

INDEPENDENT CIVIL SOCIETY ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL DELIVERY OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SDGs

INDONESIAN CSOS PEOPLE'S SCORECARD 2021



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INFID 2021

EXECUTIVE RESUME

This research report presents an analysis of the 2021 People's Scorecard for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Indonesia's PSC for SDGs).

The preparation of Indonesia's PSC for SDGs was conducted in June-August 2021. The data was collected through an online survey using Google Forms filled in by 90 respondents from Indonesian CSOs representatives, including 40 men and 46 women, whereas the rest did not mention their gender). The focus group discussion was attended by 17 experts from national and local CSOs. The peer-review mechanism was carried out with four experts from CSOs.

The scoring for the 17 SDGs was conducted by considering several factors, namely: 1) Legal and policy frameworks; 2) National action plans, budgets, and strategies; 3) Institutions and agencies with a clearly available and applicable mandate; 4) Periodic policies implementation, action plans, and strategies; 5) Policy implementation, action plans, and strategies at the subnational/local level; 6) The availability of public awareness and capacity building activities; 7) The availability and applicability mechanisms and procedures for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting; 8) The availability and applicability of transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures; 9) The availability of multi-stakeholder partnerships; 10) Citizen participation and civil society involvement.

Among these ten factors, the "legal and policy frameworks" factor reached the highest score, totaling 51, followed by the "multi-stakeholder partnerships" factor. Contrastively, the "transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures" factor gained the lowest score, followed by the "monitoring and evaluation" factor. These scoring results indicate that Indonesia has fairly respectable legal and institutional frameworks. However, it remains necessary for an improvement in transparency and accountability, as well as monitoring and evaluation factors.

Indonesia has already developed regulatory frameworks as the basis for implementing the SDGs in Indonesia, namely: 1) Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017; 2) National Action Plan or 2017-2019 RAN for SDGs and 2020-2024 RAN (under formulation); 3) 2030 Roadmap for SDGs; 4) Regulation of the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration to implement SDGs in villages and; 5) 27 Governors' Regulations on Local Action Plans or RAD for SDGs (September 2020). However, practically, the RAN and RAD have not been supported by consistent and continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. In addition, according to an online PSC survey, only 41.9% of civil society organisations stated that they were familiar with RAD, far lower compared to those who were familiar with RAN, which reached 74.7%.

In terms of financing, Indonesia applied budget tagging and special fund allocations. Unfortunately, despite various SDGs financing initiatives, the PSC online survey revealed that 44.8% of CSOs

respondents were unfamiliar with the budgets. Moreover, 17.2% of the respondents stated that the budget commitment to encourage the SDG implementation was none. In addition, 51.7% of them indicated that the budget was one of the obstacles in the SDG implementation.

According to the SDG Report compiled by BAPPENAS in 2019, out of 280 indicator data of the available data, 146 indicators or approximately 52%, had reached the targets set in the 2017-2019 National Action Plan. According to the INFID People's Scorecard online survey, a total of 66.7% of respondents assessed the SDG achievement in Indonesia as mediocre. Moreover, a total of 19.5% of respondents considered that the SDGs were poorly implemented. The problems included the lack of synergy, collaboration, as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Regarding the goals likely to be achieved by 2030, most of the respondents mentioned Goal 17, Goal 9, and Goal 4.

Indonesia was awarded as one of the six best formulators for financing plans (2017) and one of the best formulators for Goal 16 (2019) concerning the disaggregated data (White & Case Review of the 2019 VNR). In addition, at the 2021 VNR, efforts have been conducted by consultations with youths, the House of Representatives (DPR), and the National Audit Board (BPK) of the Republic of Indonesia. However, since most of the PSC online survey questionnaire respondents included local CSOs, the results suggested that 78.2% of them were not involved in the VNR formulation since it is commonly performed at the national level only. Meanwhile, only 6.9% of the CSOs were involved in the 2021 VNR formulation. These data indicated an inadequate involvement of local CSOs in the preparation of Indonesia's VNR. Several CSOs representatives participating in the PSC online consultation assessed that Indonesia's compliance to conduct VNR was not in line with the efforts to realise the SDGs.

Regarding the availability of data, most of the respondents stated that the data was available but inaccurate, unintegrated, and underutilised in policy planning and making. CSOs also collected numerous data on marginalised groups. However, CSOs data were difficult to identify and integrate to enrich the Government data due to differences in data collection methods between CSOs and the Government.

According to the PSC online survey and consultation, the five most frequently marginalised community groups included: 1) women and girls (52.9%), 2) people with disabilities (43.7%), 3) small-scale farmers (35.6%), 4) indigenous peoples (33.3%), and 5) sexual minorities (31%).

As one of the largest archipelagic countries, Indonesia is vulnerable to climate change. Approximately 95% of natural disaster problems in Indonesia arise from hydrometeorological disasters (National Board for Disaster Management or BNPB). Indonesia's commitment to preventing the climate crisis was demonstrated by signing the Paris Agreement in New York on April 22, 2016, and the issuance of Law No. 16 of 2016 concerning the Ratification of Paris Agreement. Indonesia has also launched its first "green" National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) in 2020, in which

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APBN	: Indonesia's State Revenue and Expenditure Budget
Bappenas	: The Ministry of National Development Planning
BPS	: Statistics Indonesia
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
HLPF	: High-Level Political Forum
ITE	: Law concerning Electronic Information and Transactions
LDCs	: Low-Carbon Development Commitments
NDC	: Nationally Determined Contribution
RKP	: Government Work Plan
RPJMN	: National Medium-Term Development Plan
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VNR	: Voluntary National Review
RAN	: National Action Plan
RAD	: Local Action Plan

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

In 2015, the world leaders adopted a series of agreements to initiate critical changes to promote a more equitable, equal, and sustainable world under the 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement. Unfortunately, information and engagement to encourage such commitments were unequal and limited. Thus, more massive efforts are required to promote transformative actions in its implementation.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are among the important actors in the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They have a crucial role in improving the awareness, maintaining the government priorities to the commitments implementations, and sounding the accountability in its implementation. Practically, CSOs have also played an active role in planning, implementing, and monitoring the 2030 Agenda, specifically holding the leaders' accountabilities to the commitments they have agreed.

To ensure the 2030 Agenda effective delivery, the Government is committed to applying a "strong, voluntary, effective, participative, transparent, and integrated" follow-up and review process. Moreover, the progress monitoring and accountability will be performed in "high-quality, timely, and reliable data, which can be classified based on income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographical location, and other relevant characteristics in the national context" (SDG 17.18).

On the other hand, to ensure these goals are achieved, it is critically necessary to involve various CSOs in the review process and establish innovative ways to guarantee all voices are heard, including through the People's Scorecard.

For this reason, the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) and Action for Sustainable Development took the initiative to be involved in the preparation of the "People's Scorecard" report to provide an overview of the implementation and overall trends of the SDGs in Indonesia from the perspective of civil society. It serves as a critical mechanism considering its compliance with the SDG principles, namely multi-stakeholder and "leaving no one behind". This process seeks to involve various civil society groups to evaluate, support, and establish innovative ways to encourage the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. This effort coincides with the reporting of Indonesia's 3rd Voluntary National Review, which would be performed at the High-Level Political Forum in July.

Additionally, to ensure an inclusive reporting process, the "People's Scorecard" report applied primary data collected through (1) online-based independent surveys, (2) focus group discussions, and (3) expert review and public consultation. Afterwards, Indonesia's report results will be compared to several other countries in the Asia Pacific.

1.2. Objectives

The preparation process of the 2021 People's Scorecard aims to:

1. Highlight good practices of SDG implementation in Indonesia;
2. Assess the overall delivery of the 2030 Agenda, including 1) policy considerations and implementation strategies, 2) implementation assessments, and 3) participation and engagement mechanisms; including with wider civil society, local governments, institutional donors, and stakeholders in realising the SDGs; and
3. Identify and ensure that vulnerable and marginalised groups are involved in the review process of the SDG implementation and achievement.

1.3. Scope of the study

Substantially, this People's Scorecard study consists of:

1. Narrative assessment on:
 - a. The mainstreaming and integration of the 2030 Agenda and 17 SDGs across national policies and implementation, focusing on the three dimensions of sustainable development, including social, environment, and economy.
 - b. The "whole of government" and "whole of society" approaches to encourage the SDG implementation in Indonesia.
2. Specific scores on progress for each goal.

1.4. Methodology

The research methodology employed in this People's Scorecard report covers:

1. Data collection through an online survey using Google Forms involving 90 respondents (40 men, 46 women, and the rest did not mention their sexes) as the representatives of civil society organisations. This survey contained quantitative and qualitative scoring questions to assess the 17 SDGs
2. In-depth data mining was executed through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) held on June 22 and attended by 17 experts from national and local CSOs to confirm the scoring results obtained from the survey.
3. Furthermore, an Expert Review was conducted online on June 30, 2021, attended by four experts (two men and two women) from civil society organisations. This expert review was intended to finalise the scores that had been obtained in the previous stages.





2. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

2.1. Analysis of the Scorecard Results by Goal

Based on the questionnaire filled by 90 CSOs in Indonesia, overall, the legal framework for 17 goals reached the highest score (51). It was followed by multi-stakeholder collaboration (50), policy implementation, national actions, and strategies on a regular basis (49) and institutions and agencies with clear and operational mandates (48). However, it remains necessary to encourage transparency and accountability since it obtained the lowest score (44), followed by monitoring and evaluation (45), and implementation at the local level (45).

Goal 8, Goal 5, Goal 4 and Goal 15 achieved the highest score among the ten indicators, which reached 34, 31, 31, 31 respectively. Meanwhile, Goal 14 and Goal 9 obtained the lowest score, 14 and 15, respectively. However, it should be noted that the researchers attempted to encourage the respondents to fill out the questionnaire according to the institution's capacity and performance to avoid a lack of knowledge. Thus, each goal was filled out by different respondents depending on the respective organisation issues.

Variable	GOAL																	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Legal/policy framework available	3	3	3	4	4	3	2	4	1	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	51
National action plan, budget, and strategy	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	47
Institutions and agencies with clear mandate (available and operational)	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	48
Implementation of policies, action plans, and strategies on regular basis	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	49
Implementation of the policies, action plans, and strategies at the sub-national/local level	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	46
Public awareness and capacity building activities (available and operational)	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	46
Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms and procedure (available and operational)	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	45
Transparency and accountability mechanisms and procedures (available and operational)	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	44
Available multi-stakeholder partnerships	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	50
Citizen participation and civil society engagement	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	46
Overall progress on Goal 1 (score max. 50)	29	29	28	31	31	30	27	34	15	30	29	29	26	14	31	29	30	472

Overview of the current implementation

2.2. Official Strategy

1. Which ministry (or other institution, e.g., Prime Minister's office) is leading the planning for the domestic implementation of the SDGs in your country?

In Indonesia, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation was carried out by the National Coordination Team and the President as the Steering Committee. The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas was appointed as the Implementing Coordinator and the overall coordination and implementation leader.

2. Does your Government have a policy framework on SDG implementation? How does this relate to the existing or other policy frameworks, such as national development plans, national water/transport/education plans, etc.? Have there been any revisions of the existing policy frameworks in light of the policy on SDG implementation?

There have been several regulatory frameworks serving as the primary reference for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation in Indonesia, i.e., 1) Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017; 2) The 2030 SDG Roadmap; 3) National Action Plan (RAN) for SDGs 2017-2019 and 2020-2024 (under preparation); 4) Regulation of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration to implement SDGs in villages; and 5) 29 Governors' Regulations on Local Action Plan (RAD) for SDGs (July 2021).

Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Achievement serves as the primary policy framework for the SDG implementation in Indonesia. Meanwhile, for the operationalisation of Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017, the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas No.7 of 2018 concerning the Legal Framework for Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) had been issued. In detail, the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning No.7 of 2018 governs the preparation of the National SDG Roadmap (until 2030).

Indonesia's SDG Roadmap was launched in October 2019. This roadmap document served as a reference for projecting the SDGs achievement on 57 strategic indicators of the 17 goals and calculating the annual financing needs for the achievement of the SDGs by 2030 by including financing sources from the government and non-government institutions.

The SDG Roadmap also includes procedures for coordination, planning, monitoring and evaluation, as well as preparation of the National Action Plan (RAN) and Local Action Plan (RAD) for SDGs at the

provincial level. According to the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning No.7 of 2018, the SDG Action Plan is a five-year program and work plan document for the implementation of activities supporting the SDGs achievement in accordance with the national development targets. Meanwhile, The RAD on SDGs is a five-year work plan document at the provincial level. The first SDGs RAN was launched in June 2018. As of July 2021, there have been 29 provinces in Indonesia preparing their Local Action Plans or RAD, out of 34 provinces in Indonesia.¹

Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning No.7 of 2018, the report on the implementation of the SDGs RAN and RAD should be prepared once a year.² However, the results of document searches and media analysis indicated none of the regular reporting processes for the implementation of RAN and RAD.

Observing the knowledge level of civil society organisations, a total of 74.7% of INFID's PSC online survey respondents stated that they already knew about the SDGs RAN. In comparison, 25.2% of the respondents were not aware of this issue. Besides, the number of respondents with knowledge of RAD reached only 41.4%, while the rest was unfamiliar with it. In order to maximise the partnership framework with civil society organisations as one of the pillars, efforts are required to be made to reach more CSOs, both at the national and local levels.

3. How far do you see effective policy coherence and a coordinated national SDGs framework? Does the policy approach include a recognition of the interrelated nature of the three dimensions of sustainable development (social, environmental, and economic)? Is there any “cherry-picking”, or do you see all SDGs are equally covered?

The Government of Indonesia encouraged coordinated national policy coherence on the SDGs by promoting the SDGs mainstreaming in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), both in the 2015-2019 and 2020-2024 periods.³ In early 2021, the Government had prepared the 2020-2024 National Action Plan (together with the 2021 VNR preparation process) to inaugurate the integration of the SDGs into the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

Slightly different from the three dimensions of the SDGs applied at the global level (social, environmental, and economical), to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the 17 Goals and 169 Targets, the SDGs in Indonesia are categorised into four pillars: (a) Pillar of social development, including Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; (b) Pillar of economic development, including Goal 7, 8, 9, 10, 17; (c) Pillar of environmental development, including Goal 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; (d) Pillar of legal development and governance, including Goal 16.⁴

1 Indonesia's 2021 VNR document.

2 Article 27 of the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning No.7/2018

3 <https://money.kompas.com/read/2019/10/31/202330526/roadmap-sdgs-menuju-2030-peta-jalan-untuk-kemajuan-indonesia?page=all>.

4 <http://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/sekilas-sdgs/>

In the SDGs policy planning and framework, the four pillars of the SDGs are accommodated equally and coherently. Unfortunately, in its implementation, conflicts often occurred between the pillars of economic development and social development. In contrast, the pillar of environmental development was often sacrificed for the sake of economic development.⁵ It is extremely regrettable since sacrificing environmental and ecological aspects today can lead to disasters in the future.

Meanwhile, the Government of Indonesia had also adopted all 17 goals and 169 targets. In addition to the 232 global indicators,⁶ It has additional national indicators as enrichment and national indicators as proxies of global indicators.⁷ Some indicators of enrichment and proxies can be found in the Summary of SDG Indicators Metadata.⁸

According to Bappenas, the SDG roadmap had been prepared inclusively and comprehensively; thus, it includes funding calculations and financing strategies. This roadmap document should be applied as a reference for national and local development planning until 2030. However, in practice, the integration of SDGs into national development planning documents only occurred at the national level. Meanwhile, at the local level, the preparation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) rarely referred to the SDG indicators.⁹

Referring to the INFID online survey results, the respondents considered that the implementation of the RAN and RAD on SDGs remained nonoptimal, especially in the synergy and collaboration between the Central and Local Governments. It impeded policy harmonisation.

1. No-Action or very low initiative taken (RED)	2. Initial planning; 3. Actions started; 4. Delivery underway (AMBER) ✓	5. High level of success (GREEN)
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2.3. National Implementation

4. How far is implementation already underway on the 2030 Agenda?

Research conducted by the SDGs Center of Universitas Padjadjaran in 2018 on the readiness of the SDG implementation at the provincial level in Indonesia indicated that the SDGs would not be achieved if the implementation relied solely on Business as Usual (BAU).¹⁰ Meanwhile, based on the SDGs Report compiled by BAPPENAS in 2019, out of 280 indicator data and available data, a total of 146 indicators or approximately 52% had reached the targets set in the 2017-2019 National Action Plan. Furthermore, combined with the other 50 indicators (18%), it suggested that around 70% of 280 SDGs indicators were achieved and had enhanced progress. However, these results were based on official statistics, and the report was prepared before the COVID-19 pandemic.

5 <https://madaniberkelanjutan.id/2020/06/28/pembangunan-ekonomi-versus-lingkungan-siapa-yang-mesti-menang>

6 <https://sdg-tracker.org/>

7 <http://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Buku-Pedoman-Rencana-Aksi-SDGs.pdf>

8 http://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Buku_Ringkasan_Metadatas_Indikator_TPB.pdf

9 Findings of PSC online FGD on June 22, 2021

10 Alisjahbana, Armida Salsiah, Arief Anshory Yusuf, et al. 2018. *Menyongsong SDGs: Kesiapan Daerah-daerah di Indonesia*. Unpad Press: Bandung. Page 250

On the other hand, based on the INFID People's Scorecard online survey, a total of 66.7% of respondents assessed the SDGs achievement in Indonesia as mediocre. Meanwhile, 19.5% of respondents considered that the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia was poor. Several problems in the implementation of the SDGs were identified from the results of the PSC online survey included the implementation of the SDGs, which was still partial and sectoral, the lack of synergy and collaboration, and the inconsistent monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

At the UN Economic and Social Council Session held online on July 23, 2021, the President of Indonesia, Jokowi, reaffirmed Indonesia's commitment to achieving the 2030 SDG targets amid this pandemic.

There were several records from civil society organisations regarding the status of the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. One of them was related to Goal 16, especially freedom of expression and anti-corruption were considered to worsen. For example, in relation to Target 16.10 Ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national regulations and international agreements. The high rate of criminalisation of journalists, civil society, and the general public using the Law concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) No. 11 of 2008 is considered one of the causes of the worsening situation of fundamental freedom in Indonesia. Data from Amnesty International Indonesia indicated 126 violation cases of the right to freedom of expression using the ITE Law from 2019, 2020, until March 2021.¹¹ One of the journalists' associations representatives also confirmed this fact who attended the online data mining for PSC on June 22, 2021.

Meanwhile, for SDG Target 16.5 (anti-corruption and bribery), the Anti-Corruption Behavior Index (IPAK) in 2021 made by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) indicated an increase from 3.84 in 2020 to 3.88 in 2021. According to BPS, an increase in IPAK means that people are increasingly anti-corruption.¹² However, there were differences in the results of the anti-corruption assessment conducted by civil society organisations and Transparency International. The 2020 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) in Indonesia reached a score of 37/100 and was ranked 102 out of 180 countries surveyed. This score had decreased by 3 points from 2019, which was at a score of 40/100.¹³

Apart from the issue of goal 16, several civil society organisations involved in the PSC online survey stated that the Government's written commitment to the SDGs has not yet been seen in actual implementation. For example, even though the Government has committed to clean energy, the Government remains to provide the incentives for Coal-Fired Steam Power Plants (PLTU).

11 <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/04/29/14231621/amenesty-selama-2021-ada-18-korban-uu-ite-hingga-pertengahan-maret>

12 <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2021/06/15/1847/indeks-perilaku-anti-korupsi-ipak-indonesia-2021-meningkat-dibandingkan-ipak-2020.html>

13 <https://ti.or.id/indeks-persepsi-korupsi-2020-korupsi-respons-covid-19-dan-kemunduran-demokrasi/>

5. Is there any clear national plan in terms of funding the delivery of the 2030 Agenda? Is the national budget in line with the 2030 Agenda? What is the role of international donors/development partners?

The financing strategy for achieving the SDGs is comprehensively regulated in the SDGs roadmap, such as improving the expenditure quality, the state revenues, the role of the private sector, and establishing the SDGs Financing Hub. Bappenas manage the SDGs Financing Hub to facilitate the funding of each SDGs strategic target with various financing schemes. The financing schemes involve the government, private sector, philanthropy, money market, capital market, and blended financing.

In addition, the Government of Indonesia implements budget tagging and a special allocation fund to finance the SDGs. Unfortunately, despite various SDGs financing initiatives, the PSC online survey revealed that 44.8% of CSO respondents were unfamiliar with the budgets. Moreover, 17.2% of respondents stated that budget commitment to encourage SDG implementation remained unavailable. In addition, 51.7% of respondents affirmed that the budget served as one of the obstacles in the implementation of the SDGs.

On the other hand, there were several examples of the specific allocation for SDGs financing, such as the Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu) in 2018 had launched 'SDG Indonesia One', an integrated funding cooperation platform to support infrastructure development to achieve the SDGs. This integrated funding derives from various sources, including the private sector, philanthropy, donor agencies, multilateral and bilateral financial institutions, banking, insurance, and investors.

Furthermore, Sustainable Development/SDGs have been integrated into the development planning documents, i.e., in the 2020-2024 RPJMN and the Government Work Plan (RKP). This integration can guarantee that the State Budget (APBN) preparation is in line with efforts to achieve the 2030 SDGs.¹⁴

The same spirit to integrate SDGs into the RPJMD and Local Government Work Plans (RKPD) is expected to be implemented at the local level; thus, the local financing needs for SDGs can be included in the Regional Budget (APBD). Unfortunately, the commitment to integrating SDGs into the development documents was not fully implemented at the local level. This fact was also confirmed by the CSOs that participated in the INFID's PSC online consultation on June 22, 2021. Based on the experience of civil society organisations located in Maluku, West Papua, Malang, and at the national level, the SDGs indicators cannot always be considered in the local operational indicators. Besides, the local SDG implementation remained sectoral since the development direction (RPJMD) did not refer to the SDGs indicators. Meanwhile, in Makassar City, the local Government has attempted to reach out to multi-stakeholder through consultations on the 2021-2026 Local Action Plan (RAD).¹⁵

14 Technical Guidelines for Preparing Action Plans for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Edition II. 2020. <http://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Buku-Pedoman-Rencana-Aksi-SDGs.pdf>. Page 5.

15 Delivered by one of the CSOs in the PSC online survey

Moreover, donor agencies and development partners also play a role in encouraging the involvement of non-governmental multi-stakeholder in the implementation of the SDGs. The development partners have provided a lot of support to civil society organisations, both at the central and national levels, to be actively involved in the process of implementing the SDGs. For example, Flower Aceh, a women's rights organisation in Aceh, can actively participate in the implementation of the SDGs planning in Aceh since it received support from the national CSOs (INFID) and development partners.¹⁶

6. Is there progress in bringing together evidence with disaggregated data to demonstrate progress in your country? What data is disaggregated?

At the 2019 VNR, Indonesia was honoured for achieving most of the SDGs target (16) with disaggregated data. Especially in the role of women in the SDG implementation and providing concrete examples of the participation of women and youth.¹⁷

Disaggregated SDGs indicators are SDGs indicators that have been disaggregated by gender, age, people with disabilities, but they have not been disaggregated by region (province, district, village or city). According to data from Statistics Indonesia (2018), 47.92% of disaggregated SDGs indicators were relevant to the target.¹⁸

7. What is the engagement of stakeholders in the national implementation plan? Is there a broad partnership across sectors for implementation? How would you assess the partnership among different actors, is there mutual accountability? Have any challenges or opportunities been identified in terms of broader partnerships?

Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of SDGs in Indonesia regulates the involvement of stakeholders and a partnership framework for the implementation. The Executive Coordinator, led by Bappenas, will lead the Executive Team in coordination with the Expert Team. Bappenas also established an SDGs Secretariat to coordinate working groups based on the four SDGs pillars categorisations (social development, economic development, environmental development, legal development and governance). Meanwhile, the Executive Team and Working Groups members consist of four platforms: 1) Parliament and Government; 2) Civil Society Organizations; 3) Philanthropy and business; 4) Academics.

In practice, a strategic partnership between the parties has been established. The Government of Indonesia, Bappenas, is highly active in conducting outreach to stakeholders to achieve the 2030 Agenda. In November 2019, Bappenas held a Multi-stakeholder Partnership Forum to support the SDGs in Indonesia.¹⁹ Civil society organisations, especially those working at the national level, have also been invited to various Government forums for Bappenas.

¹⁶ PSC online FGD on June 22, 2021

¹⁷ Republic of Indonesia. Voluntary National Review 2021. Page ii.

¹⁸ <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/27/1835/1/persentase-indikator-sdgs-terpilah-yang-relevan-dengan-target.html>

¹⁹ <https://lingkunganhidup.jakarta.go.id/jakartaberketahanan/?p=17236>

There are several challenges in building a broader partnership, including 1) The level of understanding of the parties regarding the SDGs is not evenly distributed, especially at the local level; 2) Programs and activities carried out by the parties have not been integrated under the umbrella of the SDGs; thus, the forum is required to unite and integrate the visions of the parties in encouraging the implementation of the SDGs; 3) The lack of dissemination and outreach processes carried out by the Government to stakeholders, especially at the local level.

8. If your country is now presenting a second or subsequent VNR, how have the gaps identified in the previous VNR been addressed?

In 2021, Indonesia presented its third VNR, following the first VNR in 2017 and the second VNR in 2019. According to the data governance, 2019 Indonesia’s VNR had received an appreciation for covering most of the SDG targets (16) with disaggregated data, especially those featuring the role of women. In addition, the 2019 Indonesia’s VNR also received an appreciation for providing a concrete example of the participation of women and youth.²⁰

Meanwhile, according to the results of the INFID’s PSC online survey, the civil society organisations considered issues that must be prioritised in VNR, including poverty, poverty due to COVID-19, health, inequality, the impact of the pandemic on women and children, quality of education, equality for minority groups, climate change and disasters, gender, and the narrow space for civil liberties.

Concerning the progress of the priority goals reviewed in VNR, most respondents of the PSC online survey reported the slow progress of achieving the SDGs targets. They also presented that the VNR process was less disseminated to CSOs and the general public; thus, they cannot participate or monitor the process.

On the other hand, the respondents also conveyed the Government’s openness regarding the data of strategic sectors in the field (such as agriculture issues, women or gender justice, and agrarian justice). The various answers from respondents indicated the different involvement levels between CSOs at the local level and CSOs at the national level.

1. No-Action or very low initiative taken (RED)	2. Initial planning; 3. Actions started; 4. Delivery underway (AMBER) ✓	5. High level of success (GREEN)
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²⁰ Republic of Indonesia. Voluntary National Review 2021. Page ii.

2.4. Public Awareness

9. Is the full text of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs available in your local languages? Which language(s)? Who translated it?

Indonesia is a country consisting of a pluralistic society, with various ethnic groups and local languages. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, 718 local languages throughout Indonesia are used in daily conversation.²¹ However, as a lingua franca, Indonesian has enabled people from various ethnic groups, regions, and languages to communicate with one another. As a follow-up action to the SDGs adoption by the Government, since 2015, the Government has translated the SDGs into Indonesian, the national language and the official language of communication.

In the PSC online survey conducted by INFID, 4.6% of respondents responded that the SDGs had been translated into local languages. Nevertheless, based on the researchers' research, none of the SDGs documents has been translated into local languages. In addition, as many as 17.2% of respondents conveyed that the SDGs material was incomprehensible, and 4.6% of respondents were unfamiliar with the materials.

Based on the PSC consultation on June 22, 2021, the local CSOs stated that the local Government of Banda Aceh and the local Government of Malang District were active in disseminating the SDGs. However, the published information did not cover the SDGs' indicators, targets, and cross-sectoral understanding. This fact leads to the implementation of the SDGs in the regions that remain fragmented and unintegrated.

Concerning the public awareness of the SDGs, the INFID research report presented that the level of public understanding of the SDGs (2021) was considered inadequate. In addition, the research results also indicated that 53.6% of them admitted that they did not know how to be involved in the process of preparing the SDG Action Plan.²²

10. Is there any parliamentary/congressional scrutiny of the framework? If so, please list the relevant committee and its activity, and any statements made in Parliament and by MPs

Parliament refers to a part of the national SDG implementation team platform. Therefore, since 2016, the House of Representatives has established the SDG Working Committee. The parliament has a primary role in ensuring that the SDG targets serve as the development priorities at the national, provincial, and district/city levels. In August 2021, the Secretariat General of the House of Representatives collaborated with a civil society organisation (UCLG-ASPAC) to encourage the 17 Sustainable Development Goals implementation. It was conducted by strengthening the capacity

21 <https://edukasi.kompas.com/read/2020/02/22/21315601/indonesia-punya-718-bahasa-ibu-jangan-sampai-punah?page=all>

22 INFID. 2021. *The Level of Public Understanding: A Foothold for Indonesia's SDG Collaboration*.

of the House of Representatives members and experts on SDGs to support the integration of SDG targets into local development planning.²³

Besides, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia also implemented several initiatives related to the SDGs, such as: being active in the World Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development and launching the Sustainable Development Goals portal by the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Agency (BKSAP).²⁴

11. Are local governments in your country actively engaged in the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? If so, how?

The role of local governments in Indonesia in implementing the SDGs is relevant to Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Achievement. This Presidential Regulation regulates the formation of the National Action Plan (RAN) and Local Action Plan (RAD) at the provincial level. The local governments play an essential role in increasing the integration of SDGs into the local development plan. For this reason, the governor, as the representative of the central government at the provincial level, compiled the five-year RAD for SDGs with the regents/mayors in their respective regions. As occurred at the national level, the RAD preparation also requires involving civil society organisations, philanthropy, business actors, academics, and others.

In addition, within the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework, the governor is expected to submit an achievement report of the SDG implementation in the regions each year to the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of National Development Planning/Bappenas. In 2021, there have been good practices related to the progress of the Local Government's role in encouraging the SDG implementation. In Surabaya City, the Local Government, in collaboration with the development partners (UNESCAP, UCLG ASPAC), had prepared a Voluntary Local Review (VLR). This developed VLR was intended to provide input to VNR 2021 (April 2021).²⁵

12. Are educational bodies and researchers actively seeking to analyse and share the SDGs?

SDG Centers established in several universities have actively participated in the SDGs planning and implementation, particularly in the baseline knowledge production and the SDGs dissemination to the campus and the local community around the campus. As of September 2020, as many as 23 SDG centers had been established at various universities in Indonesia. Some of the SDG Centers established include: SDG Center of Universitas Padjadjaran, Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Bengkulu, Universitas Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh, Universitas Kalimantan Utara, Universitas Jember, Universitas Hasanuddin, Universitas Riau, Universitas Lampung, Institut Teknologi Sumatra, and Universitas Andalas.

²³ <https://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/34078/t/Perkuat+Peran+Parlemen+Capai+SDGs%2C+Setjen+DPR+UCLG+Teken+MoU+>

²⁴ <https://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/34165/t/javascript;>

²⁵ <https://uclg-aspac.org/en/surabaya-city-committed-in-developing-vlr-voluntary-local-review-as-part-of-localise-sdgs-output-in-indonesia/>

In 2018, for instance, the SDG Center of Universitas Padjadjaran produced research entitled “Readiness of Districts/Cities in West Java Province for SDG Implementation”. Meanwhile, in 2019, INFID collaborated with the SDG Center of Universitas Bengkulu in compiling a “Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines for the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Achievement (SDGs in the Regions)”.

13. Are civil society organisations using the 2030 Agenda for framing their work?

The INFID’s PSC online survey results indicated that 92% of civil society organisations, the respondent of the PSC online survey, had implemented the SDGs to frame their advocacy. These organisations work on several major issues such as women’s rights, the environment, minority groups, tolerance and democracy, reproductive health, education, health, good governance, child protection, structural poverty, access to justice, migrant workers, people with disabilities, rural areas, and others. These organisations consist of those located at the national level as well as at the subnational level.

The adoption of the SDG agenda within the CSO framework in Indonesia was conducted based on two considerations; (a) The SDGs are a cross-sectoral global agenda adopted by the government; thus, the SDGs can serve as a new forum in advocacy that has been inactive or prioritised by the government; (b) SDGs have targets and indicators adopting SMART indicators; thus, the advocacy goals can be more measurable and planned.

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2.5. “Leave No One Behind” principle

14. In your experience, how far have the poorest, most vulnerable, and that furthest behind, been a focus for the national strategy of the 2030 Agenda?

According to the basic principles of the SDGs, the Government of Indonesia had made efforts to involve vulnerable groups, civil society organisations, and other stakeholders in implementing the SDGs. The implementation of “no one left behind” and inclusiveness were executed through four participation platforms: 1) Government and parliament; 2) Philanthropy and business actors; 3) Community organisations (including civil society organisations) and the media; 4) Academics and experts.

On the gender issue, civil society organisations conveyed to the national SDG Implementing Coordinator (Bappenas) that gender is mainstreaming in the 17 SDGs. However, in its practice, gender issues were still considered a single issue in Goal 5, which does not intersect with other

issues. In addition, gender issues were considered only for women's organisations and marginalised groups. Whereas, gender issues were increasingly urgent to be integrated across sectors, such as energy, disaster, technology, and climate change.

To further ensure that the voices of vulnerable groups are heard in the development planning process, several regions in Indonesia have established Development Planning Forums (Musrenbang) for Women, Children, Youth, and People with Disabilities. Several regions that have established this more inclusive Musrenbang include Maros District, Karawang District, North Lombok District, West Java Province, Pangkep District, Banda Aceh City, West Aceh District, South Aceh District, and others.

15. How would you assess the opportunities for these marginalised groups to engage in setting the national priorities and in review processes?

Several CSOs participated in the PSC data collection conveyed that they had actively promoted inclusive decision-making and often collaborated with multi-stakeholders to guarantee the fulfilment of the rights of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, women as victims of violence, sexual minority groups, religious and ethnic minority groups, elderly, and others. The survey respondent organisations were also organisations that were active in assisting and organising vulnerable groups.

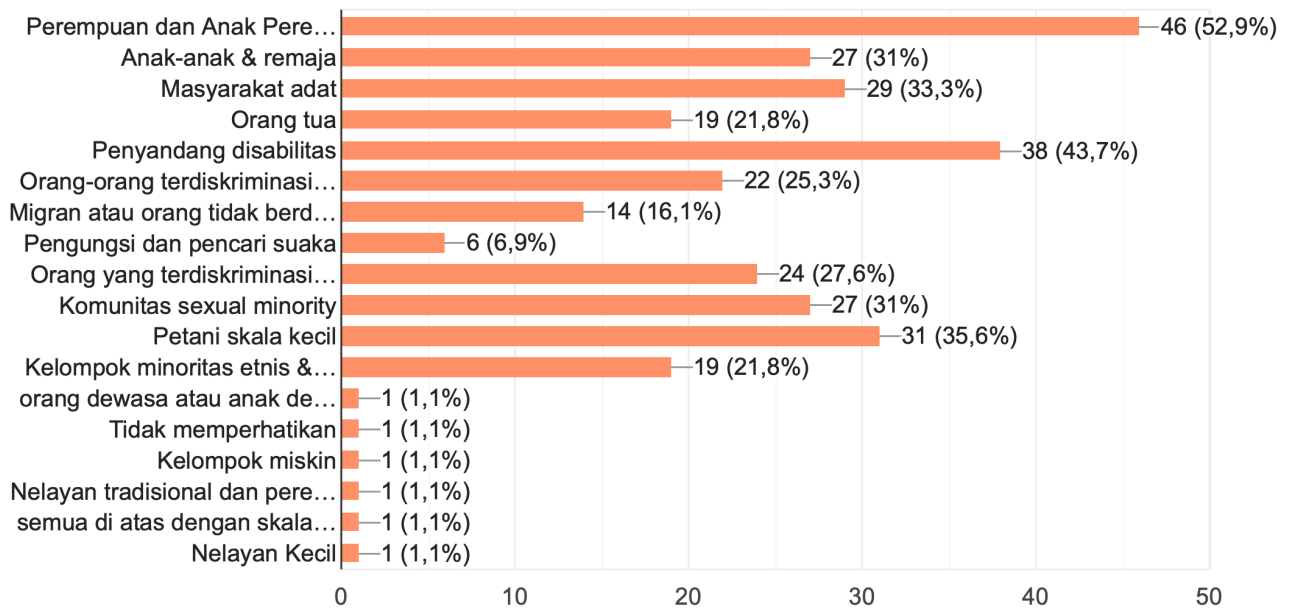
In maximising the efforts in encouraging the vulnerable groups' involvement in the strategy for achieving the SDGs, a partnership is highly required between the government (local and national), the civil society organisations, and other parties. The partnership is essential to ensure that vulnerable groups are not left behind in each area and the issue's focus.

16. We are interested in learning more about marginalised groups in your country context, by which we mean groups of people that are more likely than others to experience poverty, exclusion, discrimination, lack of participation, or violence. Which groups of people do you understand to be the most marginalised in the country where you work? (You may choose more than one)

Based on PSC online surveys and consultations attended by Indonesian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the following communities are most often marginalised: 1) women and girls by 52.9%, 2) people with disabilities by 43.7%, 3) small-scale farmers by 35.6%, 4) indigenous peoples by 33.3%, 5) sexual minorities groups by 31%, 6) Children and youth by 31%, 7) People who are discriminated based on geographic by 27.6%, 8) People who are discriminated based on caste, occupation, and ancestry by 25.3%, 9) Parents by 21.8%, 10) Ethnic and religious minority groups by 21.8%, 11) Migrants or undocumented people by 16.1%, 12) Refugees and asylum seekers by 6.9%, and other groups such as traditional fishermen, poor groups, and adults or children with chronic diseases by 1.1% respectively.

Menurut Anda siapakah yang paling tertinggal dalam implementasi SDGs di daerah anda?

87 jawaban



1. No-Action or very low initiative taken (RED)	2. Initial planning; 3. Actions started; 4. Delivery underway (AMBER) ✓	5. High level of success (GREEN)
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2.6. Principle of “respecting planetary boundaries”

17. Are there policies to protect the environment? And on sustainable management of resources (e.g. water, soil, air)? Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production?

As a country whose territory consists primarily of islands, Indonesia is one of the countries considered vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In January 2021, the Indonesian National Disaster Mitigation Agency announced that the country experienced an increase in hydrometeorological disasters (climate-related disasters) from 2015-2020.²⁶

In preserving the environment, Indonesia already has the Environmental Protection and Management Law Number 32 of 2009. This law systematically regulates environmental management starting from planning, control instruments, and legal sanctions.²⁷ In addition, there have been derivative regulations from Law No. 32 of 2009 in the form of government regulations and ministerial regulations.²⁸

²⁶ <https://www.thejakartapost.com/academia/2021/04/07/indonesias-climate-crisis.html>

²⁷ [https://jdih.esdm.go.id/storage/document/UU%2032%20Tahun%202009%20\(PPLH\).pdf](https://jdih.esdm.go.id/storage/document/UU%2032%20Tahun%202009%20(PPLH).pdf)

²⁸ <http://ppid.menlhk.go.id/berita/siaran-pers/5889/kementerian-lhk-gelar-sosialisasi-peraturan-pemerintah-dan-konsultasi-publik-rancangan-peraturan-menteri-lhk-turunan-uu-cipta-kerja>

Unfortunately, even though the regulatory and policy commitments for the environmental sector were visible, they were not supported by budget commitments for its realisation. The State Budget (APBN) allocation for environmental protection was only 0.9% or 16.7 trillion of the total central government expenditure.²⁹

Meanwhile, in October 2019, the policy plan on sustainable production and consumption regarding the National Action Plan for Indonesian Family Farming (RAN-FF) 2020-2024 was launched. RAN-FF aims to achieve food security while maintaining biodiversity. The RAN-FF is relevant with the SDG Goal 1 (no poverty) and Goal 2 (zero hunger) through food security, improved nutrition, and sustainable agricultural systems.³⁰

18. Is agricultural production done in a sustainable way (considering e.g. organic farming, non-GMO, animal welfare)?

In Indonesia, the organic farming movement started in 1984.³¹ There was a rapid increase in the area of organic farming land. In 2007, it was only 69,605.9 hectares, while in 2018, it had reached 251,630.98 hectares. Organic agricultural commodities were diverse, including rice, coconut, bananas, coffee, cocoa, vegetables, oranges, tea, and fruits.

The Indonesia Organic Alliance also noted that there was a significant increase in demand for organic agricultural products during the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic was suspected of increasing public awareness to consume more organic food to increase immunity.³²

On the other hand, Indonesia has a set of regulations on animal welfare and zoonotic disease control. Some of them are Law Number 18 of 2009 and Law Number 41 of 2014 concerning Livestock and Animal Health, Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 on Animal Health and Animal Welfare, and Presidential Regulation No. 30 of 2011 concerning Zoonoses Control. Besides, there is also the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture regarding the List of Priority Zoonotic Diseases.³³

19. Are investments made towards sustainable and public transport?

Indonesia is one of the active countries in the Regional EST Forum in Asia and Global Meeting on Sustainable Transport. Indonesia once served as the host nation in 2013. Big cities in Indonesia such as the capital city, Jakarta, and Palembang have developed more environmentally friendly transportation systems, for instance, MRT and LRT. In October 2020, Jakarta won the 2021 Global Sustainable Transport Award (STA) for its ambitious integrated public transportation program.³⁴ Unfortunately, the achievement has not yet been followed by other cities in Indonesia, which still

29 <https://infoanggaran.com/detail/perlindungan-lingkungan-target-tinggi-anggaran-rendah>

30 <http://bkp.pertanian.go.id/storage/app/media/Bahan%202020/Juknis%20PK%202020.pdf>

31 Jahroh, Siti. 2010. Organic Farming Development in Indonesia: Lesson Learned from Organic Farming in West Java and North Sumatera. ISDA 2020, Jun 2020. Montpellier, France. P. 2

32 _____. 2020. Indonesia Organic Agriculture Statistics. Organic Institute. Page 7.

33 Safitri, Myrna A., Firman (2020). Animal Welfare and Covid-19 in Indonesia: A Neglected Legal Issue. Hasanuddin Law Review, 7(1). Page 2.

34 <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/10/31/jakarta-wins-global-2021-sustainable-transport-award-for-integrated-public-transportation.html>

highly rely on road transportation. In fact, with a population reaching 270.20 million people,³⁵ the development of sustainable and environmentally friendly mass transportation turns to be an urgent need.

Another effort to reach sustainable transportation development made by the Indonesian Government was by issuing the Presidential Regulation (PERPRES) Number 55 of 2019 concerning the Acceleration of the Battery Electric Vehicle Program for Road Transportation in August 2019.³⁶

20. Are there clear national commitments to cut CO2 emissions and move towards a just transition of energy?

Indonesia has already had the 2014-2024 National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-CCA), a cross-sector thematic plan aimed explicitly at preparing development plans resilient to climate change. Indonesia's commitment to preventing the climate crisis was manifested by ratifying the Paris Agreement in New York on April 22, 2016, which was followed by the issuance of Law Number 16 of 2016 concerning the Ratification of the Paris Agreement.

Furthermore, the Indonesian Government had launched nine priority actions (Nawacita) for national development as a commitment to conducting low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The commitments in Nawacita serve as the basis for preparing Indonesia's First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) document submitted to the UNFCCC in November 2016.³⁷ This First NDC outlined Indonesia's transition to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future.

In addition, Indonesia had also launched its first "green" National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2020-2024) in 2020, in which Low Carbon Development and Climate Resilience are one of the national priorities in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Since 2020, Indonesia has also prepared a 2050 Long-term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilience (2050 LTS-LCCR) documents to achieve net-zero emissions. The 2050 LTS-LCCR document is a long-term plan in the implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as the following five-year NDC commitment. In March 2021, Indonesia prepared the Updated NDC document to escalate the ambition of climate change adaptation in the marine sector that was more integrated with other issues, such as biodiversity and desertification.³⁸

Meanwhile, in May 2021, the Indonesian Government announced the target to use clean energy power plants by 2060 and a commitment to not build any more new coal-fired Steam Power Plants (PLTU) in 2021-2030.³⁹ In supporting its commitment to reducing coal consumption, Indonesia also intends to increase the proportion of renewable energy in the 2021-2030 national electricity plan

35 2020 Population Census Result

36 <http://ilmate.kemenperin.go.id/berita-industri/informasi-industri/berita/percepatan-program-battery-electric-vehicle-1>

37 <http://ditjenppi.menlhk.go.id/kcpi/index.php/tentang/amanat-perubahan-iklim/komitmen-indonesia>

38 https://www.menlhk.go.id/site/single_post/3758/perubahan-iklim-ndc-indonesia-ambisi-dan-membumi

39 <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20210530134139-4-249340/ri-siap-pensiunkan-pltu-batu-bara-ini-alasan-tahapannya>

to at least 48%, from 30% in the 2019-2028 plan.⁴⁰ In the shorter period, based on the National Energy Policy, the target for New and Renewable Energy (EBT) is 23% of the national energy mix by 2025. The distribution would be 10% bioenergy, 3% hydro, 7% geothermal, and 3% other EBTs.⁴¹

However, apart from various commitments and policy frameworks to cut carbon emissions and slow down climate change, the realisation of the development has not been consistent with Low-Carbon Development Commitments (LDCs). The Government continues to extend permits for extractive sectors, such as oil, gas, and coal⁴², which have been proven to cause environmental damage and exacerbate the climate crisis. In the consultation with Indonesian Civil Society Organizations, there was special attention to the 13th SDG climate action, particularly related to Indonesia’s energy sources, which remains using coal and no significant effort to reach Indonesia’s carbon emission reduction target.⁴³

In addition, the results of the PSC online survey indicated that the commitment in the form of regulations and budgets to address climate change at the national and local levels are required. The general public also needs to obtain education about climate change adaptation.

21. Is the country reliant on extractive industries? How are those industries behaving towards their workers and the environment? Where are the profits of those industries going?

Indonesia is still very dependent on extractive industries. It can be perceived from the first semester of 2021 that the largest non-oil and gas commodity export revenues came from coal and palm oil.⁴⁴

The companies received and benefited from the revenue coming from the extractive industries, along with the demands to carry out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and be responsible for the environment in which the company operates. This case is regulated in Article 74 of Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (PT) and Article 108 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining. CSR serves as a form of social, economic, and environmental responsibility, aiming to support Sustainable Development Goals.⁴⁵

1. No-Action or very low initiative taken (RED)	2. Initial planning; 3. Actions started; ✓ 4. Delivery underway (AMBER)	5. High level of success (GREEN)
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40 <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/renewables-make-up-least-48-indonesias-2021-2030-electricity-plan-2021-06-04/>

41 <https://ebtke.esdm.go.id/post/2019/12/06/2419/kejar.target.bauran.energi.2025.dibutuhkan.investasi.ebt.hingga.usd3695.miliar>

42 <https://nasional.kontan.co.id/news/sah-presiden-jokowi-perpanjang-izin-usaha-tambang-batubara-bakrie-20-tahun>

43 According to resource persons in consultation with Civil Society Organizations on June 22, 2021

44 <https://lokadata.id/artikel/ekspor-semester-i-2021-naik-34-persen-sawit-dan-batu-bara-pane>

45 <https://pushep.or.id/mengenal-aspek-aspek-csr-di-sektor-usaha-ekstraktif/>

2.7. CSO engagement with the Government in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/SDGs

22. Have you had a regular policy dialogue with relevant government ministries during the preparation and since the 2030 Agenda adoption?

In the first or first two years after the SDG adoption, Indonesian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) participation quality was relatively significant. The significance of CSOs participation can be seen from the inclusion of CSOs, philanthropy, business actors, and academics as part of the SDG Executive Team in the Presidential Decree Number 59 of 2017⁴⁶ and part of the Coordination Team for SDG Implementation in the Decree of the Minister of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia/the Head of Bappenas in 2018. Unfortunately, reaching the 6th year of SDG implementation, CSO participation in the SDG process seemed to decline in quality.⁴⁷

Meanwhile, as disclosed at the PSC online consultation on June 22, 2021, some Civil Society Organisations were not involved in regular policy dialogue on the SDGs. For example, some CSOs in Eastern Indonesia and Sumatra rarely obtain information about SDGs from local governments. Only 7% of CSO respondents from the PSC online survey had been regularly involved in the policy dialogue. Meanwhile, 49.4% had been irregularly involved and 33.3% had never been involved.

23. Have there been any other ways in which civil society has been able to contribute to the implementation, monitoring or review, including national reporting of the 2030 Agenda?

At the local level, several women's rights defender organisations stated that the forums for cross-sectoral discussion of SDGs facilitated by local governments were still very limited. In addition, the Civil Society Organisations encountered difficulties in filling out the SDGs' technocratic matrices according to the Government's format. To provide more access to the Civil Society Organisations and vulnerable groups to engage in the SDG implementation and monitoring, it is expected that there will be an intermediary process to accommodate inputs and opinion from the grassroots organisation, without having to deal with the obligation to fill out the Government's matrix formats.⁴⁸

24. Has civil society been invited to supply and/or review evidence and data' disaggregated by income, gender, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts' - If YES, please provide details

However, Bappenas and other relevant ministries have invited CSOs at the national level to provide quantitative data on the SDG progress. Unfortunately, the Government applies matrix formats that, according to PSC online consultation participants, a number of CSOs find it confusing to fill and

46 As stated in Article 10 of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017

47 Delivered by the CSOs presenting at the FGD of Collecting Data on People's Score Card on June 22, 2021

48 Delivered in FGD on June 22, 2021

adjust their data to the Government’s matrix formats. In addition, not all data owned by CSOs can be quantified based on the Government’s quantitative data requirements, while in practice, many of them are qualitative data.

Nevertheless, there was an experience in CSOs data recognition by the Government, specifically the data on migrant workers and children’s rights. Although the data should be stored in a separate box, information about good practices of the Migrant Workers Care Village (DESBUMI) Program from Migrant Care was adopted by the Government and included in the 2019 VNR report.

1. No-Action or very low initiative taken (RED)	2. Initial planning; 3. Actions started; 4. Delivery underway (AMBER) ✓	5. High level of success (GREEN)
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2.8. VNR Engagement & Follow Up

Was there any invitation to a public consultation on the Voluntary National Review in your country? If so, how is the invitation done, and who was invited?

The VNR preparation was led by the Indonesian Government, particularly by the SDG Secretariat in Bappenas. The VNR 2021 formulation had been carried out from January to April 2021, involving multi-stakeholders, including CSOs. Since the COVID-19 pandemic situation in Indonesia had not improved, the consultation process with the community was primarily conducted online. A series of virtual meetings to discuss the VNR report preparation was executed by involving the Government, philanthropy and business actors, CSOs, youths, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI), and academics. After finishing the initial draft, the written inputs on the VNR draft were accumulated online.⁴⁹

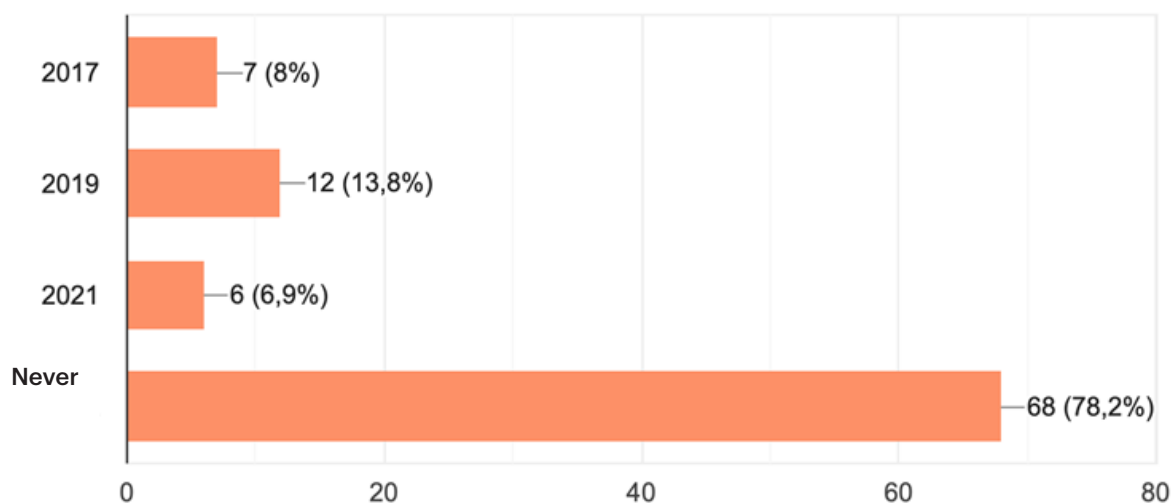
In addition, the involvement progress was identified in the 2021 VNR online consultation as the Government invited the children to participate. Unfortunately, the consultation was conducted while the children had online classes at their houses due to the pandemic, making it difficult for the children to attend.⁵⁰

Based on the CSO online survey results for PSC, since the respondents of the PSC online survey were mostly local CSOs, the results indicated that 78.2% of them were not involved in the VNR preparation. Only 6.9% of the CSOs were involved in the preparation of the 2021 VNR. This data indicated that Indonesia’s VNR preparation was insignificant by involving CSOs at the local level (province/district/city). Moreover, several CSO representatives participating in the INFID’s PSC online consultation considered Indonesia’s compliance to provide VNR was irrelevant to the SDG efforts.

49 <http://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/konsultasi-publik-atas-laporan-vnr-2021/>

50 Information delivered by one of the CSOs working for children’s rights during the FGD on June 22, 2021

Have You Your Organization Been Involved in preparing VNR?
87 answers



Several Civil Society Organisations involved in the online FGD to collect the data on PSC conveyed that a report from the Civil Society Organisation was required for the SDG implementation as an alternative to counterbalance the Government’s report.

25. Has your Government invited CSO representatives to be a member of its delegation to participate in the HLPF and/or make a presentation at the VNR? 27. If “YES”, has your Government provided financial support for this participation?

The Government of Indonesia has enabled the CSOs to participate as a part of the Indonesian delegation at the HLPF. INFID appeared as one of the Civil Society Organisations invited to be part of the Indonesian delegation. Unfortunately, the CSOs participation at the HLPF was not financially supported by the Government. Financing for participation in the HLPF is commonly borne by the organisations concerned through projects funded by the development partners.

During the adoption of the 2015 SDGs and 2017 VNR, INFID and several other CSOs also attended the HLPF in New York as the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia. Non-government institutions funded the participation of INFID and other CSOs. Furthermore, at the 2019 VNR, Indonesian CSOs attended the HLPF at their own expense and did not participate as the delegation from the Republic of Indonesia.

1. No-Action or very low initiative taken (RED)	2. Initial planning; 3. Actions started; 4. Delivery underway (AMBER) ✓	5. High level of success (GREEN)
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2.9. Implementation by CSOs

26. How far are CSOs developing their plans on raising awareness about and the implementation of the agenda

A number of civil society organisations at the local and national levels in Indonesia have been involved in the MDGs implementation. When the SDGs were adopted in 2015, several CSOs continued their work to synergise with the Government and other stakeholders in overseeing its implementation. Three types of CSOs working within the SDG framework included: 1) CSOs focusing on overseeing SDG governance; 2) CSOs aligning their organisation's issue focus with one or more SDG goals; 3) CSOs focusing on one or more vulnerable groups. In this case, INFID is one of the key organisations overseeing and attempting to guarantee that the SDG governance is relevant to the principles of "no one left behind" and is based on human rights. Meanwhile, other organisations worked to oversee the goals of gender, food, environment, civil liberties and freedom of expression, and so on. Several civil society organisations also worked within the SDG framework to encourage the fulfilment of the rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, people with disabilities, and so on.

The works executed included research, collaboration and multi-stakeholder dialogue, campaigns, and capacity building of the general public and civil society organisations on the SDGs at the national and local levels.

27. Are there particular case studies of effective delivery by CSOs already underway?

Multi-stakeholder cooperation has several effective results, especially between the governments, including Malang District, Indramayu District, Banda Aceh City, and others. Last year, at the national level, the Indonesian Coalition to End Child Marriage succeeded in encouraging the change of minimum marriageable age for girls in the Marriage Law, from 16 years to 19 years, the same as the minimum marriageable age for boys.⁵¹

In Aceh, the female cadres assisted by Flower Aceh advocated the fulfilment of the rights of women and children. They became the pioneers and assessors of the SDG implementation in the village, including advocating the village funds utilisation to handle women's issues (contributing to SDG Goal 5). Flower and the Aceh Provincial Government also performed activities to address malnutrition in four areas, which were integrated with various sectors and notably contributed to the stunting handling (Goal 1 of SDGs).

In Malang District, CSOs attempted to liaise the local development priorities with the efforts to fulfil the rights of vulnerable groups. RUMPUN (Space for Women Friendship) and other CSOs helped

⁵¹ Organizations participating in the Indonesian Coalition to End Child Marriage include Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia (Indonesian Women's Coalition), Yayasan Kesehatan Perempuan (Women's Health Foundation), and others.

collect data on vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities and low-economic women in urban and rural areas, to be included in the priority for poverty alleviation programs from the local governments. In addition, there is a Thematic Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) involving vulnerable groups, including women, people with disabilities, and children in Malang. Currently, CSOs also encourage the local Regulation (Perda) for Gender Mainstreaming in Malang District.⁵²

Meanwhile, in Indramayu District, the Indonesian Fishermen's Union (SNI) succeeded in encouraging the issuance of local Regulation (Perda) No. 2 of 2019 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen and Fish Cultivators in Indramayu District.⁵³

In Biak District, Papua, Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI) encouraged children-sensitive government policies, especially for the most vulnerable children. To produce policy recommendations conforming to the children's needs in Biak, WVI conducted a Children's Poll to understand children's perspectives on government policies that affect them related to the COVID-19 prevention and handling. In addition, WVI also succeeded in encouraging the Village Regulation of Child Protection in Bengkayang, West Kalimantan.⁵⁴

28. Are there challenges to prevent CSO delivery of this agenda in your country? If YES, please describe them

Several challenges are obstructing the CSOs from contributing to the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. *First*, the challenges of capacity and knowledge of CSOs at both local and national levels regarding the SDGs. Civil society organisations are increasingly encountering these challenges at the local level, outside Java, and in remote areas. *Second*, the challenges of access to participate in SDG forums at national and global levels. Access challenges include communication and internet access, access to language skills, and others.

Third, the challenge of decline in civil liberties affecting the restriction of CSO participation in the public sphere and the decision-making process. This decline in civil liberties is reflected in the laws and regulations often applied for the criminalisation of society (the Law on Electronic Information and Transactions or UU ITE). In addition, according to Civicus, Indonesia's status in 2021 is "obstructed", meaning that the civil space is strongly opposed by the power holders imposing a combination of legal and practical constraints on the fulfilment of fundamental rights.⁵⁵ *Fourth*, financing challenges, particularly in a pandemic situation. The results of INFID's research on the resilience and sustainability of CSOs in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic indicated that the financial sector negatively impacted 72% of NGOs due to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵⁶ A total of 23%

52 Based on the PSC online consultation that was held on June 22, 2021

53 <https://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/jawa-barat/pr-01311412/perda-nelayan-ditargetkan-rampung-tahun-ini>

54 Based on the PSC online consultation that was held on June 22, 2021

55 <https://monitor.civicus.org/Ratings/>

56 INFID. 2020. *Survey Report of CSOs' Perception on Government Programs in Handling COVID-19*. Page 56.

of these NGOs were in a critical phase, causing them to not survive long due to the dependence on external funding and additional costs due to the pandemic. This situation further hindered CSOs to contribute to community empowerment and protection of vulnerable groups.

1. No-Action or very low initiative taken (RED)	2. Initial planning; 3. Actions started; 4. Delivery underway (AMBER) ✓	5. High level of success (GREEN)
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OVERVIEW OF CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Institutional arrangement

Since Indonesia adopted the SDGs in 2015, the Government has ensured a legal basis for Presidential Regulation No.59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Goals Achievements. An institutional framework at the national level has also been prepared, led by Bappenas and the SDGs Secretariat. However, policy and synergy coherence between institutions as well as between the Center and the Regions in encouraging the achievement of the SDGs has not been maximally executed.

Awareness-raising

The Indonesian Government has made various efforts to localise the SDGs values from the global level to the national, regional, and village level. However, the PSC online survey results revealed that many civil society organisations, especially in the regions, did not know in detail about RAN and RAD of SDGs. In addition, the SDGs at the ministry and local level were understood partially and sectoral-based. Thus, the synergy between RAD and RPJMD in many regions had not yet been practised in its implementation. Also, the public assumes that the Government's SDGs data and matrix were complex for the general public to understand since they were excessively technocratic.

Quality of multi-stakeholder engagement

Multi-Stakeholder engagement as the spirit of the SDGs had been implemented since the inclusion of non-government actors in Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017. The stakeholders such as civil society organisations, academics, philanthropy, and business sectors, especially those located at

the national level, were often involved in the Government dialogues on the SDGs, including the preparation of the VNR. However, in terms of CSOs, numerous respondents assumed that the engagement quality in SDGs decision-making processes, such as the VNR preparation and the process of adopting CSO data by the Government, declined in 2020-2021. On the other hand, CSOs at the local level suggested that they were rarely involved in the SDGs process (PSC online survey, June 2021).

Partnership and collaboration

On the other hand, partnerships and collaborations, such as between the Government and CSOs, academics, and the private sectors, continue to grow for the SDGs achievement. It is obviously proven since the increasing number of universities in Indonesia have established SDGs centres. Besides, a change in the narrative and encouragement to the private sector to perform sustainable business practices and respect human rights starts to develop. CSOs play a significant role in conducting awareness campaigns and collaborating with the private sector to implement sustainable business values. However, the process of discussing a cross-sectoral issue involving multi-stakeholders (Government, civil society, media, business sector) remains challenging to carry out.

Leave no one behind

“Leave no one behind” refers to the principle of inclusiveness in the SDG implementation. The involvement of vulnerable groups in various development processes and the SDGs process continues to be encouraged in various ways, especially in public spaces. There have been Musrenbang(s) involving Women, Youth, Children, and People with Disabilities in the development planning in many regions. Vulnerable groups are also involved in SDGs dialogues, exclusively at the national level. In ensuring “leave no one behind”, the Government cooperated with many CSOs, considering that CSOs had information and networks to empower vulnerable groups. However, efforts to vulnerable mainstream groups in development should be continuously improved at the national and village levels.

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