclusiveness and no one left behind principles. This inclusive set up is to develop national ownership and is implemented at national and sub-national levels. The SDGs Secretariat is under the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas.

Indonesian SDGs implementation is expected to be relatively at ease since the RPJMN coincided with SDGs preparation. Therefore, SDGs mainstreaming to RPJMN was developed at early stage and is essential to ensure that goals and targets of SDGs become one unity with the national agenda. Thus, RPJMN provides clear guidance for Ministries/Institutions to implement SDGs and secure budget allocation. In other words, for Indonesia, SDGs implementation also means implementing national development. Therefore, the success or lack of attaining SDGs will affect national development in the same manner.

Preparation and implementation of SDGs from the national to sub-national levels are conducted inclusively with engagement of all stakeholders, not only representatives from government and parliament but also representatives from business and philanthropy, community organizations, experts and academics. Documents for SDGs implementation that have been prepared with all stakeholders, includes: technical guidelines to develop action plan, Indonesian SDGs metadata guidelines and communication strategy. Indonesia at present is also initiating implementation of circular economy to promote sustainable behaviour for all.

Action plan guideline to implement SDGs at national and sub national levels has been completed through a lengthy process involving all stakeholders. The guideline of action plan formulation uses SDGs metadata as reference. The "SDGs Indonesia" metadata describes the indicators that include definition, computation method, frequency of data collection, and disaggregation. Metadata is a common guidance for all stakeholders at national and sub-national levels to measure indicators, assure comparability among regions, and ensure no one leave behind principle is in place. Furthermore, communication strategy guidelines is prepared to develop awareness, interest, and commitment to promote participation of all parties and public engagement to implement SDGs.

Indonesia is currently starting to initiate sustainable behavior to become social norms. SDGs will become inspiration, guidance, and indicator of sustainable behavior to be continuously promoted and strengthened so as to be internalized as a new culture of the people. One initiative at present is to change linear economy, which is inefficient in the use of resources, into circular economy that utilizes recycling products to become new products.

Indonesia is highly committed to the 2017 VNR. The theme of 2017 VNR is "*Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world*". In preparing the VNR, all of the four participation platforms are involved, i.e, government, civil society organizations, philanthropy and business society, academics and experts.

As one of the countries committed to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Indonesia has an obligation to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. Based on the World Bank approach using Purchasing Power Parity measurement, about 8.80% of population in 2015 was living below US\$1.25. Various integrated efforts are needed to achieve zero poverty by 2030, and shared prosperity is important as the basis for sustainable economic growth.

Two main aspects to reduce poverty and improve welfare are: (1) Improve quality of human resources, and (2) Enhance economic opportunity and sustainable livelihood

The 2017 VNR reports 7 (seven) goals, includes poverty, hunger, health, gender, industry, innovation, and infrastructure, life below water, and partnership to achieve goals. Indonesia has mapped out and analyzed the correlation among 7 (seven) goals reported to the 2017 VNR, based on their impact to poverty reduction and welfare improvement. There are 2 (two) main aspects to reduce poverty and improve welfare: (1) Improve quality of human resources, and (2) Enhance economic opportunity and sustainable livelihood.

Improving the quality of human resources focuses on achievements in the Health sector (Goal 3), Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (Goal 2), and Education (Goal 4). Although education is not one at the goals to be reported in 2017 VNR, it is nevertheless important for and closely related with poverty alleviation efforts. Additionally, improving economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods is achieved through increased efforts in the industrial sector, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9) as well as sustainable use and conservation marine ecosystem (Goal 14). The two main aspects can be achieved with the support of enabling factors, including gender (Goal 5), partnerships in various sectors, data, and sustainable financing (Goal 17).

Main strategies implemented in Indonesia to reduce poverty includes improvement of integrated data base for a more effective targetting, and a more integrated social assistance using one card system. This includes Family Hope Program (PKH) and Non-Cash Assistance (BNPT). Electricity and gas subsidy distribution to reach appropriate target will also be conducted using one card system. This program is integrated with banking system that intends to promote expansion of financial inclusion. Besides, the policy is also intended to improve financial management to enhance people's welfare that is done more professionally and openly to strengthen good governance. Moreover the government is also continuing to improve basic services and productive economic programs to increase sustainable economic livelihood.

I hope this report will provide understanding and valuable insights of Indonesia's experiences in conducting SDGs, and Indonesia is open to share and exchange experiences with other countries through cooperation and partnership to ensure SDGs achievement.

Jakarta, 14 June 2017


Bambang P.S. Brodjonegoro

Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency

SUMMARY

Implementation of SDGs is in line with the national development agenda

Nawacita or the nine national visions of Indonesia is a national aspiration to realize a sovereign, independent and characterized nation based on mutual cooperation. That vision faces major development challenges such as high number of poor people, inequality across income-groups and regions, and environmental degradation.

The vision is translated into national medium-term development plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019 that has been aligned SDGs targets. RPJMN sets three development dimensions: Human development, priority sectors development, and equality-based and region-based development.

The alignment between RPJMN with SDGs has provided strong fundamental for SDGs implementation in Indonesia. To achieve the targets, Each SDGs goal has corresponding program, responsible line ministries, contributing non-state actors, and state budget (APBN) allocation. Thus, for Indonesia, implementing SDGs means implementing national development to contribute to the achievement of SDGs globally.

The involvement of 4 platforms in the preparation of VNR 2017 and data source used

The preparation of Indonesia's VNR applies the principle of leave no one behind through a transparent and participatory mechanism, in line with the open-government principle. The VNR was prepared involving 4 national SDGs platforms: government, civil society organizations, philanthropy and business, and academia and experts. A series of meetings has been organised to develop consensus followed by series of focus group discussions (FGDs) for each goal. Results have been communicated and published widely at the SDGs Indonesia website (www.sdgsindonesia.or.id). Data used in the VNR preparation were from 2006 to 2016 collected from BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Ministries/Institutions (K/L) and other data sources from research institutes, CSOs and universities.

The theme of VNR SDGs in 2017 is "*Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world*". Based on this, the focus of Indonesia VNR report is on two aspects: (1) Improving the quality of human resources and (2) enhancing economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

The main strategies for reducing poverty and improving welfare, namely (1) improving the quality of human resources and (2) increasing economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods

Improving the quality of human resources is achieved by focusing on health sector (Goal 3), sustainable food security and agriculture (Goal 2), and Education (Goal 4). Education is not the main focus of VNR 2017 discussions. However, it is considerably important in addressing poverty alleviation. Through the fulfilment of basic needs in various dimensions, human endowments will be a mean for the poor to get out of vicious circle of poverty and prevent them from falling back into poverty.

Improving economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods is achieved through promoting industry development, innovations and infrastructure sectors (Goal 9) and sustainable use of marine ecosystems (Goal 14). Sustainable livelihood is pushed through supporting small and micro-scale enterprises both in primary sectors of agriculture, fishery and processing; as well as employment through inclusive industries and technology innovations.

The improvement of human resource quality and economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods will only be achieved if enabling environment factors: justice and gender equality (Goal 5) and partnerships in various areas, data, and financing (Goal 17) are in place.

Poverty has been significantly reduced over the past 10 years

For the past 10 years, Indonesia has made progress in poverty alleviation and had succeeded to reduce the percentage of population living in poverty from 17.75% (2006) to 10.70% (2016). Poverty alleviation has progressed in terms of number and also its level of severity. Although, it should be noted that the absolute number of people living in poverty is still 22.76 million people. Thus, poverty alleviation and improvement of people's welfare followed by a narrowing disparity among regions have become the current development targets.

Poverty alleviation is conducted through expansion of social protection coverage, fulfillment of basic needs and encouraging the improvement of peoples' welfare. Comprehensive social protection is provided through the National Social Security System (SJSN) and integrated social assistance.

The SJSN was implemented through the National Health Insurance (JKN) by issuing the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS). By end of 2016, 66.4% of the total population (171.9 million people) including 40% of the lowest income people have been covered. The JKN provides health insurance for the poor through Premium Assisntace Beneficiaries (PBI) paid by the government. To ensure that families with the lowest social economic status have access to basic services, the coverage of the Family Hope Program (PKH) beneficiaries was expanded in 2016 to 6 million poor families, including pregnant women, under-five, school-age children, elderly and people with disabilities.

The fulfilment of basic needs for the poor and vulnerable groups has been expanded through improving child delivery services at health facilities; providing birth certificates; improving net enrolment rates of elementary level (SD/MI/equal to 7-12 years old, SMP/MTs/ equal to 13-15 years old, SMA/SMK/MA/equal to 16-18 years old); improving access to improved drinking water and sanitation, improving the quality of urban residential houses and access to electricity. In addition, poor and vulnerable groups is provided with comprehensive basic immunization services for children aged 12-23 months and access to contraceptive services. Victims of disaster are also provided with access to basic services to prevent from falling into poverty.

Innovations measures to achieve poverty reduction target is performed through: First, the issuance of Act No. 40 of 2004 regarding SJSN and Act No. 24 of 2011 regarding Social Security Administration Board (BPJS) to manage the universal health coverage. Second, the establishment of non-cash social assistance card using the banking system. Third, updating the Integrated Database (BDT). Fourth, expanding access of the civil documents such as birth certificates, changes in child status, marriage or divorce certificate, death certificate, and letter of moving. Fifth, the launching of "Indonesia Terang" program to provide remote and isolated villages from eastern to western part of Indonesia with renewable energy. Sixth, the implementation of fiscal decentralization through provision of the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for provision of general basic services, priority given for infrastructure development and basic services at special location and assignments to local government to support the achievement of national priorities. Seventh, developing a public expenditure advocacy model to reinforce local government's poverty alleviation programs. Eighth, the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 96 of 2015 regarding the Establishment of the National Team for Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation (TNP2K) under direct coordination of the Vice President.

Poverty reduction interventions still face some challenges such as improving the integrated data management, spearheading poverty alleviation programs, streamlining government budgets to accelerate poverty reduction, strengthening institutional coordination and developing self-reliance of the poor. Several emerging issues arise, such as multidimensional poverty trap that cause a person to be in a long state of deprivation and poverty due to, e.g. difficult geographical situation, e.g. disadvantaged, frontier, and outermost regions and small islands. Child poverty is also an important issue in Indonesia which requires government to shape its interventions to accommodate the needs of poor children.

Health sector interventions to support poverty alleviation and increasing welfare are conducted through improving health status, including: acceleration of reduction of the Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate (AKB) and under-five mortality rate (AKBa); controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases; increasing coverage of reproductive health services; expansion of JKN coverage; distributing health personnel equally; and provision of medicines and vaccines at community health centers.

The public health status is reflected by the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) decrease from 346 to 305 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births; Infant Mortality Rate (AKB) decreased from 68 (1991) to 32 (2012) per 1000 live births; and Under-five Mortality Rate (AKBa) decrease from 97 (1991) to 40 (2012). Some interventions to reduce maternal mortality including the implementation of Child Delivery Insurance (Jampersal) which is integrated into SJSN and the implementation of Health Sector Minimum Service Requirements (SPM). The remaining greatest challenge is the quality of maternal health services including human resources competency, health facilities, child delivery equipments and hospitals.

Indonesia is facing double burden of diseases indicated by the prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases. The prevalence of TB, leprocy, filariasis and malaria is significantly declining, but prevalence of HIV/AIDS is still high. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases is rising as indicated by high prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, and obesity. Increasing risk of non-communicable diseases is due to people's unhealthy lifestyle such as smoking, alcohol consumption, lack of physical exercises and imbalance nutrition.

Food and nutrition condition is improving with the decrease of inadequate food consumption. Rice production reached 75.40 million tons (2015) and maize 19.61 million tons (2015). This indicates that Indonesia is able to meet its rice demand. In addition, beef production in 2006-2015 grew by 3.11% per year followed by high egg production growth in the last 10 years of 4.50% per year and chicken meat grew by 5.74% per year in 2010-2015. Marine fisheries production as another source of food and nutrients continues to increase from 4.8 million tons (2011) to 5.3 million tons (2014). Indonesia also increases the availability of sustainable food and agricultural productivity by releasing 57 new superior varieties (VUB) of rice, 25 VUB of corn, and 10 VUB of soybeans.

The food consumption quality of the Indonesian people improved following the increase of desirable dietary pattern (PPH) on average of 82.9 in 2009-2013. Maternal, infant and under-five nutrition status showed slight improvement. The prevalence of underweight (wasting) in under-five children decreased significantly from 13.60% (2007) to 9.80% (2016). The prevalence of

stunting (short and very short) of under-five decreased from 36.80% (2007) to 33.60% (2016) although absolute figure is considerably high. The coverage of exclusive breastfeeding also increased from 15.30% (2010) to 30.20% (2013).

Innovations in the food and nutrition sector are, among others, through the National Movement of Accelerating of Nutrition Improvement with the focus on the first 1000 days of life (HPK). Indonesia became one of the first of 59 countries that joined a global initiative called Scaling Up Nutrition. Indonesia drafted a national and regional food and nutrition action plan, as well as preparing a Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA). A program, called Consume Fish Movement (GEMARIKAN) is introduced to increase awareness on the importance of consuming fish as source of food and nutrition. Furthermore, in order to increase food production, government accelerates the issuance of regional regulations on areas allocation for sustainable food agriculture, and intensifying continuous research and development to foster agricultural technology innovations.

The improvement of quality of food and nutrition links to education and environmental conditions. Education influences behaviour (parenting and eating patterns) that in turn affects the nutritional status of children. The lower the education of mothers the worse nutritional status of children. Therefore, access to education needs to be improved. Nutritional status is also related to the households' access to safe water and adequate sanitation.

Increased economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods are enabled through industrilization, innovations and infrastructure, as well as management of natural resources such as the sustainable protection and use of marine and fisheries resources. Indonesia accelerated the development of road infrastructures, toll roads, railways, ports and airports, particularly in the eastern regions to reduce poverty and inequalities. Challenges remain considering the condition of Indonesia as an archipelagic country with more than 17,000 islands of which two third of the area is ocean. The priority of infrastructure development targets the disadvantaged, outermost and frontier regions aiming to reduce isolation and price disparities as well as disparities across regions. This in turn will help to reduce the economic burden of low-income and the poor families.

Infrastructure development becomes a foundation for the establishment of 14 Industrial zones in the eastern regions that could potentially absorb 962,800 workers. By 2016, three industrial zones were in operations. The development of Indonesian industry focuses on labour-intensive industries and local-resource-based manufacturing. Industries of this category will be able to absorb high number of workforces, increase the value added and lead to the multiplier effects in the local areas and nearby. Through the development of agglomeration and industry, labour absorption will be higher which will significantly contribute to poverty reduction.

Beside the wealth of terrestrial natural resources, as an archipelagic country situated along the equator, Indonesia is also very rich in biodiversity of marine resources. As of 2016, Indonesia has declared 165 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and targeted by 2020, total area of MPAs will expand to 20 million ha. Indonesia is also focusing to manage MPAs to provide positive benefits for communities' welfare. With MPA management, the nursery and spawning grounds are protected for the sustainable and responsible use of the community. Economic use of the marine conservation area is done through

Acceleration of infrastructure development to reduce poverty and inequality

Indonesia has declared 165 MPAs to provide benefits for communities' welfare

fishing activities, cultivation, marine tourism, research and education. Indonesia also intensively combats the IUU Fishing.

In the framework of protecting small scale fishermen, insurance assistance, land certification, cooperatives establishment and information systems for fishermen have been provided. In addition, there is an increase access to finance for small scale fishermen. During the period of 2012-2016, microcredits for the fisheries sector grew on an average of 10% per year. The same period, the number of microcredit beneficiaries in fisheries sector also increased significantly with an average growth rate reaching 158% per year.

Gender equality and justice, as well as partnerships in data availability and KSST is a reinforcing factor in the achievement of all SDGs Goals

Gender equality, rule of law and partnerships are among the reinforcing factors to achieve all of SDGs Goals. Rule of law and gender equality are mainstreamed in the Indonesia's development agenda and guided by specific regulations on Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) and Gender Responsive Budgeting Planning (PPRG). In the 2017VNR, gender is a strengthening factor in health sector, basic services, education, politics and managerial, technology, financial services including microfinance verified with segregated data.

Partnerships as another reinforcing factor in the 2017 VNR is reflected by the availability of sufficient data and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (KSST). The availability of sufficient data and information is a key requirement for proper decision-making for poverty alleviation and welfare improvement, as well as ensuring that no one is left behind. Indonesia has developed metadata of SDGs indicators and one gateway data through One Data portal to support the provision of data disaggregation that embraces the *No-one Left Behind* principle. Partnerships through KSST implementation is directed to support the poverty alleviation programs in a broader context both in Indonesia and other developing countries. Some KSST programs include support for food resilience programs for farmers, stockbreeders and fishermen, agricultural equipment and machinery assistance, experts for crops production and knowledge sharing of poverty alleviation programs such as PNPM and PKH.

Means of implementation include strengthening of domestic resource mobilization, expanding the use of technology including ICT, multistakeholders partnerships, coherent coordination and capacity building

SDGs attainment in Indonesia is also supported by means of implementation, which include strengthening domestic resource mobilization, expanding information, communications and technology (ICT) for development, multi-stakeholder partnerships, coherent coordination, and capacity building. Reinforcement of domestic resources mobilization is conducted through increasing public-private partnerships in financing strategic projects, developing banking services, increasing tax revenues, exploring alternative contributions from philanthropies, diaspora funds and religious social funds. Technology expansion is done through e-government in the government bureaucracy business process. The involvement of various parties manifested in the preparation of guidelines for SDGs implementation, online and offline public consultations, as well as in the application of innovative mechanisms. Coherent coordination is performed by combining legal, institutional, program substances and funding aspects to complement each other. Capacity building for all stakeholders is performed on mainstreaming SDGs in the development planning, formulating SDGs indicators and preparation of the SDGs action plans.

The implementation of SDGs Indonesia will provide significant contributions on the national development because SDGs is in line with the vision and mission of the President (Nawacita) and the 2015-2019RPJMN. As the next step, Indonesia has strong commitment in monitoring the achievements

Indonesia is committed to monitor and apply the SDGs achievements in sustainable development, engaging the younger generation and cooperating with the global community

of SDGs and making continuous improvements; implementing SDGs in accordance with the national development vision; involving youth in the process of implementing SDGs and working with the global community to achieve SDGs.

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CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Nawacita (national visions of Indonesia) has already converged with SDGs

Nawacita or the nine national visions of Indonesia is the vision to realize Indonesian's sovereignty, independence and mutual cooperation as the national character. These visions were formulated when the RPJMN 2010-2014 was completed simultaneously with the final stage of MDGs implementation in 2015. *Nawacita* was operationalized into the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. The major challenges of Indonesia's development are the large number of poor people, the gap between income groups and inter-regions, as well as environmental degradation. The RPJMN that consist of national development priorities has been converged with SDGs dimensions: human development, development of leading sectors, equity and territorial, in particular addressing regional inequality.

Development dimensions and leading sectors in RPJMN 2015-2019 are in line with SDGs dimensions

The human development dimensions include education, health, housing and mental/character. The leading sector dimensions consist of food sovereignty, energy and electricity sovereignty, maritime and marine as well as tourism and industry, while the equity and territorial dimensions consist of inter-group and inter-region equity covering the villages, frontier area, outside Java Island areas and the eastern regions. The implementation of three development dimensions is supported by legal certainty and enforcement, security and order, politics and democracy as well as governance and bureaucratic reform.

These development dimensions are in line with SDGs' dimensions and goals. Therefore, i) SDGs implementation has corresponding programs to achieve the targets, existing responsible ministries/institutions and contribution of non state actors and ii) financing for SDGs implementation is already in place within the State Budget. Hence, for Indonesia, implementing the national development means conducting the SDGs and contributing to the achievement of global SDGs.

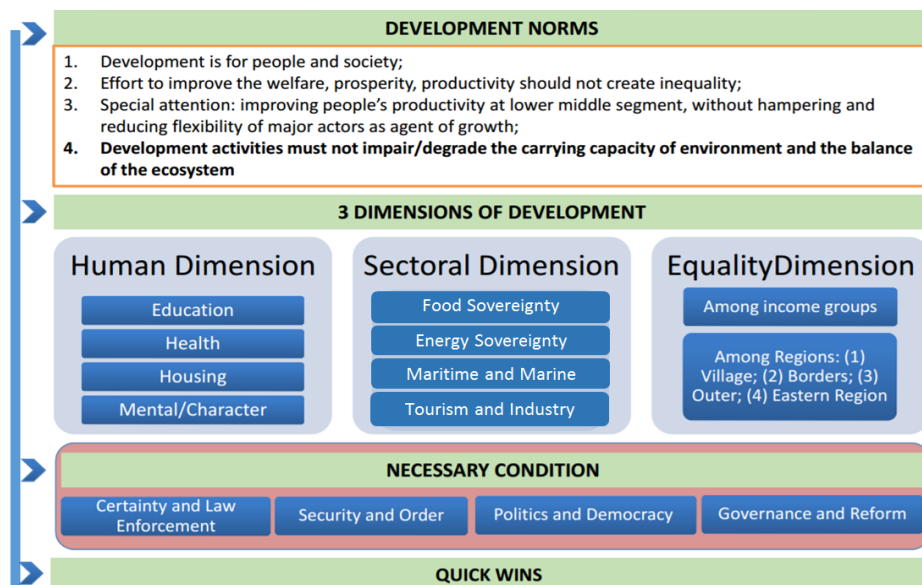


Figure 1.1 National Development Strategies

Indonesia has developed metadata for 320 indicators and technical guideline for formulating action plans

In terms of SDGs indicators, Indonesia isadequately ready. Of the 241 global SDGs indicators, Indonesia already has indicators that are similiar to global indicators, proxy indicators and additional indicators that enrich the global indicators. Of the 320 Indonesian SDGs indicators, Indonesia has developed the metadata to ensure uniformity and comparability, along with their necessary disaggregation.

For SDGs implementation, Indonesia is preparing of national and sub-national action plans for to 2017-2019. Indonesia is also preparing the Roadmap for achieving SDGs up to 2030. The technical guideline for formulating the national and sub-national action plans is completed to guide the 34 provinces and 514 districts/municipalities.

Indonesia applies the inclusive principle at every phase of planning and implementation process of SDGs. All stakeholders, namely the government, civil society organizations, philanthropy and business, as well as academics and experts are always involved in the processes. Their involvement is also applied in the preparation of this 2017 VNR report. This participation mechanism is reflected in the National Coordination Team which is enacted in the form of a Presidential Decree. Therefore, the SDGs implementation will be coordinated from national to sub-national level.

The challenges to achieve SDGs target are to ensure no-one left behind principle, to provide data disaggregation and to finance SDGs

The challenge to achieve the SDGs targets is implementing the no one left behind principle because Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country with cultural, ethnic and religion diversities. In this regard, innovative ways are needed to ensure that SDGs implementation benefits all people. Another challenge is to measure Indonesia SDGs targets that comply with global indicators, in particular in the economic and environmental dimensions as well as to provide data disaggregation to optimally ensure that the no one left behind principle can be achieved. The availability of data is very crucial for the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of SDGs achievements and future sustainable development.

Financing is also another issue to achieve the SDGs targets. Even though the Government of Indonesia has allocated funding for the implementation of SDGs, it is insufficient to fulfill the needs. Other funding sources need to be explored through non-government financing such as private fund mobilization and foreign cooperation.

CHAPTER 2 - METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF THE REVIEW

The preparation of the Indonesian VNR is implemented by applying the principles of participation and inclusiveness

The preparation of the Indonesian VNR is implemented by applying the principles of participation and inclusiveness. The compilation of this VNR involves four platforms consisting of government elements, either national as well as sub-national and legislative institutions, civil organizations, philanthropy and business, academics and experts. Government representatives involved various related ministries/institutions, among others: Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, National Population and Family Planning Agency, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Technology, Research and Higher Education, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Central Bureau of Statistics-Statistics Indonesia, Ministry of Social Affairs, and National Commission of Women. Non-government representatives consist of *Filantropi dan Bisnis Indonesia* for SDGs, Indonesia Global Compact Network, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce, Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development, Association of Philanthropy Indonesia, SMERU, Perkumpulan Prakarsa, Aisyiah, Indonesian Nutrition Institute, Women's Health Foundation, Indonesian Nutritionist Association, Indonesian Association of Public Health Experts, Mother and Child Health Movement Indonesian Midwives Association, Save The Children, Woman's Ship, Women Research Institute, Rare Indonesia, Conservation International, International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development, Transparency International Indonesia, Bogor Agriculture Institute, University of Indonesia, University of Padjajaran, and University of Parahiyangan. The involvement of the UN System consists of FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNIDO, UNOCHA and UNDP. This transparent and participatory mechanism was conducted so that all stakeholders are involved in the drafting process.

The following six principles were used to ensure inclusive implementation:

1. Sharing schedules to stakeholders;
2. Conducting public campaigns to encourage active participation in the entire preparation process;
3. Utilizing various channels, online and offline, to give opportunity for public to provide input;
4. Involving all stakeholders, both government and non-state actors such as academics and experts, philanthropy and business actors, civil society organizations and the media to ensure representation of all groups or public elements.
5. Documenting and publicizing to ensure accountability and transparency of the process;
6. Using easy-to-understand language to reduce the information gap of the involved parties.

Indonesia formulates the interconnectedness between the seven reported goals and the theme

The theme of HLPF SDGs in 2017 is “**Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world**”. Indonesia formulates the interconnectedness between the seven reported goals and the theme. The interconnected discussion on the theme which is the goal 1 of SDGs is focusing on two main aspects: (1) Increasing human development and (2) Increasing economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. Improving the quality of human resources focus on achievements in the health sector (goal 3), sustainable food security and agriculture (goal 2), and education (goal 4). The education issue is not the main focus of 2017VNR as agreed at the global level, however the issue is important for poverty alleviation. The improvement of economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods is achieved by focusing on industry, innovation and infrastructure sectors (goal 9) as well as the sustainable protection and utilization of marine ecosystems as alternative natural resources that has not been adequately utilized (goal 14). These two main aspects will be achieved if the enabling factors factors are and implemented, including gender (goal 5), partnerships in various sectors, data, and financing (goal 17).

Discussions on indicators in each goal are based on metadata, data and information availability

Discussions on indicators in each goal are based on metadata, data and information availability. Trend is analysed for the last 10 years (2006-2016). Analysis of disaggregated data by socio-economic status, gender, age group, domicile, as well as administrative level was measured to address no one left behind principle. The data sources are from BPS-Statistics Indonesia, technical ministries, research institutions, NGOs and universities.

VNR was prepared by a technical team that representing four platforms

A Technical Team was established for each reported goal consisting of representatives for each platform. The team prepared and formulated the draft report. The VNR preparation started with a meeting to obtain common understanding and followed by several FGDs for each goal. The stages to prepare the report involving the outline, scheduling, analyzing focus of each chapter, consultating the draft, formulating the main message, and completing the full report. Each stage was communicated with all stakeholders by email and published via website(www.sdgsindonesia.or.id) to obtain feedback.

CHAPTER 3 – POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 CREATING OWNERSHIP OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indonesia was involved in formulating the post-2015 agenda and has been involving all stakeholders in SDGs implementation

One of the strengths of Indonesia in implementing SDGs is the involvement of all stakeholders, both the government and non-state actors, from planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting. The partnership of all stakeholders was established long before the SDGs became a global commitment. It began since post-2015 agenda and the appointment of Indonesia by the UN Secretary General as a *co-chair* in the *High Level Panel of Eminent Persons for the Post 2015 Development Agenda* (2012 – 2013). Indonesia was also a member in the *Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals* (2013-2014) and played an active role in each negotiation stage to prepare the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. In addition, Indonesia also appointed a *Special Envoy of the President for High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons for the Post-2015 Development Agenda* (HLP). In the HLP, Indonesia successfully presented the issue of a *global partnership* for the implementation of sustainable development. As one of the countries promoting the issue of global partnership, Indonesia is also active in applying a *multi-stakeholder partnerships* approach in the preparation and implementation of SDGs. The Ministry for National Development Planning/Bappenas has been assigned by the President of the Republic Indonesia to coordinate all processes of planning, implementing, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the SDGs by involving all the stakeholders.

Indonesia applies partnership principle among stakeholders which are based on mutual trust, participation, transparency and accountability

Indonesia applies partnership principle among stakeholders which are based on mutual trust, participation, transparency and accountability. Stakeholders involved in Indonesia's SDGs implementation consist of four participatory platforms, namely the government and parliament, civil society organizations and media, philanthropy and business, and academics. Each platform has representatives in the Implementation Team and Working Groups of the SDGs National Coordination Team, which provides opportunity to participate actively. These stakeholders are involved not only in the implementation stage, but also in determining the direction for SDGs implementation. For example, discussion on the Presidential Decree of Sustainable Development Goals, on development of metadata and on development of guidelines for formulating the Action Plans. This process was conducted in the form of *offline* and *online* public consultations.

The roles of four platforms of SDGs Indonesia

The involvement and active participation of four platforms in a joint effort to implement SDGs is reflected in the structure of the National Coordination Team led by President. Each platform has different roles and approaches. The roles of the government are to formulate policies and programs, determine the indicators, prepare data and information, disseminate information, communicate and advocate, allocate budget, as well as monitor, evaluate and report. The roles of civil society organizations and media are to disseminate and advocate, facilitate and implement program, build public understanding, publish and monitor. The roles of philanthropy and business are to advocate business actors,

facilitate programs, build capacity and provide resources. Finally, the roles of academics and experts are to build capacity, monitor and evaluate, and prepare policy paper for policy formulation. (Figure 3.1)

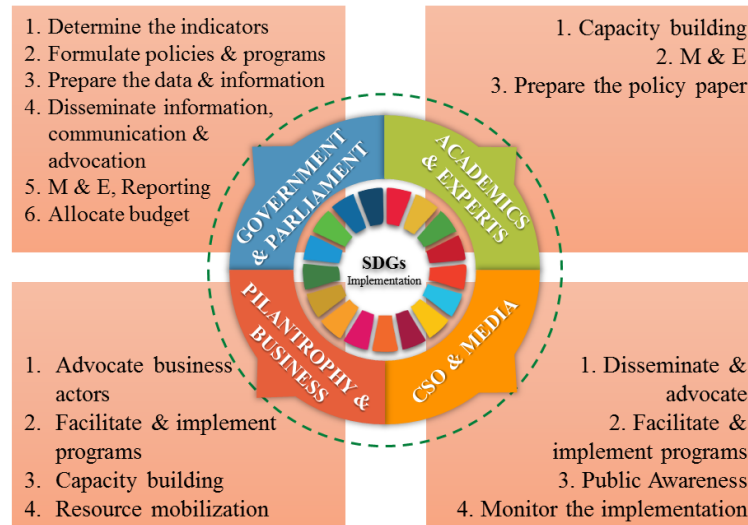


Figure 3.1 Roles of Indonesia SDGs platforms

The commitment of each platform has been clearly shown through SDGs dissemination at both national and sub-national levels. Socialisation and consultation about SDGs with stakeholders at the sub-national level has been done in 31 of Indonesia's 34 provinces and around 50 districts/municipalities. Commitment of the local governments at provincial or district/municipality levels to implement the SDGs is shown by allocating budget in Regional Budget (APBD) since 2016. Furthermore, some provinces have implemented activities to achieve the SDGs.

Several universities have established Center of Excellence on SDGs, among others, University of Padjajaran, University of Indonesia, Bogor Agricultural Institute, and University of Brawijaya. Universities will organize themselves in accordance with their competence and focus on certain goals.

Philanthropy and Business actors have conducted internal consolidation and coordination by establishing a platform called Philanthropy and Business Indonesia for SDGs (FBI4SDGs). The FBI4SDGs currently consists of 11 associations with more than 700 companies as members. They organize themselves into six working groups. This platform holds routine meeting every month. These meetings are meant to coordinate, share information with each other, and socialise the SDGs among the business actors. Furthermore, this platform on its own initiative has conducted a workshop to better comprehend the guideline for formulating action plan. This activity was aimed to build capacity of FBI4SDGs' members. This platform also conducted a National Festival on SDGs in 2016.

Box 1. SDGs Implementation at Sub-National Level

The district/municipalities governments are the frontliner for public services provision and for formulating development policies and programs. In addition to having the authority and funding as well as being closer to the citizens, local governments have flexibility to make some innovations. Therefore, local governments have important roles to implement and achieve SDGs targets.

All SDG goals and targets, both directly and indirectly, are closely related to local governments' development program. Ensuring their effective implementation of SDGs can present a challenge, since Indonesia has 514 districts/municipalities with differing political and socio economic circumstances.

Some factors to make effective SDGs implementation at the local level possible are: strong political commitment, capacity of the local government to operationalize SDGs into action, and the presence of committed CSOs, business actors and universities. These factors are important to localize SDGs. The implementation of SDGs at the local level can start with the regions that already possess these factors. Therefore, they could be champions on SDGs to inspire other regions to actively participate in SDGs implementation.

Since the declaration of SDGs in September 2015, there are several districts and municipalities in Indonesia that have already shown their commitment to implement SDGs, among others, Pangkajene Islands District (Pangkep) in South Sulawesi Province, Bojonegoro District in East Java Province, Kubu Raya District in West Kalimantan Province, Gunung Kidul District in Yogyakarta Province, and East Lampung District in Lampung Province. Their commitment is realized in various initiatives. For example, Bojonegoro District has established a SDGs Secretariat of Bojonegoro and the Pangkep District is preparing to formulate the SDGs Regional Action Plan which focuses on poverty, the gaps or inequality of education, health, and marine ecosystems. Similar to Pangkep District, Kubu Raya District will focus on poverty, education and health.

Their commitment must be maintained and strengthened. The challenges to localize SDGs are, firstly, defining strategy to operationalize SDGs at local level, since most of SDGs targets are at the outcome level but each country could have their own initiative on how to achieve the outcomes. Therefore, SDGs implementation needs policy, programs as well as guidelines for local governments and other stakeholders. Secondly, prioritizing the goals of SDGs. It is not easy for local governments to achieve all 17 Goals of SDGs. Determining priorities that are relevant with local context is one of the strategies to achieve the goals.

One of the platforms that is already actively playing its role on its own initiative is Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Media. Several national radios have aired and broadcasted SDGs' issues regularly. Faith based organizations and advocacy CSOs have actively facilitated implementation in their respective areas and provided advocacy to national and local governments. Several CSOs in social and advocacy sectors have coordinated and made coalition in a forum to advocate governments to give more attention in the implementation of no-one left behind principle.

The formulation of 2017 VNR has involved four platforms in a participatory and inclusive manner, which is indicated by active membership of representatives from each platform in a Technical Team and discussions for each

The formulation of 2017 VNR has involved four platforms in a participatory and inclusive manner

goal. Each Technical Team has 10 to 12 members consisting of representatives from the government, CSOs, philanthropy and business, as well as academics.

The preparation of VNR is supported by experts from the academic circle to ensure that the discussion is in depth and in line with various studies and researches. In order to maintain consistency between the goals, an expert was appointed to review the report. The draft of VNR has been disseminated to public to obtain input and feedback via website (sdgsindonesia.or.id).

3.2 INCORPORATION OF THE SDGs INTO NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

The Indonesia Development Planning is based on Law Number 17 Year 2007 on the National Long-term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional/RPJPN*) for 2005-2025. Indonesia's development planning comprises of three types, namely the Long-term Development Planning (20 years/RPJPN), Medium-term (5 years/RPJMN) and Short-term (1 year—and is included in the annual State Budget/APBN). The objectives of Indonesian development derive from the 1945 Constitution's Preamble to protect the nation, promote prosperity, develop the nation's intellectual livelihood and contribute to world peace. The President-elect will translate his/her vision and mission into a Medium-term Development Plan. The current RPJPN is for 2005-2025 and the current RPJMN is for 2015-2019. Therefore, the 2030 Agenda which covers the period of 2015-2030 should also be integrated into the next RPJMN 2020-2025 and 2025-2030 as well as RPJPN 2025-2045.

The RPJMN 2015-2019 has nine priority agendas for development (*Nawacita*), which derives from the vision and mission of the current President to actualize national sovereignty in politics, economic, and cultural contexts. The nine priorities are: 1) Returning the state to its task of protecting all citizens and providing a safe environment; 2) Developing clean, effective, trusted and democratic governance; 3) Development of peripheral areas; 4) Reforming law enforcement agencies; 5) Improving quality of life; 6) Increasing productivity and competitiveness; 7) Promoting economic independence by developing domestic strategic sectors; 8) Overhauling the character of the nation; 9) Strengthening the spirit of "unity in diversity" and social reform.

To implement the SDGs, Indonesia is preparing a national action plan based on the Presidential Decree on Implementation and Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. In this Presidential Decree, the President will directly lead the implementation of SDGs. The President will assign the Minister of National Development Planning (PPN)/ Head of Bappenas as Coordinator of the National SDG Implementation Team. The implementation team consists of government, CSO, philanthropy and business actors, academics and experts. Indonesia will also formulate a 15-year SDGs Road Map, an SDGs National Action Plan, and SDGs Regional Action Plans. The formulation of these documents will be guided by technical guidelines for formulating action plans.

To ensure the implementation at sub-national level, a Regional SDG Coordination Team will be established that also involves non-state actors. The National Coordination Team will regularly and continuously conduct coordination, capacity building, and discussions with the sub-national governments to ensure the SDGs implementation and guarantee the fulfilment of the no-one left behind principle. A review will be conducted to measure the

SDGs has been integrated into the RPJMN 2015-2019 and is aligned with Nawacita

The Presidential Decree is the legal basis for implementing SDGs. The National Coordination Team is led by the President and coordinated by Minister for PPN /Head of Bappenas by involving all the stakeholders

achievement of SDGs so that any assistance and interventions to accelerate the achievement can be done.

3.3 INTEGRATION OF THREE DIMENSIONS

SDGs development dimensions have been integrated into National Development Midterm Plan 2015-2019

Development dimensions of post-2015 agenda has been integrated in the National Development Midterm Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. SDGs Goals strengthen strategic priorities of Indonesia development, namely: (1) Social development including poverty reduction (Goal 1), end hunger (Goal 2), health (Goal 3), education (Goal 4) and gender equity (Goal 5); (2) Economic development including clean and affordable energi (Goal 7), decent work and economic growth (Goal 8), innovation, industry and infrastructure (Goal 9), reduce inequality (Goal 10), and patnership (Goal 17); (3) Environmental development including clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12), climate action (Goal 13), life below water (Goal 14) and life on land (Goal 15); and (4) Those three dimensions are supported by justice and good governance (Goal 16).

Substantial transformation expected from SDGs is the internalization of sustainable and environmentally friendly behaviour in human development, economic development and sustainable livelihood. Mainstreaming SDGs into national development plan is a strategic step to implement SDGs as a national development agenda. Operationalization and implementation of sustainable behaviour into daily and bussiness activities are the next step.

3.4 GOALS AND TARGETS

3.4.1 Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

This report contains the achievement of various indicators of Goal 1. The discussion is focused on several important indicators; level of extreme poverty, percentage of population living below national poverty line, proportion of health insurance participants under the National Social Security System (*Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional/SJSN*) and other indicators. Various initiatives, significant achievements, emerging issues and lessons learned is outlined here.



1. Trend Analysis

a. Poverty Alleviation

The poverty rate declined during the period of 2006-2016 but flattened in the last 3 years

Poverty level in Indonesia shows a declining trend. The efforts of the Government of Indonesia to eradicate poverty are evident in the continuously declining poverty level in the last decade. The poverty level measured by Purchasing Power Parity¹ (PPP) of USD 1.25 per capita/day (World Bank) was around 8.80% in 2015, a significant decrease from 28.32% in 2006 (Figure 3.2). Using the national poverty line², 10.86% of population or 28 million inhabitants lived below the poverty line in 2016, compared to 17.75% in 2006. However, recent trend shows that the poverty reduction rate is flattened during the last 3 years, suggesting that harder work is needed in order to achieve the 2015-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJMN*) target of 7-8% poverty rate.

¹ PPP with the same/flat limit of US\$ 1.25 commencing from the period of 2006-2015

²National Poverty Line (GK) that is used in accordance with the annual GK development

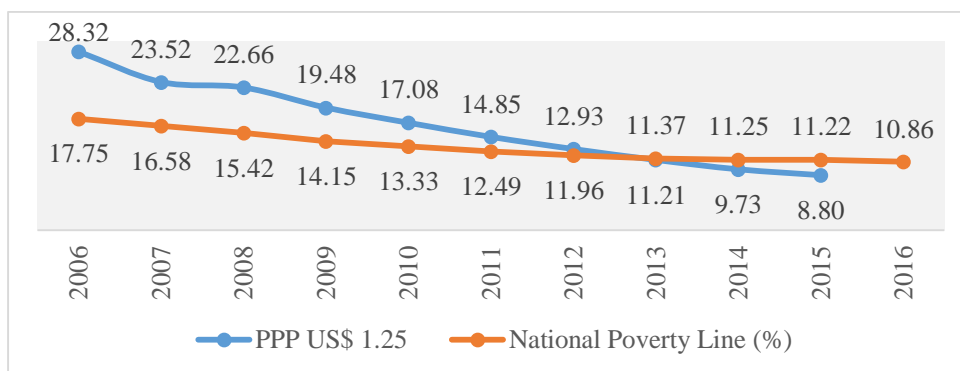


Figure 3.2. Trends of Poverty Reduction based on PPP USD 1.25 (—) and based on the National Poverty Line (—)
 Source: World Bank and BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Figures of March)

Welfare level of the poor keeps improving. The Poverty Gap Index (P₁) declined from 3.43 in 2006 to 1.94 in 2016, indicating that the gap between average expenditure of the poor and the poverty line becomes narrower. Likewise, the Poverty Severity Index (P₂) declined from 1.00 in 2006 to 0.53 in 2016. This indicates narrower distribution of expenditure imbalance among the poor (Figure 3.3)

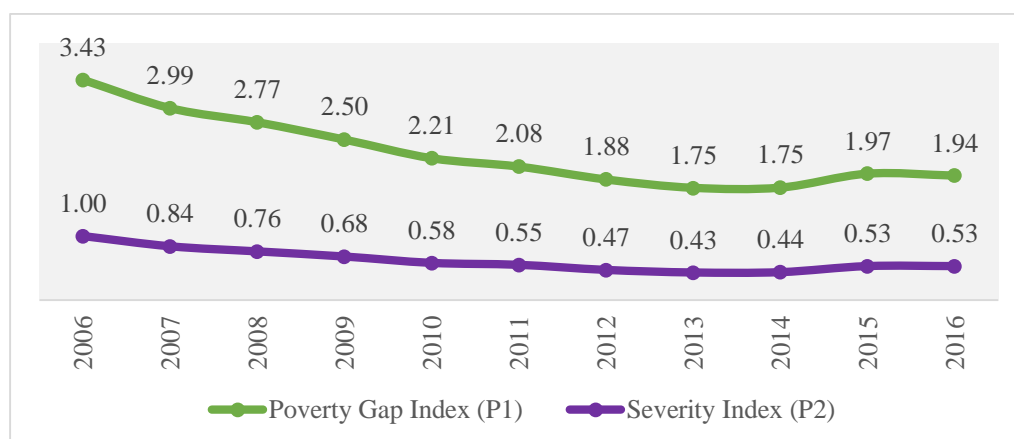


Figure 3.3. Poverty Gap Index and Severity Index for the period of 2006-2016
 Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Figures of March 2006-2016)

The disparity of inter-regional poverty rate is still a challenge

Inter-regional disparity is still large. The uneven distribution of poverty reduction rate presents a serious challenge. There are significant number of regions with poverty level above the national average, such as the Provinces of Papua, West Papua, and East Nusa Tenggara (see Statistical Annex Figure 1).

Poverty incidence is generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Indonesia experienced a rapid decrease of poverty rate in rural areas during the period of 2009-2013, but the rate then flattened during the period of 2014-2016. The same trend also occurred in the urban areas during the same period.

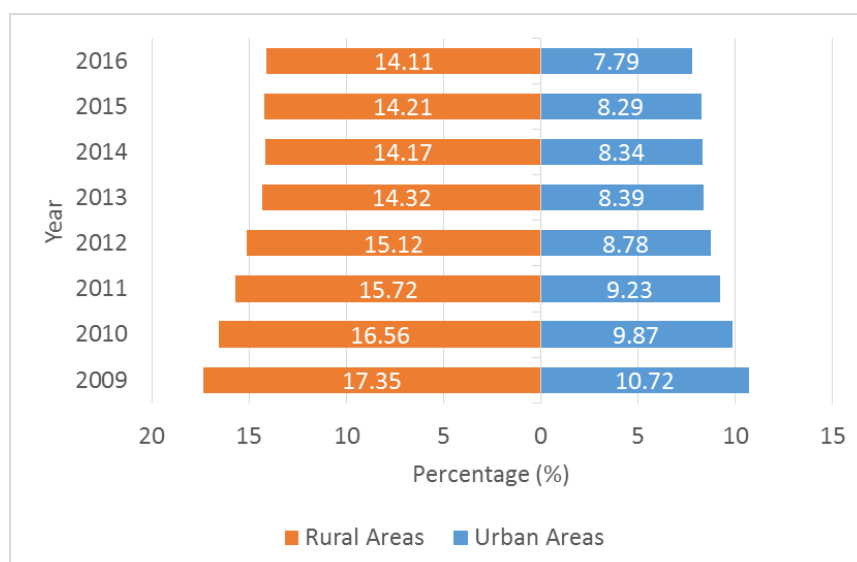


Figure 3.4. Poverty Rate in Rural Areas and Urban Areas during the period of 2009-2016

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

b. Effort on Poverty Reduction

The success in reducing the poverty level was made possible through a number of poverty alleviation programs, such as: expansion of social security coverage, fulfillment of basic needs, and several other efforts to improve community welfare.

- **Social Protection Programs**

Indonesia has developed a comprehensive social protection policies since 2015. In the 2015-2019 RPJMN, this comprehensive social protection effort is carried out through the development of the SJSN and an integrated structuring of social assistance. The development of SJSN commenced in 2014 with the implementation of the National Health Insurance (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/JKN*) and, starting from mid-2015, was expanded with Employment Social Security scheme, which covers the Occupational Accident Benefit, Death Benefit, Old Age Benefit and Pension Benefit. The overall transformation of the SJSN is expected to be completed in 2019.

The JKN reached 171.9 million participants until the end of 2016 or around 66.40% of the total population (Figure 3.5). More than 90 million participants are Premium Assistance Beneficiaries (*Penerima Bantuan Iuran/PBI*) whose contributions are paid by the national government. The remaining participants consist of 41 million formal workers, 24.40 million informal workers, and 15.40 million participants whose contributions are paid by sub-national governments. To expand the JKN participation coverage (with a view to achieve universal health coverage), the Government Issues Healthy Indonesia Card (*Kartu Indonesia Sehat/KIS*) for JKN participants and has increased PBI target to cover the bottom 40% of the population by income.

The National Health Insurance (JKN) was expanded in 2015 to provide social protection in a more comprehensive manner

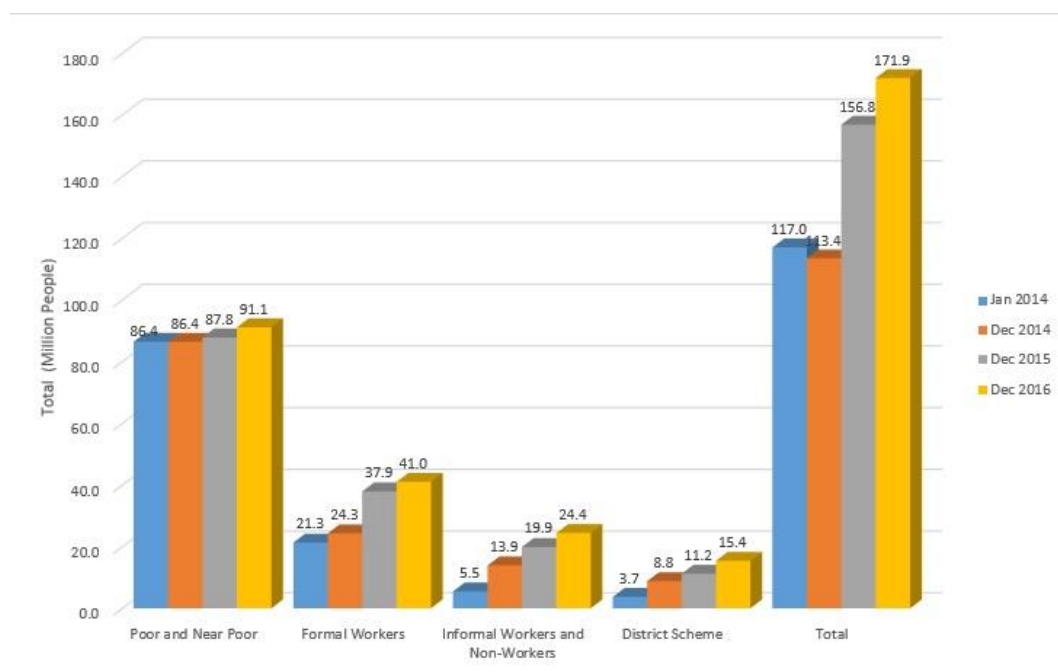


Figure 3.5. Trend of JKN Participation, 2014-2016

Source: Social Security Administration Body for Health (*BPJS Kesehatan*), 2016

One of the efforts for integrated structuring of social assistance is the improvement of the Unified Database (BDT)

To accelerate poverty reduction, an integrated structuring of social assistance was initiated by: improving the Unified Database (*Basis Data Terpadu/BDT*), increasing the targets of several social assistance programs, reforming the non-cash social assistance distribution method, and improving the governance. One of the breakthrough in these efforts was the integration of several non-cash assistance and subsidy programs distribution to the banking system. This was achieved through the issuance of an integrated card which includes the Family Hope Program (*Program Keluarga Harapan/PKH - Conditional Cash Assistance*), Non-Cash Food Subsidy (an enhanced form of Rice Subsidy), and a reformed electricity and gas energy subsidy program for the poor and vulnerable groups. Non-Cash Food Subsidy enables poor families and vulnerable groups to have wider food options, both in terms of types (e.g. rice, egg) and quantity (based on their actual needs). This non-cash distribution method engages *e-warong* (shops that accept the aforementioned integrated card) as the bank agent, and therefore is expected to promote local economy, enhance target accuracy, improve program transparency and accountability, and encourage financial inclusion.

Recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) has increased to 6 million poor families

In order to ensure that families with the lowest socio-economic status have access to basic services, in 2016, the coverage of PKH recipients was increased from 3.50 million to 6 million poor families, targeting those with pregnant women, under 5 children, school-age children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. This expansion was supported by the strengthening of governance and program effectiveness in reaching poor families in Underdeveloped, Border and Islands Areas (*Daerah Tertinggal, Perbatasan, dan Kepulauan/DTPK*). To program improvement various efforts put in places, including improving the capacity and welfare of PKH recipient families through Family Development Session (FDS). The FDS is held monthly for PKH recipient mothers in order to learn the modules of parenting, health and nutrition, child protection, and family financial management.

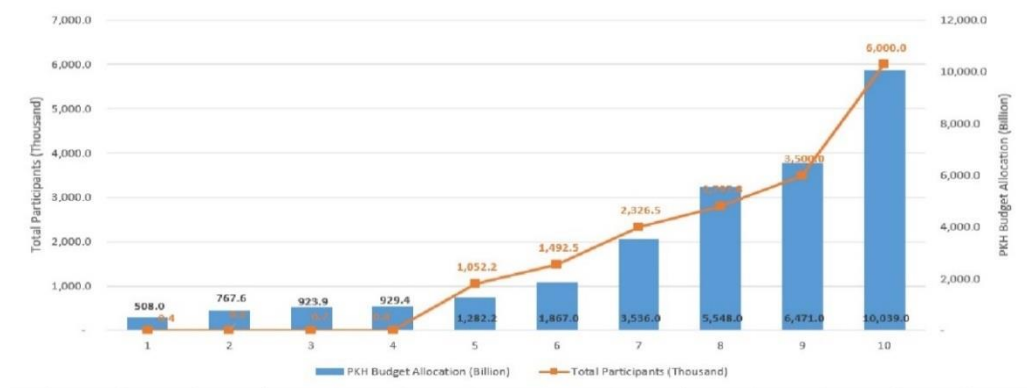


Figure 3.6. Trend of PKH Budget Allocation (–) and Total Participants (–)
Source: Ministry of Social Affairs, various years reporting

c. Access to Basic Services

- **Delivery at Health Facilities and Complete Basic Immunization for Children**

Most indicators of access to basic services have increased

Delivery at health facilities, which is essential to reduce maternal mortality rate, shows an increasing trend. Total delivery at health facilities in 2007 was 46% and increased to 63.20% in 2012 (Demography and Health Survey of Indonesia/SDKI). A higher increase from 21.90% (2007) to 42.50% (2012) is found for population at the bottom 40% (population by income)

Immunization coverage shows a decreasing trend (SDKI). The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who obtained complete basic immunization based on the records of Child's Road to Health Card (*Kartu Menuju Sehat/KMS*) has declined from 73.30% (2007) to 66.70% (2012). The same trend also occurs at the bottom 40% of population by income, where the coverage has declined from 68.10% (2007) to 59.70% (2012). This suggests that the implementation of immunization for the poor was lower than the higher income group. This reflects unequal access to health service that needs to be addressed in order to secure demographic bonus in 2020-2030.

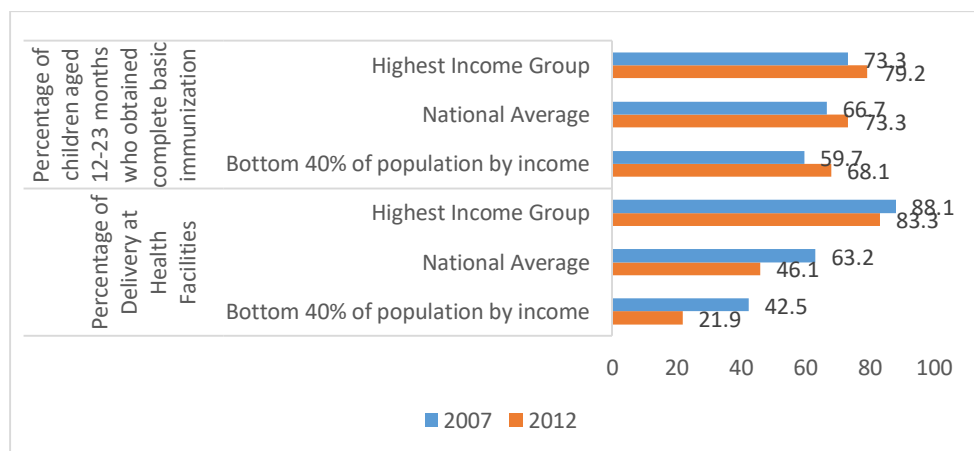


Figure 3.7. Achievement of Delivery at Health Facilities and Complete Basic Immunization

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (SDKI, 2007 and 2012)

- **Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) of All Methods among Married Couples at Fertile-Age of 15-49 Years (*Pasangan Usia Subur/ PUS*)**

The CPR of all methods at the poor and vulnerable community (bottom 40% of population by income) has declined from 64.53% (2015) to 64.28% (2016) (see Statistical Annex Table 1). This is an issue of concern, and education efforts for the poor and vulnerable community are needed on the benefit of using contraceptive. This is important, not only to increase the CPR, but also to improve the welfare of poor families.

- **Birth Certificate Ownership**

In order to ensure that no one is left behind, everyone should be recorded in Civil Registry Office. The Government encourages ownership of Birth Certificate, particularly among the poor, which provides access to community services. In 2016, the percentage of poor and vulnerable population aged 0-17 years (bottom 40% of population by income) who own birth certificate was lower than that of the highest 20% group.

This shows that the coverage of birth certificate ownership by the poor and vulnerable population aged 0-17 years (bottom 40% of population by income) still needs to be continuously improved. An example of special efforts for this purpose is the “take home birth certificate after delivery” program, which is carried out by the local government of Banyuwangi Regency. Through this program, all health facilities that assist delivery of a mother ensures that the infant’s birth certificate is issued soon after the delivery process. Some other examples of special efforts to improve birth certificate ownership, particularly in underdeveloped regions are, among others, educational program, mobile court service, and the completion of regional regulatory framework.

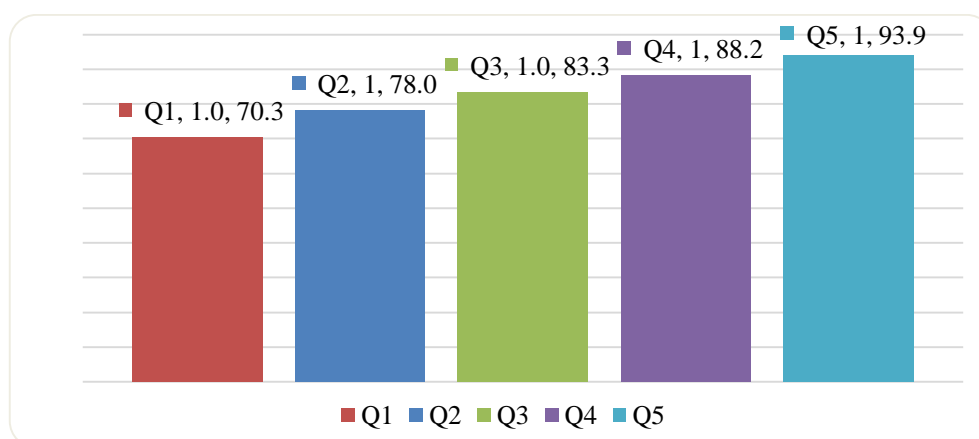


Figure 3.8. Percentage of Population Aged 0-17 Years Who Owns Birth Certificate Based on Welfare Level

Source: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, based on BPS-Statistics Indonesia data (March 2016)

- **Net Enrollment Rate (NER)**

The net enrollment rate at Primary Level (SD/MI/Equivalency Program) of boys in the poor and vulnerable community group has increased from 96.66% (2015) to 96.96% (2016), which shows that more boys aged 7-12 years from the

poor and vulnerable groups were able to utilize Primary Level education facilities.

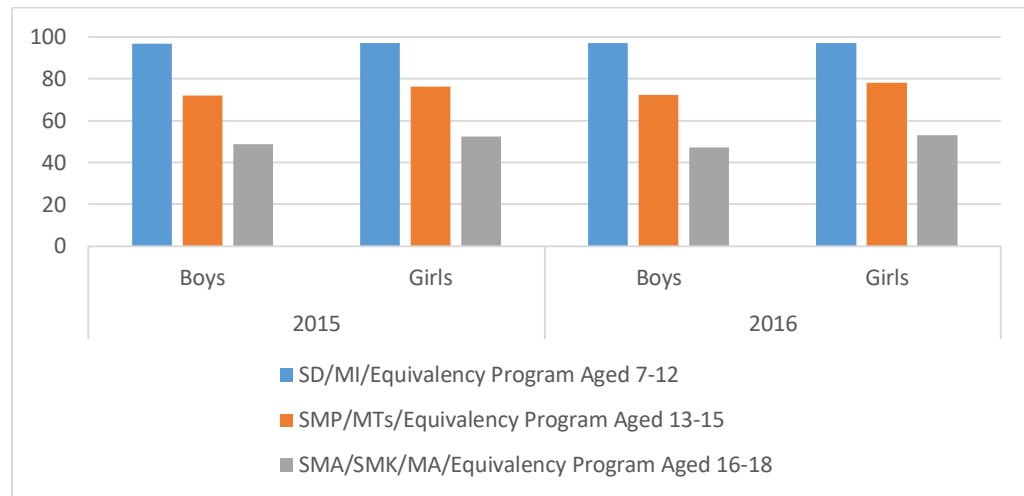


Figure 3.9. Net Enrollment Rate for Bottom 40% of Population by Income

Source: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, based on BPS-Statistics Indonesia data (March 2015 and 2016)

Meanwhile, there was a slight decrease of Primary Level NER of girls from 97.08% (2015) to 96.89% (2016). At the Junior High School Level (SMP/MTs/Equivalency Program), the NER increased for both boys (from 72.02% in 2015 to 72.21% in 2016) and girls (from 76.37% in 2015 to 77.94% in 2016). This shows that for both boys and girls, there were more children aged 13-15 years from the poor and vulnerable groups who were able to utilize the Junior High School Level education facilities. A different trend is shown for the NER at the Senior High School Level (SMA/SMK/MA/Equivalency Program), where the NER of girls increased from 52.51% (2015) to 52.89% (2016), while that of boys declined from 48.63% (2015) to 47.15% (2016). One of the reasons for this decrease was because some boys in the poor and vulnerable families had to work, hence they could not complete their education.

- **Improved Access to Clean Water and Sanitation Facilities, Quality Urban Housing, and Electricity**

Access to clean water, particularly for the poor (bottom 40% of population by income) is continuously improved. Clean water is defined to include, among others, tap water, public tap water, rainwater reservoir, as well as artesian and pump wells. It does not include packed/bottled water and water from commercial vendor or tank. The proportion of poor and vulnerable groups that had obtained access to clean water was 61.94% in 2016, slightly increased from 61.57% in 2015 (See Statistical Annex Table 1). In addition, access to improved sanitation facilities for the poor and vulnerable groups also increased from 47.76% in 2015 to 54.12% in 2016 (see Statistical Annex Table 1). The Government has set a target of 100% provision of decent sanitation facilities by 2019.

Moreover, housing quality in urban areas is also continuously improved. As a result, the percentage of urban slum households at the bottom 40% of

population by income (poor and vulnerable groups) has reduced from 12.60% in 2015 to 10.53% in 2016 (see Statistical Annex Table 1).

With regard to the access of the community to electricity, the percentage of poor and vulnerable households (bottom 40% of population by income) with access to electricity has increased from 95.74% (2015) to 96.22% (2016) (see Statistical Annex Table 1). This increase will improve their life quality, for example in terms of creating the opportunity for children to study outside school hours, which will enhance education quality.

d. Develop Disaster Resilience of the Poor and Vulnerable Groups

- **Basic Services for Disaster Victims**

Poor households tend to live and work in areas that are prone to disaster, thus are vulnerable to disaster. Areas with high density of poor population tend to experience a high frequency of disaster. The majority of people whose livelihoods depend on weather and climate with the highest disaster risk impacts (such as El Nino/draught) are poor households, such as farmers, and small scale fishermen.

The number of natural disaster victims, particularly the poor and vulnerable groups, who received government assistance, increased from 66,625 in 2010 to 200,000 in 2014. Likewise, the total number of disaster response officers increased from 5,310 in 2010 to 5,740 in 2014 (See Statistical Annex Table 2).

Furthermore, the number of social disaster victims who received government assistance, among others in the forms of emergency and social recovery assistance, increased from 6,700 in 2010 to 20,569 in 2014 (see Statistical Annex Table 2). The provision of basic services for social disaster victims at the disaster site cannot be separated from the strong and dedicated support of youth social volunteers (*Taruna Siaga Bencana/Tagana*) and pioneer staff. The size of pioneer staff that have been established and received training has increased from 100 persons in 2010 to 295 persons in 2014.

2. Challenges and Improvement Measures

Apart from the achievements, several challenges were still found in poverty reduction. Those challenges and their improvement measures are as follows:

- a. Improving integrated data management.** Household welfare level is a dynamic index and data may not systematically update. As a result, the function of one data policy as a reference for poverty alleviation programs is not optimal yet. Data collection for the bottom 40% of population by income has been periodically undertaken in 2005, 2008, 2011, and 2015. The data has been calculated to determine different levels of welfare. In 2015, data was also updated at the village level (*Desa/Kelurahan*) in order to assess whether there are beneficiaries of government social assistance schemes who do not meet eligibility criteria. When there are such beneficiaries, they were thus replaced with more eligible candidates. The results were integrated in the Unified Database (*Basis Data Terpadu/BDT*) of 2015.

The Government provides basic services assistance to poor households that are vulnerable to disaster impacts

The Government has coped with various challenges in reducing poverty

- b. Refinement of poverty alleviation programs.** Some poverty alleviation programs, at both national and sub-national levels, are not yet synergized in order to eradicate the roots of poverty in many regions. This lack of synergy becomes a challenge in developing various innovations to eradicate poverty in an effective and targeted manner, such as poverty eradication in underdeveloped, border and islands areas; urban poverty; and programs to improve working capacity of the poor and vulnerable groups.
- c. Making the government budget effective for the acceleration of poverty reduction.** Various government budgets are still not quite effective and synergized to accelerate poverty reduction. Pro-poor planning and budgeting will continue to be undertaken. Various direct transfers of Government funds to the sub-national levels (Block Grant, Specific Allocation Grant, and Village Fund) are continuously increased to ensure more equitable provision of basic services, and effective alleviation of poverty problems. The Government also promotes alternative funding sources other than the National Budget (APBN), such as Cooperation between Government and Business Entities for Infrastructure Development, including social infrastructure, which has been stipulated in the Presidential Decree No. 38 of 2015.
- d. Strengthening institutional framework for coordination of poverty alleviation programs.** Synchronized achievement of poverty reduction target is sometimes obstructed by ineffective coordination in the implementation of poverty alleviation programs in various regions. Low capacity of poverty alleviation institutions can also hamper the achievement of various development targets as set by the planning document. To address such issues, measures put in place including coordination strengthening and improving institutional capacity of poverty eradication programs at the national and sub-national levels in order to encourage innovations to overcome vulnerability, poverty and inequality.
- e. Empowering the poor.** Poverty alleviation efforts are still characterized by the vulnerability of many inhabitants to become poor. Improving working capacity of the poor and vulnerable groups is very important to continuously increase welfare and income (such as: access to employment, business, funding and skill). The improvement measures include training to improve working capacity of youth and women, mentoring and training by production and marketing counselors, financing access for Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, and strengthening of production inputs, such as: supply chain in urban areas; access to fertilizers, seed and pesticides; identifying regional comparative advantage; productivity improvement of the industrial sector to create jobs in urban areas; development of agro-industry in rural areas; and the National Financial Inclusion Program to guarantee effective functioning of the financial system in covering all residents.

3. Innovation and Key Efforts

In order to achieve the poverty reduction target of 7-8% at the end of the 2015-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJMN*), and for the sustainability of poverty reduction, the Government has endeavored various measures and innovations, as follows:

1. In accordance with Law No. 40 of 2004 on National Social Security System (*Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional/SJSN*), as well as Law No. 24 of 2011 on Social Security Administration Body (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial/BPJS*), innovation undertaken to achieve universal coverage, includes:
 - a) Provision of health insurance to the poor whose contribution is paid by the government through the Premium Assistance Beneficiaries Program (*Penerima Bantuan Iuran/PBI*).
 - b) Improvement of access to and quality of health services for all population groups and regions.
2. The Government of Indonesia is committed to implement comprehensive social protection. The distribution of social assistance, which had previously been provided in cash or in kind, is gradually being integrated into the non-cash mechanism through an integrated card and by using the banking system. Besides improving the efficiency and accountability of assistance distribution, this system also promotes financial inclusion of the poor and vulnerable groups into various financial accesses. The draft Presidential Decree on this matter is currently being finalized to provide the basis for coordination and integration of non-cash social assistance. Several subsidies, such as food and energy, are also integrated through this approach in order to be well-targeted.
3. In order to ensure data updating, population data synchronization and effective implementation of poverty reduction program, the Unified Database (*Basis Data Terpadu/BDT*) is continuously verified and validated. The Government is currently developing an Independent Registration Mechanism (*Mekanisme Pendaftaran Mandiri/MPM*) to enable the poor and vulnerable groups, who are not yet registered and thus have not received basic services, to self-register with the head of village (*Lurah/Kepala Desa*) nearest to their domicile. This MPM data is gradually verified and validated at the sub-national and national levels in order to finalize the registration process and make adjustment of their participation in the social protection and poverty alleviation programs.
4. The Government has also undertaken a national program to accelerate and expand the ownership of civil registry documents. Such documents with significant roles for poverty alleviation include birth certificate, change of child status, marriage/divorce certificate, death certificate, and domicile certificate. In this regard, a draft Presidential Decree on National Strategy of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) 2017-2024 is being formulated, with the aim to ensure that each Indonesian citizen and resident are properly recorded, served and protected.
5. Indonesia Electrification Program (*Program Indonesia Terang/PIT*) has been launched as an effort of the government to improve access to electricity. Its implementation commenced in 2016, starting from the eastern part of

Indonesia to the west. This program uses renewable energy in order to reach remote and geographically isolated villages that are difficult to be accessed by National Electricity Company (*Perusahaan Listrik Negara/PLN*).

6. The Government continues to promote the decentralization to enhance the authority of sub-national governments in serving and fulfilling basic needs of the community. One of the policy instruments is the Specific Allocation Grant (*Dana Alokasi Khusus/DAK*), which currently covers: (i) regular DAK for general basic services; (ii) affirmative DAK for infrastructure development and basic services at special locus (district level); and (iii) assigned DAK to support the attainment of national priorities that fall under the authority of sub-national government. Such DAK is further elaborated based on regional affairs and national priorities. For example, DAK for Health consists of: (i) regular DAK for the basic health services, referral service, and pharmacy service; (ii) affirmative DAK for the strengthening of Community Health Center (*Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat/Puskesmas*) with three locus criteria, namely border area, remote area, and transmigration area; and (iii) assigned DAK for the strengthening of Referral Hospitals at the national, provincial, and regencies/municipalities levels; priority tourism areas; as well as blood transfusion unit services in several regions.
7. The Government is also developing a public expenditure advocacy model in order to strengthen poverty alleviation programs. This advocacy model is intended to: i) improve the relevance of policy direction, program and Regional Government Budget (*Anggaran Penerimaan dan Belanja Daerah/APBD*) allocation based on the need for poverty alleviation intervention, and ii) consolidate the expenditure of National Government and Sub-National Governments at the provincial and regency/municipal levels. This model is provided for sub-national governments in order to improve their implementation capacity and strengthen political support for regional heads as the decision makers and policy formulators.
8. The Government has advanced integrated multi-stakeholders coordination measures to overcome poverty. The Government, through the Presidential Decree No. 15 of 2010 on Poverty Alleviation Acceleration, which was renewed by the Presidential Decree No. 96 of 2015, has established the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (*Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan/TNP2K*) under direct coordination of the Vice President. The TNP2K coordinates with the Regional Coordination Team for Poverty Reduction (*Tim Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah/TKPKD*), which is responsible to the Deputy Heads of Regions.

4. **Emerging Issues**

- **Multidimensional Poverty**

Poverty is not only related to the lack of income or consumption, but is also related to multidimensional problems, such as education, health and living standard, that cause persons to remain in deprived condition. Although poverty level has decreased nationally, there are still population groups and regions bound by poverty that needs special policy intervention, such as underdeveloped, border and islands areas, whose geography makes regular

Poverty is multidimensional and not only measured by income alone

implementation highly challenged. The BPS-Statistics Indonesia has constantly endeavored to refine the methodology and utilize various macro and micro data. This will assist the government to ascertain multidimensional poverty in order to improve poverty alleviation programs to be effective in identifying the roots causes of poverty, which are different in each region.

- **Child Poverty**

Child poverty causes young generation to become less productive with low capacity

Child poverty is an important issue for Indonesia’s poverty reduction strategy. Better understanding on the characteristics of child poverty will strengthen the government’s policy intervention in fulfilling the need of children. The need of children is different from the need of adults, since children are still growing and developing. Poverty problems faced by children are not limited to monetary aspect alone. Children at poor families are deprived from various aspects of life which hinders their full development potential. This causes some of Indonesia’s youth become less productive with low capacity, so that they may be less competitive compared to youth from other countries. Although the Government has implemented various social protection programs in order to ensure the availability of basic services for all children, there are still many children from poor families who are facing obstacles in accessing basic services. Therefore, child welfare needs to be measured from various aspects of life in order to comprehend the complexity of the problems.

In 2009, child poverty rate was 17% based on national poverty line, meanwhile, if measured by USD 1.25 PPP, the rate was 22%. The child poverty rate shows a declining trend during the period of 2009-2012, namely from 17% to 13%. When measured by the national poverty line, the child poverty rate in urban areas is comparatively lower to that in rural areas (13% in urban areas and 21% in rural areas in 2009; 11% in urban areas and 18% in rural areas in 2012).

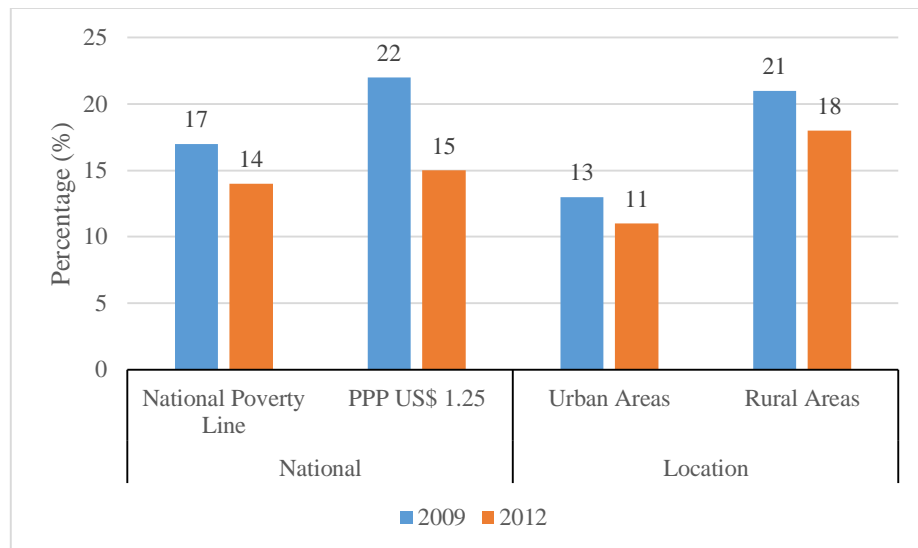


Figure 3.10. Child Poverty Rate

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia and The World Bank

5. Lessons Learned

a. Development of Unified Database for Social Protection Programs

The development of the Unified Database (*Basis Data Terpadu*/BDT) promotes the sharpening and complementarity of programs. By using BDT, the targeting of poverty alleviation programs on the same target groups becomes more focus.

The development of BDT promotes the sharpening and complementarity of poverty alleviation programs

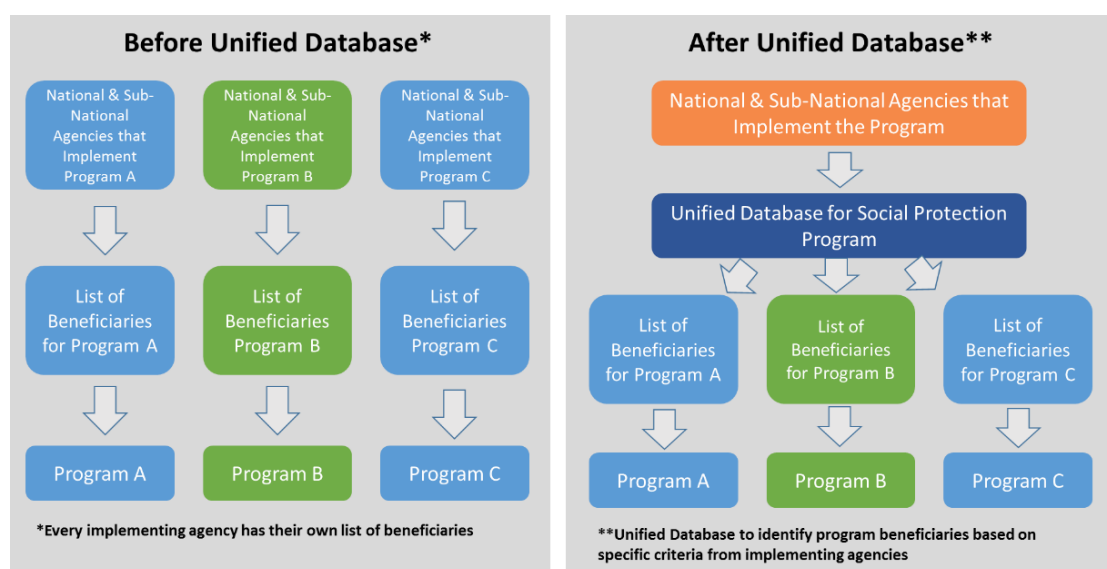


Figure 3.11. Comparison of Targeting Process of Before and After Unified Database

Source: TNP2K

The Government has developed BDT that contains information by name by address, covering households in the bottom 40% of population by income. The initial household data in developing BDT is periodically updated through the Social Protection Program Data Collection by BPS-Statistics Indonesia. The BDT is managed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and TNP2K.

b. Utilization of BDT for Refinement Program Locations

The BDT is available for 21 Ministries and Institutions with 56 access to data resources provided. In addition, BDT is also used by 31 provinces and 308 regencies/municipalities with, respectively, 65 and 513 access to data resources provided. The public may also access the data through the BDT website, although the available data is more limited. Continuous expansion of BDT usage as the basis for analysis and poverty mapping will sharpen the deliberations of the Government and various stakeholders to reach pockets of poverty, develop various basic needs fulfillment and business opportunity innovations, as well as implement pro-poor planning and budgeting.

The utilization of BDT sharpens the poverty analysis and mapping

c. Government Efforts to Assist Households Post Fuel Price Adjustment: Unconditional Assistance

The unconditional assistance is a short-term compensation

The Government policy to strengthen healthy economy by reducing Fuel Subsidy has the potential to reduce community welfare, particularly the poor and vulnerable households. Therefore, the Government prepared anticipative measures in order to maintain the community welfare level, particularly the low income community, by preparing the unconditional assistance program as a short term compensation.



3.4.2 Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The Voluntary National Review (VNR) Goal 2, Zero Hunger discusses several important indicators of the targets to end hunger, to achieve food security and to improve nutrition and to promote sustainable agriculture. The discussion covers an analysis of trends and successes, challenges and means to overcome them, innovations and important efforts made, emerging issues and lessons.

1. Trends and Analysis

a. End Hunger

The National Socio Economic Survey (Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/ Susenas) reported a trend in the proportion of population with a minimum calorie intake below 1400 Kcal/capita/day (Figure 3.12) that fluctuated for quintile 1 from 2006 to 2016. However, since 2012 the minimum calorie intake of the poorest population (quintile 1) decreased from 41.8% to 32.8% in 2016. The same pattern occurred for the proportion of the population in quintiles 2 to 5. Among the 5 quintiles, the highest consumption of minimum calorie intake is found in the poorest population.

Trend proportion of population with minimum calorie intake below 1400 Kcal/capita/day fluctuated from 2006-2016, but decreased from 2012-2016

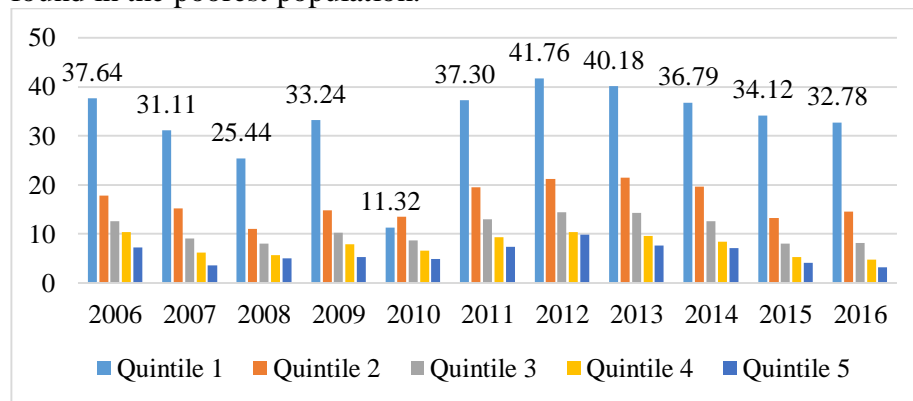


Figure 3.12. Proportion of the Population with a Calorie Intake/Capita/Day below 1400 Kcal Based on Quintile for 2006-2016

Source: BPS-Statistic Indonesia, Susenas

b. End All Forms of Malnutrition

The prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age declined over the last 10 years, however the proportion remains high at 33.6% by 2016. Although the prevalence of stunting in children under two years of age shows a downward trend, it is still quite high at 26.1% (2016) (Figure 3.13), when the age of children from birth to two years is a critical period in achieving optimal development potential. The prevalence of wasting children under five years of age decreased significantly from 13.6% (2007) to 9.8% in 2016 (Figure 3.14).

The trend of stunting prevalence declined in 2007-2016, but the proportion remains high

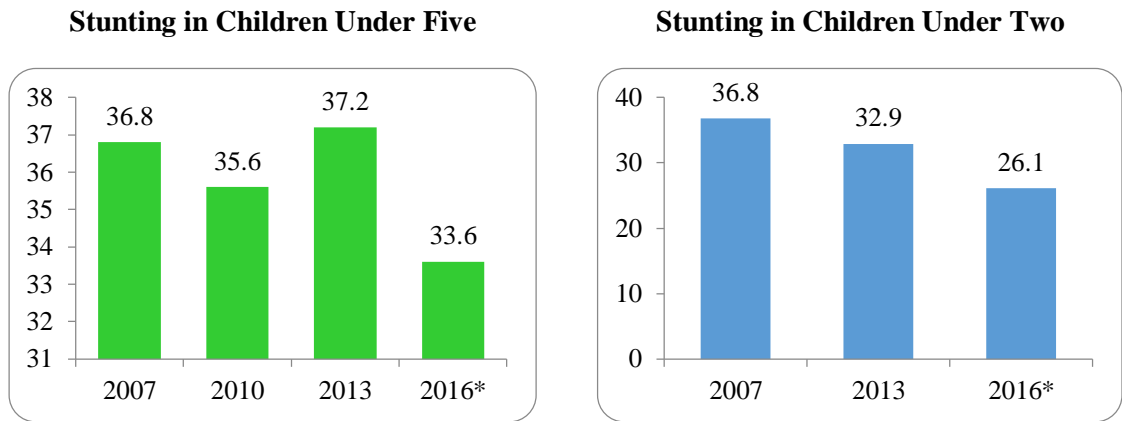


Figure 3.13. The Prevalence of Stunting in Children under Five and Two Years of Age, 2007-2016

Note: * 2016: Results of Sirkesnas Interim Analysis

Source: Basic Health Research Indonesia (*Riset Kesehatan Dasar/Riskesdas*) 2007, 2010, and 2013, National Health Indicator Survey (*Survei Indikator Kesehatan Nasional/Sirkesnas*) 2016

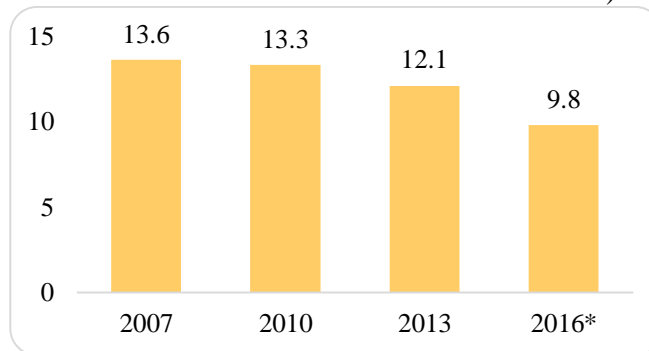


Figure 3.14. Prevalence of Wasting Children Under Five Years of Age, 2007-2016

Note: * Results of Sirkesnas Interim Analysis 2016

Source: Riskesdas 2007 - 2013, Sirkesnas 2016

The problem of malnutrition among under five children is closely linked to poverty. The impact of poverty is significant on inadequate nutritional intake which ultimately leads to a lower intelligence and productivity and a higher risk of non-communicable diseases in their adulthood. Districts with a high proportion of poor tend to have a high prevalence of stunting.

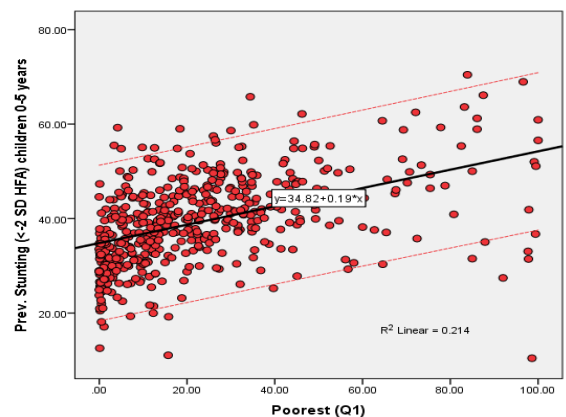


Figure 3.15. Linkage Between Stunting and Poverty

Source: Trihono, et al., 2015

Community nutritional status is closely linked to education and poverty

Furthermore, nutritional status is also linked to education and environmental conditions. Education affects behavior on parenting and eating patterns. The lower the level of education of parents the poorer the nutritional status of the children. Environmental health conditions such as access to sanitation and clean water also affects the child's nutritional status.

c. Prevalence of Anemia in Pregnant Women

Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women increased during 2007-2016

The prevalence of anemia among pregnant women increased from 24.5% (2007) to 54.9% (2016). Prevalence of chronic energy deficiency (CED) among pregnant women and women of childbearing age (non-pregnant women) also increased. Anemia and CED in pregnant and women of childbearing age may result in fetal growth faltering, maternal mortality risk, low birth weight (LBW) infants, miscarriages, and premature births. The greatest risk occurs among young women.

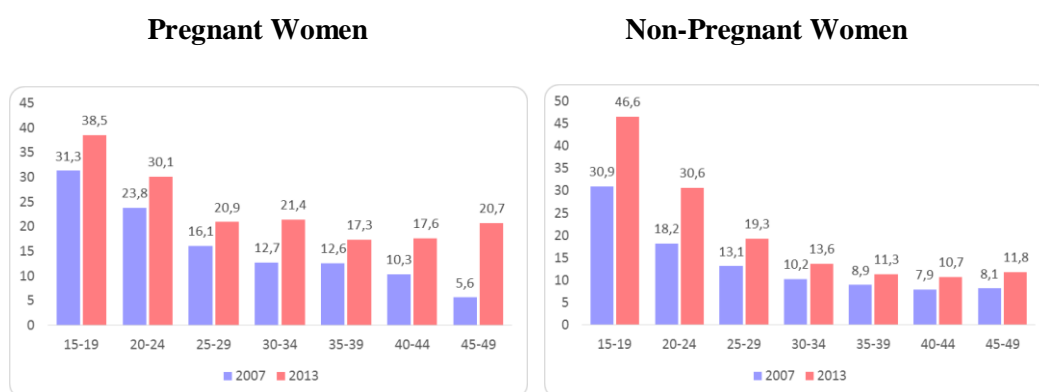


Figure 3.16. Percentage of CED in pregnant and non-pregnant women by age group

Source: Riskesdas 2007 and 2013

d. Percentage of Infants Under 6 Months Receiving Exclusive Breast Milk

Exclusive breastfeeding coverage of infants aged 6 months increases in 2010-2013, but

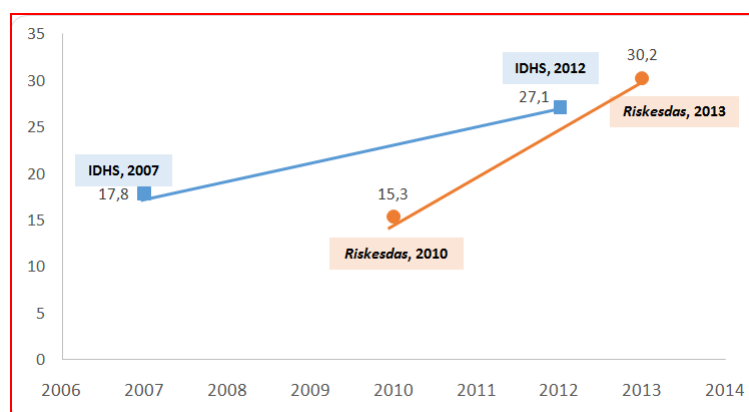


Figure 3.17. Percentage of Exclusive Breastfeeding 2007-2013

Source: Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) 2007 and 2012, Riskesdas 2010 and 2013

The nutritional status of under five children is not only influenced by the nutritional status of pregnant women but also influenced by exclusive

breastfeeding patterns. The 2007 and 2012 IDHS data revealed an increase coverage of exclusive breastfeeding in infants aged 6 months from 17.8% to 27.1%. Riskesdas data also showed that exclusive breastfeeding coverage increased from 15.3% (2010) to 30.2% (2013). However, results of the Sirkesnas interim analysis showed exclusive breastfeeding coverage decreased to 22.8% in 2016

e. Quality of Food Consumption

The quality of food consumption is improving that is indicated by higher score of DDP

The quality of food consumption is improving that is indicated by higher score of desirable dietary pattern (DDP) from 75.7 (2009) to 85.2 (2015). In urban areas DDP score (89.4) is higher than in rural areas (79.9) in 2015. This shows that food availability, food diversity, community knowledge on food and nutrition, physical and economic accessibility of urban are better than rural communities.

Table3.1. Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) Score, 2009-2015

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Indonesia	75.7	85.7	85.6	83.5	81.4	83.4	85.2
Urban	78.2	88.0	87.3	86.3	84.0	86.0	89.4
Rural	73.3	83.5	83.7	80.5	78.4	80.5	79.9

Source: Food Security Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, 2016

f. Agricultural Productivity

Production of food crops and livestock increased during 2006-2015

Production of carbohydrates (rice, corn, sweet potato, and cassava) and protein sources continues to increase. Over the last 10 years, production of rice, corn, sweet potato and cassava has increased by 3.7%; 6.3%; 2.6% and 1.1% per year respectively. Beef production increased 3.1% per year. The increase in the production of eggs and chicken is relatively high, around 4.5% and 5.7% per year.

Table3.2. Production of Food Commodities (000 tons), 2006-2015.

Year	Rice	Corn	Soybean	Sweet Potato	Cassava	Beef	Eggs	Chicken
2006	54,455	11,609	0.748	1,854	19,987	396	1,011	1,202
2007	57,157	13,289	0.593	1,887	19,988	339	1,162	1,238
2008	60,326	16,317	0.776	1,882	21,757	392	1,123	1,292
2009	64,399	17,630	0.975	2,058	22,039	409	1,070	1,300
2010	66,469	18,328	0.907	2,051	23,918	437	1,121	1,539
2011	65,757	17,643	0.851	2,196	24,044	485	1,215	1,665
2012	69,056	19,387	0.843	2,483	24,177	509	1,337	1,734
2013	71,280	18,512	0.780	2,388	23,937	505	1,419	1,895
2014	70,846	19,009	0.955	2,383	23,436	498	1,429	1,939
2015	75,398	19,612	0.963	2,298	21,801	507	1,481	2,031
% / year	3.72	6.31	4.17	2.56	1.08	3.11	4.50	5.74

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia for food crop commodities and the Ministry of Agriculture for livestock commodities (various publications).

Indonesia has a genetic bank of crops and livestock to create High Yielding Varieties

High Yielding Varieties (*Varietas Unggul Baru/VUB*) of plants and livestock have been developed and promoted. By 2015, Indonesia had released 403 VUB of inbred rice and 100 VUB of hybrid rice. During the last 6 years (2010-2015) the Minister of Agriculture had released 57 VUB of rice, 25 VUB of corn, and 10 VUB of soybeans. The VUB rice were designed to be utilized in various agro-ecosystems, of which 32 were developed on irrigated and/or rain-fed lands, 10 on dry land and 6 in swamplands (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3. Release of High Yielding Varieties (*Varietas Unggul Baru/VUB*) of Rice, Corn, and Soybeans, 2010-2015

Variety	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total 2010-2015
<u>Rice</u>	10	17	12	8	5	5	57
1. Inbred							
a. Rice Field	6	5	10	3	4	4	32
b. Dry Land	3	3	1	2	-	1	10
c. Swampland	1	3	1	-	1	-	6
2. Hybrid	-	6	-	3	-	-	9
<u>Corn</u>	5	7	3	5	3	2	25
1. Inbred	-	2	-	2	-	-	4
2. Hybrid	5	5	3	3	3	2	21
<u>Soybean</u>	-	1	1	4	3	1	10
3. Inbred	-	1	1	4	3	1	10

Source: Annual Report Agricultural Research and Development Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015. Jakarta

More than 95% of Indonesia's paddies covering 14.2 million ha uses VUB rice

Utilization of various crop varieties of breeder in the country is quite intensive and widespread. In 2016, over 95% of Indonesia's paddies covering 14.2 million ha uses VUB rice. During 2006-2015, only about 52% of the average total rice seed demand (336 thousand tons) used certified high yielding seeds. Approximately 56% of corn farms use imported hybrid corn seeds. For soybean seeds, domestic seed production is still relatively low, only about 35% of the national demand.

The Minister of Agriculture released domestic hens VUB breeds called KUB-1 in 2014 and broiler chickens VUB breeds called SenSi in 2017. Meanwhile, ducks VUB called Mojomaster-1 Agrinak and Alabimaster-1 Agrinak were released in 2015. *Domba Compass Agrinak*, a Sumatran composite sheep (genetic composition 50% of local sheep, 25% St. Croix, 25% Barbados Blackbelly) that had been bred since 1986, was released in 2014 by the Minister of Agriculture.

Several of local breeds are being at risk of extinction.³ For example, the Gembrong Goatis at risk because the current population is only 52 goats. The Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) reported that there are 146 indigenous and local livestock breeds, 89 of them are local breeds (buffalo 11, cattle 13, goats 10, sheep 8, chickens 31, and ducks 18). Indonesia develops and utilizes these genetic resources to improve the supply of animal protein and to preserve the genetic resources.

2. Challenges and Improvement Measures

a. Challenges

- 1) **The archipelagic characteristics and transportation/logistic systems remain a challenge to distribute food** that leads to volatility and fluctuations in food prices. Consequently, this impacts food affordability for the poorest quintile to meet the minimum calorie intake.
- 2) **Changes in food consumption patterns to non-local foods, especially flour.** This hinders efforts to diversify food consumption patterns. It is also raises concerns on the dependence of food consumption on imported food. At the local level, the diversification of consumption of local food is expected to be able to drive the economy of the local communities.
- 3) **Scarcity of land and water resources.** Food production capacity will also face constraints due to decreasing quantity, quality, and continuity of natural resources. Land and water resources are becoming increasingly rare from year to year. Continuous of population growth and industrialization will increase pressure to agricultural land. Moreover, land degradation is also expected to be more massive. Climate change will also become an increasingly alarming issue in relation to national food production.
- 4) **Limited access to food and inadequate knowledge of the community on balanced nutrition** causes the fulfillment of nutritional adequacy is not optimal. Maternal education and inadequate parenting practices shown by the low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding contribute to the nutritional problems in Indonesia. Furthermore, the lack of community empowerment to improve nutrition status also leads to irregular monitoring of the growth of children weight and height. Therefore, early malnutrition detection could not be done optimally.
- 5) **Nutrition-sensitive interventions** such as provision of clean water, sanitation, access to food, access to education services and women's empowerment; and **nutrition-specific interventions** such as micronutrient supplementation and supplementary feeding have been carried out. However, these interventions are not integrated optimally due to lack of knowledge and communication among program managers. Thus, it only brings low leverage to acceleration of nutrition improvement. In addition, the commitment of stakeholders, especially at the local level to implement multistakeholder interventions formulated in the Food and Nutrition Action Plan are not translated into operational actions. Moreover, nutrition

Food and nutritional challenges, among others: transportation/logistic systems; scarcity of land and water resources; limited access to food and inadequate knowledge of the community on balanced nutrition; coordination of food and nutrition improvement across stakeholders

*) According to the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 117 of 2014 a livestock breed is not at risk if a breed has a productive male to female ratio of 20:40 (cattle and water buffaloes), 20:50 (goats, sheep and pigs), 20: 200 (chicken, ducks, geese). The status of the breed is at risk when it is in a condition that is leading to the loss of the genetic resources of the livestock.

improvement interventions that have been proven to be effective through various pilot projects have not been able to be scaled up due to resource constraints.

- 6) **The gap between regions in reducing nutritional problems** is another challenge. In 2013, there were 15 out of 34 provinces that showed a serious stunting issue where stunting prevalence is more than 40%.

b. Improvement Measures

To overcome these challenges, an integrated food and nutrition development approach is needed. Policies on food production and supply need to be directed to provide adequate, diversified, balanced, and safe food, at affordable price to most people. In addition, the government needs to strengthen the policies to ensure food accessibility and to promote balanced nutrition/dietary behavior, adequate parenting practices, and access to health services such as immunization. Policy instruments to address these challenges include:

Improvement measures, among others: intensification of agricultural research and development; issuance of local regulations on sustainable agriculture; accelerate the implementation of 1000 HPK.

- 1) Intensify continuous agricultural research and development to create innovative agricultural technology and agricultural institutional engineering that can improve productivity, business efficiency, and competitive products in domestic and international markets.
- 2) Accelerate the issuance of local regulations on the land allocation for sustainable agriculture and new potential agricultural land.
- 3) Build and rehabilitate agricultural infrastructures, promote/facilitate private investment in rural agribusiness, and empower smallholder farmers and farmer groups to improve productivity, business efficiency and product competitiveness.
- 4) Improve post-harvest handling and its distribution to final consumers to significantly reduce food loss.
- 5) Intensify socialization to decision makers, program managers, and the general public on the importance of quality food consumption and good nutrition for health and productivity, including socialization of a food consumption pattern namely diversified, nutritionally balanced and safe (*Beragam, Bergizi Seimbang dan Aman/B2SA*) that is based on local products.
- 6) Improve coordination and operationalization of Food and Nutrition Action Plan documents at the central and local levels, including increasing participation of philanthropy and businesses, CSOs, academics and development partners in improving food and nutrition.
- 7) Accelerate the implementation of the First 1000 Days of Life Movement (*Gerakan 1000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan/HPK*) through an integrated interventions to reduce the prevalence of stunting and other forms of malnutrition. The right nutrition of the first 1,000 days between a woman's pregnancy and her child's 2nd birthday is a window of opportunity that has a profound impact on a child's ability to grow, learn and thrive and a lasting effect on a country's health and prosperity. Malnutrition early in life can cause irreversible damage to children's brain development and their physical growth, leading to a diminished capacity to learn, poorer performance in school, greater susceptibility to infection and disease and a lifetime of lost earning potential.

- 8) Implement regional development approach and strengthen the provision of supporting data to reduce the gap between regions.

3. Innovation and Key Efforts

Various innovations and key efforts related to the achievement of the SDG Goal 2 Zero Hunger have been developed and implemented by the government with stakeholders in food and nutrition improvement, include:

- a. In terms of regulation and policy, several regulations that support efforts to accelerate the nutrition improvement have been enacted.
 - i. The policy on nutrition improvement that focuses on *Gerakan 1000 HPK* under the Presidential Decree No. 42 of 2013 concerning the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement. This policy integrates health services, specifically maternal and child health and diseases control through a cross-sectoral approach.
 - ii. The National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (*Rencana Aksi Nasional Pangan dan Gizi/RAN-PG*) was formulated for the period of 2005-2010; 2011-2015, and 2015-2019, followed by the formulation of the Regional Action Plan on Food and Nutrition (*Rencana Aksi Daerah Pangan dan Gizi /RAD-PG*) at the provincial and district levels. Currently, Presidential Decree on Strategic Policy on Food and Nutrition (*Kebijakan dan Strategi Pangan dan Gizi/KS-PG*) is being drafted to be a guideline in integrating food and nutrition improvement intervention.
 - iii. Efforts to fulfill children's rights to the best nutrition and to protect mother's rights to exclusively breastfeed are supported by Government Regulation No. 33 of 2012 concerning on Exclusive Breastfeeding.
 - iv. As one of the first countries from the 59 countries that joined Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Global Movement, Indonesia has developed and implemented the SUN platform through advocacy to the highest level leaders, increased stakeholder participation (philanthropy and businesses, CSOs, academics and development partners), ensured coherent policies through program legal framework, aligned relevant programs to the SUN Movement framework, and identified sources of fund.
- b. Integration of sensitive and specific intervention components has been done but still limited both in design and scope, for example the pilot project to integrate nutrition-specific interventions and sensitive interventions such as sanitation i.e. the National Community Empowerment Program for Healthy and Smart Generation (*Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Generasi Sehat dan Cerdas/PNPM-GSC*), and the *Prestasi* Family Hope Program (PKH) achievement. Currently, a design of integration of nutrition improvement interventions with basic social services such as clean water and sanitation, birth certification services, health insurance, and community empowerment is being developed.
- c. Non-cash food subsidy (an enhanced form of rice subsidy) for the poor that enable people from the lowest quintile to have wider food options (e.g rice and egg) and quantity based on their actual needs to meet the minimum

Food and nutrition innovations, among others: Presidential Decree No. 42 of 2013/on SUN movement; national and regional action plan on food and nutrition; Integration of sensitive and specific intervention with poverty alleviation program; BULOG as national agency to maintain food availability and price stability

dietary intake. This subsidy is implemented through poverty alleviation program.

- d. Policies on central and local government food reserves; food diversification and community nutrition improvement; food crisis criteria and response; distribution, trade, and food subsidy; as well as food and nutrition information system (Government Regulation No. 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition).
- e. Assignment to National Logistic Agency (*Badan Urusan Logistik/ BULOG*) to maintain food availability and price stability at the producer and consumer levels for 11 food commodities, through management of government food reserves, food distribution, and development of food-based industries (Presidential Decree No. 48 of 2016 concerning Assignment of BULOG for Food Security).
- f. Empowerment of rural communities to be more self-sufficient in food availability and security, through among others, the Village Food Security Program (*Desa Mandiri Pangan*) and Home-Food Gardening Program (*Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari*).

4. Emerging Issues

- **Overweight and Obesity Trend in Adult**

Along with changes in lifestyle, especially inadequate consumption of vegetables and fruits; consumption of foods with high sugar, salt, and fat; and lack of physical activity; leads to the increase of obesity prevalence. Therefore, Indonesia encounters double burden malnutrition, on the one hand the Government is working to overcome under nutrition and on the other hand the problem of obesity begin to be addressed. In the adult population (over 18 years of age), the prevalence of obesity has increased from 11.7% (2010) to 20.7% in 2016 (Figure 3.18), that is higher than the target of the RPJMN 2015-2019 to be maintained at 15.4%. Similarly, the prevalence of obesity in children under five of age had reached 11.9% (2013), that decreased not significantly from 12.2% (2007).

Lifestyle changes increase the prevalence of obesity

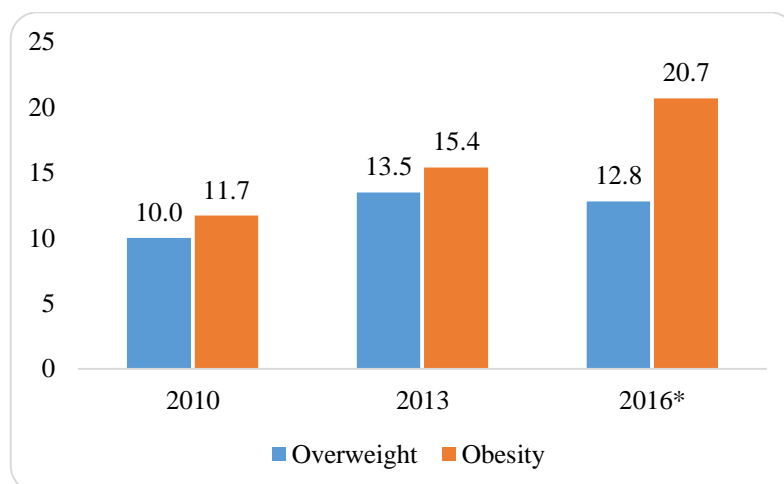


Figure 3.18. Overweight and Obesity Trend in Adults (Age > 18 Years)

Note: * Results of Sirkesnas Interim Analysis 2016

Source: Riskesdas 2010 and 2013, Sirkesnas 2016

Urbanization may influence food production capacity

- **Population Dynamic in Rural Areas**

Urbanization pushes productive age from rural to migrate to urban areas, leading to a scarcity of productive human resources in producing food. The unproductive human resources in rural areas is among others the aging population. The 2010-2035 Indonesia population projection reported the proportion of people living in urban areas will increase from 49.8% (2010) to 66.6% (2035). Therefore, availability of human resources in rural areas for agriculture poses a heavy challenge for future food production capacity.

5. Lessons Learned

Achieving the targets of Goal 2 requires an integrated approach across sectors and among stakeholders. Management of hunger is closely linked to poverty alleviation. Improving community nutritional status is closely linked to efforts to improve the education level of the community. Integration of development programs and activities is vital in achieving the SDGs.

Program planning and implementation should be supported with accurate data and information. In the case of Indonesia, management of hunger and food insecurity is based on the Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA). This FSVA contains information of the level of food insecurity and vulnerability up to sub-district levels, with various variables of food security including access to health care services and clean water. This FSVA is very useful to focus development activities to prioritize as well as to better allocate budget to the targeted areas.

Surveillance, including early monitoring, plays a great role in addressing hunger and nutrition issues. Monitoring and evaluation system on food and nutrition needs to be implemented continuously, thoroughly and periodically. The Government has developed a food and nutrition surveillance system since the 1980s, where local governments monitor continuously, to early detect food and nutrition issues in the community.

- 1) **Technology Aspect.** Under the scarcity of land and water resources and the competition in their utilization, along with extreme climate change, the rising food demand can only be met by increasing food productivity. Thus, technology innovation and institutional engineering are needed. Consequently, investment in agricultural research and development needs to be prioritized.
- 2) **Community empowerment,** including knowledge increased is one of the key factor to achieve food and nutrition development Goal. The target group of community empowerment should cover food production side namely small farmers and their families and food consumption side those are housewife and her family
- 3) **Regional development approach** is an approach to accelerate nutrition improvement. The Interventions are designed based on local conditions that will lead to the success in addressing the local specific issues.
- 4) **Integrated nutrition improvement interventions** need to be strengthened. Currently, interventions carried out by multisector are actually quite comprehensive but in the implementation they are working in silos. Therefore, one design or a complete intervention policy is needed that can synergize the nutrition improvement efforts carried out by all sectors.

Lesson learned, among others: integrated approaches among sectors, nutrition surveillance to support policy formulation and investment in agricultural research and development

- 5) **Evidence-based intervention** is currently only project-based with limited scope and coverage. Therefore, the interventions that have been proven to be effective are not able to be scaled up easily and become national policies.



3.4.3 Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Efforts taken to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages are; reducing maternal and infant mortality, controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases, promoting reproductive health, improving The National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/JKN) coverage, health personnel, medicines and vaccines. The *Voluntary National Review (VNR)* for Goal 3 covers the trend and analysis, challenges and improvement measures, innovation and key efforts, emerging issues and lessons learned.

1. Trend and Analysis

a. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

One of the main efforts put forward by the government is by ensuring that every childbirth happened at the health facility. Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) shows the increase of childbirths at the health facilities from 46% (2007) to 63.20% (2012).

National Socio-Economic Survey (*Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional/Susenas*) shows the increases to 77.60% (2015) and 79.70% (2016). The proportion of childbirths assisted by professional health personnel based on IDHS also increased from 73% (2007) to 83% (2012). At the end of MDGs implementation (2015), the MMR has reduced from 346 (Population Census/SP 2010) to 305 per 100,000 live births (Intercensal Population Survey/SUPAS 2015), which constitutes 2.40% annual reduction rate (ARR). The RPJMN target of 306 per 100,000 live births in 2019 has been achieved. However, MMR global target of less than 70 per 100,000 live births in 2030 can only be achieved with ARR of 9.50%. Therefore, new commitments and breakthroughs are needed.

The Maternal Mortality Rate has decreased yet strong efforts are needed to achieve the SDGs targets

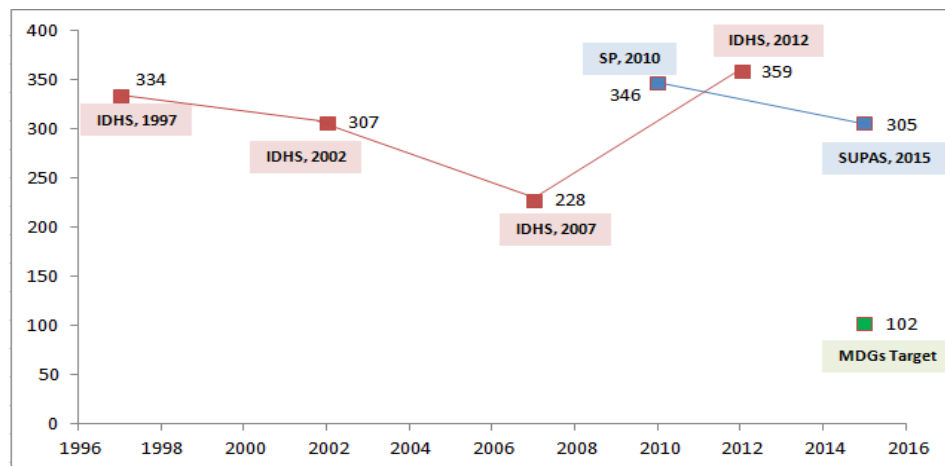


Figure 3.19. Trend of Indonesia Maternal Mortality Rate

Source: Various publications

The Study of Maternal Mortality Verbal Analysis (Ministry of Health, 2012) reveals that the main causes of the maternal mortality are still dominated by hypertension in pregnancy, hemorrhage infection and other accompanying diseases (heart and kidney). Other factors that also affect were maternal health condition before pregnancy, access to and quality of health services, as well as the socio-cultural factors. Most of deaths basically could be prevented among others through the improvement of the Family Planning Program and the reduction of early marriage.

b. Mortality Rate of Infant, Under-five and Neonatal

The Infants Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) continue to decrease but been stagnant since 2007. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is also stagnant during the same period. The 0.50% ARR of NMR causes the difficulty to achieve the SDGs target of 12 per 1,000 live births in 2030. It requires ARR of 3.00% to achieve such target. Cause of deaths based on the Sample Registration System (SRS) of 2014 (which was carried out in 128 districts) are low birth weight (38.80%), asphyxia (26.50%) and congenital malformation (12.70%). The highest infant and neonatal mortality rates are at the low-income group, 52 and 29 per 1,000 live births respectively.

IMR, U5MR and NMR have decreased but stagnant since 2007

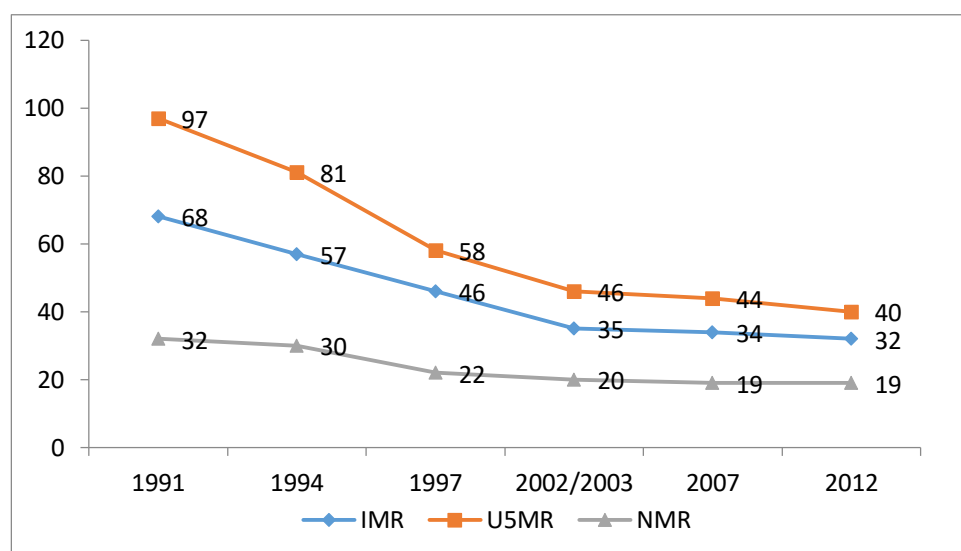


Figure 3.20. Trend of IMR, U5MR and NMR in Indonesia
Source: IDHS, BPS-Statistics Indonesia

The trend of complete basic immunization coverage of children at the age of 12-23 months continue increasing

c. Complete Basic Immunization

The data of IDHS and Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) shows that the complete basic immunization coverage⁴ is continuously increasing. However, there are disparities in the coverage between region, economic status and domicile. The highest coverage is in Yogyakarta Province (83.10%) and the lowest is in Papua Province (29.20%). Meanwhile, the coverage in urban

⁴The complete basic immunization in IDHS is defined as the percentage of children at the age of 12-23 months who receive immunization of BCG, measles, and three times for DPT and polio. Meanwhile, according to Riskesdas is if children at the age of 12-23 months have obtained all types of immunization, namely one time HB-0, one time BCG, three times DPT-HB, four times polio, and one time measles immunization.

(64.50%) is higher than rural (53.70%). Based on economic status, the coverage of the wealthiest group (67.80%) is higher than the poorest group (39.50%).

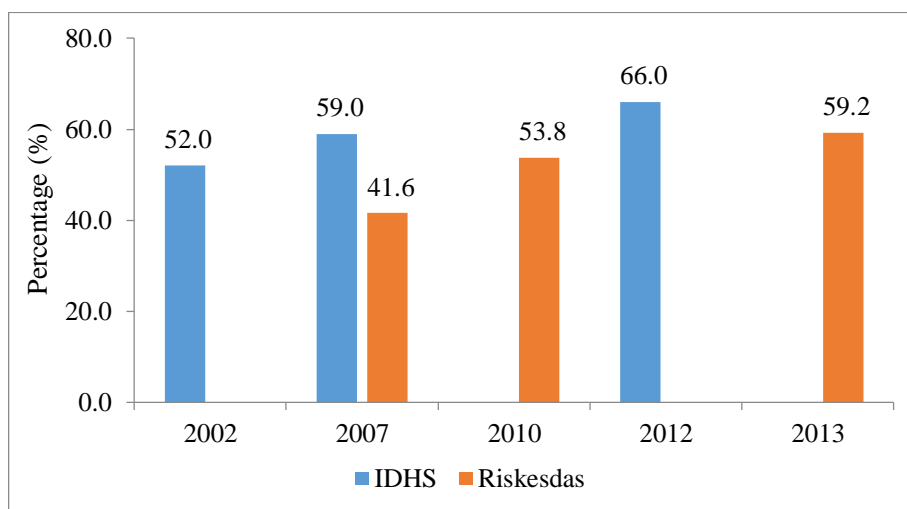


Figure 3.21. Trend of Complete Basic Immunization

Source: IDHS (2002-2012), Riskesdas (2007-2013)

However, there are still 32.10% of children at the age of 12-23 months who obtained incomplete immunization and 8.70% who did not obtain immunization at all. Based on region, the percentage of unimmunized/unvaccinated children is highest in Papua Province (36.60%) and lowest in Yogyakarta Province (1.10%), while the percentage of children with incomplete immunization is highest in Maluku Province (48.60%) and lowest in Yogyakarta Province (15.70%). Based on economic status, the percentage of children with incomplete immunization (39.70%) and unimmunized/unvaccinated (20.80%) at the poorest group is higher compared to the wealthiest group (27.90% and 4.30% respectively). The percentage of children at the age of 12-23 months who lived in rural and obtained incomplete immunization (34.70%) and never obtained immunization (11.70%) is also higher compared to children in urban areas (29.60% and 5.80% respectively). The data of the Ministry of Health presents that districts/municipalities that achieved 80% of complete basic immunization are also increasing from 71.20% in 2013 to 80.70% in 2016.

d. Trend of Communicable Diseases

1) HIV-AIDS

The trend of HIV/AIDS cases has increased yet it is still below 0.50%. The prevalence of HIV reaches 0.37% in 2016. Meanwhile, the AIDS case rate is at 28.45/100,000 population in 2016, varies from the lowest in West Sulawesi Province (0.09/100,000 population) and the highest in Papua Province (416.91/100,000 population). However, AIDS cases have already reached the household level where the AIDS cases at present infant. Therefore, the government commits to control the HIV prevalence below 0.50% among others through the sustainable comprehensive services at the districts/municipalities to provide HIV/AIDS service to the community, as well as the Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program. The AIDS case fatality rate (CFR) decreased from 13.55% (2005) to 1.11% (2016). The number of people living

Percentage of complete basic immunization of the poorest group is lower compared to the wealthiest group

The HIV prevalence is controlled below 0.5% and ARV treatment has increased

with HIV and AIDS who received the Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment has increased from 2,381 (2005) to 77,748 (2016).

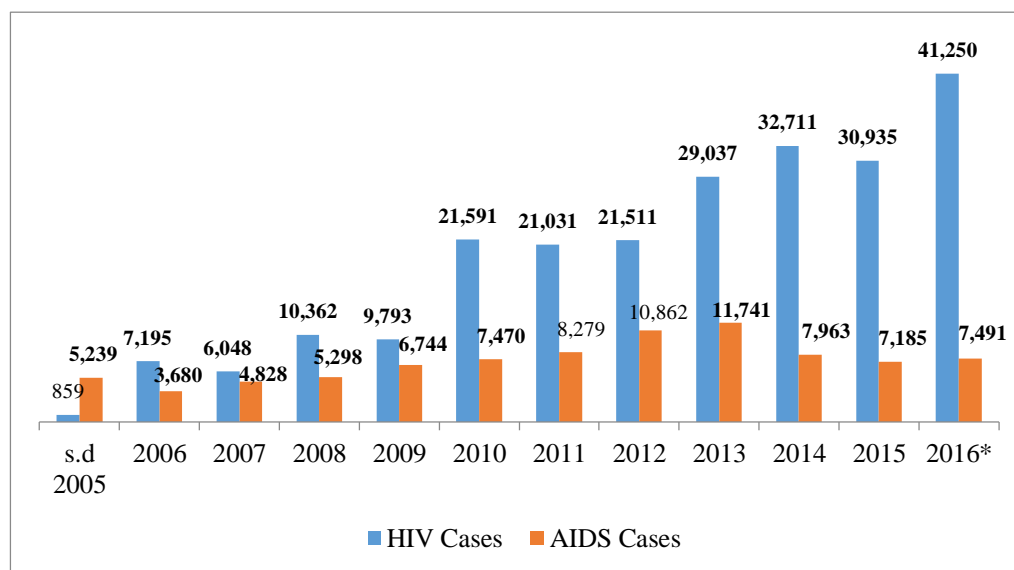


Figure 3.22. Total HIV-AIDS cases in Indonesia, 2005-2016

Source: Disease Prevention and Control Surveillance Report, Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control, Ministry of Health *Latest update: 31 December 2016

2) Tuberculosis (TB)

Based on TB prevalence survey, the prevalence of TB with the microscopic method has decreased from 331 (2006) to 263 (2015) and 257 per 100,000 population (2016). Government will continue efforts to reduce TB prevalence and achieve the RPJMN target of 245 per 100,000 population in 2019.

The TB prevalence has decreased yet strong efforts to achieve the target are needed

3) Malaria

Based on the Annual Paracite Incidence (API), malaria morbidity rate has decreased from 1.75 (2011) to 0.85 per 1,000 population (2015). In 2016, there were 247 districts/municipalities that have received the malaria elimination certificate and in the phase of free malaria transmission. These districts/municipalities have implemented specific strategies based on the regional endemicity stratification, namely: (1) acceleration strategy in the East Indonesia region focusing on medical treatment at all health facilities, active case finding and the use of long lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN); (2) intensification strategy in the focus area outside East Indonesia region by emphasizing on the risk groups; and (3) elimination strategy in areas with API<1 per 1,000 population (low endemic) focusing on surveillance and early detection, as well as active case finding.

The malaria morbidity rate has declined and the specific strategies based on the regional endemicity stratification being implemented

4) Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)

The number of provinces with leprosy elimination has increased from 20 provinces (2014) to 23 provinces (2016) as the result of strong leprosy controlling effort. The government aims to achieve leprosy elimination in all provinces in 2019. Meanwhile, the mass drug prophylaxis against filariasis was carried out in several regencies since 2002. The achievement of mass drug

The total number of districts/municipalities with leprosy and filariasis elimination has increased

prophylaxis against filariasis during the period of 2006-2012 is less than 50% and has increased to 71.40% in 2016. The total number of districts/municipalities with filariasis elimination has increased from 8 in 2014 to 17 in 2015 and 22 in 2016. The government has a commitment to eliminate filariasis in 2020 by continuously increasing the mass drug prophylaxis against filariasis at districts/municipalities with Filariasis endemic. In addition, the government has targeted to eradicate Schistosomiasis in 2019.

e. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

The NCDs (Hypertension, DM, obesity) prevalence has increased

The prevalence of hypertension is 25.8% (nearly 40 million population of 18 years of age and above) and the prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) is 6.90% based on *Riskesdas* of 2013. Meanwhile, the obesity prevalence in 2013 is 15.40% (around 23.5 million population) which is increasing from 10.3% in 2007. The NCDs affect all group of population however the poorest group has higher prevalence and it increased more rapidly. The stroke prevalence at the poorest group increased from 7.70 (2007) to 13.10 (2013) and it is the highest compared to other groups. Therefore, preventing and overcoming NCDs needs to be a pro-poor policy.

The NCDs risk factors among others smoking behavior, alcohol consumption, lack of physical activities, and unbalanced diet have increased

Smoking, aside from unbalanced diet and lack of physical activities, contributes to the increase of NCDs prevalence in Indonesia. *Riskesdas* shows that the proportion of population of 15 years of age and above who are smoking and chewing tobacco has increased from 34.20% (2007) to 36.30% (2013). Around 26.10% of the population lack of physical activities and 93.50% of the population of 10 years of age and above lack of consuming fruits and vegetables (2013). Meanwhile, *Riskesdas* 2007 shows that 4.60% of the population consumes alcohol, whereas 0.60 % consumes up to the hazardous level according to the WHO standard. Global School Health Survey (GSHS) suggests that 4.40% of children at the secondary level consume alcohol. The issue of alcohol consumption should also obtain more attention in the future.

f. Reproductive Health

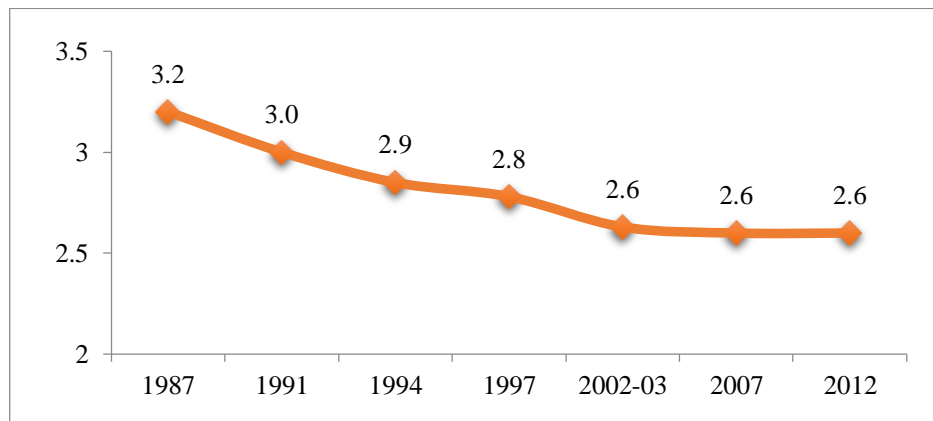


Figure 3.23. Total Fertility Rate in Indonesia, 1981-2012
Source: IDHS 2012

TFR has been stagnant for the last decade

The total fertility rate (TFR) has been stagnant for the last decade, at around 2.60 children per 1,000 women. Strong efforts are needed to achieve the RPJMN target of 2.3 children per 1,000 women in 2019. Meanwhile, the age specific fertility rate (ASFR) of women at the age of 15-19 years has decreased from 51 (2007) to 48 births per 1,000 women (2012). However, ASFR is still

high compared to the RPJMN target around 38 births per 1,000 women in 2019. Higher ASFR lead to higher risk of maternal mortality and stunted children. Therefore, comprehensive reproductive health services for adolescent, including education, information, and communication (EIC), as well as increasing the age of first marriage are needed.

The improvement of reproductive health services contributed to an increase in contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) of all methods from 61.40% in 2007 to 61.90% in 2012 (IDHS). Furthermore, based on *Susenas*, the CPR decreases from 61.98% to 59.98% during 2013-2015. The use of short-term contraceptive method is still dominant, where the drop out rate is still quite high. This condition contributes to the stagnancy of TFR for the last 10 years.

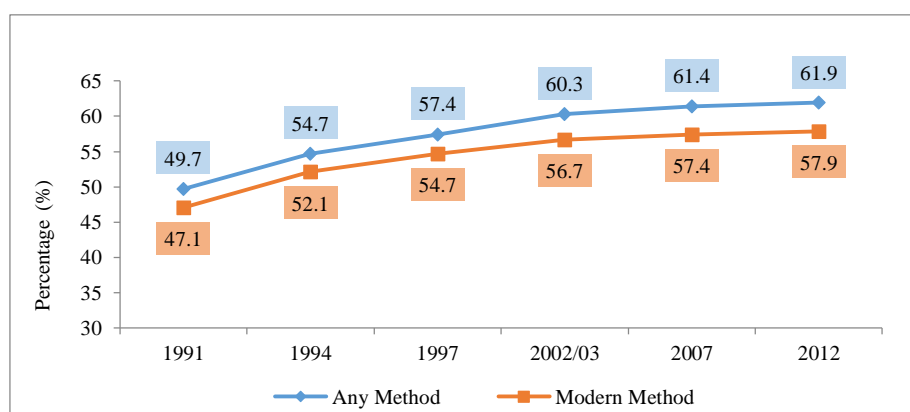


Figure 3.24. Trend of the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)
Source: IDHS

g. National Health Insurance (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/JKN*) Coverage

To provide health services to all citizens, the total number of population covered by JKN continues to increase. Up to 31 December 2016 there were 171.9 million participants (66.50%). The JKN target in 2019 is 95% of the total population. Partnership with health facilities has increased to provide a more comprehensive health services, shown by the increased of the first level health facility from 18,644 (January 2015) to 20,708 (December 2016) and the advanced level health facility from 1,727 to 2,068. Nevertheless, the implementation of the universal health coverage (UHC) needs to be directed to address the equity of health services between region, including access to facility and health personnel as well as the improvement of quality health facilities.

The expansion of JKN coverage contributes to the decrease of the unmet need of health service which is the percentage of the population with health complaints that disrupted their daily activities but do not seek treatment. The unmet need of health service decreased from 9.9% in 2006 to 4.3% in 2016. The unmet need of health service in rural is slightly higher compared to urban due to the difference in the availability of facilities and health personnel.

The total number of population covered by JKN continues to increase

The expansion of JKN coverage contributes to the decrease of the unmet need of health service

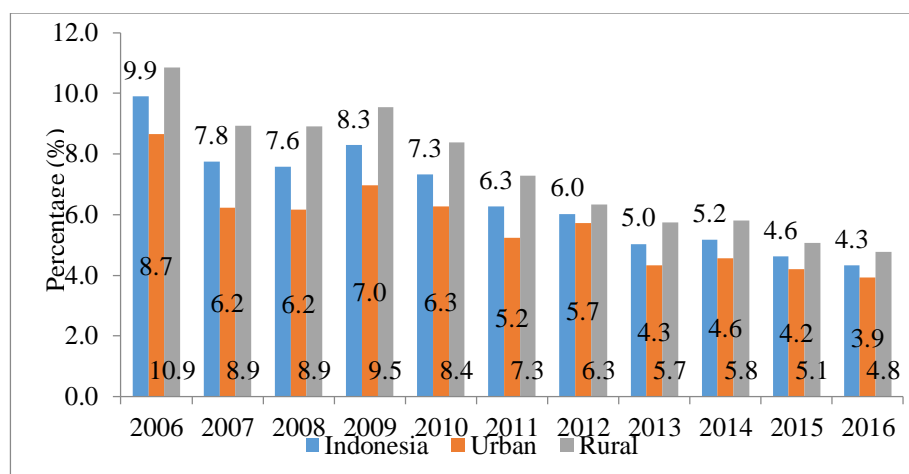


Figure 3.25. Percentage of Unmet Need of Health Service, 2006-2016
Source: *Susenas*, BPS-Statistics Indonesia

h. Health Personnel

The availability of health personnel at health facilities has increased yet the distribution remains challenging

The total number of community health centers (*Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat/Puskesmas*) with minimum five types of health personnel, namely: public health staff, environmental health staff, nutritionist, pharmacist, and health analyst, has increased yet still below annual target (2015 and 2016).

Table 3.4. Ratio of Health Personnel per 100,000 Population in 2016

Type of Health Staff	National Rate	Lowest Rate	Highest Rate
Doctor	45	10 (West Sulawesi)	170 (DKI Jakarta)
Specialist	13.6	2.8 (NTT)	70.6 (DKI Jakarta)
Nurse	170	38 (East Java)	453 (Aceh)
Midwife	162	47 (North Kalimantan)	501 (Aceh)

Source: Ministry of Health

By the end of 2016, there are only 1,264 *Puskesmas* which met the standard of health personnel. The availability of doctors and specialists at hospitals has also shown an improvement. Utilization of health personnel at health facilities has also increase over the years. However, the Ministry of Health in 2015 reported that the distribution of health personnel in Java Island is the largest (46.76%), followed by Sumatera (26.30%), Sulawesi (9.41%), Kalimantan (7.79%), Bali and Nusa Tenggara (5.96%), and Maluku and Papua (3.78%).

i. Medicine and Vaccine

The availability of medicines and vaccines at *Puskesmas* has increased, including the drug supervision

The percentage of medicines and vaccines availability at the *Puskesmas* has increased from 75.50% (2014) to 79.4% (2015) and 81.57% (2016). To ensure the availability of medicines and vaccines, government is optimizing spending through state budget as well as utilizing the Special Allocation Fund (Dana Alokasi Khusus/DAK) that increased by 20% in 2016. Additionally, drug supervision has increased to guarantee the quality and safety of medicines. By

the end of 2016, the percentage of medicines that met the requirements has reached around 98.55%.

2. Challenges and Improvement Measures

The challenges for health development include improvement of knowledge and awareness, quality of health services, facilities and personnel, as well as data and information and regulation

The challenges and improvement measures for Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for All at All Ages including maternal mortality rate, mortality rate of infant input under-five and neonatal, communicable disease, non-communicable disease, reproductive health, national health insurance coverage, health personal and medicine and vaccines, as well as data and information are follows:

a. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

1) Improvement of knowledge of pregnant woman on the importance of pregnancy examination and delivery assistance at health facilities; 2) Improvement of quality maternal services, including human resources competency, health facility, and hospital with comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care (PONEK); 3) Improvement of quality maternal health services referral system; 4) Formulation of regulations that support the optimizing of maternal health services; and 5) Improvement of reproductive health education, information, and communication (EIC) as well as the services for women and girls.

b. Mortality Rate of Infant, Under-five and Neonatal

1) Improvement of knowledge on parenting; 2) Improvement of the quality of child health services, including human resources competency, health facility with basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (PONED), and hospital with PONEK; 3) Improvement of the quality of health services, to prevent perinatal and neonatal deaths; 4) Improvement of the role of integrated service post (*Posyandu*) role; and 5) Improvement of health promotion and education, particularly on immunization and its benefit to community.

c. Communicable Diseases

1) Expansion of compulsory screening for pregnant woman to detect HIV/AIDS; 2) Expansion of the TB molecular rapid test at all hospitals to enhance the finding of new TB cases; 3) Improvement of systematical approach to prevent Multi Drug Resistance (MDR), including to seek the new medical treatment; and 4) Improvement of logistics, human resources and financing for HIV/AIDS (ARV, reagent and diagnostic kit) and TB along with the expansion of screening at pregnant woman and use of TB molecular rapid test.

d. Non-Communicable Diseases

1) Outreach to 2/3 of NCDs patients who do not know that they suffer from NCDs including the standardization of medical treatment; 2) Promotive and preventive approaches in controlling the NCDs risk factors; and 3) Improvement of human resources quantity and quality, as well as the health service infrastructures in line with the increase of NCDs patients.

e. Reproductive Health

1) Improvement of gross enrollment rate for women (12 years' compulsory education) to prevent early marriage; 2) Improvement of the use of long-term

contraception method; and 3) Improvement of reproductive health education, particularly for school-age children.

f. National Health Insurance (JKN) Coverage

1) Expanding the JKN coverage of informal and formal workers; 2) Expansion of partnership between Social Security Administrative Body for health (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan/BPJS) and private first level health facilities; and 3) Improvement of access to quality health facilities and personnel.

g. Health Personnel

1) Improvement of quality health personnel through the competency test and accreditation of health education; 2) Improvement of the engagement of health professional organizations and education institution associations to enhance health personnel competency and professionalism; 3) Development of the health personnel placement scheme, particularly for the underdeveloped, border and island areas.

h. Medicines and Vaccines

1) Improvement of self-sufficiency in the production of drug raw materials; 2) Improvement of the rational drug use; and 3) Strengthening drug supervision to prevent the circulation of false drugs and vaccines.

i. Data and Information

The improvement of the quality of health data and information, particularly the development of birth and mortality data collection system for monitoring and evaluation achievement of health development, including data collection for narcotic, phsycotropica and addictive substance and traffic accidents.

3. Innovation and Key Efforts

1) **Several efforts to reduce MMR and IMR**, including: 1) **Service Delivery Insurance (*Jaminan Persalinan/Jampersal*)**, which is a program commenced since 2011 to provide free service to pregnant woman from poor families. Along with the implementation of JKN, the scope of Jampersal has been adjusted to cover cost for shelter, operational cost, health personnel, and transportation costs; 2) Strengthening the **blood transfusion unit** at sub-national level, including the improvement of quality technical staff, as well as the infrastructures; and 3) **Planned Generation (*Generasi Berencana/Genre*)** is the program to reduce ASFR through the reproductive health education for teenagers in the preparation of family life.

2) **Communicable diseases**: 1) **HIV/AIDS screening for pregnant woman** and ARV treatment for key population, pregnant woman, TB and hepatitis patients with HIV positive; and 2) **Improvement TB diagnostic** using molecular rapic test.

The innovations to reduce MMR and IMR are Jampersal program, blood transfusion unit and planned generation

The innovations for communicable diseases are HIV/AIDS screening, ARV treatment and TB diagnostic using molecular rapid test

The innovation for
NCDs is through
Germas

- 3) Non-communicable diseases, namely: the enactment of **Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 1 of 2017 concerning Healthy Lifestyle Community Movement (*Gerakan Masyarakat Hidup Sehat/Germas*)**, which is a cross-sector movement to improve healthy lifestyle of the community supported by the availability of infrastructures as well as improvement of healthy environment. One example is the regional based integrated elderly care post for NCDs (*Pos Pembinaan Terpadu/Posbindu*), schools and work places, as well as the implementation of free smoking areas (*Kawasan Tanpa Rokok/KTR*) through the sub-national regulation.
- 4) Integration of maternal and child health indicators, communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS and TB), and non-communicable diseases (hypertension, DM and mental disruption) into the **Minimum Service Standard** in health sector.
- 5) National Health Insurance (JKN), namely: 1) the enactment of **Law Number 40 of 2004** concerning National Social Security System (*Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional/SJSN*) as a basis of JKN; 2) Increase of total number of health facilities in partnership with BPJS-Health; 3) Simplify the premium payment mechanism through thousands of outlets and online system; and 4) application of the performance based capitation to encourage the preventive and promotive health efforts.
- 6) Health personnel: 1) mandatory work for specialists (*Wajib Kerja Dokter Spesialis/WKDS*), specialist education program (*Program Pendidikan Dokter Spesialis/PPDS*), special assignment of team based (*Nusantara Sehat*) and individual based health personnel to fulfill the need of health personnel particularly for the underdeveloped, border and island areas; 2) health personnel registration system as a control system for professional practices and the record of health personnel distribution, conducted by three independent institutions, namely the Indonesian Health Personnel Council (*Majelis Tenaga Kesehatan Indonesia/MTKI*), Indonesian Medical Doctor Council (*Konsil Kedokteran Indonesia*) and the National Pharmacy Council (*Konsil Farmasi Nasional*); 3) the establishment of Independence Accreditation Agency for Health Higher Education (*Lembaga Akreditasi Mandiri Pendidikan Tinggi Kesehatan/LAM PTKes*), which accredits all health science study programs intended to improve the quality of health education institutions.
- 7) Medicines and vaccines: 1) application of the *e-catalogue* to guarantee transparency in the procurement of drugs and health equipments; and 2) formation of vaccine research consortium aiming at producing new vaccines in accordance with Indonesia diseases characteristics such as TB and Dengue.
- 8) Develop the **integrated referral system and telemedicine** to reduce the number of referrals and to fulfill specialist services which are not available in some areas.
- 9) Application of the **sample registration system (SRS)** for recording the deaths and the causes of deaths as basis to develop **National Civil Registration and Vital Statistic (CRVS)**, as well as the application of

CRVS in several districts/municipalities (Solo, Pekalongan, Gorontalo, and Yogyakarta).

- 10) **The family oriented approach health service**, which is the health services by *Puskesmas* that integrates the individual and community health efforts with the family as the target. The health service is provided by visiting families in the work area of the *Puskesmas*.

4. Emerging Issues

Emerging issues on goal 3: ensure healthy live and promote well-being for all of all ages related to increase risk factors of the non-communicable disease and use operational drugs are follows:

a. Increase Risk Factors of the Non-Communicable Disease

Due to rapid urbanization of population to large cities, there is a tendency of increasing unhealthy lifestyle, such as lack of physical activities, unbalanced diet and smoking behavior. These conditions contribute to the increase of prevalence of hypertension, high blood glucose, high blood fat, as well as obesity, which increases the prevalence of heart and vascular disease, chronic obstructive lung disease, and various types of cancer which are the main causes of deaths (WHO, 2013). The poor group will face the risk of catastrophic spending for NCDs and decrease in productivity, which ultimately worsen their poor condition.

Indonesia is also experiencing the escalation of NCDs. The *Riskesdas* shows the increase of stroke prevalence from 8.3 per mil in 2007 to 12.1 per mil in 2013. In addition, 61% of the total deaths were caused by cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes and chronic obstructive lung disease. There is also high prevalence of infants with low birth weight (10%) and short-born (20%), as well as the high stunting at under-five (37.2%) in Indonesia (2013). They need to obtain more attention due to the potential of increase risk factor of NCDs at the adulthood. The financial burden of the government and community will increase due to the increase of NCDs. Therefore, controlling the NCDs risk factors should be given more attention from the government in the future.

b. Rational Use of Drugs

The increase of access and availability of medicine in the community poses the challenge of rational use of drugs. According to WHO, the use of drugs is rational when the patient receives medications in accordance with their clinical needs, during an adequate period and at lowest cost to them and their community. However, the requirements for rational use drugs are often not adhered to. Drugs are prescribed and provided incorrectly, ineffectively and inefficiently coupled with the problem of obtaining essential drugs. Based on 2016 National Health Indicators Survey (*Survei Indikator Kesehatan Nasional/Sirkesnas*), the rational use of drugs at the *Puskesmas* is only 64.4%. Therefore, rational use of drugs should become the focus intervention to prevent the inappropriate drugs that may jeopardize patients and result in increased antibiotic resistance (Anti-Microbial Resistance). The efforts to increase the community trust toward the quality health services, is also needed.

Emerging issues for the health are the increase risk factors of non-communicable diseases and the use of rational drugs

5. Lessons Learned

In implementing goal 2, Indonesia learned a number of lessons as follows:

a. JKN as a Reform in the Health Service System

The JKN is the form of government responsibility in providing health service to the community to reduce the financial constrains of the population to access health services, shown by the decrease of unmet need of health services. With the principle of “no one left behind”, everyone is required to have health insurance, where the premium of the poor is borned by the government. Due to JKN, there is an increase in motivation to improve the quality and the provision of comprehensive health services to the community. In addition, JKN is an opportunity for the government to use the state health budget more effectively and efficiently. The government has more flexibility to allocate budget for community health, such as for promotive and preventive efforts.

b. Cross Sectoral Approach

The efforts to improve the community health need a cross-sectoral approach. Typically, the health development closely related to the intervention only dealt by health sector. However, the experience of the Government of Indonesia in controlling various community health problems (i.e. NTDs, NCDs risk factors), showed that the engagement of other sectors has very important roles. For instances, basic infrastructure development such as water and sanitation sectors dealt by the public works, and environmental management (contamination control and waste management) dealt by environmental sector, provided significant contribution in determining the success of the health development. Therefore, the cross-sectoral role is strongly needed for the health development in the future.

3.4.4 Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Gender equality and women empowerment achievements are not only related to Goal 5 of SDGs, but are also related to the measurement of other goals that have specific targets on gender issues. However, not all gender related indicators at the SDGs are able to be reported this year. The report presents goals, targets and indicators of which data and information are already available, including discrimination against women, child age marriage, equal opportunity for women at all decision-making levels, universal access to sexual and reproductive health, as well as the use of technology to enhance women empowerment. This report was formulated by involving all stakeholders namely government, civil society organizations, philanthropy and business, as well as academician and experts. It covers trend and analysis, challenges and improvement measures, innovation and key efforts, emerging issues, and lessons learned.

Learning for the health development includes JKN as the health service reformation and need of cross-sector approach



1. Trend and Analysis

a. Ending All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Target to end all forms of discrimination against women among others is measured by the increased of total laws/policies on gender equality and women empowerment. *Pancasila*, as the State Ideology (particularly the principle of “Just and Civilized Humanity”), assures equal right and non-discriminative treatment for men and women. In addition, the Indonesia’s *1945 Constitution* (Articles 27, 28, and 31), as the Fundamental commandment and Constitutional Basis provides legal certainty to fair and equal treatment. Indonesia has also ratified the *Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW), which is translated into Law Number 7 of 1984 on ratification of convention for elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. Indonesia has committed to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in various attempts and to improve sustainable gender equity and equality.

Moreover, after the declaration of Beijing Platform for Action (1995) on the strategy for women empowerment and gender equality in development, Indonesia issued the Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 9 Year 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming (*Pengarusutamaan Gender/PUG*) in national development. This legal basis instructs all ministries/institutions and local governments to implement gender mainstreaming.

There are other important policies/laws related to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in Indonesia, among others:

- 1) Law Number 39 Year 1999 on human rights.
- 2) Law Number 23 Year 2004 on elimination of domestic violence. This law is one of the legal instruments to eliminate discrimination against women within marriage and household.
- 3) Law Number 12 Year 2006 on nationality.
- 4) Law Number 21 Year 2007 on eradication of human trafficking crime. This law is one of state commitments to eliminate the discrimination against women in the context of human trafficking crime.
- 5) Law Number 2 Year 2008 on political party.
- 6) Law Number 42 Year 2008 on general election.
- 7) Law Number 36 Year 2009 on health. The article 136 and 137 on reproductive health regulates government’s responsibility to provide reproductive health information, education and service to adolescenes.
- 8) Law Number 8 Year 2012 on general election, which guarantees the engagement of women in the General Election and regulate the requirement of minimum 30% women representation.
- 9) Law Number 6 Year 2014 on Village. This law regulates the participation of citizens (including women) in the planning process, implementation and monitoring of the village development.
- 10) Law Number 13 Year 2014, as revision of Law Number 23 Year 2002 on Child Protection.

Violence against women occurs more in rural area, physical violence is most carried out by the spouse, and sexual violence is most carried out by non-spouse

b. Elimination of all forms of violence against women

The accomplishment of eliminating all forms of violence against women is among others shown by the decrease of prevalence of violence against women and girls by spouse or non-spouse. The National Women's Life Experience Survey (*Survei Pengalaman Hidup Perempuan Nasional/SPHPN*) of 2016 presents the magnitude of problems of violence against women as follows:

- 1) **Violence by spouse and non-spouse;** 1 of 3 women at the age of 15-64 years old experienced it during their lifetime (33.4%) and around 1 of 10 women experienced it in the last 12 months (9.4%). Women live in urban experience more violence compared to women live in rural areas.
- 2) **Violence by spouse;** around 2 of 11 women who were ever married/are married experienced physical and/or sexual violence by the spouse during their lifetime (18.3%) and around 1 of 20 women experienced it in the last 12 months (4.9%). Physical violence is the type of violence that occurred the most.
- 3) **Violence by non-spouse;** around 1 of 4 women experienced physical and/or sexual violence by non-spouse during their lifetime (23.7%) and around 1 of 18 women experienced it in the last 12 months (5.6%). Sexual violence is the type of violence that occurred the most.

The attempts to eliminate violence against women are as follows:

- The establishment of National Commission on Violence Against Women, based on Presidential Decree Number 181/1998 as amended with Presidential Decree Number 65 and 66 Year 2005. This Commission is 1 of 3 national human rights institutions. The other two are National Commission on Human Rights and Indonesian Commission for Child Protection (Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia/KPAI).
- Campaign on *16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence* as part of international campaign to promote elimination violence against women around the world.

c. Elimination of all harmful practices against Women and Girls

The progress in this matter is shown by: (1) Decrease of child marriages; (2) Increase of the median age at first marriage of women; (3) Decrease of birth rate at teenagers; and (4) Increase of Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) at the Senior High School level and the equivalent education program (*Angka Partisipasi Kasar-APK SMA/SMK/MA/ sederajat* (of male and female). The analysis of each indicator is as follows:

1) Child Age Marriage

Figure 3.26 shows that the proportions of women at 20-24 years of age who were married for the first time or living together without marriage before the age of 15 years and before the age of 18 years, tend to decline.

The proportion of women who ever married before the age of 15 years and 18 years tends to decline, which indicates the decrease of harmful practice against women and girls

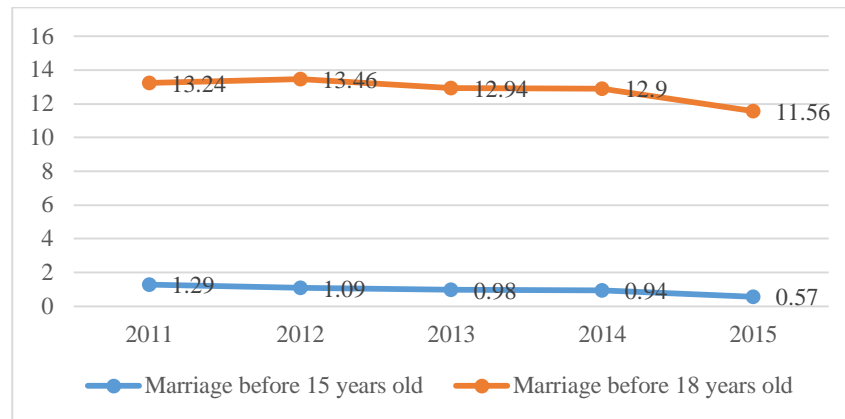


Figure 3.26. Percentage of women at 20-24 years of age were married for the first time or living together without married before the age of 15 years and before the age of 18 years
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

There is early marriage practice in Indonesia. However the percentage of women at 20-24 years of age who were married for the first time before the age of 15 years or 18 years declined for the period of 2011-2015. The percentage of women at 20-24 years of age who were married for the first time before the age of 15 years is less than 1% in 2015. However the percentage of women at 20-24 years of age who were married for the first time before the age of 18 years is still around 12%. Elimination of early marriage is important to reduce the risk of women's health, triggering sexual violence, and human right violation as well as increasing fertility rate.

2) Median age at first marriage of women at the age of 25-49 years who ever married.

The decrease of marriage prevalence at child age has an impact on the increase of the median age at first marriage. Figure 3.27 and Table 3.5 show the median age at first marriage of women at the age of 25-49 years who ever married, increase from 17.1 years old in 1991 to 20.1 years old in 2012. The comparison between IDHS in 1997 and 2012 shows that women have been postponing the first marriage for one and a half year since 1997. The increase of the median age at first marriage is higher for women living in rural (1.1 year) compared to women living in urban areas (0.8 year). However, in general women at the age of 25-49 years and living in urban married two years later compared to women living in rural areas (21.5 years compared to 19.1 years).

The median age at first marriage at women in urban is higher than rural. This has a positive relation with education level.

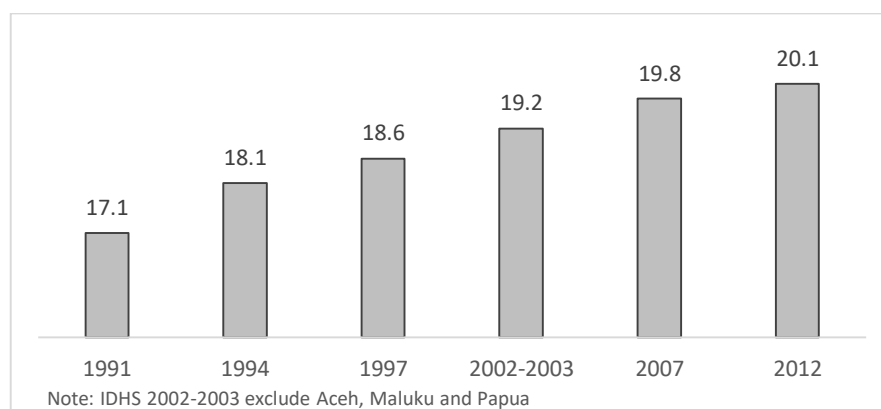


Figure 3.27. Trend of median age at first marriage of women at the age of 25-49 years who ever married, 1991-2012

Source: Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS)

There is positive relation between median age at first marriage and education level. On the contrary, there is a negative relation between median age at first marriage and economic level. Women at the wealthiest group have been married later compared to women at the poorest group. The median age at first marriage of women at the age of 25-49 years in the wealthiest group is 22.6 years old and in the poorest group is 19.1 years old (IDHS, 2012). The higher the median age at first marriage shows that a woman is physically and emotionally ready to become a mother. In Indonesia, marriage has close relationship with fertility, since normally most of the women give birth right after their marriage.

Table 3.5. Median age at first marriage of women at the age of 25-49 years who ever married

	IDHS 1997	IDHS 2012	Volatility 1997 – 2015
Total	18.6	20.1	1.5
Urban	20.4	21.2	0.8
Rural	17.9	19.0	1.1

3) Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) of women at the age of 15-19 years

The decrease of child age marriage prevalence and the increase of median age at first marriage of women have caused the decrease of ASFR of women at the age of 15-19 years, as shown in Figure 3.28.

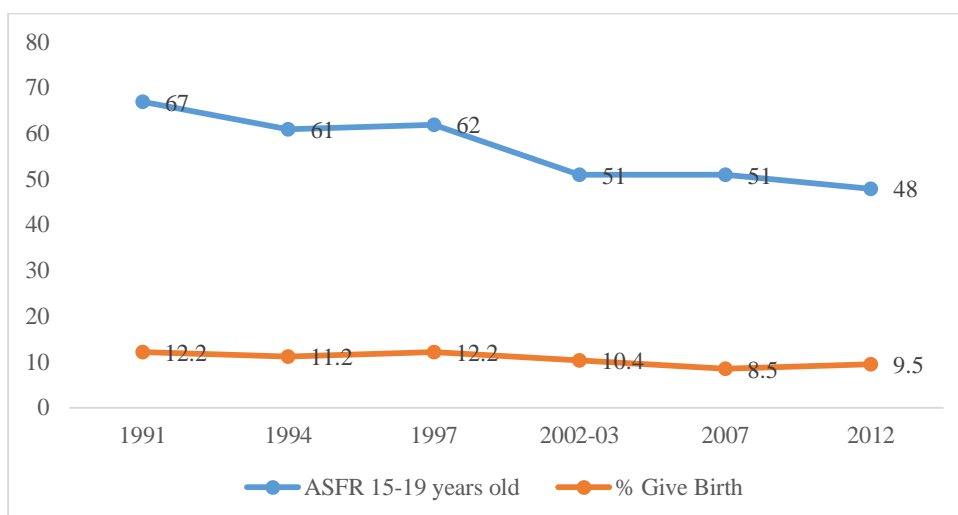


Figure 3.28. Trend of ASFR at the age of 15-19 years per 1,000 births

Source: IDHS

The decrease of the child age marriage prevalence and increase of the median age at first marriage reduce ASFR, particularly in rural areas

The declining of ASFR occurred in rural area (Table 3.28). However, the ASFR at the age of 15-19 years of women live in rural is still two times higher compared to women live in urban areas. This is due to the median age at first marriage in rural, which is still around 19 years, while it already reached 21.2 years in urban areas (IDHS 2012). This rate shows that the culture and education level in rural communities in understanding the importance of postponing the child age marriage is not as well as it is in urban areas.

Table 3.6. Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Area

	IDHS 1997	IDHS 2012	Differentiation
Urban	32	32	0
Rural	79	69	-10
Total	62	48	-14

4) Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) at the Senior High School level and equivalent education program

The education data shows that the equality between male and female at the secondary school level has been achieved (Figure 3.29). This achievement occurred since 2011, in which the GER/APK ratio of female to that of male at Senior High School level and the equivalent education program is around 100. This means that the participation of female is equal to male. The gender equality in education has a role in increasing the women age at first marriage. The 2012 IDHS showed that there is a positive relation between education level and women age at first marriage.

The increase of GER/APK at the Senior High School level and the equivalent education program shows the increase of gender equality in the education sector

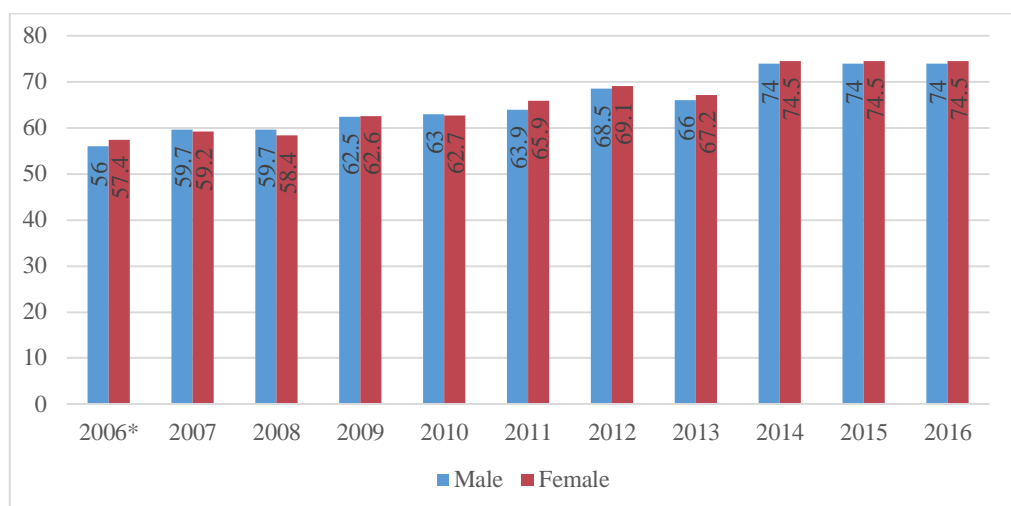


Figure 3.29. GER/APK at the Senior High School level and the equivalent education program by Sex, 2006-2016

Remarks: * The figures in 2006 only cover the formal education

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Susenas 2006-2016

d. Equal Opportunity for Women at All Decision Making Levels

The formulation of regulations to eliminate discrimination against women has opened opportunities for women to participate as decision makers. The gender equality program has resulted in the progress of full and effective women participation in several sectors, which are: (1) Increase of women participation in national parliament and in several regions; and (2) Increase of women proportion in managerial position. The analysis of each indicator is as follows:

1) Proportion of Seats Held by Women in National Parliament

The proportion of seats held by women in House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat/DPR*) at the national level has an increasing trend, yet fluctuative (Figure 3.30). The representation of women at DPR in the 2004 general election was 11.84% and increased to 17.86% in 2009. However, it decreased slightly to 17.32% in the 2014 general election.

The trend of women representation at DPR increased, which indicate the increase of the women's role in politics

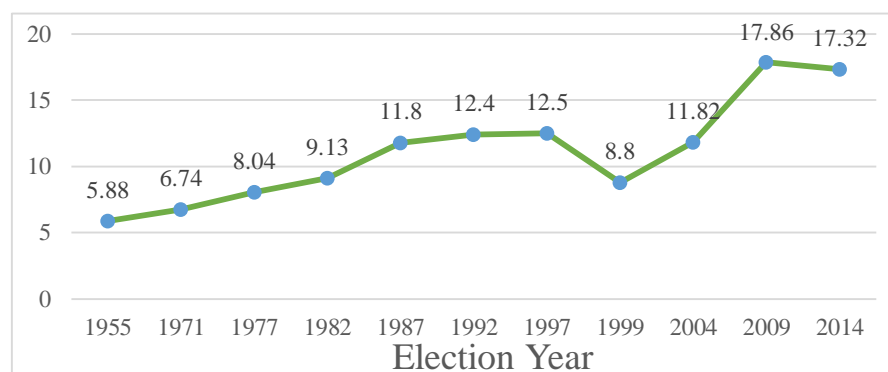


Figure 3.30. Percentage of Women DPR Members in 1950-2014 General Election

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2015

Women representation among provinces at DPD level is not equal

In addition, each province has four Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah/DPD*) members. Figure 3.31 shows that 22 provinces have women DPD members for the period of 2014-2019; six provinces have equal men and women representatives, while 3 provinces have more women than men (3:1). The other eleven provinces have no women DPD members.

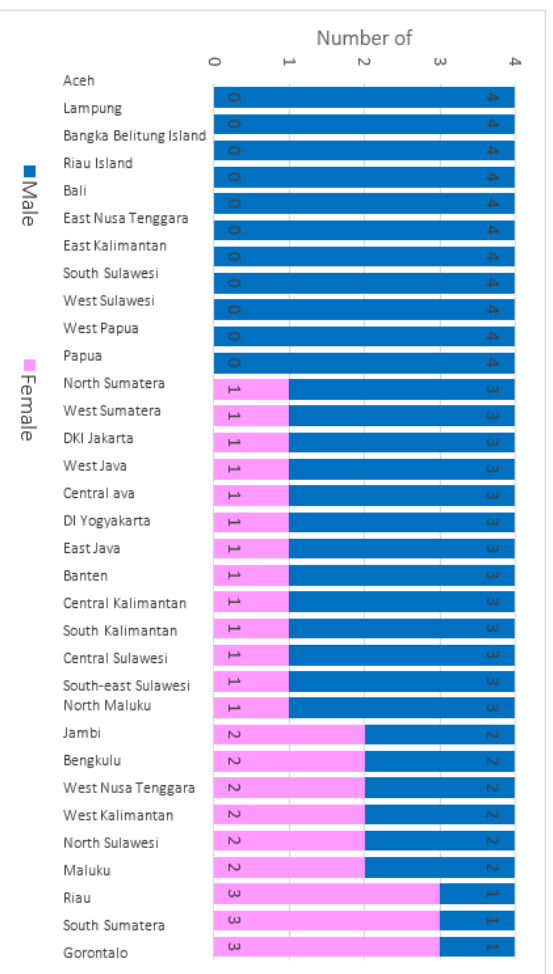


Figure 3.31. Number of Women DPD Members by Province, 2014-2019

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2015

2) Proportion of Women in Managerial Position

The proportion of women in managerial position (Echelon I-II) at the executive agencies is increasing in 2011-2015. The position of Director (Echelon II) increased from around 8.30% to 13.04%, while the position of Director General/Secretary General (Echelon I) increased from 9.17% to 15.67%.

Proportion of women in managerial positions is increasing

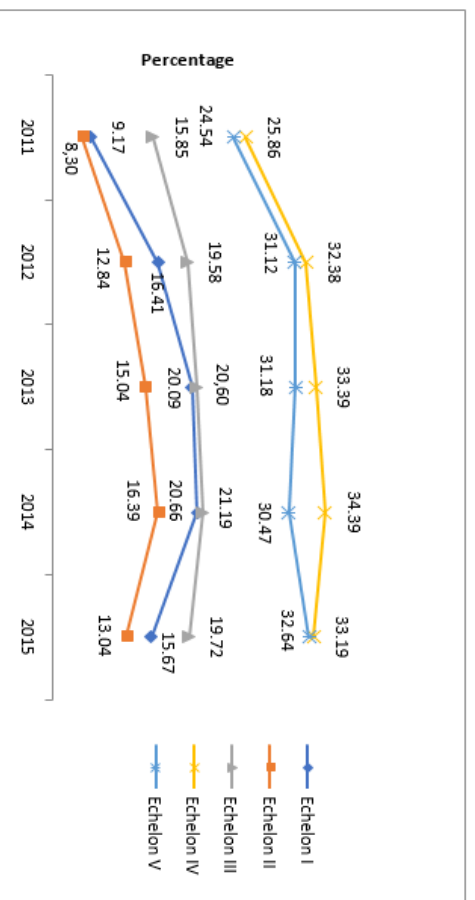


Figure 3.32. Percentage of Women Civil Servant as Echelon I-IV in 2011-2015

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2012-2016/State Personnel Agency

e. Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health

In line with the Program of Action of ICPD (the International Conference on Population and Development; the Beijing Platform for Action) and program to control population growth, Indonesia has undertaken some efforts to decrease the Unmet Need of Family Planning and to improve the understanding on contraceptive method, not only at Productive Age Couple (*Pasangan Usia Subur*/PUS) but also through sex education for the young generation.

Unmet need of Family Planning has declined yet still above the universal target

1) Unmet Need of Family Planning

The Unmet Need indicates the demand of contraceptive methods that are unfulfilled. There are many reasons for PUS to avoid using contraceptive methods, among others lack of knowledge, rejection of use from couples, concerns related to side effects and lack of comfort, cost concern, distances to service facilities, and below optimum service quality. Unmet need declines from 17.00% in 1991 to 13.10% in 2007 and 11.40% in 2012. However, this rate is still above the universal coverage target (0%).

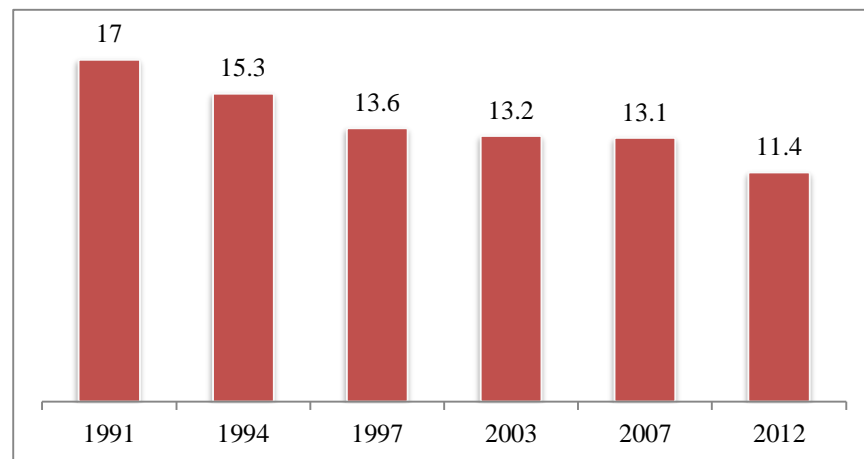


Figure 3.33. Trend of Unmet Need in Indonesia
Source: IDHS 1991 – 2012

2) Knowledge and Understanding of PUS on Modern Contraceptive Method

Knowledge and understanding of PUS on modern contraceptive methods has improved

Figure 3.34 shows the knowledge on contraceptive method of all married women at age of 15-49 years and married men at age of 15-54 years. Nearly all married women and men in Indonesia (99% and 97%) have heard and known at least one family planning method. Almost all respondents who have known at least one family planning method, also have known about the modern family planning method. The knowledge of PUS about traditional and modern contraceptive methods is important. The modern contraceptive method is the most successful and effective method in the family planning program.

Injection and pills are the most known contraceptive methods by women in Indonesia (96%). The modern contraceptive methods that are least known by the respondents are the emergency contraceptive, diaphragm and Method of Amenorrhea Lactation (MAL). In general, men's knowledge about contraceptive methods is less than women's, except about condoms. Women's

know of at least 7 contraceptive methods, while men know less than 6 contraceptive methods.

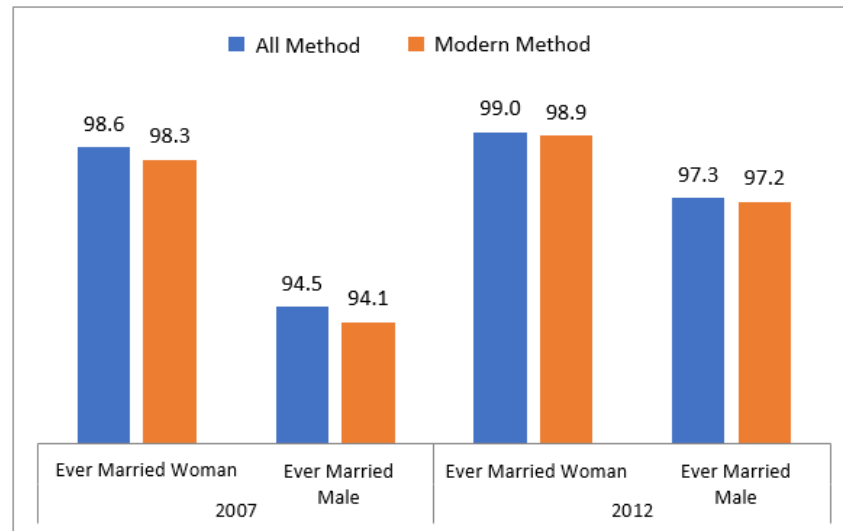


Figure 3.34. Knowledge of PUS on Contraseptive Methods
Source: IDHS 2007 – 2012

3) Laws or Government Regulations to Guarantee Women at the Age of 15-49 Years to Obtain Services, Information and Education on Sexual and Reproductive Health

Indonesia has regulations on reproductive health that stipulates the responsibility of government to provide information, education and services

To improve women’s knowledge on reproductive health, Law Number 36 Year 2009, particularly Article 136 and 137, regulates the responsibility of government to provide information, education and services to adolescent as long as they are not in contradiction with the moral and religious norms. Further specific policy can be found in Government Regulation Number 61 Year 2014 on Reproductive Health. This Government Regulation stipulates that each woman has the right to obtain maternal health services in order to achieve a healthy life and to be able to give birth to healthy and qualified generation as well as to reduce the maternal mortality. The services cover (i) Adolescent Reproductive Health Service; (ii) Antenatal Care (ANC), Pregnancy, Delivery, and Postpartum; (iii) Family Planing, contraceptive service and sexual health; (iv) Reproductive System Health Service.

Furthermore, Article 20 to 22 of Law Number 52 Year 2009 on population development and family development states that government manages Family Planning Program to improve access to and quality of information, education, counseling and service of Family Planning and Reproductive Health. In Article 23, Government and Local Government have obligation to improve access to and quality of education information, counseling, and contraceptive services.

f. Increase the Use of Technology, Particularly the Information and Communication Technology to Improve Women's Empowerment

1) Proportion of Individuals Who Own a Mobile Telephone

Proportion of women who own a mobile telephone is less than men

The advancement of information and communication technology has given convenience and opened opportunity for everybody. This has also enabled women to be more empowered by giving them access to knowledge for education, career improvement, and entrepreneurship opportunity while still undertaking their domestic role, as well as enable them to interact with a wider community.

The *Susenas* shows that the proportion of women who own mobile telephone is less than men. However, there is an increased of proportion of individuals (women and men) who own mobile telephone for the last two years. In 2015 the percentage of women who own mobile telephone is 50.40% and this number increased to 52.10% in 2016. At the same period the proportion of men who own mobile telephone is 63.40% and this number increased to 64.40% (see Annex 1 – Table 3). There are some challenges for women to access information technology including mobile telephone such as cost, literacy and language capacity, as well as women's role in decision making within household⁵.

2. Challenges and Improvement Measures

Challenges to achieve gender equality include violence against women and girls, child age marriage, Unmet Need of Family Planning, and women representative in legislative and executive institutions

- a. Violence against women and girls is still high and violence victims who obtain comprehensive service are still limited. Therefore, there are several actions to be taken: (a) enhance the efforts to prevent violence against women; (b) determine the legal basis for minimum service standard for violence victims; (c) improve the availability of services for violence victims, who are living far from the service units (such as mobile service units, community based services, free online complaints service, etc.); (d) improve capacity and quality service of Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (*Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak/P2TP2A*) or similar institutions by strengthening cross-sectoral coordination; (e) improve Education, Information and Communication to enhance violence victim to report voluntary; and (f) develop the complaint service mechanism that is accessible by victims.
- b. Child marriage is still high, and in order to reduce its percentage does not only depend on GER but also requires the synergic intervention from other related sectors, such as overcoming poverty and harmonization of legislations related to child issues i.e: Marriage Law, General Election Law, and Population Law as well as Child Protection Law, and revision of Marriage Law to increase first age of marriage.
- c. The Unmet Need of Family Planning is still high. Therefore, several efforts need to be undertaken: (a) study on unmet need group and their reasons for not using contraceptive so that appropriate intervention can be put in place; (b) expand mobile services to reach PUS who are living far

⁵ Hafkin, N. J., & Taggart, N. (2001). Gender, information technology, and developing countries: An analytic study; Office of Women in Development, Bureau for Global Programs, Field Support and Research, United States Agency for International Development.

- from *Puskesmas*; (c) improve postpartum Family Planning services; (d) improve the EIC as well as comprehensive and sustainable Family Planning counseling.
- d. Women representative in legislative and executive institutions is still low. Therefore, some actions need to be taken: (a) capacity building for women cadres in political parties; (b) capacity building for potential religious leaders and community leaders; (c) capacity building for women candidate for head of region; and (d) capacity building for elected women legislative members and head of region.
 - e. The data and information system on violence against women is not developed yet. Valid data on the magnitude of violence against women problems at the province/district/municipality level, on harmful practices against women, and that integrates intercentral-regional level and interinstitutions are not available. Therefore, some actions need to be taken: (a) carry out the SPHPN periodically and continuously, by expanding coverage up to province and district/municipalities levels; (b) develop integrated data and information system on violence against women; and (c) utilize data and information on violence against women for improvement of policies and victim services.

3. Innovation and Key Efforts

a. Innovation on Tools to Implement Gender Mainstreaming Strategy through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting:

The development of the gender analysis instrument, namely Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP) was conducted in 1998 by Bappenas in cooperation with the State Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the *Canadian International Development Agency* (CIDA). The GAP is the gender analysis instrument for planners to analyze and formulate for development policies/programs/activities to be gender responsive.

In 2007, to accelerate the implementation of gender mainstreaming, an initiative emerged that suggests the integration of gender perspective not only into the planning system but also into the budgeting system. This was followed by the development of gender responsive budgeting instrument by Ministry of Finances, called the Gender Budget Statement (GBS) or later called Gender Responsive Budget Sheet (*Anggaran Responsif Gender/ARG Sheet*). This acceleration program of Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (*Perencanaan dan Penganggaran Responsif Gender/PPRG*) was officially made as policy in the RPJMN 2010-2014.

b. Innovation on Data Provision of Prevalence of Violence Against Women

The SPHPN, which was conducted in 2016, is a special survey on violence against women. The idea behind carrying out this survey is lack of information on the scale of violence against women problems in Indonesia and the unavailability of valid data on violence against women cases for policies and programs formulation. The SPHPN was conducted

Innovations in gender equality includes provision of GAP, ARG and provision of data on violence against women

through cooperation among Bappenas, MOWECP, and BPS-Statistics Indonesia, with technical assistance from UNFPA and funded by state budget.

This is the first survey in Indonesia to collect information on violence experienced by women at the age of 15-64 years who are currently married/ever married and who are not married, either experienced during the last 12 months or during their lifetime. This survey adopts the WHO questionnaire, namely “Women’s Health and Life Experiences”, which was especially designed to explore information on violence against women. The types of violence covered in the SPHPN are classified based on violence perpetrators, namely spouse and non-spouse. Type of violence by spouse includes physical, sexual, emotional, economic violence as well as physical limitation. Meanwhile, type of violence by non-spouse includes physical and sexual violence.

The SPHPN is carried out at the national level covering samples of 9,000 households. The process of interview with selected respondents follows the code of ethics, privacy and security of the respondents. The interviewers were women who were selected and trained on gender and violence materials, interview materials and method for sensitive issues, ethics and interview safety. The level of response at this survey is 97.3 % (8,757 households).

4. Emerging Issues

- a. Human Trafficking Crime (*Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang/TPPO*). A new modus of TPPO emerged by using working visa as well as umrah and hajj visa.
- b. Violence against women and girls by non-spouse through internet media. The less discreet utilization of the communication technology, such as internet, mobile phone, computer, etc, has impacts on the increase of crime/violence against women and girls.
- c. Exploitation of women for the interest of terrorism and crime perpetrator syndicate. Terrorism and criminal cases already emerged at present using women or girls.
- d. Child age marriage. This issue has already been proven as having substantial negative impacts for the future of women. The increase of school participation by girls until the secondary education level is insufficient to significantly reduce the child aged marriage.
- e. Harmful practices for women and girls. The magnitude of this issue is not known due to the unavailability of valid and adequate data.
- f. Less adequate sexual and reproductive health services. This includes mental counseling related to the reproductive health (pre-menstruation syndrome/PMS, baby blues, too early initial menstruation, etc.).

5. Lessons Learned

Lessons learned for the implementation of gender equity and gender equality are obtained from the partnership between the government and society organizations. The following boxes are the samples of these lesson learned:

Emerging issues in the improvement of gender equality include human trafficking crime, violence against women and girls, women exploitation, child age marriage, and sexual and reproductive health services

Lessons learned to improve gender equality includes among others cooperation of the Local Government and society organizations in the improvement of reproductive health and reproductive rights

Box 2. Improvement of Women Access to Reproductive Health Services and Reproductive Rights – The Cooperation between Local Government and Community Organizations

Aisyiyah has made the efforts to improve the access of women to the screening service to prevent cervical cancer and breast cancer as well as the access to Family Planning. From 2014 to the beginning of 2017, *Aisyiyah* was succeeded to encourage 7,271 women to examine Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (*Inspeksi Visual dengan Asam Asetat/IVA*), 1,271 women to carry out Pap Smear and 1,638 women to take clinical breast examination (*Periksa Payudara Klinis/Sadarnis*) in 14 districts and 5 provinces. To enhance access for early detection service, *Aisyiyah* made several efforts to overcome the service financial burden by advocating the coverage of Social Security Administrative Body at subnational level, allocating in the Local Government Budget, advocating in Villages Budget, synergizing with private sector, as well as raising fund through *Gerakan Infaq Sayang Ibu* (GISI) in cooperation with *Lembaga Zakat Infaq Shodaqah Muhammadiyah* (LazisMu) or *Badan Amil Zakat Nasional* (Baznas).

To increase access of reproductive health service, *Aisyiyah* has encouraged the district governments to issue Circular Letter on IVA and *Sadarnis* services at Health Facility-I. Such Circular Letters were issued by the District of Takalar, Health Office of Pangkep District, and Health Office of Blitar. In addition, there is a policy to simplify the administrative process for poor women to examine IVA and *Sadarnis* for free.

To improve the knowledge and understanding of PUS on modern contraceptive methods and to reduce the unmet need, *Aisyiyah* has made efforts to enhance the access of women to obtain Family Planning information and service. *Aisyiyah* has provided education and socialization on contraceptive methods at community level through various *Aisyiyah* community religious activities conducted by their cadres, Early Childhood Education teachers, Integrated Services Post community, or neighbourhood community. *Aisyiyah* had also cooperated with BKKBN at district level, health personnel and polyclinics owned by Muhammadiyah to fulfil the need of contraceptive, which are often not available. This has reached a lot of women to be able to access the Family Planning services that suitable with their physical condition. By implementing these interactive and communicative methods, *Aisyiyah* was succeeded to reach 119,031 PUS in 2016, so that PUS in 6 districts and 2 provinces (North Sumatera and South Sulawesi), obtained comprehensive information on Family Planning.

Box 3. Women Development Planning Meeting at District Level (*Musyawah Perencanaan Pembangunan/Musrenbang*) – in East Lombok and North Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, 2016

The Women *Musrenbang* is one of the initiative activities for implementing Presidential Instruction Number 9 Year 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming in National Development. In general, the Women Musrenbang in Indonesia is not popular and only a few local governments have commitment to organize it. The District Governments of East Lombok and North Lombok in West Nusa Tenggara Province are pioneers of the Women Musrenbang. The Women Musrenbang is intended to complete the regular musrenbang, which is not yet optimal in accommodating the interest of women, so that it obstructs the achievement of gender equality.

The success of Women Musrenbang are among others affected by: (1) the openness of Head of District and Deputy of Head of District as well as commitment/strong willingness of Sub-National Government Agencies (Regional Development Planning Agency, Women Empowerment and Child Protection Office, including Community Empowerment Board and Village Government) in both districts; and (2) the existence of non formal education called “*Sekolah Perempuan*”, that established at villages by Institute for Human Resource Improvement (*Lembaga Peningkatan Sumber Daya Manusia/LPSDM*) and KAPAL Perempuan Institute.

These Women *Musrenbang* in East Lombok and North Lombok have succeeded to: (a) encourage the increase of poor women and marginal groups participation to be engaged in the development planning process; (b) ensure that issues of women and marginal groups are included in the planning and budgeting of the government; (c) prepare the women representative as team delegator at regular Musrenbang to oversee that their proposals are included in the planning and budgeting documents. Women Musrenbang has contributed to implement the pro-poor and gender responsive planning and budgeting, and do enhance the participation of groups that are all this time left behind in the development (realize the “*No one left behind*” and particularly “*No woman left behind*”).

The Women *Musrenbang* was carried out since 2016 in the North Lombok District. These are the program and budget allocation as resulted of Women *Musrenbang*:

- a. The Local Government replicated the “*Sekolah Perempuan*” in 2017. This is a model for women empowerment in gender equality.
- b. The “*Sekolah Perempuan*” program has already been integrated within 2016-2021 RPJMD. This program covers 33 villages.

- c. The Local Government prioritized the prevention and termination of child marriage by intervening the customary law or *Awig-Awigin* Bayan Village, Bayan District.
- d. The Women and Child *Musrenbang* is carried out in 2017 for the teenage group and youth group (youth and university student).

The Women *Musrenbang* in East Lombok District was commenced in 2014 and has the outputs as follows:

- a. The Local Government allocated for the Women *Musrenbang* budget around IDR 12 million in 2016 and IDR 25.4 million in 2017, covering 20 districts.
- b. The Women Empowerment and Child Protection Office allocated around IDR 54.9 million for the women political education to increase women participation in politics.
- c. Bappeda cooperated with LPSDM and *Mitra Samyato* formulate the Women *Musrenbang* Module.
- d. The Local Government prioritized the prevention and termination of child marriage by intervening the customary law or *Awig-Awig* in Montong Retak Village, Montong Gading District

The Working Group particularly for handling violence against women and children has been established at the village level in Papua Province

Box 4. “World Without Violence in Our Village” – A Documentation of the Community Efforts to End Violence Against Women and Children in Papua

“We are strongly longing for a more peaceful life” was revealed by men and women in Benyom. They agreed to create a more peaceful village without violence, particularly against women and children. They also agreed to establish the Kingan Working Group (in the local language Kingan means Beautiful Woman) in Benyom Village, Nimboran, Jayapura, Papua, in December 2013. Working Group of Homi Inae (Peaceful Home) or K310 was established in Sentani City Village, Sentani, Jayapura in the same period. “We must all participate including head of village, religious leaders and community leaders, so there is no violence in our village” said a man in Benyom.

The Working Group members started their action by raising of community awareness on the problem of violence against women and children through lobbying the religious leaders (church reverend). The religious leaders give messages about violence against women and children during the church mass or meetings at the church, for example action taken by Working Group of Kingari, Sogokmo and Kurulu. Meanwhile, Working Group of K310 tried to prepare materials on violence against women and children for holy book class teaching. The Working Groups shared their activities and contact numbers to village people.

The Working Group members in Arso Kota, assisted by Yayasan Teratai Hati Papua, explored the local wisdom to respects women rights. They also encouraged the formulation of the draft village regulation on alcohol consumption because alcohol consumption and poverty contributed to the occurrence of violence against women and children.

The K310 was involved on handling 4 cases of violence against women and children, while Kingari was involved on handling 2 cases of violence against women. The challenges faced by Working Group in assisting victims are the recognition of the Working Group in community and the coordination with the police and *Puskemas*. Nevertheless, the Working Group members are enthusiastic and motivated to conduct wider socialization by engaging men. They also involved youth to participate in the violence against women elimination movement through village discussions, as were carried out in Benyom, Arso, Sentani City, Sogokmo and Kurulu.

Fonce Ohree (42 years, woman survivor) said that the information from Working Group made her aware that women should have the courage to speak up and have the right to speak. “There are legal rules to protect women”, she said. The awareness of men also emerged in Benyom to take care of the children. “Since the existence of this activity and after I told my husband, my husband becomes more patient and is willing to assist in arranging domestic work”, said a pioneer woman in Benyom. A husband in Arso City said “Our relationship becomes more comfortable. There are always efforts to avoid violence”.

Those are stories of learning on ending violence against women and children in Papua taken by the government of Papua and supported by UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNICEF at 3 districts in Papua (Jayapura, Keerom and Jayawijaya).



Infrastructure development improves access to goods that contributes to the economic growth and reducing poverty and inequality

3.4.5 Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 9 is carried out through: (i) development of qualified, resilient and environment-friendly infrastructures to be accessed by public; (ii) inclusive industrialization, including small-scale industries, and expansion of their access to financial resources and ability to be a part of the value chain, as well as promoting application of technology and innovation that support sustainable industrialization.

1. Trend and Analysis

a. Develop Quality, Reliable, Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure

Indonesia’s infrastructure quality score is 4.2 which is below the average score of ASEAN countries of 4.4. The logistic cost in Indonesia reaches 26% of GDP, and its Logistic Performance Index (LPI) ranked 63rd among 160 countries. Table 3.7 shows that Indonesia’s score tends to decrease among the ASEAN countries. Reduction of logistic cost through infrastructure development in Indonesia is important not only for sustaining economic growth but also for reducing poverty and inequality.

Table 3.7. Logistic Performance Index

Country	Year				
	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016
Singapore	4.19	4.09	4.13	4.00	4.14
Malaysia	3.48	3.44	3.49	3.59	3.43
Thailand	3.31	3.29	3.18	3.43	3.26
Indonesia	3.01	2.76	2.94	3.08	2.98
Vietnam	2.89	2.96	3.00	3.15	2.98
Philippines	2.69	3.14	3.02	3.00	2.86
Cambodia	2.50	2.37	2.56	2.74	2.80
Myanmar	1.86	2.33	2.37	2.25	2.46
Laos	2.25	2.46	3.50	2.39	2.07

Source: World Bank (various years)

Acceleration of infrastructure development is important to reduce development gap among regions in Indonesia, particularly between the Western and Eastern part. Infrastructure development is prioritized to increase the national connectivity, that can improve economic efficiency and flow of goods and services across regions. This will increase affordability and accessibility of low income and remote households to their basic needs.

Road quality is continuously improved, reflected by the increasing length of national steady roads. In 2010, national steady roads reached 82.27% of the 38,564 km total national roads. Although the total length of national roads only increased slightly to 38,569 km in 2014, the total steady road increased to 94%, close to the 2019 target of 98%.

National steady roads increased from 82.27% in 2010 to 94% in 2014

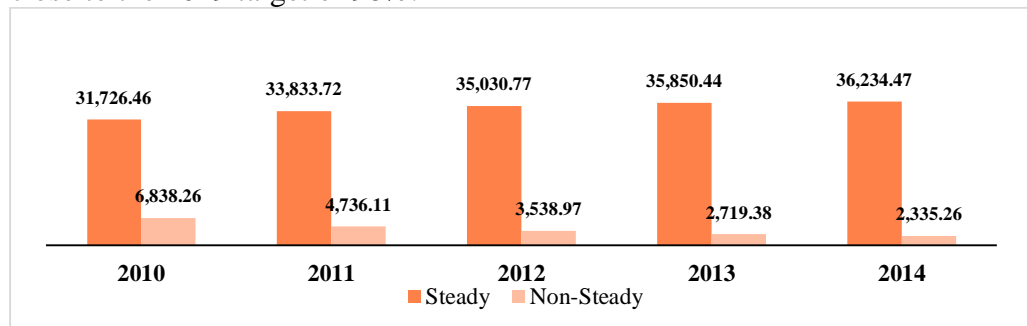


Figure 3.35. Progress of National Steady Road (km)

Source: Public Works and Public Housing Statistics Information Book, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (2015)

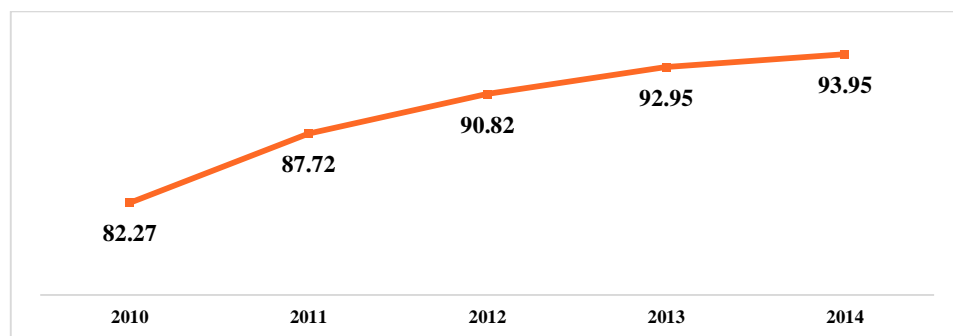


Figure 3.36. Percentage of National Steady Road

Source: Public Works and Public Housing Statistics Information Book, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (2015)

There were 33 toll road segments of 949 km operating in Sumatera, Java, Bali and Sulawesi in 2014

The toll road development, which is the main support to people’s mobility and inter-area logistic movement, is the priority among other national roads. It will reduce the logistic costs and trigger new industrial areas, which create employment and new growth centers. There were 33 toll road segments located in four big islands: Sumatera, Java, Bali, and Sulawesi with the total length of 949 km in 2014. 905.15 km in the process of signing under the Toll Road Undertaking Agreement (PPJT), 40.57 km is in the tender process and 233.84 km is in the tender preparation (see Statistical Annex Table 4).

Trans Java toll road development has supported growth of Kendal Industrial Zone of 2,700 ha, in cooperation with Singapore, and it will create 500 thousand jobs. Furthermore, it will provide additional opportunities to workers on increasing income and reducing poverty. The remaining 66 km of Trans Java Toll Road will soon be connected and encourage the development of industrial areas outside of greater Jakarta.

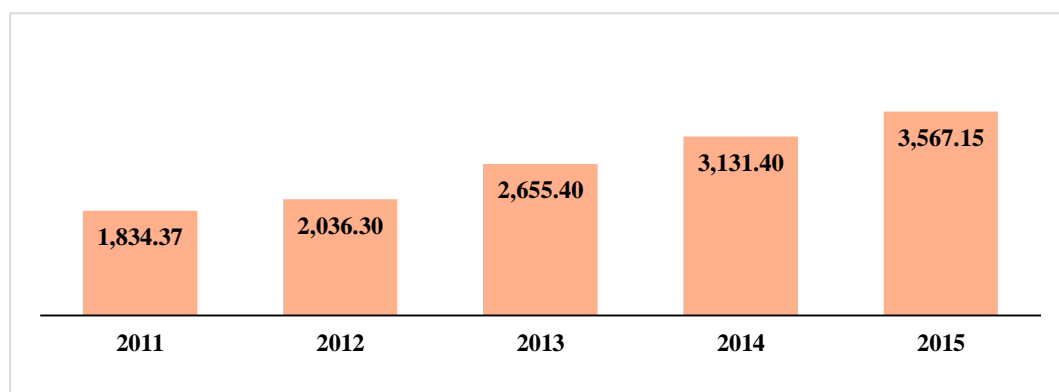


Figure 3.37. Length of Railway Development (km)

Source: Transportation Information Book, Ministry of Transportation (2015)

The railways development and rehabilitation was increased by 95% in 2011-2015

Beside roads, Railways is expected to be the backbone of people mobility to reduce congestion and road traffic. Improvement of railways are undertaken by developing double track railways of 727 km, which will be completed by 2019. The double track railways that has been completed are Solo-Kutoarjo and Yogyakarta-Kutoarjo with the length of 65 km each. The double track railways that will be completed soon are Kroya-Kutoarjo (76 km), Solo Kedung-Banteng (50 km), Kedung Banteng-Madiun (50 km), Madiun-Jombang (90 km), and Jombang-Surabaya (40 km). While the double track railways development in Sumatera are Medan-Bandar Kalipah double track fly over and reactivation of the Binjai-Besitang (80 km). This railways reactivation is carried out in order to prepare the Trans Sumatera Railroad, which to be completed in 2021. The quality improvement and railways rehabilitation during 2011 to 2015 was increased by 95%, from 1,834 - 3,567 km. Most of Indonesia railways are operating in Java and Sumatera, whereas in 2019 additional railways will be available in Sulawesi and Kalimantan.

Beside physical improvement, information technology (IT) modernization in railways has also been implemented impressively. Some examples of IT improvement for railways services are ticket vending machine as well as online ticket transactions through websites and minimarkets. This improvement has increased service quality, convenience, and certainty of railways transportation which is as good as the air transportation services.

Airport development is needed to reduce isolation of remote areas

As the largest archipelagic country, Indonesia is also focus on improvement of air and sea transportation not only to improve the domestic and international people mobility but also to reduce isolation of the remote areas. There were 305 airports in 2015, consisting of 10 primary airports, 17 secondary collector airports, 39 tertiary airports, 173 feeder airports, and 66 airports that are not yet classified (see Statistical Annex Table 5).

As a country with more than 17 thousand islands, and 70% of the territory is sea areas, makes sea infrastructure extremely vital for the inter-island movement of people and goods. Low transportation cost will reduce price discrepancy among islands and lowering inflation, which erodes purchasing power.

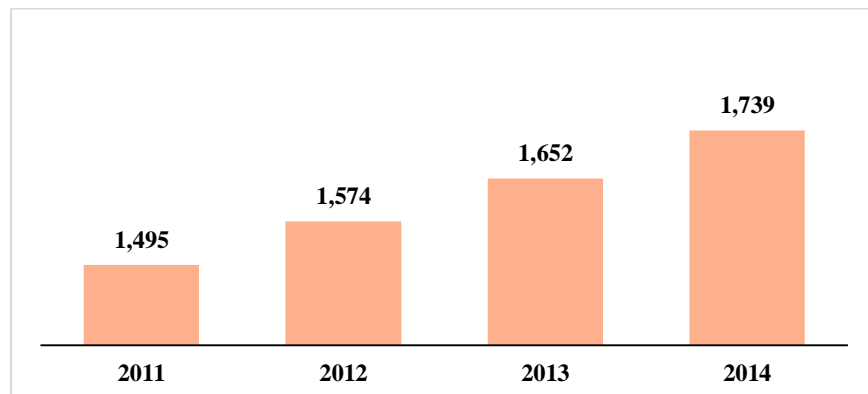


Figure 3.38. Development of Total Ports (2011-2014)

Source: Transportation Information Book, Ministry of Transportation (2015)

There were 244 ports developed in 2011-2014

Port development is vital to support embarking/disembarking of passengers and loading/unloading of goods in a significant manner. The Government of Indonesia has launched Sea Toll Program as the main program of 2014-2019 to facilitate flow of goods from the West to East regularly. There were 1,739 ports available to support Sea Toll program in 2014, in increased of 244 ports since 2011. Beside seaport development, Indonesia also repaired big ship to support Sea Toll Program such as Caraka Jaya Niaga III-4, Caraka Jaya Niaga III-22 and Caraka Jaya Niaga III-32 motorship in 2015. They are operated to serve 3 determined sea toll routes.

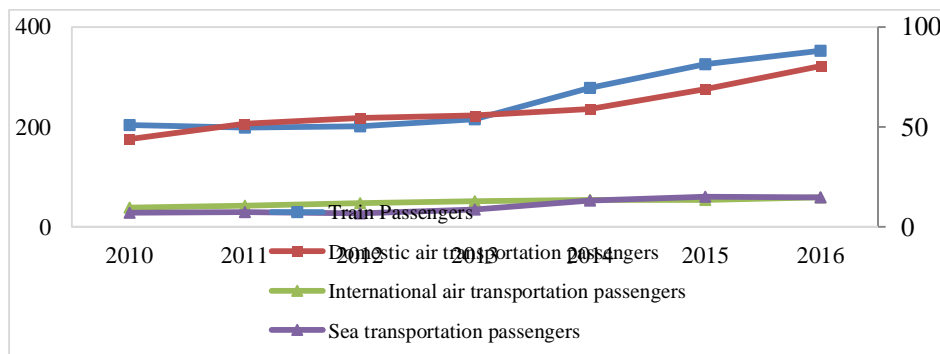


Figure 3.39. Development of Total Passengers Based on Transportation Mode 2010– 2016 (Million Person)

Source: Socio-Economic Data Monthly Report, BPS-Statistics Indonesia (various years)

Total passengers of all modes transportation increased due to infrastructure development

Infrastructures acceleration promote industrial development and improve flow of logistic

Acceleration of infrastructure development declined the price of goods by 20-25 %

Industrial sector was growth slightly decreased from 4.33% in 2015 to 4.29% in 2016

Improvement various transportation infrastructures has significant impact of passengers to use the public transportation. Train passengers increase most significantly, followed by the domestic air transportation passengers and international air transportation passengers. The smallest number of passengers is sea transportation passenger, however it has increased annually. In 2010-2016, the number of sea transportation passengers increased double.

Infrastructure development is not only to support effectiveness and efficiency of passengers and goods mobility, but it also becomes the basis for industry development. There are 14 industrial areas being developed in Eastern Indonesia which could potentially create 962,000 employments. Three industrial areas were already operating until 2016: Sei Mangkei, Morowali and Bantaeng. The development of other industrial areas is accelerated to next three years.

Infrastructure development and logistic improvement have shown significant achievement. Logistic cost per container was able to be reduced of USD 200/container. Additional of international shipping routes decreased time to export from Eastern Indonesia, for example time to export to China was reduced from 24 to 16 days; to Japan from 28 to 18 days; and to Korea from 27 to 17 days. Focus to develop infrastructure in Eastern Indonesia has indicated positive impact, in the first-time economic growth of Eastern Part of Indonesia higher than the Western, reached 6.05%. Moreover, it is reported that price of goods has decline 20-25% in Eastern Part of Indonesia.

b. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

Industrial sector is the largest contributor for GDP, followed by agricultural sector. Industrial growth decreased from 4.33% in 2015 to 4.29% in 2016. Most of other sectors have higher growth than industrial sector, causing decreasing of the contribution of industrial sector to GDP decreased from 22.04 % in 2010 to 21.72 % in 2013 and further decreased to 21.39 % in 2016.

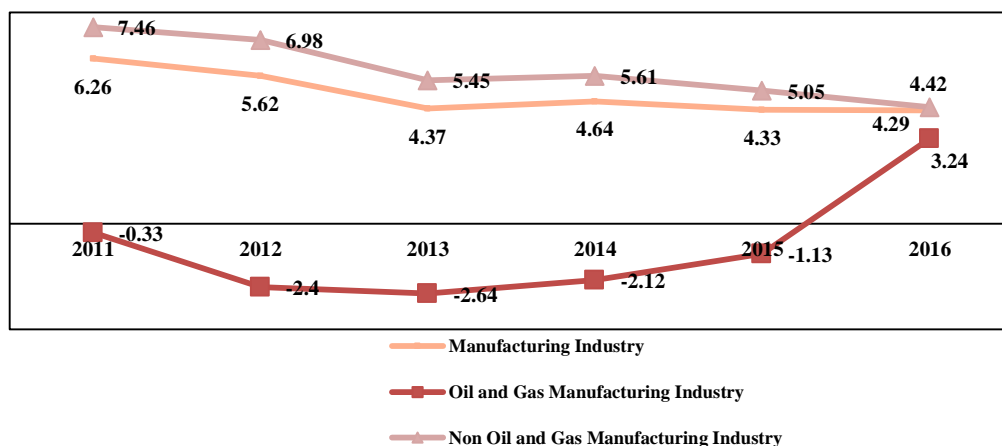


Figure 3.40. Manufacturing Industry Value Added Growth Rate (%) 2011-2016

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2017

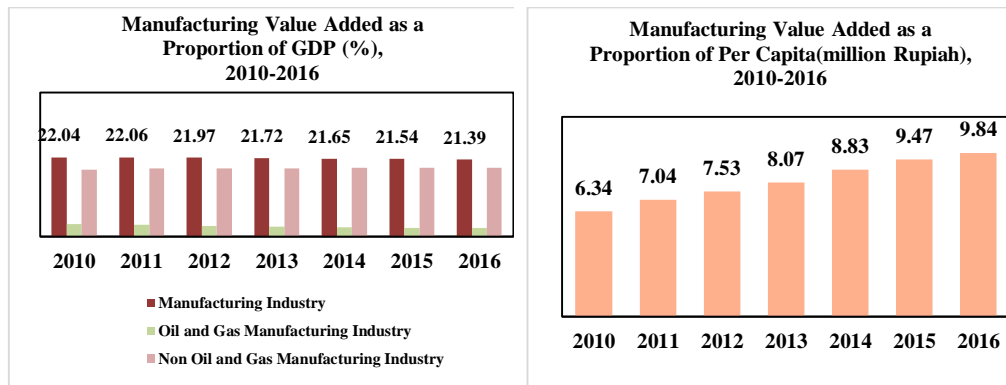


Figure 3.41. Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP (%) dan per Capita (Million Rupiah)
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2017

The global crisis declining global demand and it has impacts to the lowering investment at several industries, such as the steel basic metal industry, bamboo, wood and rattan industry, fat and oil industry, machine industry, textile industry, oil refinery industry, and rubber goods industry. Those industries have high investment multiplier, consequently sluggish of those investments has large impacts on the overall economic performance.

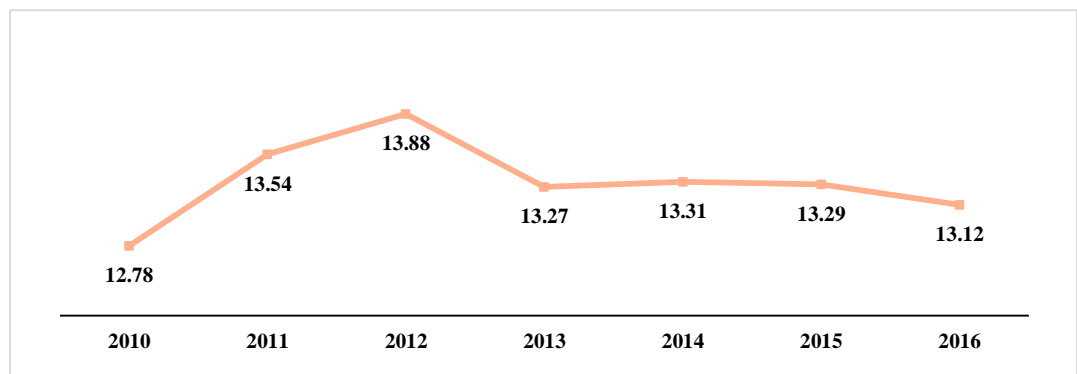


Figure 3.42. Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment (%)
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2017

**Agro-based industry
absorb 60 % of total
industrial workers**

Manufacturing industry is able to absorb more than 12 % of total employment. From 2010 until 2012, share of manufacturing industry workers increased significantly, however after 2012 it showed slight declining trend. Share of agro based industry workers, which is almost 60 % of total workers in the industrial sector in 2013 to 2016, indicates that developing agro based industrial sector may create employment opportunities.

Contribution of industrial sector to GDP has declined, however industrial value added per capita increased (Figure 3.41). Industrial value added per capita was Rp 6.34 million in 2010 and keep increasing to Rp 9.84 million in 2016. This indicator is one of the indicators used by UNIDO to see the inter-country comparison of Competitiveness Industrial Performance (CIP). According to the CIP index of 2013, Indonesia is 42nd rank (score of 0.087), which is categorized as upper middle quintile.

Table 3.8. Absorption of Agro Based Industry Workers (%)

Year	2013	2014	2015
Food Industries	18.01	16.94	13.95
Beverage Industries	1.03	1.02	0.90
Tobacco Industries	7.25	6.87	6.42
Textile Industries	9.55	10.56	10.52
Wearing Apparel Industries	11.42	12.29	11.53
Leather, Related Products and Footwear Industries	5.33	5.39	6.30
Wood and Wood Products Industries	4.59	4.40	3.80
Paper and Paper Products Industries	2.72	3.49	3.78
Total	59.91	60.96	57.19

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, various years

Industrial development objective is to strengthen industrial structure and increase value added of (semi) raw materials. One of the policies that has been implemented was the prohibition of raw minerals export, in order to promote smelter industry such as in Sulawesi, Kalimantan or Java. Smelter industry increases value added local raw materials to encourage export-oriented processing and also create employments. Utilizing local resources and creating jobs increase local economic livelihood and reduce poverty. Smelter of 2,000 ha in industrial area is being developed in Sulawesi, several companies has operated in early phase since 2016 and create 13 thousand jobs.

Strengthening industrial structure and creating raw material value added by applying industrial technology innovation need to be improved. Innovation and technology adaption is one of challenges for future industry. The survey result of Agency for Assessment and Application Technology (BPPT) (2011) on manufacturing industry showed that 58% of technology industry is obtained from abroad and only around 31% is obtained in country.

Table 3.9. Ranking of Innovation

Country	Innovation					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Singapore	8	8	9	9	9	9
Malaysia	24	25	25	21	20	22
Indonesia	36	39	33	31	30	31
Thailand	54	68	66	67	57	47
Philippine	108	94	69	52	48	62
Vietnam	66	81	76	87	73	73
Cambodia	85	67	91	116	122	118

Source: Global Competitiveness Report WEF, various editions

The majority of technologies come from Japan, China, Germany and Taiwan. In order to increase domestic technology utilization, Government of Indonesia has increased special budget for research to create innovation and encourage downstream research, the research that is able to create economic

opportunity. Industrial sector priorities in innovation to create high product efficiency, improvement of products, use of sustainable energy and efficiency, as well as improvement on waste management.

Lamong Bay Terminal is an advance innovative infrastructure development which adopt environmental friendly principle

One of innovations applied in infrastructure development is industrial port estate development, The Lamong Bayterminal (Terminal Teluk Lamong/TTL) development as the first green port in Indonesia was launched in 2015 by President Joko Widodo. The TTL uses the Go Green concept by using compressed natural gas and minimizing emission of overall business processes. The TTL operation uses information technology with online platform, paperless and quick response, which increase productivity and efficiency. The TTL development based on three pillars of sustainability, covering the economic pillar (growth, cost underemployment, and revenue), social aspect (charitable contribution, fair trade and employee welfare), and environmental aspect (resources consumption, land use, waste management). The innovation that has been carried out by PT Terminal Teluk Lamong (founder of Teluk Lamong Terminal), has recognized by the Governor of East Java in 2015 as the Consistent Environmental Management Reporting Industry. Indonesia ranks as the 3rd of innovative countries in ASEAN above Thailand and the Philippines, while below Singapore and Malaysia.

c. Significantly Increase Access to Information and Communication

Access to information and communication highly increase

The growth rate of industrial sector is not as high as other sectors. Financial and insurance services and information and communication have the first and second highest growth rate. Information and communication sector is due to the communication age, where information is easily accessed by the community and has become a basic need.

The drastic change of information and communication technology indicated by the shift of landline phone to cellular phone, and even the use of internet through cellular phone has penetrated down to rural areas. Telecommunication has eliminated the limits of distance and reduced the differences between communities in urban and rural areas. The time difference, distance of location and heterogeneity of people are no more the obstacles in the speed of disseminating information.

Access of internet doubled in 2015-2016

According to Internet World Statistic, Indonesia was the eighth largest internet using countries of the world in 2015. Based on Figure 3.43, the percentage of population aged 5 years and over who access the internet was only 11.09 % in 2015, but increased to 25.37 % in 2016 doubled in one year. In 2014, 361 districts/municipalities (72%) were covered by municipalities fiber optic network mostly in Western part of Indonesia. It is targeted that in 2019 to reach 100 % of the universal service obligation (USO) area.

Table 3.10. GDP Growth Rate based on Constant Price by Industrial Origin 2011-2016

Industrial Origin (Serial 2010)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
A. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	3.95	4.59	4.2	4.24	3.77	3.25
B. Mining and Quarrying	4.29	3.02	2.53	0.43	-3.42	1.06
C. Manufacturing Industry	6.26	5.62	4.37	4.64	4.33	4.29
D. Electricity and Gas Supply	5.69	10.06	5.23	5.90	0.90	5.39
E. Water, Sewage, Waste and Recycling	4.73	3.34	3.32	5.24	7.07	3.60
F. Construction	9.02	6.56	6.11	6.97	6.36	5.22
G. Trade	9.66	5.40	4.81	5.18	2.59	3.93
H. Transportation and Storage	8.31	7.11	6.97	7.36	6.68	7.74
I. Accomodation, Eating and Drinking	6.86	6.64	6.8	5.77	4.31	4.94
J. Information and Communication	10.02	12.28	10.39	10.12	9.69	8.87
K. Financial and Insurance Service	6.97	9.54	8.76	4.68	8.59	8.90
L. Real Estate	7.68	7.41	6.54	5.00	4.11	4.3
M. Bussiness Services	9.24	7.44	7.91	9.81	7.69	7.36
N. Government, Defense and Social Security	6.43	2.13	2.56	2.38	4.63	3.19
O. Education Service	6.68	8.22	7.44	5.47	7.33	3.84
P. Health Services	9.25	7.97	7.96	7.96	6.68	5.00
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	6.17	6.03	5.56	5.01	4.88	5.02

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2017

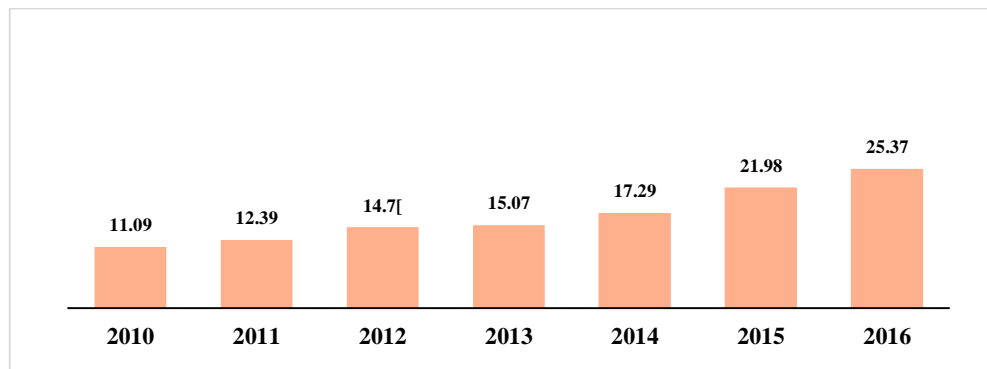


Figure 3.43. Percentage of Population aged 5 Years and Over who Access the Internet (Including Facebook, Twitter, BBM, Whatsapp) in the Last 3 Months (%)

Source: National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2017

Cellular phone users increased from 38.5 % in 2010 to 58.3 % in 2016

The high proportion of internet user reflects the era of open access and the acceptance towards technology development, towards information society. The rising number of internet users in Indonesia is also caused by the rapid cellular phone development. Figure 3.44 shows the percentage of population aged 5 years and over owning/using cellular phone was 38.50 % in 2010 and increased to 58.30 % in 2016. It shows that the community access to communication increased by 50% within six years.

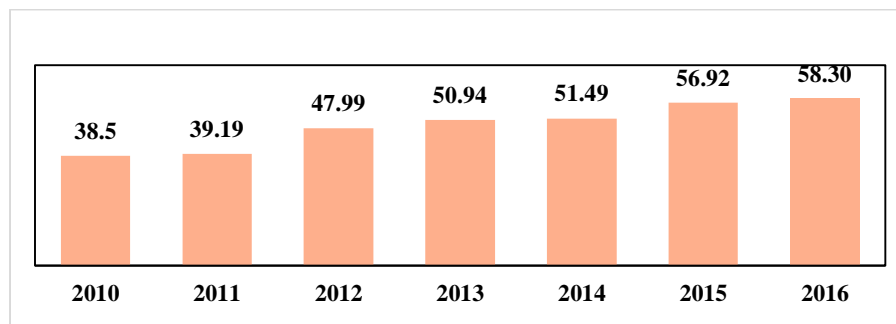


Figure 3.44. Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Over Owning/Using Cellular Phone in the Last 3 Months (%)

Source: National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas), BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2017

Indonesia is relatively able to reduce digital divide

Based on data above, Indonesia has relatively reduced digital divide among regions by including the telecommunication and information as priority to achieve national connectivity. This effort includes the development of telecommunication and information infrastructure outside Java, as well as expanding fiber optic backbone network and mobile broadband throughout Indonesia, by prioritizing frontier, outermost, and disadvantages.

2. Challenges and Improvement Measures

There are several challenges in industry, infrastructure and innovation development, especially related to poverty alleviation and welfare improvement. The challenges among others are: (i) budget limitation and soft infrastructure quality; (ii) slow rate of industrial development; (iii) Digital gap.

a. Budget Limitation and Soft Infrastructure Quality

Challenges in industrial infrastructure development and innovation are budget limitation and soft infrastructure quality, slow rate of industrial development and digital gap

Infrastructure as the prerequisite of national economic development, requires development and continuous improvement to create equitable, reliable, and resilient infrastructure. Based on Global Competitiveness Report of 2016-2017, Indonesia's infrastructure quality has been increased from 92nd (of 110 countries) in 2012 to 60th of 138 countries) in 2016. In the development plan for 2015-2019, Government of Indonesia has prioritized infrastructure development by focusing on the infrastructure development acceleration to strengthen national connectivity, developing urban mass transportation, and improving effective and efficient financing. As Indonesia has targeted to accelerate doubled or tripled the infrastructure development, there are some challenges to be overcome, including availability of competent human resources, and technology capacity.

There are some schemes to fill the gap of limited state and regional government budget (APBN/APBD) to finance infrastructure:

- 1) Simplify investment procedures to attract foreign investment;
- 2) Implement effective public-private partnership (PPP);
- 3) Utilize new financing schemes, such as non-annual state budget investment financing (*Pembiayaan Investasi Non Anggaran/PINA*), Infrastructure Financing Insurance Corporation (*Lembaga Penjaminan Pembiayaan Infrastruktur/LPPI*) and issuance of infrastructure bond.

Competent human resources and technology capacity are soft infrastructure that is required to materialize acceleration of infrastructure development. Currently Indonesia has about 700,000 engineers or 2,800 engineers per million people. Compared to other countries, such as China, Korea, India and Vietnam, which has reached 11,000 engineers per million people. Furthermore, only 15% of Indonesian students choose engineering (China 38% and Korea 35%) of total study program.

Government of Indonesia has anticipated lack of interest of young generation to learn engineering by doing the following:

- 1) Allocate significant budget to increase engineering education facilities, both in number and quality;
- 2) Increase the number and improve vocational training and skills centers (*Balai Latihan Kerja/BLK*) quality;
- 3) Coordinate research and development institutions activities to applied technology in specific sectors to accelerate infrastructure and economic development;
- 4) Require all foreign contractors, consultants and supporting industries to cooperate with similar type of domestic industries and employ local engineers
- 5) Simplify and harmonize certification of engineers.

Construction companies are encouraged to allocate CSR resources to strengthen technical education and BLK quality, provide scholarship and apprenticeship program to technical students, as well as, allocate company technical experts to periodically giving lectures to universities.

b. Slow Rate of Industrial Development

The main challenge of industrial development is to accelerate industrial development in order to increase share of industrial sector to GDP and simultaneously increase share of industrial workers to total employment. There are some measures to overcome the challenge:

- 1) Indonesia utilizes the benefit of demographic bonus by applying labor-intensive industrialization policy. Labor-intensive policy stimulates larger absorption of workers. It may also increase product competitiveness, since labor wage in Indonesia is lower than advanced countries. The labor-intensive industrialization has not always applying low technology. Automotive industry, for example, is relatively high technology, but includes labor intensive in the manufacturing process.

- 2) Indonesia has one of the highest biodiversity. If the biodiversity is explored and developed in proper and sustainable way, it may create significant economic impact. It can be materialized by applying local based or agro-based industrialization policy to create value added by engaging local community.



Figure 3.45. Agro-based manufacturing value added

Source: Standart Export Pricing (Harga Patokan Ekspor/HPE) April 2011, processed by the Ministry of Industry

Several areas have been developed and they need to be supported to become the center of agro industrial based in creating value added, such as: Sumatera for palm oil, rubber and sugar processing; Kalimantan for palm oil and wood materials; Sulawesi for cocoa and fishery; Bali, Papua, Maluku and Nusa Tenggara for farm and fishery based industries. Industries categorized to agro based industry are tobacco industry, paper and wood industry, and rubber industry, etc, and most of them are labor intensive industry.

c. Digital Gap

Indonesia is the biggest archipelagic country with 255 million populations that live in more than 17 thousand islands. It is a big challenge providing internet access to all of the population. This digital gap is narrowed with the development of national fiber optic network, which will reach 440 districts/municipalities throughout Indonesia, known as Palapa Ring project. It is expected that equal access of information will be enjoyed by all population.

3. Emerging Issues

The 2030 Development Agenda emphasises integration of environmental dimension into social and economic dimension, it implies that all life elements should be considered to the environmental impact. Economic progress has cost due to environmental damage, such as water, air and soil pollution, flood and draught disasters, as well as increasing of earth temperature. The need for environmental friendly culture and behavior is also aligned with Indonesia's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emission by 26% in 2020.

Industrial and infrastructure development are also required to follow environmental friendly behavior in the business processes. The new behaviour is also supported by financial sector. A strategic step has been initiated by Financial Service Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/OJK*) in 2013 by the issuance of Sustainable Financial Roadmap as a new standard for financial service institution to sustainable principle, Profit-People-Planet. The policy aims to strengthen the ability of financial service institution in facing environmental

Indonesia applies sustainable financing and starts circular economy to minimize environmental degradation

and social risks, while simultaneously encourage to develop competency and to innovate sustainable product and service.

In Jakarta Stock Exchange, sustainable financing has been implemented through Sri Kehati Index. This stock market index refers to sustainable and responsible investment of listed companies by considering 6 main factors, such as environmental, community, corporate governance, human rights, business behavior, labor practices and decent work. Indonesia commitment to environmental dimension is also implemented by initializing circular economy, a regenerative system that minimized input and waste, emission, and energy leakage.

4. Lessons Learned

Acceleration of infrastructure development increases people and goods mobility and reduces price discrepancy between Eastern and Western part of Indonesia. Infrastructure development also support Special Economy Zone and encourage industrial development. The industry is intended to have multiplier effect by developing local resource, such as:

1) Palm Oil Downstream Product Processing:

The Oleochemical Indonesia has been launched in Special Economic Zone of Sei Mangke in 2015. The factory employed 600 workers and 2,000 indirect workers, which includes palm oil supply farmers. It produces 165 thousand tons of crude palm kernel oil and 206 thousand tons oleochemicals products, such as fatty acid, surfactant, glycerin, as well as soap noodle, a key material to produce soap, shampoo, and detergent.

2) Rubber Processing:

The Multi Kusuma Cemerlang, a joint venture of domestic and foreign investor, invested Rp 500 billion rubber processing industry in Samarinda, East Kalimantan. The factory absorbs about 400 workers to process crude rubber into semi-finished materials. The rubber, which water has been separated, is a key material to produce tires or materials related to other rubber industries.

As a resources-rich country, including mineral resource, Indonesia has issued policies to prohibit raw or semi-raw mineral export. The policy is intended to encourage value added and create jobs. Smelter industry is one of examples intended by the policy. However, developing smelter industry needs adequate infrastructures including significant electricity source, supporting regulations and clean-skillful bureaucracy. Various economic packages have been launched in order to support the deregulation and de-bureaucratization. Industrial development is not only need infrastructure development but also enabling environment.

Box 5. Lamong Bay Green Port

Lamong Bay Terminal (Terminal Teluk Lamong/TTL) is an icon of environmental friendly port (Green Port). The TTL is also known as the fourth of most advanced bay in the world. It integrates container depot, automated stacking crane toll road, and the automated lift On/Off System. Complete automatic operation produces high productivity, high standar of safety level, and high efficiency and accuracy. The environmental friendly principles are applied with:

- 1) Environmental Friendly Technology
 - a. Compressed Natural Gas fuel for trucks;
 - b. Electrical-mechanical equipments;
 - c. Possessing own gas power plant;
 - d. Light Emitting Diode (LED);
 - e. Solar Cell.
- 2) Material Recycle
Air conditioning system utilizing exhaust gas.
- 3) Environmental Awareness
 - a. Mangrove planting;
 - b. No fossil energy;
 - c. Environment friendly activities.
- 4) Waste management system
 - a. Waste treatment;
 - b. Incinerator;
 - c. Oil water separator;
 - d. Oil spillage respond.



3.4.6 Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Indonesia, as the largest archipelagic country, possesses rich sea and marine biodiversity as the source livelihood and for coastal community as well as to support sustainable economic development. The conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources are implemented through: marine spatial planning, sustainable management of the Fisheries Management Area (WPP), total allowable catch within biological sustainable level, combating Illegal, Unregulated, Unreported (IUU) Fishing, and improvement of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as well as the improvement of small-scale fisheries financial access.

1. Trend and Analysis

a. Marine Spatial Planning and Fisheries Management Areas

Ocean Act 32 of 2014 becomes the basis for Indonesia marine spatial planning. A National Marine Spatial Plan (RTRLN), to support an integrated and sustainable use of marine and coastal areas, have been developed through a systematic process including participatory, transparency and scientific-based approach. The Plan is currently being formalized through a government

National Marine Spatial Plan is being developed to support an integrated and sustainable use of marine and coastal areas

regulation. At the provincial level, coastal zoning plan has been developed in some provinces and by 2019, all provinces are targeted to finish their plans.

The development of both plans intends to ensure the sustainability of marine and coastal resources management, which is carried out through: (i) improvement of marine, coastal and small islands protection; (ii) preservation of maritime socio-culture, indigenous communities and artisanal fisheries; (iii) improvement of community welfare through development of maritime economic growth centers; and (iv) ensure legal certainty to attract investments.

Marine and Fisheries Affairs Ministerial Regulation No. 18/2014 has established 11 Fisheries Management Areas (Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan/WPP) to ensure sustainable use of fisheries resources. The WPP is an area established for fisheries management, including fish catching, fish cultivation, fishery conservation, and research and development included the inland water, island water, territorial sea, additional zones, and Exclusive Economic Zone (Figure 3.46). Each WPP is required to develop Fisheries Management Plan.

Indonesia has established 11 WPP to ensure sustainable use of fisheries resources. A Fisheries Management Plan must be developed by each WPP

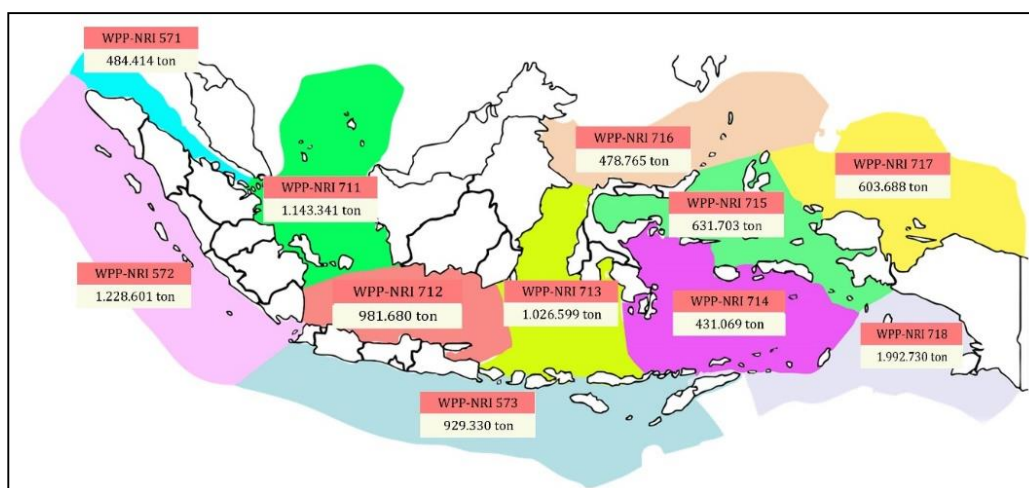


Figure 3.46. Map of the Fisheries Management Areas (WPP)

Source: Regulation of the Minister of Marines and Fisheries Number: PER.47/MEN/2016 concerning Estimation of Potential, Total Allowed Catching, and Fish Resource Utilization Level in the Fishery Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Fisheries Management Plan for all WPPs has been formalized through the series of marine and fisheries affairs ministerial decrees⁶. Through WPP, catching areas is also to realize joint management based on common property and to develop Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM). The WPP management will give wider authority to local government by engaging local communities as well as ensuring the existing local wisdom is internalized across generations. Therefore, WPP-based management will ensure fishermen to catch fish that do not exceed its biological sustainable level that is conducted by establishing transparent and responsible licensing mechanism (responsible fisheries).

⁶Decrees of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries Affairs: No. 75/2016 (WPP 571), No. 76/2016 (WPP 572), No. 77/2016 (WPP 573), No. 78/2016 (WPP 711), No. 79/2016 (WPP 712), No. 80/2016 (WPP 713), No. 81/2016 (WPP 714), No. 82/2016 (WPP 715), No. 83/2016 (WPP 716), No. 84/2016 (WPP 717), and No. 54/2014 (WPP 718).

b. Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and Combating IUU Fishing

Indonesia improve update data recording to increasing MSY estimation

Indonesia commits to improve the quality of estimating Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY). For more than two decades, Indonesia MSY stagnants at 6.4 million tons of fish. In 2011, this figure has been improved to 6.5 million tons and in 2014, after the establishment of WPPs, the MSY increased to 7.3 million tons (see Statistical Annex Table 6). Indonesia also continues to update the data recording, particularly on data recording at all fish landing points and fishing vessels and identifying new species that were not considered before.

To combat IUU Fishing Indonesia has strong legal basis and developed monitoring, controlling and surveillance system, as well as strengthened inter-ministerial coordination

Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU Fishing) is one of the problems that need high level commitment and close cooperation at the field level. Indonesia has strong legal basis to combat IUU Fishing according to Act No. 31/2004 jo Act No. 45/2009 regarding fisheries. To combat IUU fishing, the Government of Indonesia has developed monitoring, controlling and surveillance system; strengthened inter-ministerial coordination by carrying out sea patrols and regional cooperation with neighbouring countries; as well as increased community participation through a community-based surveillance.

Various sanctions are in place to push law enforcement, such as license withdrawal. With those efforts, Indonesia can maintain its national MSY, provide wider opportunity for local fishermen to access fisheries resources and improve their welfare.

c. Improvement of the Marine Protected Area (MPA) and its Sustainable Use

From 1990 to 2016, Indonesia has declared 17.9 million hectares' MPA and develop a tool to optimize effectiveness of the MPA management

From 1990 to 2016, Indonesia has declared 17.9 million hectares' marine conservation areas consisting of 165 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). By 2020, the Government of Indonesia targets to establish 20 million hectares of MPAs. The ratio of MPAs against Indonesia total territorial waters keeps increasing from 0.14% in 1990 to 5.31% in 2016. Indonesia also develops a tool, namely Management Effectiveness for Marine Protected Area (E-MPA) to evaluate the effectiveness of the MPA management. It provides overview of the status of MPAs management. The tool is also used to evaluate and award the work of local MPA managers.

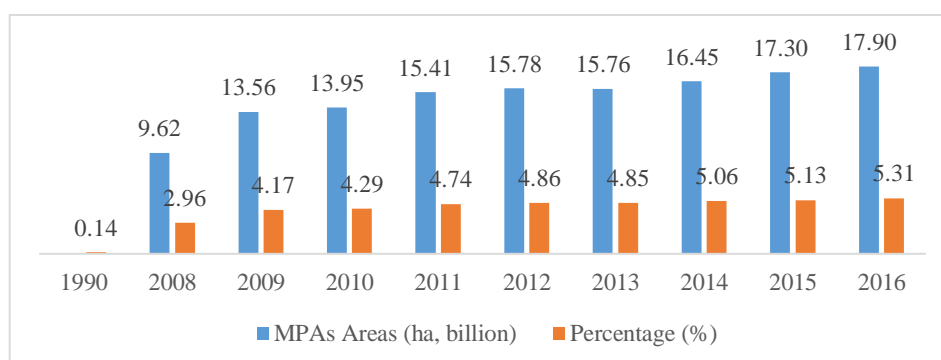


Figure 3.47. Extent of MPAs and its ratio toward the total territorial waters

Source: Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs, 2017

Those initiatives are carried out to maintain conservation areas for nursery and spawning ground to ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources by the local community. Other benefits can be as marine tourism, limited cultivation, education and research and development. All activities in MPA by local and indigenous communities, and private sectors are regulated by a permit issuance. The issuance of permit will ensure the activities will not exceed the MPA's carrying capacity and in accordance to Indonesia's Guidelines of the Sustainable Fisheries Zoning Utilization in the Conservation Area.

d. Protection of Small Scale Fisheries

Indonesia keeps protecting small scale fisheries. The government Act No. 7/2016 regarding Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish and Salt Farmers, provides support for fishermen, fish and salt farmers in the form of: means and infrastructures for doing sustainable business, capacity building, institutional arrangement, financing system, risks transfer, and legal assistance.

The Access to Financing for Small Scale Fishermen is continuously improved. Micro credit for fishery sector has been increased with an average of 10% annually during 2012-2016. Number of micro credit recipients also increased in average 158% annually from 6,644 recipients (2012) to 48,513 recipients (2016).

Indonesia keeps protecting small scale fisheries to improve the welfare of small scale fishermen

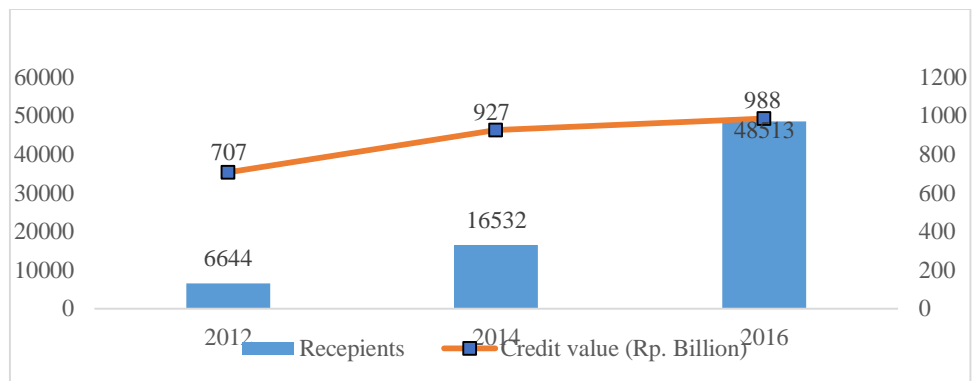


Figure 3.48. Access to funding for small scale fishermen
Source: Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, 2016

2. Challenges and Improvement Measures

There are some challenges in the conservation and ensuring sustainable use of marine and fisheries resources:

- The effective MPAs management requires clear institutional arrangement and improved infrastructures.
- Combating IUU fishing has lowered the potential of fishery production in some areas. This situation provides opportunity for local fishermen to optimize those potentials. However, they still need supports in the form of means and infrastructures and capacity building.
- Any financing assistance to small-scale fishermen needs to take into account impacts to sustainability of marine and coastal ecosystem, including fisheries resources. To ensure that, proper regulations are required to be in place.

The challenges in the conservation and ensuring sustainable use of marine and fisheries resources are optimizing MPA effectiveness, combating IUU fishing, financing assistance to small-scale fishermen

3. Innovation and Key Efforts

Various innovations and key efforts that have been in place are, among others:

The innovations and key efforts are qualified stock assessment, vessels information system, technical regulations, establishment of zoning plan and sub-national government participation to the expansion of MPAs

- a) The stock assessment at WPPs, vessels licensing governance, as well as the application of other regulations on capture fisheries, have recovered fish resources (SDI). Future efforts are to focus on strengthening WPP management through the institutionalization of the WPP.
- b) The establishment of vessels information system has improved law enforcement at sea, including vessel licensing, illegal vessels, illegal trading, and human trafficking.
- c) Zoning system is established to increase the effectiveness of MPAs management and providing opportunity for local fishermen to sustainably use fisheries resources.
- d) The active participation from sub-national government has contributed positively to the expansion of MPAs.
- e) As mandated by Act No.7/2016, Government of Indonesia provided partial contribution to insurance premium for fishermen since 2016. This contribution will provide risk protection from disasters and accidents.

4. Emerging Issues

The amendment of Act No. 23/2014 concerning Local Government implied shift of authority in marine and fisheries sector from district/city to provincial level. This will impact the management of marine and fisheries areas.

5. Lessons Learned

Several local wisdoms are effective in conserving marine ecosystem and ensuring sustainable use of fisheries resources

The management of marine and fisheries resources in Indonesia has recognized various local wisdom which in line with the sustainable use of natural resources. Local wisdom is defined as community rules/traditions inherited from generation to generation recognized as customary law that applied to the coastal community. Such local wisdoms are effective in conserving marine ecosystem and ensuring sustainable use of fisheries resources. Several examples of local wisdom are: Sea Customary Law/Tradition (Nangroe Aceh Darusalam), Ponggawa Sawi tradition (South Sulawesi), Awig-awig tradition (West Nusa Tenggara), Pamali Mamancing Ikang (North Maluku), and Sasi Customary Law/tradition (Maluku).

Kolono Bay Care Forum have been jointly established by local government, society organizations, coastal communities and small scale fishermen to ensure the marine ecosystem sustainability

Box 6. Kolono Bay Care Forum Ensures the Marine Ecosystem Sustainability

One example of effective engagement and participation of the local government, society organizations, coastal communities and small scale fishermen at the local level is the implementation of the Fishery Area Access Management Program (PAAP) in Kolono Bay, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. This effort was initiated by Marine and Fisheries Office of South Konawe Regency and supported by Rare Indonesia.

The principle of PAAP is to change management pattern in marine areas as an approach to prevent fish stock depletion due to overfishing. It works by providing rights or permits to certain group of fishermen that have the capacity to protect, manage and utilize the fisheries areas sustainably. Specifically, PAAP is intended to provide trust and opportunity for the traditional community and small scale fishermen to manage certain marine areas (Marine Protection Area/DPL and Traditional Catching Area/DPT).

The DPL is allocated and protected as areas for fish to reproducing, spawning, and growing. The DPL will contribute to the growing of fishing stock in surrounding areas. Those areas will later set as DPT where fishermen can harvest using traditional fishing equipment. The PAAP has become the platform for local fishermen to jointly manage marine areas in groups. They actively monitored DPL and ensure the availability of fish stock in DPT.

The traditional community and small scale fishermen of Kolono Bay have jointly established the Kolono Bay Care Forum. They agreed to establish 49.89 ha DPL and 974.67 ha DPT which cover five villages: Lambangi, Tumbu-Tumbu Jaya, Ngapawali, Batu Putih and Rumba-Rumba. This Forum is legally recognized by the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-0004635.AH.01.07 of 2017. The Forum with their jargons “*JAGA, ATUR, MANFAATKAN*” (guard, manage and use) applied rules called “*THT (TIMBANG, HITUNG, TULIS)*” or “weigh, count, record” as ways to estimate fish stock and to formulate strategies for sustainable management.

The environmental socialization and campaign on the DPL and DPT are carried out through the annual fishermen’ festival. The Kolono Bay Festival of 2017 was carried out with the theme “**Realizing Traditional Catching Area (DPT) as Fish Source in Kolono Bay**”. They create competitions among fishermen using fish that have been caught with the above rules. This program provides hope for sustainable fish catch by small-scale fishermen in Kolono Bay to reduce poverty and improve their welfare.



3.4.7 Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

There are two points reported by Indonesia for Goal 17, South-South and Triangular Cooperation or SSTC (*Kerja Sama Selatan-Selatan dan Triangular/KSST*) and Data and Statistics to achieve the SDGs. Both points are presented in this national review due to its significant meaning for Indonesia in implementing free and active politics as Indonesia's principle on international cooperation. Indonesia has demonstrated its commitment to achieving Goal 17 in both issues by carrying out concrete and measurable efforts. On SSTC, Indonesia has demonstrated efforts as a basis for building subsequent important collaborations of Goal 17. Indonesia has worked towards provision of data with the issuance of an initial portrait of Indonesia's SDGs data as baseline data of SDGs based on Indonesian SDGs metadata that has been compiled. This

The SSTC, data and statistic are important points for Goal 17

metadata is compiled by applying the principles of inclusiveness and no-one left behind that involve all parties and active enforcement of public consultation.

1. Trend and Analysis

a. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

The SSTC revitalizes the global partnership for sustainable development

Indonesia is committed to increase its role in SSTC, as stated in the Nawacita and RPJMN 2015-2019 which is in line with Goal 17 of the SDGs. In implementing SSTC, Indonesia is assisting other developing countries to achieve the SDGs and ensuring that no-one is left behind among the South-South countries. The SSTC is implemented to pursue the common interests of the southern countries by addressing a fairer, equitable, and mutually beneficial of the world order, as well as, in promoting economic diplomacy with the spirit of solidarity among developing countries.

Development cooperation between Indonesia and developing countries in Asia and Africa was initiated with the Asian-African Conference held in 1955 in Bandung. The conference established a political commitment to promote world peace and international cooperation among developing countries. In its development, Indonesia started to participate actively in various South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) programs since 1980. Indonesia has provided various supports within the framework of SSTC to other developing countries in the form of training, workshops, apprenticeship, expert dispatch, scholarships, equipment, and various other forms.

Effort to increase roles in SSTC: by establishing the National Coordination team and involving all stakeholders.

Indonesia has implemented two efforts to increase its role in SSTC. First, enhancing coordination by establishing the National Coordination Team (NCT) of SSTC in 2010. The NCT consists of the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of State Secretariat. With the strong role of NCT, it is expected that the implementation of SSTC will sustainably contribute to national and global development.

Second, the Government of Indonesia involves academics, community organizations and the private sector to establish a more inclusive SSTC to accommodate the aspirations, views, and participation of various parties. Implementation of SSTC Indonesia aims to support poverty alleviation programs in a broader context. Several SSTC programs that support poverty alleviation include: food security programs for farmers, stock farmers, and fishermen; assistance on agricultural equipment and machinery; experts' assistance for food crop agriculture; and knowledge sharing programs for poverty alleviation such as National Program for Community Empowerment (*Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat/PNPM*) and Family Hope Program (*Program Keluarga Harapan/PKH*). The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas also coordinates the Reverse Linkage program that focuses on poverty alleviation through community empowerment models. The Reverse Linkage Program is a Triangular Cooperation involving Indonesia, Islamic Development Bank (IDB), and IDB member countries.

These are indicators of SDGs Indonesia as development priority in SSTC:

1) Knowledge Sharing Activities in the Framework of South-South and Triangular Cooperation

Indonesia's commitment to implement the SSTC continues to increase from year to year, indicated by the number of knowledge sharing activities in the last three years (2014 - 2016).

Knowledge sharing activities of the SSTC program continues to increase

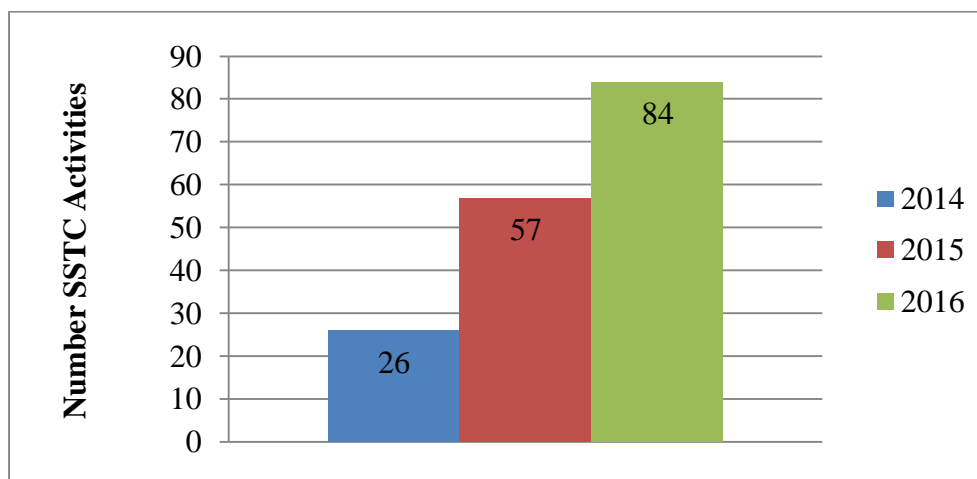


Figure 3.49. Number of SSTC activities

Indonesia's increased commitment on SSTC can be measured through a number of programs or modalities that have been implemented, as illustrated in the following table.

Table 3.11. Program Type or SSTC Modalities 2014 – 2016

Program Type	2014	2015	2016
Training	63%	51%	49%
Workshop/Seminar	7%	12%	23%
Expert Dispatch	15%	12%	10%
Scholarship*)	7%	2%	4%
Multi-event activities	8%	19%	13%
Knowledge sharing	-	4%	2%

Note:*) Including internships

The SSTC training programs have been conducted to support Asian countries, including Afghanistan, Timor Leste, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and the Philippines and African countries such as Ethiopia, Ghana, and Nigeria. The programs have been expanded to South Pacific countries such as Papua New Guinea, Fiji, and Solomon Island. Triangular cooperation, which was initially conducted only with Japan, has also expanded to Germany, UK, USA, and IDB. Cooperation with IDB is primarily to extend Indonesia's support to IDB member countries.

2) Funding Indication for Capacity Building within the SSTC Indonesia Framework

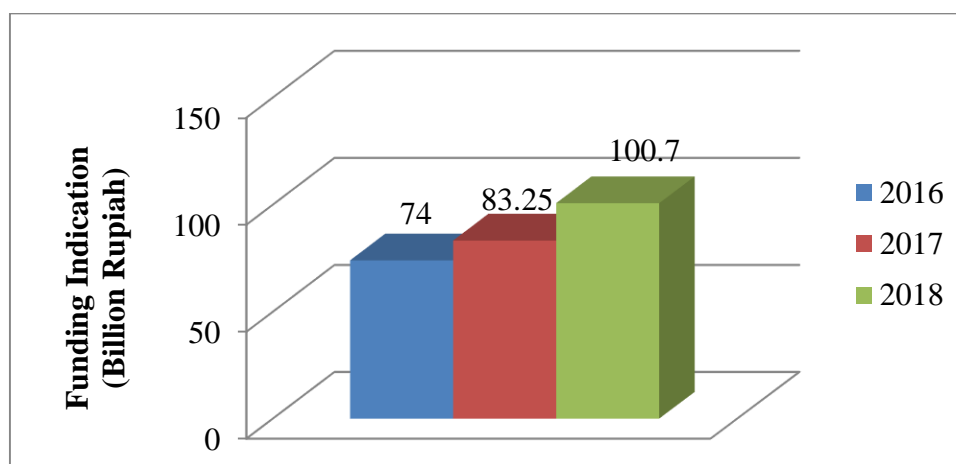


Figure 3.50. Total SSTC funding indication

Indication of SSTC funding for capacity building continues to increase

In addition to the increasing number of SSTC activities, Indonesia is also committed to increase the amount of funding for the SSTC program since 2016. The increased budget is expected to be utilized to meet the demand of partner countries that continue to increase from year to year. The Directorate of Technical Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received 296 technical assistance requests from 41 countries in August 2016.

Success in the implementation of SSTC program is also shown through the following indicators:

Achievements in SSTC include the development of SOPs, budget allocation, increasing number of participants as well as the increasing role of private and community organizations

- 1) The NCT of SSTC has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for business process of SSTC coordination to improve the performance of Ministries / Institutions in providing assistances.
- 2) For the period of 2000-2012, Indonesia organized SSTC programs for Asian, African, Pacific, and Latin American countries with a budget allocation of USD 49.8 million. In 2015, 57 programs were identified related to artificial insemination for cattle, disaster risk management, family planning, planning and budgeting, and community empowerment. Indonesia was also successful in sharing knowledge and conducting training on electoral security, vocational education, national road maintenance, transportation, small-medium enterprises, education for trade, the handicraft industry, and archives. The outputs were beneficial for the Southern countries as requested.
- 3) The number of participants of the SSTC program increased from 451 participants (2014) to 652 participants (2015). Data on the total SSTC participants for 2016 is still being calculated from the various SSTC projects that have been carried out by the Ministries/Institutions. In the coming years, the number is expected to increase in line with the increased SSTC budget allocation.
- 4) Involvement of the private sector, academics and community organizations in SSTC. One example of the involvement of the private sector is the cooperation between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Sudan Ministry of Agriculture in 2014 with tractor manufacturers in Indonesia. The private sector provided training on agricultural

machinery. Another example is the involvement of private banks in microfinance training by carrying out expert dispatches from Indonesian banks in Myanmar. Indonesian CSOs have also actively provided assistance to other countries for education, humanitarian, inter-faith activities, conflict prevention and disaster management.

- 5) The SSTC also provides economic and political benefits for Indonesia, such as trading cooperation of frozen cement commodities with Kyrgyzstan, as well as cooperation with Sudan, Madagascar, and Namibia on agricultural equipment and machinery.

b. Data and Statistics

The provision of data and statistics in Goal 17 is important for Indonesia, as it supports preparation, collection, and measurement of SDGs' indicators. Most of Indonesia's SDGs indicators have complied with global indicators, whereas the rests are still proxy indicators. Further to this, Indonesia has considerable expertise in providing data and statistics for SDGs, due to its experiences in implementing MDGs' indicators that are relevant to national and subnational data characteristics, as well as in developing new data and indicators to support development planning and implementation.

The BPS-Statistics Indonesia is the Indonesian National Statistic Office (NSO) providing official data for SDGs' implementation in Indonesia. It has compiled statistical data for SDGs indicators and developed database of Indonesian SDGs indicators.

It has been noted that development of data for SDGs indicators will provide an opportunity to the Indonesian NSO to conduct assessment, quality improvement, and advancement of data that are available in Indonesia. The performance of Indonesian NSO and various indicators measured in Goal 17 are outlined below.

1) Consumer Satisfaction on BPS-Statistics Indonesia Data Quality

In 2014, 80.00 % of consumers were satisfied with data quality provided by BPS-Statistics Indonesia. The level of consumer satisfaction on the quality of BPS-Statistics Indonesia data increased to 89.30% in 2016, reflecting a good achievement of BPS-Statistics Indonesia in providing more reliable and accurate data with better services to consumers. The level of satisfaction is expected to continuously increase in the future, as BPS-Statistics Indonesia is projected to be a highly respected NSO and able to maintain its international recognition.

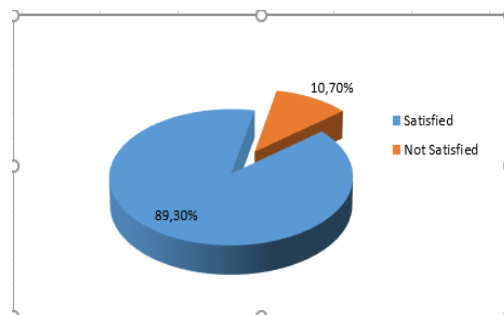


Figure 3.51. Percentage of Consumer Satisfaction on BPS-Statistics Indonesia Data Quality, 2016

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Demand Survey 2016)

Indonesia has prepared the collection and measurement of baseline for partial indicators of SDGs

Consumer satisfaction on the quality of BPS-Statistics Indonesia data reflects the improvement of its data quality

2) Use of BPS-Statistics Indonesia Data and Information for Main Reference

In 2016, it was reported that almost all consumers use BPS-Statistics Indonesia data and information as their main reference (91.35%). This high percentage indicates high consumer confidence in using statistical data and information provided by BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

The increase in percentage of consumers who use BPS-Statistics Indonesia statistical data and information as their main reference indicates increased user confidence in BPS-Statistics Indonesia data

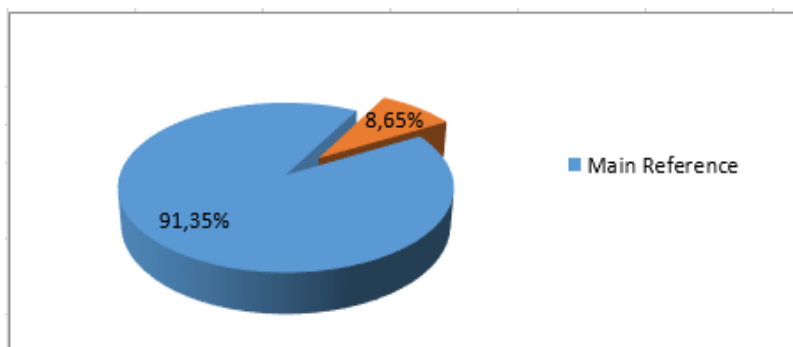


Figure 3.52. Percentage of consumers who use BPS-Statistics Indonesia statistical data and information as main reference, 2016
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Demand Survey 2016)

3) Basic, Sectoral and Specific Statistical Metadata Available in the Statistical Referral Information System (SIRuSa)

Indonesia has an indicator showing the number of basic, sectoral, and specific statistical metadata that has been compiled and presented in the Statistical Referral Information System (SIRuSa) of BPS-Statistics Indonesia. The number of metadata in SIRuSa – which is an important indicator for measuring the level of National Statistics System (SSN) development -- has been in an increasing trend since 2011.

Number of basic statistical, sectoral and specific statistical metadata in SIRuSa BPS-Statistics Indonesia has been in an increasing trend

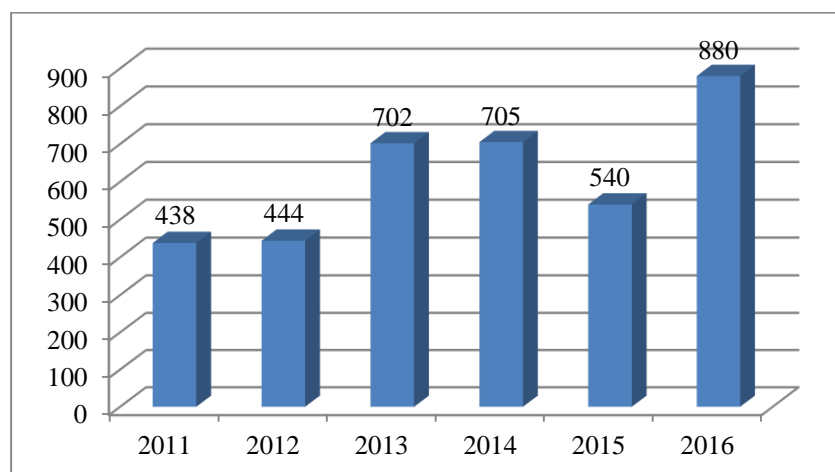


Figure 3.53. Number of basic, sectoral, and specific statistical metadata in the Statistical Referral Information System (SIRuSa), 2011 - 2016
Source: BPS-Statiscal Indonesia (Statistical Referral Information System)

4) Number of Countries that Have National Statistical Laws that comply with Official Statistical Fundamental Principles

Indonesia is among countries having national statistical laws

Indonesia has stipulated Law No. 16 of 1997 on Statistics. It governs types of statistics, methodology of data collection for basic, sectoral and specific statistics; statistical institution; dissemination; as well as rights and obligations of statistical institution.

5) Number of Statisticians and Computer Scientists in Indonesian Ministries/Institutions

Distribution of statisticians at ministries/government institutions is aimed to produce better quality data

In 2016, the total number of statisticians working at all ministries/government institutions was 3,728 people. Of that number, 98% are working for BPS-Statistics Indonesia, while the rest of them are working at 12 other government institutions. It means that some of ministries/government institutions do not have adequate numbers of statisticians, and many of them do not have any statistician. Having statisticians in each ministry/government institution is critical, in particular to provide sectoral data with a better quality. However, it is clearly seen that almost all ministries/government institutions have computer scientists for processing data and information. (see Statistical Annex Table 7).

6) Number of External Visitors Accessing Statistical Data and Information through the Website

Data on the BPS-Statistics Indonesia website is accessible to external visitors

The BPS-Statistics Indonesia website is visited by 100,000 visitors monthly on average. There were 1,258,381 visitors in total during 2016, and the highest number of visitors was recorded in February and October reaching more than 140,000 people in each month. This proxy indicator is indeed important to assess the accessibility level of external users to get data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia website and to measure the number of users utilizing BPS-Statistics Indonesia data as reference.

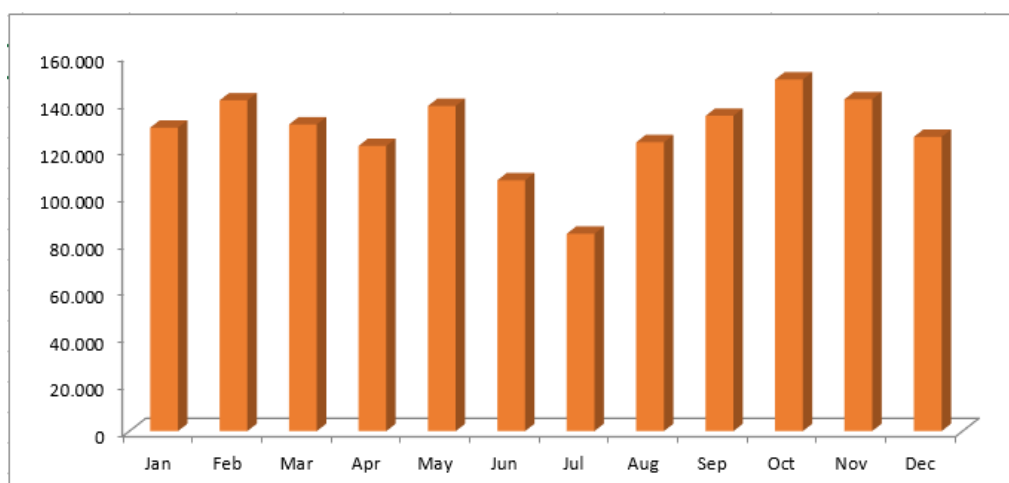


Figure 3.54. Number of external visitors accessing statistical data and information through the website, 2016

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Statistical Information Packaging Section)

7) Percentage of Consumers Satisfied with Data Access to BPS-Statistics Indonesia Website

The percentage of Consumers satisfied with data access to BPS-Statistics Indonesia website has been increasing

Another indicator – which is the percentage of consumers satisfied with data access to BPS-Statistics Indonesia website -- is used to measure the satisfaction level of BPS-Statistics Indonesia users. It aims to measure BPS-Statistics Indonesia improvement in providing easy access to statistical data and information to users. In the last four years, the percentage of consumers satisfied with data access to BPS-Statistics Indonesia website increased from 73% (2013) to 83% (2016), showing a good improvement of BPS-Statistics Indonesia in providing easier data access through the website.

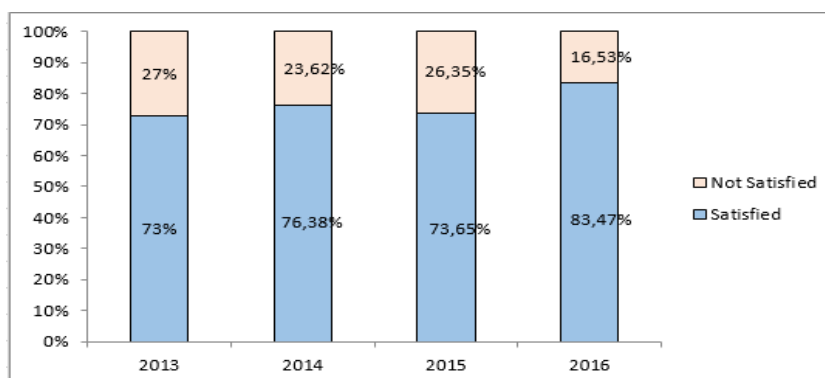


Figure 3.55. Percentage of Consumers Satisfied with Data Access of BPS-Statistics Indonesia Website, 2013-2016

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Consumer Satisfaction Survey)

8) Percentage of Consumers Using BPS-Statistics Indonesia Data for Development Planning and Evaluation

Most customers use data for planning as well as monitoring and evaluation

The 2015 survey of data demand revealed that most of the data provided by BPS-Statistics Indonesia was used for planning (36.00%) and monitoring/evaluation (27.00%). However, the number of consumers using BPS-Statistics Indonesia data for planning fell to 11.46% in 2016, and most of the data provided in 2016 was used for writing theses/ dissertations. The decline of data use for planning in 2016 was due to the medium-term planning cycle that happened in 2015 to prepare the document of RPJMN 2015 – 2019. This shows the large contribution of BPS-Statistics Indonesia in providing statistical data and information for development planning and policy making process.

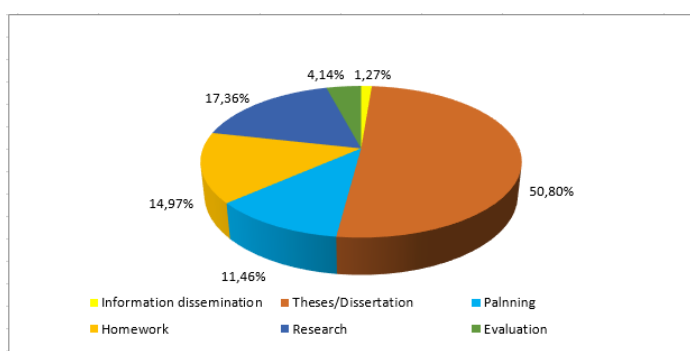


Figure 3.56. Percentage of consumers using BPS-Statistics Indonesia data in national development planning and evaluation, 2016

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Demand Survey)

Other achievements in the first year of implementation of the SDGs, Indonesia are as follows:

Metadata and Initial Figure of Indonesian SDGs indicators have been developed with inclusive and no-one left behind principles

- a) **Establishment of Indonesian SDGs metadata with principles of inclusive and no-one left behind.** The process of metadata development involved participation of four platforms. There are 135 indicators out of 320 SDGS Indonesia indicators provided by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, and it undertook data collection and validation for developing the initial figure of Indonesian SDGs indicators.
- b) **Development of metadata and database of Indonesian SDGs,** which was undertaken by BPS-Statistics Indonesia in collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. With that, Indonesia can develop an initial portrait of Indonesian SDGs
- c) **International recognition on BPS-Statistics Indonesia achievements and role.** The Head of BPS-Statistics Indonesia was elected as the Chairman of the Statistics Committee for the period of 2017 - 2018 at UN-ESCAP. This appointment was part of international recognition in Asia Pacific region to BPS-Statistics Indonesia, due to its credibility. The BPS-Statistics Indonesia also plays an active role in providing input to the discussion of SDGs indicators at the global level through UNSD, including indicators of Goal 16.
- d) **Sharing of BPS-Statistics Indonesia knowledge and experiences,** considering BPS-Statistics Indonesia's good reputation in Asia Pacific region. One of BPS-Statistics Indonesia sharing knowledge to Asia Pacific countries was the 2016 Economic Census that has been successfully implemented.

2. Challenges and Improvement Measure

a. South-South and Triangular Cooperation(SSTC)

Since the NCT of SSTC was established in 2010, there are some considerable achievements. However, some challenges still remain as follows:

The challenges of SSTC are coordination of SSTC activities, calculate the budget allocation, establish evaluation mechanism, build public awareness, finding sources, and improve quality of SSTC

- 1) Coordination of SSTC activities in various Ministries / Institutions are not yet structured, effective and efficient. Currently, the NCT has developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) that regulates the working mechanisms of each Working Group and the relationship between the NCT and the various stakeholders.
- 2) Accuracy of budget allocation for SSTC implementation. To achieve this, the NCT put the SSTC's activities under one thematic budget, then legalised through the Minister of Finance Decree No.143/PMK.02/2015 on budget tagging. The decree enables to identify the budget allocation in the planning and budgeting process of SSTC activities in various Ministries / Institutions.
- 3) Evaluation of the implementation of SSTC is not conducted properly in accordance with the existing mechanisms and regulations. Thus, the NCT has developed evaluation guidelines including ex-ante, on-going and ex-post evaluations, based on five criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

- 4) Communication strategies are not yet comprehensive (promotion and public relations) both internally and externally to increase exposure of SSTC Indonesia. Thus, the NCT developed a SSTC communication strategy. Efforts to increase exposure of SSTC Indonesia are carried out by promoting SSTC Indonesia activities to the public through website, newsletters, and public forums.
- 5) The sources of domestic funding for implementation of SSTC activities are still limited. Thus, the NCT has established partnerships with various stakeholders, including the development partners. The involvement of development partners is expected to support the implementation of SSTC Indonesia to be more effective and sustainable. Support is not only in terms of funding, but also for institutional capacity building, implementation of pilot projects, and development of innovative triangular cooperation.
- 6) The future challenge is to improve the quality of SSTC in response to the demand, increasing Indonesia's strategic role and contribution in the implementation of SDGs related to SSTC.

b. Data and Statistics

- 1) Providing disaggregated data through the principles of no-one left behind is still a challenge. However, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has made some efforts to develop disaggregated data for district and city level from existing surveys.
- 2) Decentralization system in Indonesia has created difficulties for BPS-Statistics Indonesia to provide data for all regions in Indonesia. Decentralized government system has triggered the creation of new administrative areas, which then need new groups of statistical data and information, specifically for those new areas. In this regard, the existing indicators of Indonesian SDGs has not yet included all disaggregated data of district/city level, particularly in new regions.

Challenges in the field of data and statistics are data disaggregation, data coverage, utilization of information systems and technology, data for several global indicators

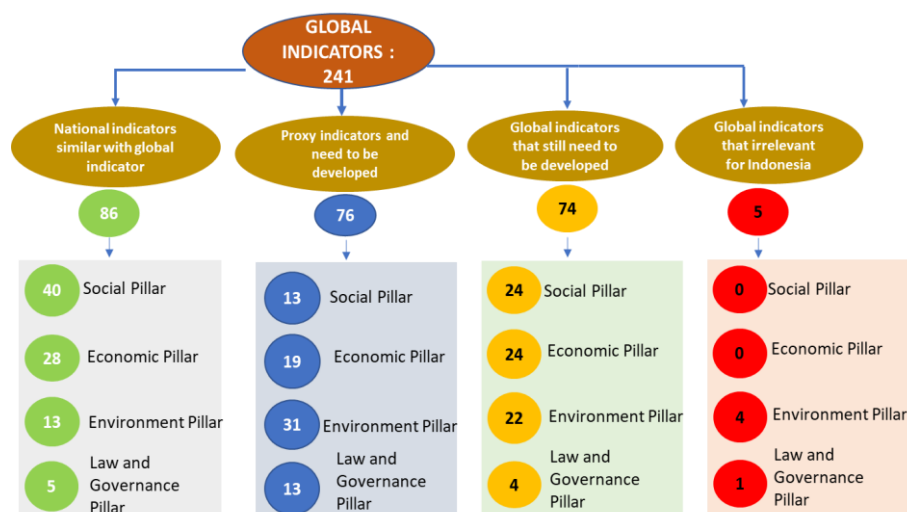


Figure 3.57. Grouping 241 Global SDGs Indicators Based on Data Availability

- 3) Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for data processing and management in Indonesia is not yet optimal. This condition creates constraints to ministries/government institutions to do data processing and management effectively. It is necessary in the future to increase the capacity of ICT human resources and infrastructure in ministries/government institutions.
- 4) Data on some global SDGs indicators are not yet available. Of the 241 global indicators, Indonesia has identified 86 indicators (35.70%) that are consistent with global indicators, for which national data are available. There are 76 global indicators (31.50%) measured using proxies at the national level, 74 global indicators (30.70%) to be developed, and 5 global indicators (2.10%) that are not relevant to Indonesia.
- 5) Collection and validation of sectoral statistical data in Ministries/government institutions still requires BPS' supports, while BPS-Statistics Indonesia itself is lacking of human resources. This issue will be resolved by appointing BPS-Statistics Indonesia as a coordinator of National Statistic System and a bridge in developing metadata.

3. Innovation and Key Efforts

SSTC's important innovations and efforts are the optimization of potential of the private sector and Indonesia's declaration as CLKH

a. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

- 1) The NCT of SSTC is designing incentive models for private sector involvement from which the private sector can get benefit from the cooperation. This is in line with one of the strategies to enhance Indonesia's role in SSTC as stated in RPJMN 2015-2019. These incentive models are expected to facilitate the involvement of private sector starting from planning, implementation and evaluation phases.
- 2) Knowledge sharing is one of Indonesia's main modalities in providing assistance to Southern countries. In 2012, Indonesia has declared itself as a Country-Led Knowledge Hub (CLKH) focusing on three flagship areas, namely development issues, good governance and peace-building, as well as economic issues.

b. Data and Statistics

- 1) Indonesia is currently developing a national one-data policy, appointing BPS-Statistics Indonesia to be the coordinator and center of One Data system.
- 2) Indonesia has developed Indonesia SDGs metadata consisting of 320 indicators, and 234 of which is proxy indicators of global indicators. Indonesia SDGs metadata is expected to be the reference for preparing action plan documents at both nationally and regionally, through the principles of inclusive and no-one left behind.

Innovations in data and statistics include the One Data mechanism, SDGs Indonesia metadata, Indonesia's role in the Inter Agency Experts Group (IAEG), and Data Standardization

- 3) Indonesia's proposal on an update of SDGs Indicators will be discussed at the Inter Agency Experts Group (IAEG).
- 4) Data standardization has been developed through strengthening data management in all Ministries/government institutions.

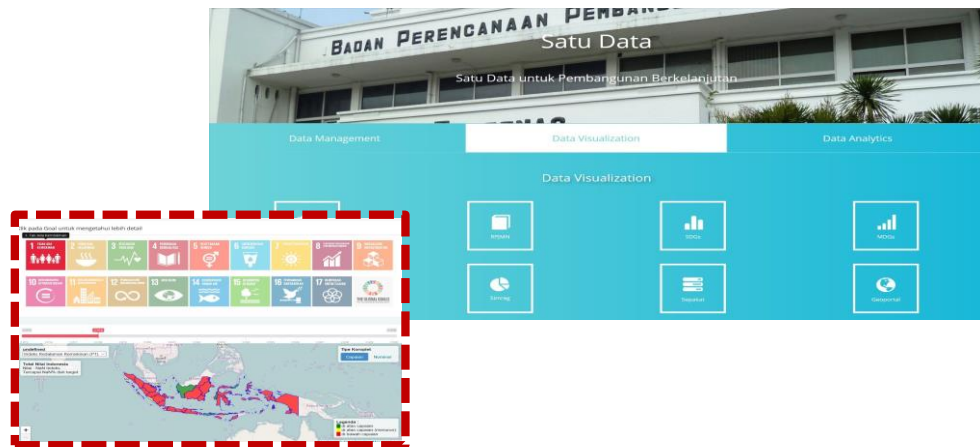


Figure 3.58. One Data Portal and SDG Data Visualization Platform

4. Emerging Issues

a. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

- 1) Strengthening the regulatory framework specifically for the SSTC business process. Development of a regulatory framework aims to improve the effectiveness of SSTC implementation and efficiency in utilising the budget. Furthermore, a Government Regulation needs to be formulated to regulate the Government of Indonesia grants for foreign government. This encourages Indonesia not only as a recipient but as a provider to assist the other developing countries.
- 2) Strengthening institutional framework, which can improve the coordination to a one gate policy, toward the establishment of a single agency. Currently, the NCT of SSTC is formulating the most suitable institution for the single agency. One of the options explored is an institution that can manage pooling of funds.
- 3) Strengthening the funding framework to support the SSTC program. Funding of the SSTC program is planned to be increased by contribution of the government funding (including local governments), the private sector, philanthropy, and development partners.

b. Data and Statistics

- 1) Indonesia will review Law no. 16 of 1997 on Statistics to further comply with the fundamental principles of official statistics. This is to improve BPS-Statistics Indonesia's capacity in monitoring the increasing needs of national statistical data.

The needs of formulating regulation on grants, strengthening institutional, and strengthening funding mechanism

Review of Regulations so that there is a clear division of government matters in the field of statistics

- 2) Law no. 23 of 2014 has been referred by local governments for establishing statistic units under their authorities. However, their functions and roles seem to overlap with statistical offices under BPS-Statistics Indonesia authority located in district/municipality levels. This has raised concerns on the urgent need of revising appendix of Law No. 23/2014, because some provisions of this law created unclear division of responsibilities and may affect a decrease of data quality.

5. Lessons Learned

a. South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

- 1) Categorized as a middle-income country, Indonesia has benefited from playing a dual role as a recipient country and as a provider that provides assistance to other developing countries. This is a demonstration of Indonesia's independence and active foreign policy in promoting the common interests of Southern countries in order to create a fairer and equitable world order.
- 2) Indonesia SSTC emphasizes on knowledge sharing. While providing the knowledge to be shared to other countries, Indonesia also benefited from other country's learning development experiences. (two-way process).
- 3) The SSTC has become an instrument in bringing forward Indonesian interests to international fora, politically and economically.

b. Data and Statistics

- 1) The BPS-Statistics Indonesia has used computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) in conducting surveys, such as: health and life experience survey in Papua.
- 2) Increasing the role of BPS-Statistics Indonesia and its staff in international fora.
- 3) The process of developing SDGs data and indicators has created a good communication among stakeholders, particularly in the stages of data collection, utilization, and analysis that involves all parties concerned. The process of developing SDGs data has created understanding among stakeholders on the importance of data quality and management.
- 4) Development of Indonesia SDGs metadata has established an understanding among stakeholders on the importance of indicator metadata as a main reference for development planning process as well as for monitoring and evaluation process.

The lessons taken from data issues are increasing IT usage, increasing the role of BPS-Statistics Indonesia in international fora, and the importance of metadata for development planning referrals

3.5 THEMATIC ANALYSIS

The theme of 2017 HLPF on SDGs is: “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”. Indonesia has made many efforts towards poverty alleviation in the past 10 years, and has successfully reduced the percentage of population living in poverty from 17.75% (2006) to 10.70%

The focus of VNR 2017 is directed at improving the quality of human resources and increasing economic opportunities to create sustainable livelihoods

(2016). Both the total number and the severity and depth index have decreased, even though the absolute number of poverty is still significant (22.76 million people). Currently, the great challenge faced by Indonesia is how to further reduce poverty and to improve the welfare of the population. In light of the seven goals to be reported in the 2017 VNR, Indonesia formulates the interconnectedness between the Goals and theme as follows:

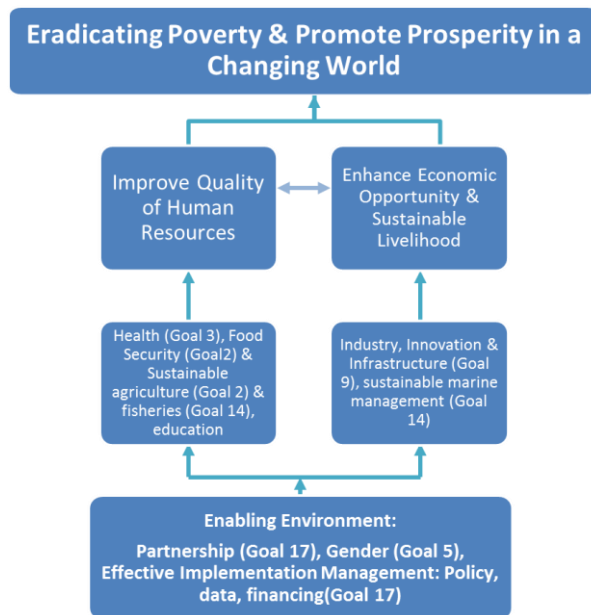


Figure 3.59. Interconnectedness between the Goal of eradicating poverty and improving welfare

Indonesia's VNR report focuses on two main aspects: (1) Improving the quality of human resources and (2) Enhancing economic opportunities for sustainable livelihood. Improving the quality of human resources focuses on achievements in the Health sector (Goal 3), Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (Goal 2), and Education (Goal 4). Although education is not one at the goals to be reported in 2017 VNR, it is nevertheless important for and closely related with poverty alleviation efforts. Additionally, improving

economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods is achieved through increased efforts in the industrial sector, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9) as well as sustainable use and conservation marine ecosystem (Goal 14). The two main aspects can be achieved with the support of enabling factors, including gender (Goal 5), partnerships in various sectors, data, and sustainable financing (Goal 17).

1. Interconnectedness between the Theme and Goals

As mentioned above, for the purpose of aligning with the theme of 2017 HLPF, Indonesia has identified two main aspects; (1) **improving human resource development** and (2) **enhancing economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods**, with relevant SDGs Goals to be reported in the 2017 VNR. Indonesian alleviation strategy reflected in the 2015-2019 RPJMN is focuses on 3 issues: comprehensive social protection, the provision and improved access to basic services, and sustainable livelihoods. Achievements of the interconnected goals are as follows:

1.a. Improving Human Resources Development

Human resources development in Indonesia is achieved by development efforts in three main areas: food security and nutrition (Goal 2), health and well-being (Goal 3) and education. Although education (Goal 4) is not included in

the discussion of the 2017 VNR, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of education for poverty alleviation and welfare improvement.

The Government of Indonesia has implemented various efforts in the health sector, including development of the National Social Security System (*Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional* - SJSN). One of the implementation of this system is the National Health Insurance (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional*- JKN) enacted in 2014 through the issuance of the Indonesia Health Card (*Kartu Indonesia Sehat* - KIS). The JKN provides health insurance for the poor (Premium Assistance Beneficiaries or *Penerima Bantuan Iuran* - PBI), for which the contribution is paid by the government. The number of Health Cards (KIS) recipients in 2016 was 171.9 million people (66.4% of the population), an increased of 51.80% in 2014. The JKN is one of the largest social health insurance schemes in the world.

The challenges of JKN implementation are, among others, the still less than optimum data in the Integrated Database (*Basis Data Terpadu* - BDT) as a reference for poverty alleviation program. Moreover, the JKN coverage is yet to be widened to reach informal workers and wage laborers. Several measures have been taken to improve the system, including the development of the Integrated Services and Referral System (*Sistem Layanan dan Rujukan Terpadu* - SLRT) scheme and the self-registration mechanism (*Mekanisme Pemutakhiran Mandiri* -MPM) with the involvement of the local governments.

One of the important health effort in Indonesia is the program to accelerate the reduction of maternal mortality. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has decreased from 346 to 305 per 100,000 live births (Inter Censal Population Survey 2015). Several efforts to reduce the MMR include the implementation of the Universal Delivery Care (*Program Jaminan Persalinan*- Jampersal) that has been integrated into the National Social Security System (SJSN) and the establishment of the Minimum Service Standard (*Standar Pelayanan Minimal* - SPM) in the health sector.

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under Five Mortality Rate (*Angka Kematian Balita*-AKBa) are constantly decreasing. The IMR has decreased from 68 1991 to 32 (2012) per 1000 live birth (Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey – IDHS). In the same period, the under five mortality rate (AKBa) has decreased from 97(1991) to 40 (2012) per 1000 live birth(IDHS). The greatest challenge faced in reducing the MMR and Under Five Mortality Rate is the quality of maternal health care including the competency of health care providers, and adequate availability of health care facilities, delivery equipment and hospitals.

Another comprehensive effort is the implementation of the Conditional Cash Transfer program which targets the poors and vulnerable families, through the Family Hope Program (*Program Keluarga Harapan* - PKH). The coverage of the PKH has increased almost 6-fold from 1.1 million families in 2011 to 6 million families in 2016.

Indonesia has succeeded in reducing food insufficiency through increased agricultural, livestock and fishery production

In the food and nutrition sector, Indonesia has managed to increase the sufficiency of food consumption. In 2015, rice production reached 75.40 million tons and maize 19.61 million tons. At this production rate, in aggregate, Indonesia has been able to meet the need of rice as a staple food. Beef production in the period of 2006-2015 grew by 3.11% per year, and egg production by 4.50% per year. In addition, chicken meat production in the period of 2010-2015 grew by 5.74% per year.

Other food source and nutrient originate from marine fishery. The government has initiated the movement to promote fish consumption (*Gerakan Memasyarakatkan Makan Ikan - GEMARIKAN*) to increase the awareness of the population on the importance of consuming fish. The production of marine fisheries has steadily increased from 4.80 million tons in 2011 to 5.30 million tons in 2014, the level which is still below the allowable fish catchment.

The quality of food consumption of the Indonesian population has increased, as marked by the Desirable Dietary Pattern Score (*Pola Pangan Harapan - PPH*), by an average of 82.9 during the period of 2009 - 2013. Indonesia has also increased the availability of sustainable food and agricultural productivity. This is marked by the release of 57 new superior rice varieties (*Varietas Unggul Baru - VUB*), 25 VUB of corn and 10 VUB of soybean. The challenges in increasing the food production include the functional shift of agricultural land. To address this problem, the government has accelerated the issuance of Regional Regulations on the allocations of areas for sustainable food agriculture, intensifying agricultural research and development of agricultural technology and innovation.

The Government is accelerating nutrition improvement through the First 1000 Days of Life Movement

The nutritional status of pregnant women, infants and under-five indicate improvement, albeit still below expectation. The Basic Health Research (*Riset Kesehatan Dasar - Riskesdas*) reveals that the prevalence of wasting of under-five has decreased significantly from 13.6% in 2007 to 9.8% in 2016. The prevalence of under-five stunting (short and very short) has decreased from 36.8% in 2007 to 33.6% in 2016 (National Health Indicator Survey or *Survei Indikator Kesehatan Nasional - Sirkesnas*). In addition, the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding for infants aged six months has increased from 15.3% in 2010 to 30.2% in 2013 (Riskesdas). Challenges faced in the improvement of food and nutrition is the lack of strong coordinated approach to improve food and nutrition across sectors. Therefore, the implementation of the First 1000 Days of Life Movement (*Hari Pertama Kehidupan - HPK*) has been intensified. The first 1000 days of life movement is integrated interventions to reduce the prevalence of stunting and the other forms of malnutrition.

Improvement of food and nutrition is closely related to education and environmental conditions. Education impacts behavior (parenting and eating patterns), which in turn affects the nutritional status of children. Children born to parents with low educational level tend to have worse nutritional status. Therefore, access to education should be improved. Among the poor and vulnerable population groups (40% of the lowest-income population), the ratio of Net Enrollment Rate of females/males students in 2016 in Primary Schools and equivalent education program is 99.93%; at the Junior High School level and the equivalent education program is 107.93%; and at the Senior High School level and the equivalent education program is 112.19%. These have indicated that the participation level of girls in primary and secondary education has increased over time. The nutritional status is also related to household access to

clean water and sanitation. The proportion of the poor and vulnerable population groups who have access to clean water has increased from 61.57% in 2015 to 61.94% in 2016. In the same period, access to sanitation has increased from 47.76% to 54.12%.

Basic social services to reduce the poverty incidence and improve population welfare are a precondition for the poor to gain a sustainable livelihood. The provision of basic social services for the poor is the main responsibility of the government and is implemented through the enactment of affirmative policies to fulfill the basic rights of the poor. The improved access to basic services for the poor will increase health, well-being, and educational level and thus facilitate the attainment of sustainable livelihood.

1.b Enhancing Economic Opportunities for Sustainable Livelihoods

Poverty reduction and welfare improvement in Indonesia is indicated by the increase in sustainable livelihood along with the decline of Indonesian population living below USD 1.25 per capita per day (PPP) from 28.32% in 2006 to 8.8% in 2015. In addition, the national unemployment rate has decreased from 10.28% in 2006 to 5.61% in 2016. GDP per capita has also increased from USD 1,420 in 2006 to USD 3,605 in 2016. This achievement was, among others, contributed by the more available economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

Infrastructure construction and industrial development supports opening of new economic opportunities. Achievements in infrastructure construction are demonstrated by the acceleration of road infrastructure, toll roads, railways, ports and airports, particularly in the eastern regions of Indonesia to reduce poverty and inequality. The steady road conditions reached 94% in 2014, railroad lengths increased by almost 100% in the last four years, ports increased by 244 during the last three years. Assigning priority of infrastructure construction in remote, and frontier areas, has reduced price disparities of daily needs, and helps reduce the burden of the low income and poor people.

Infrastructure development is the back-bond for industrial development. By 2016, 3 (three) new industrial areas has operated in Eastern Indonesia. The Indonesian industrial development is focused on labor-intensive industries and industries that process local resources. Industries in this category are able to absorb a large amount of workforce, increase value added, as well as provide multiplier effects to the local and surrounding areas. Through the development of agglomeration and deepening of industries, employments will be higher and are closely related to poverty reduction. The manufacturing industry sector is able to absorb a workforce of more than 12% of the total workforce every year. The industrial sector is the largest contributor to the GDP, followed by the agricultural sector. The contribution of the non-oil and gas processing industry to the GDP has increased since 2013, eventhough the increased of the percentage is not yet significant.

The challenges of developing inclusive industries and infrastructure are, among others, insufficient budget that is being addressed through promoting partnerships with the private sector and developing alternative financing schemes, i.e. Non-Annual State Budget (*Pembiayaan Investasi Non Anggaran Pemerintah* - PINA) investments and infrastructure financing guarantees. The challenges of the decreased contribution of the industrial sector to the GDP are

Increasing economic opportunities to create sustainable livelihoods supported by infrastructure, industrial, and marine development

To address the challenges in developing industries and infrastructure, the government is promoting partnership with the private sectors and developing alternative financing schemes

addressed by the policy that recognizes the establishment of new industrial zones as a national priority. The development of pro-poor-oriented industries is realized with the development of agricultural-based, and local resources industries, and the development of labor-intensive industries.

Development of the marine sector has been implemented through, among others, the conservation of 17.9 million hectares of marine areas from the 20 million hectares of the MPA target and increased number of small loans in the fisheries sectors.

Increased economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods are also achieved in the marine sector in Indonesia. Besides rich in terrestrial resources, as an archipelagic country with the world's largest marine area, Indonesia has enormous marine resources. From 1990 to 2016, Indonesia has declared 17.9 million hectares' marine conservation areas consisting of 165 Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). By 2020, the Government of Indonesia targets to establish 20 million hectares of MPAs. Indonesia is also focusing the management effectiveness of the MPA to ensure the improvement of the people's welfare. The MPA ensures the sustainability of nursery grounds and spawning grounds, so that the economically valuable fish can be consumed by the community in a sustainable and responsible manner. The economic values of the conservation areas are implemented through fishing activities, cultivation, marine tourism, research and education. Indonesia also strictly combats illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU Fishing).

To support small-scale fishermen, during the period of 2012-2016, Indonesia has provided micro credits to the fisheries sector with an average increased credit volume of 10% per year. Number of micro credit recipients also increased in average 158% annually from 6,644 recipients (2012) to 48,513 recipients (2016). In the framework to protect small fishermen, insurance assistance, land certification, cooperation establishment and information systems for fishermen have been provided.

The challenge of the marine sector includes adequate management of MPAs, combating IUU fishing and enhance assistance for small-scale

Challenges in the utilization of fishery and marine resources are, among others, ineffective management of MPAs. This requires increased institutional and infrastructure facilities in managing MPAs. Another challenge is to ensure that combating IUU fishing leads to full utilization of fishery productive potentials. This requires adequate facilities, infrastructure and human resources to utilize fishery potentials that previously was illegally taken by foreign vessels. Another challenge is in providing assistance to small fishermen while preventing the occurrence of over fishing. Therefore, regulation to arrange the utilization of funding aids for small-scale fishermen by maintaining the sustainable use of fish resources needs to be prepared.

2. Enabling Environment

The achievement of interrelated and mutually-reinforcing goals of the two aspects of poverty alleviation and welfare improvement in Indonesia cannot be separated from the support of enabling environment i.e. partnership, gender equality, data availability, and financing as well as Indonesia's contribution at the global level.

2.a Partnership

Multi-stakeholders partnership in SDGs implementation on poverty alleviation and prosperity improvement is necessary needed because poverty can not be solved by the government alone. The implementation of policies related to accessibility of basic social services, inclusive development, small-scale agricultural and fisheries development can not rely only to the government but

Achievement of interrelated goals can not be separated from enabling environment such as partnerships, gender equality, data availability, and financing

also to be supported by private sector, community organizations and academics. Such joint efforts should be supported by synchronized policies, at the national and sub-national levels to ensure synergy between stakeholders. Furthermore, multi-stakeholders partnership, whether among government institutions, between government and non-state actors, or between national and subnational government, could facilitate capacity development of all parties in implementing SDGs.

Partnerships through the use of innovative mechanisms are not only useful for the implementation of SDGs, but also address Indonesia's diversity. For example, the use of cashless mechanisms that can increase target accuracy, reduce fraud, and simultaneously encourage financial inclusion has been applied in, the Healthy Indonesia Card, Smart Indonesia Card, Indonesia Welfare Card and the Family Hope Program. The system requires partnerships between the national and sub national governments, supported by the private sector and banking sector in using an Integrated Database for the poor to apply the non-cash payment system. To protect small fishermen, assistance for their insurance premium has been initiated since 2016.

2.b Gender Equality and Equity

Gender equality and equity is an enabling factor in achieving all Goals of SDGs that has also been mainstreamed in the Indonesian development agenda through the enactment of special regulations on Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting. In the VNR 2017, gender is an enabling factor for health, basic services, education, politics and managerial, technology, financial services including micro-finance that is reflected by disaggregated data.

Child marriages is an important issue that affect the achievement of the SDGs targets. Most women who get married at in their childhood live in the lowest income level households⁷. In 2016, 20% of women aged 20-24 years who were married for the first time before age 18. Albeit decreasing almost 20% compared to 2008, the trend in the last eight years indicates a slower decline. A faster decline occurs to the proportion of women whose first marriage occurs when they are below 15 years old. In 2016, the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married before age 15 has declined by one-third from 2008. The high percentage of young and child marriages have resulted to the high number of the Aged Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) of women between 15-19 years old (48 per 1000 females). This problem requires Communication, Information and Education program to improve public awareness.

In the politics, the opportunity for women to be involved in decision making has increased. In 2004 election, the representation of women in the House of Representatives was 11.84%. This proportion increased to 17.86% in 2009 and slightly declined to 17.30% in 2014. The proportion of women in managerial positions in government agencies (Echelon I-IV) for period of 2011-2015 also shows an increased trend.

The low representation of women in parliament is a challenge for gender equality and equity, as Law No. 8/ Year 2012 on the General Election mandated an affirmative action and set a target of 30% women representation in the House

⁷Delayed Progress, Data Analysis of Child Marriage in Indonesia, BPS-Statistics Indonesia and UNICEF, 2016

of Representative. Therefore, continuous dissemination, public awareness, grooming and capacity building for women cadres and legislative candidates on a regular basis are needed.

While the Gender Mainstreaming Regulations in Indonesia are quite strong, their implementation face number of challenges, such as lack of mindset and political will for gender mainstreaming as well as the inavailability of disaggregated data. Thus, improving the comprehension and knowledge, as well as identifying lessons-learned are necessary for implementing gender mainstreaming strategy.

2.c Data Availability

The availability of valid and reliable data and information is a key prerequisite to make an informed decision and formulate policy to alleviate poverty and improve welfare, as well as to ensure that no one is left behind. The inclusive process in developing Indonesian SDGs metadata provides important lessons in the form of common measurable references for planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

SDGs also provide opportunities for developing data, in particular to measure environmentally sustainable behavior of the community. The provision of disaggregated data based on the principle of no-one left behind is a challenge. At the moment, Indonesia is developing One Data portal that is coordinated by Bappenas, Office of the Presidential Staff (KSP) and BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

2.d Indonesia's Role in the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)

As a lower middle income country, Indonesia would like to contribute to the effort of other developing countries in advancing the SDGs and has thus performed a role as a “provider” and not only as a “recipient” country through its South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) program. The SSTC is a knowledge sharing framework that benefits not only the assisted country but also Indonesia itself through international cooperation. Indonesia takes an inclusive SSTC framework and therefore the Government of Indonesia has involved various stakeholders in its implementation.

Indonesia's SSTC implementation is also directed to support poverty alleviation program in a wider context, in both Indonesia and other developing countries. Several SSTC programs that support poverty alleviation include support for food security programs for farmers, animal husbandary and fishermen, assistance for agricultural equipments and machineries, expert assistance in the food crop agriculture and knowledge sharing on poverty alleviation programs such as the National Program for Community Empowerment and the aforementioned Family Hope Program. The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas also coordinates the “Reverse Linkage” program that is focused on poverty alleviation through community empowerment model, in the form of a Triangular cooperation involving Indonesia, IDB and IDB member countries.

Several training programs conducted through the SSTC schemes are, among others, the triangular program on capacity building for Timor Leste road engineers in 2014 between the Government of Indonesia, Timor-Leste and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Another example is training on development strategic partnership between faith-based organizations and

Muslim leaders in Family Planning in 2014 and 2015 involving Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Challenges in the SSTC implementation include the limited source of domestic funding. To that end, the SSTC National Coordination Team has established partnerships with various parties, including development partners. The involvement of development partners is expected to support the implementation of Indonesia' SSTC program more effectively and sustainably. This is not only in terms of funding, but also in the areas of institutional capacity building, implementation of pilot projects, and the development of innovative triangular cooperation modalities.

2.f. SDGs Financing

Indonesia continues to improve the quality of government spending, starting with a more effective and efficient planning, enhancing cooperation between the government and private sector in financing strategic projects, and promoting bank services to support development. In terms of tax revenues, various attempts are made by the government through the implementation of Law no. 16 year 2016 on Tax Amnesty. This effort is made in order to reduce dependence on assistance from development partners (Official Development Assistance/ODA).

Other alternative financing for the implementation of SDGs is from philanthropic and business funds, as well as religious social funds. The SDGs Indonesia Action Plan document will include contributions and commitments from non-state actors consisting of philanthropy and businesses and community organizations. The contribution of philanthropy and businesses will be documented, so that it can be measured, monitored and evaluated as part of achieving SDGs in Indonesia.

Indonesia has also prepared guidelines for green banking and green financing. The Financial Services Authority has the role to support this sustainable finance program. The program involves cooperation of various stakeholders to provide financing for institutions that apply sustainable finance principles. In its implementation, it still needs increasing private awareness and supported by enabling regulation.

The challenges of domestic resource mobilization are unsustainable activities which can potentially support sustainable development. In addition, the use of CSR funds may not fully reach the right beneficiaries and suitable programs, thus the mapping of CSR activities and program to synergize with the development program is required.

3.6 INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

The highest form of commitment to implementing SDGs in Indonesia is the enactment of the Presidential Decree on SDGs Indonesia that stipulates the establishment of a National Coordination Team. The National Coordination Team comprises of Steering Committee, Implementation Team, Working Groups and Expert Team (Figure 3.60). As a form of inclusive SDGs implementation, non-state actors are integral part of the National Coordination Team.

Presidential Decree on the SDGs is the highest form of commitment to implementing the SDGs

The National Coordination Team is chaired by the President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Steering Committee. Besides that, four Coordinating Ministers of the Cabinet, namely the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs, and Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs are also assigned as Vice Chairs.

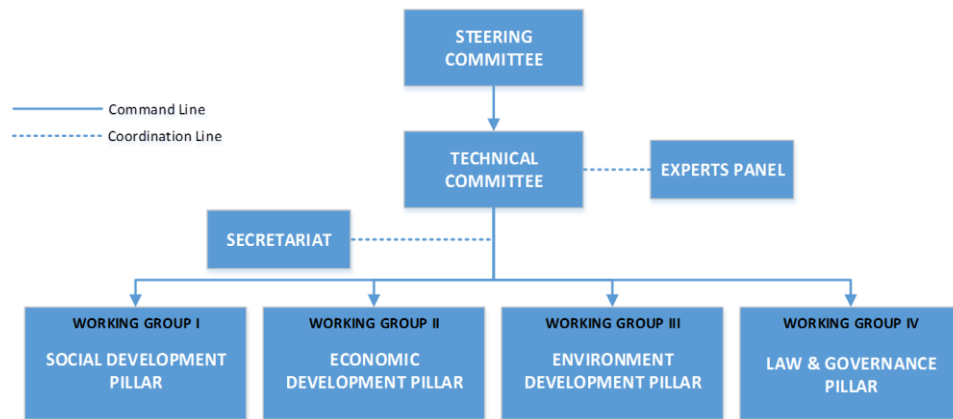


Figure 3.60. The SDGs Indonesia National Coordination Team

Members of the Steering Committee consists of seven key Ministers relevant to the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia, namely the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas who is mandated as the Implementation Coordinator, the Minister of Home Affairs, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises, the Cabinet Secretary and the Presidential Chief of Staff. This Steering Committee is responsible for providing guidance in achieving the SDGs in Indonesia.

The Implementation Team is chaired by the Deputy of Marine and Natural Resources Affairs of the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, with members comprising of elements from Ministries/Government Institutions, Philanthropists and Business Actors, Academics and Community Organizations. The Implementation Team is responsible for implementing the directions of the Steering Committee in formulating and recommending policies and coordinating the implementation of the SDGs. The Implementation Team is also supported by the Expert Team, that provides substantive recommendations, and consists of experts and/or professionals in the relevant field to SDGs implementation in Indonesia.

In carrying out its duties the Implementation Team is assisted by Working Groups consisting of four main pillars namely Working Group on Social Development Pillar, Working Group on Economic Development Pillar, Working Group on Environmental Development Pillar, and Working Group on Justice and Governance Pillar. These Working Groups are coordinated by government representatives with members that consist of representatives from Ministries/Government Institutions, Philanthropists and Business Actors, Academics and Community Organizations. To facilitate the preparation and implementation of SDGs, the National Coordination Team is assisted by a

The National Coordination Team comprises of Steering Committee, Working Groups and Expert Team.

secretariat that is coordinated by one the unit of the Ministry of National Development Plan/Bappenas

The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas as the Implementation Coordinator has consulted with all stakeholders in order to obtain agreement regarding the representation of non-state actors in the National Coordination Team. The process of involving and effecting the participation of non-state actors is not an easy and simple matter. The challenge is how to create a platform representation mechanism that is accepted by all parties. Representation of a community organization platform is based on the mission and area of concern, while representation of the academic platform is based on the expertise and competence of the related universities, moreover representation of the platform for Philanthropists and Business Actors is based on the field of work and the focus of the activities to be supported.

Indonesia has more than 4,400 public and private universities. Consultations for representation of academics are conducted with the involvement of selected public and private universities. It was agreed that Universitas Gajah Mada Yogyakarta as one of the universities in Java was to become the representative of the academic platform in the SDGs Implementation Team. The university was selected because it has demonstrated to have applied the principle of no-one left behind in various aspects, among others, the various courses and acceptance of its students. Nevertheless, universities that represent areas outside Java still need to be selected. The representation of the academic platform within the SDGs Working Group will be based on skills and competencies of the related university.

Indonesia is also the largest archipelagic country in the world with diverse ethnicities and races on every island, and has various types of community organizations. Indonesia has a vast number of community organizations, which can be categorized into faith-based organizations, social organizations, advocacy organizations and trade unions. Their distribution is uneven in each region and island. The Ministry of National Development Planning / Bappenas has conducted intensive communication and consultation with representatives of several community organizations including religious organizations to ensure their representation in the SDGs Implementation Team and Working Groups.

Obtaining agreement on representation of the Philanthropists and Business platform was an easier process. This is because the platform has done internal consolidation and coordination by establishing a Forum of Philanthropy and Business - Indonesia for SDGs (FBI4SDGs). This forum comprises of 11 business associations with an approximate total membership of 700 companies. The forum has selected their representatives for the SDGs Implementation Team and Working Groups.

Besides institutional arrangement, the Presidential Decree also provides legal basis for the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia, including in provinces and districts/municipalities. As the Coordinator of the Implementation Team, the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas formulates and establishes a SDGs Road Map and National Action Plan. At the Provincial level, Governor has the responsibility to develop a Regional Action Plan together with all Regents and Mayors within theregion. Development of the National Action Plan and the Regional Action Plan involves all elements from the government and non-state actors and promotes public participation by opening public consultations both offline and online. The national and regional

The Presidential Decree also serves as the legal basis for the implementation of the SDGs at the regional level.

action plans include government and non-state actors programs for the achievement of SDGs.

The reporting of the implementation of SDGs is done in stages

The action plans are developed and reported annually from the regional level up to the national level. Governors report the achievement of SDGs targets at the regional level to the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas and the Minister of Home Affairs. The Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas consolidates the reports to be a national report that is submitted to the President. The annual reporting mechanism reflects a bottom-up, participatory and inclusive process.

CHAPTER 4 – MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Indonesia has developed Means of Implementation that are relevant to support the achievement of SDGs. This includes strengthening domestic resource mobilization, expansion of the use of technology including Information Communication and Technology (ICT) for development, multistakeholder partnerships, coherent coordination as well as capacity building.

Strengthening of mobilization of domestic resources is undertaken by promoting public-private partnership in funding strategic projects, developing banking services, increasing tax revenues, and exploring other potential sources of financing from philanthropy, donation from diasporas and religious social funds

4.1 STRENGTHENING DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Indonesia continues to improve the quality of government spending. These efforts start with effective and efficient planning, and includes promoting public-private partnerships in funding strategic projects as well as developing banking services to support development in various fields. In terms of tax revenue, various efforts have been made by the government through the implementation of Law no. 16 of 2016 on Tax Amnesty, to minimize dependence on assistance from development partners (Official Development Assistance/ODA).

Other potential sources of financing for development in SDGs implementation includes funding from Philanthropy and Business actors, donation from Indonesia's diasporas overseas, as well as religious social funds. The amount of contributions from Philanthropy and Business Actors will be documented in the matrix of action plans at both the national and regional levels, so that it can be measured, monitored and evaluated as part of the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia.

To support activities that are in line with sustainable development, Indonesia has developed green banking and green financing guidelines. The Financial Services Authority (OJK) supports Indonesia's commitment of reducing greenhouse gases through a sustainable finance program. This program is a collaboration of various parties to support funding for institutions that apply sustainable finance principles. Nevertheless, its effective implementation needs better awareness of the private sector and conducive regulations.

Challenges in the mobilization of domestic resources include, among others, unsustainable business activities, programs inefficacy and the inability of CSR funds to fully reach the intended beneficiaries. Thus, mapping of all CSR activities that support development program is needed in order to create synergy.

Challenges in mobilizing domestic resources are unsustainable business activities, programs inefficacy and the inability of CSR funds to fully reach the intended beneficiaries

4.2 EXPANDING THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY

The RPJMN 2015 - 2019 contains plans to develop techno parks at the district/municipal level and science parks at the provincial level. The aim is to create centers for the development of advanced science and technology, cultivating entrepreneurship in advanced technology, and advanced technology services. Both technology centers are expected to drive innovation and industries thus increasing employment opportunities and community income that will ultimately reduce poverty and improve welfare.

The expansion of technology through e-government in business processes in government bureaucracy. E-government is supported by improvement and development of an optical fiber backbone network as well as broadband access penetration to promote equal distribution of access to information in all regions

To achieve clean, accountable, effective and efficient bureaucracy, Indonesia has also implemented e-government as an effort to increase public participation. Some examples of e-Government are as follows: (a) government to citizen (G2C) through implementation of e-KTP (electronic national ID card), and e-Immigration; (b) government to business (G2B) through implementation of e-Procurement, Ina Trade, and National Single Windows (NSW); and (c) government to government (G2G) through implementation of e-Planning, e-Budgeting, and e-Auditing.

One of e-government portals that continues to be improved is e-procurement. E-procurement is a national procurement portal in the form of an electronic procurement information system for procuring government goods or services. The portal is developed and managed by the National Procurement Agency (LKPP) and is intended to improve transparency and accountability in government procurement. In 2013, the proportion of e-procurement usage was 30% and is targeted to increase and reach 80% by 2019. The use of technology is an application of the no-one left behind principle, which makes community involvement easier and reaches all segments of society.

Indonesia has improved and developed an optical fiber backbone network and broadband access to promote equal distribution of information in order to support the implementation of e-government. Telecommunication access services are improved to reduce digital divide between regions to access universal information and communications and the internet, especially in disadvantaged, border and outermost regions. This is also an attempt to apply the principle of inclusiveness.

In 2016, the internet user rate for population aged above 5 years was only about 25.37%; however, this rate increases every year along with the development of technology in the ICT field. This increase is expected to expand access to information for all residents including those in disadvantaged, border and outermost regions.

The application of such technology is also undertaken to support the achievement of SDGs, for example, the application of special cards for the poor to access conditional cash transfers of the Family Hope Program (PKH). Internalization of technology and information in development program facilitates people to access it.

The challenge in the field of science and technology is how to increase support for the productive sectors as to be more efficient, industrious, and competitive. Science and technology are closely related to Goal 9 (Infrastructure, Innovation, and Industry) in creating goods and services productive sectors that are more industrious and efficient. This effort is to ensure the sustainability of people's livelihoods to support poverty alleviation. The development of science and technology is also intended to support sustainable use of natural resources.

4.3 MULTISTAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP

As one of countries that promotes partnership principle at the global level, Indonesia has been applying the principle of multistakeholder partnership at the country level. This principle is implemented at all stages of SDGs implementation, including the 2017 VNR formulation process. In this regard, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas coordinates this process

The challenges in the field of technology and science is increasing the support of the goods and services production sectors to become more efficient, productive, competitive and sustainable

from planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting.

Multi-stakeholders partnership enables all stakeholders to contribute to SDGs implementation efforts including online and offline public consultations

Multistakeholder partnership to achieve SDGs at the national level is built based on mutual trust among Government, Philanthropy and Business Actors, Academics, and Community Organizations. This is reflected in the representation of each party as members of the SDGs National Coordination Team. This partnership enables all stakeholders to actively involve in determining the direction of SDGs implementation, such as the formulation of Indonesian SDGs metadata and technical guidelines for formulating SDGs action plan consultation were conducted both online and offline.

The implementation of innovative mechanisms through partnership enables an inclusive response to Indonesia's diversity. Examples of multi-stakeholders partnership is found in some of poverty alleviation program. The non-cash distribution mechanisms in social services that has been conducted in the last three years, requires partnerships between national and sub-national governments with the support of private sector and banking system. The non-cash distribution mechanisms in this regard is implemented through Healthy Indonesia Card (*Kartu Indonesia Sehat/KIS*), Smart Indonesia Card (*Kartu Indonesia Pintar/KIP*), Family Welfare Card (*Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera/KKS*) and Family Hope Program (*Program Keluarga Harapan/PKH*).

4.4 COHERENT COORDINATION

Indonesia has prepared the implementation of SDGs from various aspects: legal framework, institutional arrangement, program substance, and financing. These four aspects form a unified approach that is coherent and mutually complementary in order to achieve SDGs in Indonesia. From the aspect of legal framework, the basis for coherent coordination is provided by the Presidential Decree for SDGs achievement in Indonesia. This Presidential Decree regulates the institutional arrangement; implementation strategy for SDGs goals and targets in Indonesia; monitoring, evaluation, and reporting; financing; and coordination between national and sub-national governments. Institutional aspect is outlined also in the Presidential Decree, the aforementioned section of institutional arrangement describing the roles and positions of both government representatives and non-state actor representatives. This coherent coordination is based on the principle of inclusivity and no-one left behind, and is applied at both the national and sub-national levels.

Coherent coordination is undertaken in various and mutually - complementary aspects, namely legal framework, institutional arrangement, program substance, and financing

Within one year of the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia, a legal basis and mapping of alignment of SDGs targets with the RPJMN 2015-2019 have been prepared. This reflects an effective alignment between the global development agenda with Indonesia's national development plan, which has been established, not only at the national level but also at the sub-national levels, for example, in Riau Province.

Coherent coordination, through multi-stakeholders involvement, has been applied, among others, in the process of developing SDGs Indonesia indicators, as well as formulating guidelines for metadata and for the preparation of action plans. Coherent coordination between the government and non-state actors is still facing the challenge of establishing synergy between the programs of the government and non-state actors.

Another challenge is the development of alternative SDGs financing mechanisms at both the national and sub-national levels, so that SDGs financing does not rely solely on State Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara/APBN*) and Regional Government Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah/APBD*) or International Development Loans. In this regard, alternative SDGs financing can be advanced through cooperation with the private sector, philanthropists, and development partners.

4.5 CAPACITY BUILDING

Capacity building for all stakeholders of SDGs is focused on mainstreaming, indicators development and action plan formulation

Since 2016, efforts have been focused on providing capacity building for all actors to implement SDGs. Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas as the coordinator for SDGs implementation in Indonesia have conducted capacity building activities in the forms of: disseminating SDGs to all stakeholders, training on mainstreaming SDGs in development plans, training on development of SDGs indicators, and training on action plan formulation.

Dissemination of SDGs have been conducted in 31 provinces and more than 50 districts/cities, using format of seminar or direct consultation. Ministry of National Development Planning also actively provides dissemination to non-government organizations on request. Disseminations have been given to universities, some civil society organizations and parliaments members.

Training on SDGs mainstreaming have been given to provinces and districts/municipalities that are in the process of formulating their next mid-term development plans. Trainings are conducted using workshop and direct exercise to government officials. Mainstreaming is conducted through mapping exercise of national SDGs targets and regions development priorities and through direct consultations process.

DKI Jakarta and Riau provinces and Gresik district are local governments that have conducted SDGs workshops. As part of the training for indicator development, some regions, e.g. Riau Province, have started to develop their SDGs indicators that reflect regions' priorities.

In the formulation of action plans, all platforms members are required to share their development programs and activities. For that purpose, a program matrix has been developed as a basis to measure the achievements of SDGs in Indonesia. Exercise to fill in the matrix have been conducted involving all platforms to ensure their understanding ability to do it. Philanthropy and Business platform have requested Ministry of National Development Planning to facilitate initial training on how to fill in the matrix.

CHAPTER 5 – NEXT STEPS

Indonesia is committed to regularly monitor SDGs achievement, engage young generation, and work with the global community to enhance the achievement of SDGs

For Indonesia, the implementation of SDGs means implementing its own national development program, since SDGs are in line with the vision and mission of the President (“*Nawacita*”) and the 2015-2019 RPJMN. Most of the SDGs targets are aligned with national targets and therefore the required resources are secured. The remaining SDGs targets that have not been integrated in the RPJMN 2015-2019 but are relevant to the national development agenda will be developed in the national action plan. One of the main contributions of SDGs for Indonesia is to sharpen indicators of development achievement that are measurable and to ensure that development benefits all. SDGs also strengthen inclusive development process through the involvement of stakeholders, including synergizing with international development partners.

Indonesia is committed to regularly monitor SDGs achievements and conduct continuous improvements. Indonesia is open to share its SDGs mainstreaming experiences into national development, which has taken an inclusive process involving all stakeholders in all phases and in institutional arrangements with the support of the SDGs Secretariat. Indonesia is also keen to learn from other countries’ experiences on SDGs implementation.

Indonesia is committed to implement SDGs to achieve a prosperous and just Indonesia, in accordance with its national development goals. SDGs have provided meaningful contributions as the reference for sustainable development that is universally followed by developing and developed countries. Considering that Indonesia is the fourth largest populous country, the success of Indonesian development will contribute to the global welfare. 17.00% of Indonesia’s population is within the range of 15-24 years of age (2016), and Indonesia has thus the opportunity to benefit from the ‘demographic bonus’ in 2020-2040. Youth is therefore a great potential and investment for the sustainable development, and their involvement in the SDGs implementation process, either as beneficiary or as agents of change is very important.

In the process of achieving sustainable development, Indonesia is in the stage of initiating the implementation of “Circular Economy” by optimally improving resource efficiency and reducing waste. In the future, Indonesia will develop policies to encourage circular economy that ensures Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is implemented in the business cycles and business processes. The challenges of the SCP are effective implementation of the policies, which requires the changing of communities’ behavior towards sustainable consumption and production.

Indonesia’s challenge to achieve SDGs is enormous, in particular to ensure that no one will be left behind for its 258 million people, spread over 17 thousand islands, with vast differences in cultures, ethnics, religions and languages. However, the enormous challenge is not a source of concern for the Government of Indonesia, who is remain confident in its efforts. The challenge will be addressed to ensure sustainable development to improve welfare and provide justice for all. **Indonesia is also open and willing to cooperate with the global community toward the achievement of SDGs.**

CHAPTER 6 – CONCLUSION

Preparation and implementation of SDGs in Indonesia uses development planning approach. Indonesia long-term vision, Nawacita, has been incorporated into the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. Since Nawacita, RPJMN and SDGs have been aligned, SDGs implementations have been included in the ministerial programs with budget allocations and resources, while supported by non-state actors. For Indonesia, achieving SDGs means implementing national development and to contribute to the global SDGs achievements. SDGs amplify key priorities of national development agenda in three dimensions: social, economics and environment and are supported by justice and good governance.

Indonesia has participated actively in promoting multi-stakeholders partnerships approach in the preparation and implementation of SDGs at global and national level since Post-2015 Agenda process. Various stakeholders, represented by 4 (four) platforms of state and non-state actors, have been involved since the beginning of SDGs roll-out during the process of policy and program formulation, indicators development, data and information preparation, dissemination and advocacy, budget and regulations support, as well as monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

The Indonesian government is committed to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders in SDGs implementation in Indonesia. The formulation of Presidential Decree for SDGs implementation regarding National Coordination Team (NCT) reflects the highest commitment from the Government to build sense of ownership from all platforms and to ensure an inclusive SDGs process. The President, as the Chair of Steering Committee, will directly lead the involvement of non-state actors in the NCT.

The preparation process of Indonesia VNR applied the principle of “inclusive and participatory” by involving the 4 platforms through series of meetings and online/offline consultations. Analysis of interconnectedness across goals, target and indicators to achieve SDGs are conducted to ensure VNR report is in line with the theme for 2017.

Indonesia VNR report focus on two main aspects: (1) Improvement of human resource quality, and (2) Leveraging economic opportunity for sustainable livelihood. The former focuses on achievement in health, food security, sustainable agriculture and education, while the latter focuses on industrial development, innovation, infrastructure, and protection and sustainable use of marine and coastal ecosystem. Both aspects will be achieved if the supporting factors, justice; gender equality; multi-stakeholders partnerships; quality of data; and funding, are in place.

For the last 10 years, indicators from various goals and target in the 2017 VNR showed various progresses. Poverty rate in Indonesia has been reduced from 17.75% (2006) to 10.86% (2016). The decreasing rate is due to poverty alleviation program including social protection scheme and improved access to basic services. The former is conducted through Family Hope Programme (PKH), Non-Cash Food Program (BPNT) and National Social Security System (SJSN) for health and manpower. The latter is implemented through maternal and child health services, birth certificate issuance, access to primary and

secondary education, access to adequate water and sanitation, quality improvement of urban housing, and access to electricity, and disaster resilience.

The implementation of SDGs faces many challenges. To overcome those challenges, efforts are made on integrated data management, spearheading poverty alleviation program, budget effectiveness to accelerate poverty reduction, strengthening coordination mechanism of poverty alleviation programs by establishing National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K) and promoting self-reliance for poor community.

Food situation in Indonesia has improved. This is reflected by the decreasing of proportion of population with minimum calory consumption under 1400 kcal/capita/day and improved people's food quality shown by Desirable Dietary Pattern (PPH) score, positive agriculture productivity growth, and development of high-yielding variety for agriculture and livestock.

Indonesia's nutrition status has shown progress, indicated by decreasing wasting prevalence, and improved coverage of exclusive breastfeeding. However, prevalence of anemia in pregnant mother and prevalence of under-five and under-two stunting are still high. Some improvement programs have been introduced, including nutrition improvement focus on first 1000 days of life, strategic policy of food and nutrition, issuance of government regulation for exclusive breastfeeding, Indonesia participation in Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, Indonesia food reserve policy, assignment to Logistic Agency (BULOG) to maintain availability and stability of food prices, and rural community empowerment.

Community health status shows some progress. In the area of maternal and child health, there has been a decrease in maternal mortality rate (although the proportion is still considerably high), decrease of infant, under-five and neonatal mortality rates, and improvement of immunization coverage (IDL) for children. Health status is improving. The prevalence of TB, leprocy, filariasis and malaria is significantly declining, but prevalence of HIV/AIDS is still high. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases is rising as indicated by high prevalence of hypertension, diabetes, and obesity. Risk factor of non-communicable diseases is increasing as people tend to do more risky behaviour like smoking, alcohol consumption, lack of physical exercises and imbalance nutrition. People's protection from health-related financial risk is decreasing following the increase of JKN coverage.

The availability of health workers in health service facilities is increasing, but there is unequal distribution across regions. Availability of medicines and vaccines in primary health services is improved. These were due to the implementation of minimum standard requirement and National Social Security System (SJSN) in health, mandatory service for health workers, implementation of e-catalogue for medicine and medical equipment, and the application of family-based approach health services.

Gender equity and equality in Indonesia have shown significant progress with some challenges remain. Improvement is indicated by the issuance of various regulation to realize gender equality, decrease prevalence of child marriage, increase in median age of first marriage; decrease in Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR), increase of gross enrollment ratio for primary and secondary education, increase of female proportion at managerial position, decrease unmet need for family planning, improved knowledge and understanding Couple Age Fertile (PUS) about modern contraception method.

Number of female representation at the parliament is improving, however for sub-national representations the figure varies among provinces. Those achievements are due to innovation in gender mainstreaming through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG), harmonization of regulations regarding child age, capacity building for female representation from political party, female parliament members and selected female head of regions.

Challenges remain on violence against women by spouse and non-spouse. To prevent that, a violence prevalence database has been developed through the implementation of National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN), improving communication, information and education activities, improving service capacity and quality of Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) and development of reporting mechanism that is accessible by the victim of violence.

Infrastructure and industrial development has open the economic opportunity for sustainable livelihood. Vast development of infrastructure has been demonstrated by accelerating the development of toll roads, railways, port and airports, particularly in eastern part of Indonesia in order to reduce poverty and inequality. Priority is also given for infrastructure development in remote, forefront and outer regions. Infrastructure development supports industrial development with focus on labor-intensive and local resource-based industries. Industry sector is the main contributor to GDP followed by the agriculture sector. Challenge remains on budget constraints. The government is currently exploring possible solutions including public-private partnerships, alternative financing scheme using Non-Annual State Budget Investment Financing (PINA), and Infrastructure Financing Insurance Corporation. Pro-poor industrial development is realized through agriculture-based, local resource-based and labour intensive industries.

Indonesia has enormous marine resources that can be utilized for the poverty reduction and improvement of community welfare. Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources has been conducted through various regulations, in the form of Act, Presidential Decree, the regulation of Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs, as well as from its Directorate General. The total production of fishing, marine protected areas and access to finance for small-scale fishermen have increased. The progress is supported by the improvement of maximum sustainable yield's estimation, combating of IUU fishing, sustainable management of fisheries management area, improvement of MPA institution and facilities, regulation for small-scale fishermen protection, and increased access to finance and its technical regulations. Challenges in the utilization of fisheries and marine resources include management in some of MPAs, and lack of proper utilization of financial assistance for small-scale fishermen.

The main topic raised in Goal 17 is South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) as well as data and statistics. Indonesia is committed to enhance the role of SSTC, indicated by an increasing number of activities, amount of resources and number of participants. The SSTC implementation also aims to support the poverty reduction in a wider context, both in Indonesia and other developing countries. Some significant achievements are reached through improving the coordination for implementing activities facilitated by the formation of National Coordination Team, as well as the involvement of academics, community organizations and private sector in SSTC. Challenges

faced include lack of coordination among various Ministries/Institutions, inaccurate calculations of budget allocations, lack of evaluation mechanisms, limited funding sources, and the need to enhance Indonesia's strategic role on SDGs implementation. Some efforts to overcome challenges are made by developing SOPs, incorporating SSTC activities as one thematic budgets, and encourage partnerships with various stakeholders to improve financial resources. Achievements in data and statistics are shown by the improved quality, service and the use of BPS-Statistics Indonesia data. The challenges faced include the provision of data disaggregation, decentralization, lack of ICTs utilization, and the unavailability of some global indicators data of SDGs. Therefore, Indonesia has reviewed existing surveys to disaggregate data down to district level, developed a one-stop data mechanism and Indonesian SDGs metadata.

Indonesia has the means of implementation that have been prepared to support the achievement of SDGs. Efforts include strengthening domestic resource mobilization, expanding the use of technologies including ICT for development, multi-stakeholders partnership, coherent coordination, and capacity building. Furthermore, Indonesia is committed to monitor the achievements of SDGs, implement sustainable development, engage youth, and work with global community to achieve SDGs.

Based on experience in formulating VNR 2017 guided by the official technical guideline, some unnecessary repetition were found, including opening statement, summary, thematic analysis and conclusion. Therefore, it is recommended that VNR outline for the coming years should be more streamlined, so that VNR report can be more concise. Furthermore, by taking into account the experience of writing the MDGs report, it can be considered the comparison between the targets and achievements that can be compared between countries. To support the achievement of the SDGs targets a discussion forum is needed to exchange experience and regional knowledge to initiate discussions at a global level.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

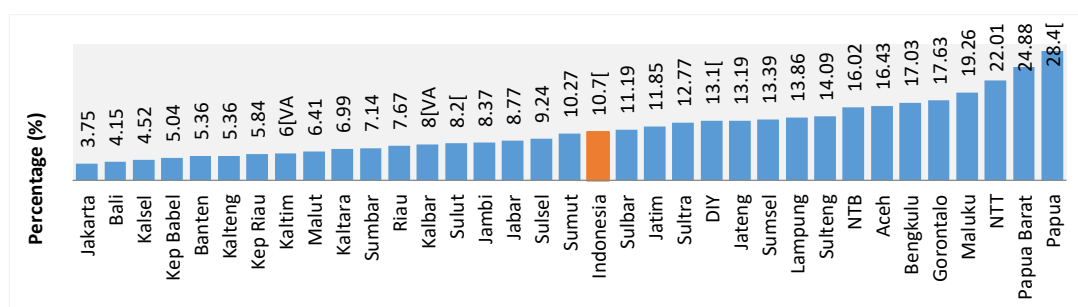


Figure 1. Trend of Poverty Incidence by Province
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia (September 2016)

Table 1. Indicator of Access to Basic Services

No.	Indicator	Year	
		2015	2016
1	Contraceptive prevalence rate of all methods among married couples and fertile-age in bottom 40% of population by income	64.53	64.28
2	Percentage of households with access to clean water services in bottom 40% of population by income	61.57	61.94
3	Percentage of households with access to decent sanitation facilities in bottom 40% of population by income	47.76	54.12
4	Percentage of households with access to urban slum households in bottom 40% of population by income	12.60	10.53
5	Percentage of the poor and vulnerable households that have access to electricity from National Electricity Company (PLN) and Non-PLN	95.74	96.22

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Table 2. Indicator of Basic Services to Disaster Victims

Indicator	Year	
	2010	2014
Basic Services to Natural Disaster Victims		
Natural Disaster Victims that Assisted and Aided (person)	66,625	200,000
Training for Disaster Pioneer Staff (person)	5,310	5,740
Basic Services to Social Disaster Victims		
Emergency Services and Social Recovery (person)	6,700	20,569
Formation and Training for Disaster Management Team	100	295

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs (Annual Report)

GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Table 3.Proportion of Individuals Who Own a Mobile Telephone by Sex

Indicator	Year			
	2015		2016	
Proportion of Individuals Who Own a Mobile Telephone by Sex in Indonesia	Men	Women	Men	Women
	63.4	50.4	64.4	52.1

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Susenas 2015-2016

GOAL 9. BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Table 4. Toll Road Development Indicator

Indicator	Year			
	2014			
Length of Toll Road (km)	Operate	The Toll Road Undertaking (PPJT)	In Tender Process	Tender Preparation
	949	905.15	40.57	233.84

Source: Statistics Information Book of Public Works and Public Housing (2015)

Table 5. The Number of Airports Indicator Based on Hierarchy

Indicator	Year			
	2014			
Number of Airport	Primary-scale	Secondary-scale	Tertiary-scale	Feeder
	10	17	39	173

Source: Statistic of Air Transportation , BPS-Statistic Indonesia (2015)

GOAL 14. CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 6. Potention and production of fisheries catches, as well as fish catches that are in biological safe in 2008-2014

	2008	2011	2012	2013	2014
Maximum Sustainable Yield of fish resources, (ton)	6,400,000	6,520,100	6,520,100	6,520,100	7,305,699
Total Allowable Catch, (ton)	5,120,000	5,216,080	5,216,080	5,216,080	5,844,559
Production of marine fisheries catches (ton)	3,982,783	4,803,462	4,881,809	5,111,572	5,349,960
Propotion of fish catches that are in biological safe (%)	91.83%	92.09%	93.59%	98.00%	91.54%

Source: MDGs 15 Years Report

GOAL 17, STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Table 7. Number of Statisticians and Computer Scientists in Indonesian Ministries/Institutions, 2016

Nu.	Name of Institution	Number of	
		Computer Scientist	Statisticians
1.	Central Bureau Statistics – Statistics Indonesia	33	3,672
2.	Ministry of Home affairs	21	-
3.	Ministry of Defense	41	-
4.	Ministry of Religious Affairs	105	4
5.	Ministry of Law and Human Right	23	-
6.	Ministry of Finance	302	-
7.	Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education	38	-
8.	Ministry of Health	56	1
9.	Ministry of Social Services	32	-
10.	Ministry Of Manpower	43	-
11.	Ministry of Industry	10	-
12.	Ministry of Trade	26	1
13.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	15	1
14.	State Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing	23	-
15.	Ministry of Transport	62	1

Nu.	Name of Institution	Number of	
		Computer Scientist	Statisticians
16.	Ministry of Communication and Informatics	7	1
17.	Ministry of Agriculture	20	13
18.	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	49	-
19.	Ministry of Marine Affairs And Fisheries	4	21
20.	Ministry of state Secretariat	6	-
21.	The National Archive of Indonesia	22	-
22.	State Civil Service Agency	99	2
23.	National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN)	39	6
24.	Geospacial Information Agency (BAKOSURTANAL)	5	1
25.	National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB)	12	4
26.	National Authority for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI)	10	-
27.	Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP)	66	-
28.	Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency (BAPETEN)	1	-
29.	National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM)	46	-
30.	National Nuclear Energy Agency (BATAN)	16	-
31.	Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)	15	-
32.	National Resilience Institute	6	-
33.	National Aeronautics and Space Agency (LAPAN)	10	-
34.	National Library of Indonesia	5	-
35.	National Search and Rescue Agency	10	-
36.	National Commission of Human Right	3	-
37.	Supreme Court	14	-
38.	Constitutional Court	10	-
39.	Secretariat General of DPR	18	-
Total		1,323	3,728

ABBREVIATION

1000 HPK	:	The First 1000 Days of Life
AAC	:	Asian African Conference
AHF	:	Advanced Health Facilities
AMH	:	School Enrollment Rate
APBD	:	Regional Government Budget
APBDes	:	Villages Budget
APBN	:	State Budget
APM	:	Net Enrollment Rate
APK	:	Gross Enrollment Rate
API	:	Annual Parasite Incidence
ARR	:	Annual Reduction Rate
ARV	:	Antiretroviral
ASEAN	:	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASFR	:	Age Specific Fertility Rate
ASI	:	Breast Milk
Balitbangtan	:	Agency for Agricultural Research and Development
Bappeda	:	Regional Development Planning Agency (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah)
Bappenas	:	National Development Planning Agency (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional)
Baznas	:	Badan Amil Zakat Nasional/ National Alms Agency
BDT	:	Unified Database (Basis Data Terpadu)
BKKBN	:	National Population and Family Planning Board (Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional)
BKN	:	National Civil Service Agency (Badan Kepegawaian Negara)
BKP	:	Food Security Agency
BLK	:	Vocational Training and Skill Center
BPJS Kesehatan	:	National Healthcare Security Agency (Badan Penyelenggaraan Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan)
BPJS Ketenagakerjaan	:	National Manpower Security Agency (Badan Penyelenggaraan Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan)
BPMPPD	:	Community Empowerment Board and Village Government (Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pemerintahan Desa)
BPPT	:	Agency for Assessment and Application of Technology
BTU	:	Blood Transfusion Unit
BULOG	:	Logistic Agency (Badan Urusan Logistik)
CBI	:	Complete Basic Immunization (Imunisasi Dasar Lengkap)
CCS	:	Continuous Comprehensive Services
CED	:	Chronic Energy Deficiency
CEDAW	:	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFR	:	Case Fatality Rate
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
CIE	:	Communication, Information and Education
CLKH	:	Country-Led Knowledge Hub
COLD	:	Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease
CPI Index	:	Competitiveness Industrial Performance Index
CPR	:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRVS	:	Civil Registration Vital Statistic
CSO	:	Civil Society Organization

CSR	:	Corporate Social Responsibility
DABI	:	Disadvantaged Area, Border And Islands
DAD-IS	:	Domestic Animal Diversity Information System
DAK	:	Specific Allocation Fund
DAU	:	General Allocation Fund
DDMP	:	Drug Distribution for Mass Prevention
Ditjen P2PL, Ministry of Health	:	Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health of the Ministry of Health
DM	:	Diabetes Mellitus
DPD	:	Regional Representative Council (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah)
DPR	:	Parliament/House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat)
EAFM	:	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management
EIC	:	Education Information and Communication
E-MPA	:	Evaluation Effectiveness of MPA Management
ESDM	:	Energy and Mineral Resources
FBI4SDGs	:	Philanthropy and Business Indonesia For SDGs
FDS	:	Family Development Session
FLHF	:	First Level Health Facilities
FP	:	Family Planning
FSVA	:	Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas
G2B	:	Government to Business
G2C	:	Government to Citizen
G2G	:	Government to Government
GAP	:	Gender Analysis Pathway
GBS	:	Gender Budget Statement
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
Genre	:	Planning Generation (Generasi Berencana)
GISI	:	Gerakan Infaq Sayang Ibu/Charity Movement for Mother
GRPB	:	Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting
GSHS	:	Global School Health Survey
HLP	:	High Level Panel
HLPF	:	High Level Political Forum
HPE	:	Standart Export Pricing
IAEG	:	Inter Agency Expert Group
ICEP	:	Index of Coastal Eutrophication
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	:	Information Communication Technology
IDB	:	Islamic Development Bank
IDHS	:	Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey
IFCC	:	Indonesian Forestry Certification Cooperation
IHE	:	Individual Health Efforts
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
Inpres	:	Presidential Instruction (Instruksi Presiden)
IT	:	Information Technology
IUU Fishing	:	Illegal, Unregulated, Unreported Fishing
IVA	:	Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (Inspeksi Visual dengan Asam Asetat)
Jampersal	:	Service Delivery Insurance (Jaminan Persalinan)
JKN	:	National Health Insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional)
K/L	:	Ministry/Institutional
MOWECP	:	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak)
KIP	:	Smart Indonesia Card
KIS	:	Healthy Indonesia Card (Kartu Indonesia Sehat)
KKS	:	Family Welfare Card (Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera)

KMS	:	Child's Road to Health Card (Kartu Menuju Sehat)
KS-PG	:	Strategic Policy on Food and Nutrition
KSST	:	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
KTI	:	Indonesia Eastern Zone
KiPA	:	Violence Against Women and Children (Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak)
KUB	:	Superior Villages under Agency for Agricultural Research and Development (Kampung Unggul Badan Peneliti dan Pengembangan Pertanian)
LAM PTKes	:	Institute of Independent Accreditation of Higher Education of Health
LazisMu	:	Lembaga Zakat Infaq Shodaqah Muhammadiyah/ Muhammadiyah Alms Institution
LBW	:	Low Birth Weight
LED	:	Light Emitting Diode
Lembar ARG	:	Gender Budget Statement (Lembar Anggaran Responsif Gender)
LKPP	:	The National Procurement Agency
LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPI	:	Logistic Performance Index
LPPI	:	Infrastructure Financing Insurance Corporation
LPSDM	:	Institute for Human Resource Improvement (Lembaga Peningkatan Sumber Daya Manusia)
MAL	:	Method of Amenorrhea Lactation
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	:	Multi Drug Resistance
MFT	:	Molecular Fast Test
MKJP	:	Long Term Contraception Method
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPA	:	Marine Protected Area
MPM	:	Independent Registration Mechanism
MSS	:	Minimum Service Standards
MSY	:	Maximum Sustainable Yield
Musrenbang	:	Development Planning Meeting (Musyawarah Perencanaan dan Pembangunan)
NCD	:	Non-Communicable Diseases
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisation
NMR	:	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NSA	:	Non-smoking Area
NSW	:	National Single Windows
NTD	:	Neglected Tropical Diseases
ODA	:	Official Development Assistance
OJK	:	Financial Services Authority
OWSD	:	Obligatory Work of Specialist Doctors
P2TP2A	:	Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment
PAUD	:	Early Childhood Education (Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini)
PBI	:	Premium Assistance Beneficiaries (Penerima Bantuan Iuran)
PC	:	Populations Census
PDB	:	Gross Domestic Product
PEFC	:	Promoting Sustainable Forest Management Certification
Perpres	:	Presidential Decree
pH	:	Potential Hydrogen
PHE	:	Community Health Efforts
PINA	:	Non-Annual State Budget Investments Financing
PIT	:	Electrification Program (Program Indonesia Terang)
PKH	:	Family Hope Programme/Conditional Cash Transfer
PLN	:	National Electricity Company (Perusahaan Listrik Negara)

PMS	:	Pre-Menstruation Syndrome
PMTCT	:	Prevention Mother to Child Transmission
PNPM	:	National Program for Community Empowerment
Pokja	:	Working Group
PONED	:	Basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care
PONEK	:	Comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care
Posyandu	:	Integrated services post (Pos Pelayanan Terpadu)
Posbindu	:	Integrated elderly care post (Pos Pembinaan Terpadu)
PP	:	Government Regulations (Peraturan Pemerintah)
PPDS	:	Specialist Doctor Education Program (Program Pendidikan Dokter Spesialis)
PPH	:	Desirable Dietary Pattern
PPJT	:	Toll Road Undertaking Agreement
PPN	:	National Development Planning
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership
PPP	:	Purchasing Power Parity
PS2H	:	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (Pencatatan Sipil dan Statistik Hayati)
PUG	:	Gender Mainstreaming (Pengarusutamaan Gender)
PUS	:	Fertile-Aged Couple (Pasangan Usia Subur)
Puskesmas	:	Community Health Service
RAD-PG	:	Regional Action Plan-Food and Nutrition
RAN-PG	:	National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition
Riskesdas	:	Basic Health Research (Riset Kesehatan Dasar)
RKP	:	Government Work Plan
RPJMN	:	National Medium-Term Development Plan
RPJMD	:	Sub-National Medium-Term Development Plan
RPJPN	:	National Long-Term Development Plan
RTLN	:	National Marine Spatial Plan
Sadarnis	:	Periksa Payudara Klinis/ Clinical Breast Examination
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SDKI	:	Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey
SDI	:	Fish Resources
SDM	:	Human Resources
SE	:	Surat Edaran/Circular Letter
SEC	:	Singapore Environment Council
SenSi	:	Sentul Terseleksi/ Selected Sentul
Sirkesnas	:	National Health Indicator Survey (Survei Indikator Kesehatan Nasional)
SIRuSa	:	Statistical Referral Information System
SJSN	:	National Social Security System (Sistem Jaminan Sosial Nasional)
SKPD	:	Sub-national Government Task Force (Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah)
SOP	:	Standard Operation Procedures
SPHPN	:	National Women's Life Experience Survey
SRS	:	Sample Registration System
SSN	:	National Statistical System
Strakom	:	Communication Strategy
SUN	:	Scalling-Up Nutrition
SUPAS	:	Inter-census Population Survey
Susenas	:	National Socio-Economic Survey (Survei Sosial dan Ekonomi Nasional)
Tagana	:	Youth Disaster Preparedness
TB	:	Tuberculosis
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
TIK	:	Information Communication and Technology
Tim Kornas	:	National Coordination Team
TKPKD	:	Regional Coordination Team for Poverty Alleviation

TNP2K	:	National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction
TPPO	:	Human Trafficking Crimes (TindakPidanaPerdagangan Orang)
TTL	:	Terminal Teluk Lamong
UHC	:	Universal Health Coverage
UMKM	:	Micro Small and Medium scale Enterprises
UMR	:	Under-five Mortality Rate
UNCLOS	:	The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UN-ESCAP	:	United Nations Economic And Sosial Commission For Asia And the Pasific
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	:	United Nations Statistic Division
UNWOMEN	:	United Nations Entity For Gender Equality And The Empowerment Of Women
U5MR	:	Under-five Mortality Rate
USO	:	Universal Service Obligation
VIA	:	Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid
VNR	:	Voluntary National Review
VUB	:	High Yield Variety (VarietasUnggulBaru)
WEF	:	World Economic Forum
WFP	:	World Food Program
WHO	:	World Health Organization
WPP	:	Fisheries Management Area
ZEE	:	Exclusive Economic Zone