

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

INDONESIAN CSOS PEOPLE'S SCORECARD 2021



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Independent Civil Society Assessment of the National Delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Indonesia CSO People's Scorecard 2022

Disclaimer: This document is an independent assessment conducted by civil society in 2022 regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Indonesia, using the People's Scorecard Toolkit developed by Action for Sustainable Development¹.

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Executive Summary

The International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) has worked with Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) to prepare a "People's Scorecard" report to provide important insights into the implementation and overall trends of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia from the civil society's perspective.

The research uses the Rapid Assessment Procedures (RAP) that are based on the People's Scorecard Toolkit developed by Action for Sustainable Development. It focuses on 10 indicators to measure the collective and aggregated perceptions of the SDG implementation process by civil society coalitions, which revolved around the three key areas of public policy, institutional capacity, and inclusive governance.

The study involves three steps: a) online survey; b) focus group discussion; and c) expert review. As many as 66 respondents took part in the online survey, of which 47% were women and 53% were men. In terms of their roles, 52% were policymakers, either as an executive director, founder or national coordinator, in their respective organizations, while the remaining 48% were program implementers. The focus group discussion on the other hand was attended by civil society organizations (CSOs), and was held online on August 11, 2022. The expert review was conducted on August 25, 2022, involving a research expert and 2 civil society representatives.

Overall, the progress in achieving the 17 SDGs in Indonesia according to CSOs falls into the "Low-Level" category with a score of only 39. This is lower than last year's People's Scorecard, where Indonesia was then rated in the "Medium" range. Indonesia received the highest score (45) for its SDG Action Plans, Strategies and Budgets, followed by national-level implementation (43) and policy framework (42). However, it still needs to improve on monitoring and evaluation, which obtained the lowest score of 32. This is indicative of a gap between action plans and the monitoring and evaluation process.

In the policy context, the Government has recently finalized its National Action Plan for the SDGs for 2021-2024, involving 132 institutions, in addition to Local Action Plans in 31 of a total of 37 provinces, and new regulations to localize the SDGs at the village level, specifically the Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Ministerial Regulation No. 7/2021 concerning Village Funding Priorities in 2022 for the achievement of the SDGs.

Government policies (laws, and presidential instructions and regulations) issued between 2019 and 2021 were mostly although not exclusively focused on the social pillar (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) for as many as 13 pieces of legislation, followed by the environmental pillar (6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) with 6 legal instruments, the economic pillar (7, 8, 9, 10, 17) with 4 legal instruments, and the law and governance pillar (16) with 3 legal instruments. Policies under the environmental pillar in particular have been inconsistent, making it difficult to limit

global warming to below 1.5°C as pledged under the Paris Agreement, which Indonesia has ratified through Law No. 16/2016.

Based on an assessment of the 19 indicators reviewed, 13 indicators have shown progress (green), while the other 6 have experienced setbacks (red). Although not all of Indonesia's 280 SDG indicators are represented in the assessment, not to mention the need to quantitatively verify the correlation between goals, and to note that the assessment does not capture the situation facing vulnerable groups with disaggregated data, it does however show that government policies over the past 5 years have impacted on the progress of several SDG indicators both positively and negatively (trade-off).

In terms of individual goals, the highest scores according to respondents are for Goal 4 (46) and Goal 5 (45), while the lowest scores are obtained by Goal 10 (31) and Goal 7 (34).

Despite the many implementation challenges, Indonesia has made significant strides in its school enrollment rates. Furthermore, Indonesia has recently passed the Anti-Sexual Violence Law (UU TPKS) at the 19th plenary session of the Indonesian national parliament in April 2022; the long-awaited outcome of 10 years of alliance between key stakeholders to push the agenda through.

Meanwhile, greater commitment is required for further progress in the energy sector and on the issue of inequality. The Indonesian government's pledges are considered not ambitious enough to reduce carbon emissions and to transition to renewable energy due to the country's overreliance on coal. Income inequality in Indonesia is also widening, despite improvements in economic growth, poverty rates, unemployment rates and Gini index as mobility picks up and the consumption curve slopes post-COVID-19 pandemic.

With eight years left to meet the SDGs, multistakeholder cooperation needs to be strengthened. The level of CSO engagement in SDG policy formulation and implementation alongside the government widely varies. In addition, stakeholders—government, business, academia and CSOs—appear to be working in silos when carrying out SDG initiatives, without any meaningful collaboration.

In the survey, 82% of respondents believed that the barrier to SDG implementation was the lack of information on how to get involved. Other obstacles included budget (76%), policy advocacy with the government (70%), data collection and monitoring and evaluation (55%) and knowledge of the SDGs (30%).

The SDGs on the one hand have helped better structure the work of CSOs, and have been a source of legitimacy and opportunity to strengthen multistakeholder collaboration to promote sustainable development. This includes gendered participatory mapping of indigenous peoples by Perempuan AMAN, empowerment of people with disabilities by HWDI, assisting local governments to integrate the SDGs into their local medium-term development plans (RPJMD) by Migrant CARE Jember, reducing stunting from a gender approach by Kalyanamitra, and ensuring the protection of journalists and access to data by AJI.

Many civil society initiatives in Indonesia even before the SDGs were adopted demonstrate the fervent commitment to push the SDGs beyond just “business as usual”. However, in recent years, progress towards achieving the SDGs has tended to be stagnant and involutive. It is hoped that such civil society initiatives will not be diminished, but instead be recognized, maintained, publicized, and scaled up to ensure transformational development that pay attention to vulnerable/affected groups.

Respondents tended to associate vulnerable and other groups being left behind with children. According to respondents, 66% of children are vulnerable and left behind in development processes, followed by women and girls (62%) and persons with disabilities (58%). Under the international human rights mechanism for Indonesia, women and girls, and children have received the most recommendations at 273 and 213 respectively.

Recommendations

1. Survey respondents who represent civil society are urging the government to focus on revising/improving the Regulatory Framework to accelerate the SDGs (92%), Multistakeholder Collaboration (86%), Budget (83%), Inclusion (67%), and Public Communication of the SDGs (64%).
2. The government needs to review and abolish laws, regulations, and policy practices that contradict the principles of sustainable development goals and respect for human rights, and that discriminate against and repress vulnerable groups.
3. The government needs to improve SDG policy coordination and coherence across ministries/agencies at the national and local levels by emphasizing the importance of working synergistically, understanding the context, identifying unintended negative consequences, and effectively managing unavoidable trade-offs across all SDGs.
4. The government needs to strengthen the role of local government, both formally and materially, to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs at the local level.
5. The government needs to build the capacity of Ministries/Agencies at the national and local levels regarding the SDGs, particularly in formulating effective, and sustainable policies and budgets in a participatory manner from a human rights perspective that are favorable to vulnerable/affected groups.
6. The government needs to improve the quality of multistakeholder cooperation in a synergistic, meaningful and integrated manner by involving non-government institutions, from the planning to monitoring and evaluation of policies. CSOs on the other hand are expected to be more consistent in ensuring the delivery of the SDGs in Indonesia by actively engaging in multistakeholder partnerships.
7. The government needs to change the perspective/norm towards minority groups through dedicated measures, either in the form of policies or budgets. For example, by promoting good practices carried out by the Local Population and Civil Registry Office, specifically on the issuance of e-ID cards for trans women.

8. The government needs to improve the availability and quality of valid disaggregated data on Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI).
9. The need to push for a Presidential Regulation on Endowment Funds for CSOs to be managed in a transparent, professional and accountable manner in order to ensure that such funding mechanisms are accessible to CSOs for accelerating SDG implementation.
10. The need to ensure coordinated, widespread public communication tailored to the local context to build public awareness of the SDGs and encourage public participation in the process.
11. The need to map out progress and good practices of state and non-state actors to be published on Indonesia's SDGs website and to incentivize and support commendable initiatives that can inspire others and be massively scaled up.
12. The need to push the Indonesian government to increase the commitment of G20 countries to accelerate SDG achievement under Indonesia's G20 Presidency.
13. The need to include SDG knowledge and commitment as a benchmark for selecting candidates for the office of the president and vice president, members of national, provincial and district/city parliament, and members of the Local Representative Council in the 2024 general elections.

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INFID team of authors

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

A4SD: Action for Sustainable Development

ADB: Asian Development Bank

APBD: Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah / Local Budget

APBN: Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara / National Budget

ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Bappenas: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / National Development Planning Agency

BPS: Badan Pusat Statistik / National Statistics Office

BUMN: Badan Usaha Milik Negara / State-Owned Enterprise

CAT: Climate Action Tracker

CPI: Corruption Perceptions Index

CRPD: The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

CSO: Civil Society Organization

Disnakertrans: Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi / Local Labor and Transmigration Office

DOB: Daerah Otonomi Baru / New Autonomous Region

DUDI: Dunia Usaha dan Dunia Industri / Businesses and Industries

HDI: Human Development Index

HLPF: High-Level Political Forum

INFID: International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development

Inpres: Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia / Presidential Instruction

Kemenkeu: Kementerian Keuangan / Ministry of Finance

LAP: Local Action Plan

NAP: National Action Plan

PMT: Pemberian Makanan Tambahan / Supplementary Feeding

PPP: Public Private Partnership

PRA: Participatory Rural Appraisal

RPJMD: Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah / Local Medium-Term Development Plan

RPJMN: Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) / National Medium-Term Development Plan

SDC: Skill Development Center

SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals

SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment

SIO: SDG Indonesia One

SKPD: Satuan Kerja Perangkat Daerah / Local Government Agency

SLA: Sustainable Livelihood Approach

SPAM: Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum / Water Supply System

TNP2K: Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan / National Task Force for Acceleration of Poverty Eradication

TPT: Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka / Open Unemployment Rate

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UPR: Universal Periodic Review

UU TPKS: Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual / Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence

VNR: Voluntary National Review

WIR: World Inequality Report

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Seven years on, and it is clear that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require more focused attention and action. According to The Sustainable Development Report 2022, the world is off track in its journey to delivering on the SDGs. For the second consecutive year, the world is no longer making progress on the SDG Index. This is a major setback, especially since prior to the pandemic (2015-2019), the SDG Index has shown encouraging progress, albeit at a slow pace at 0.5 points a year².

The Asia and Pacific SDG Progress Report 2022 also confirms that the SDGs are slipping further out of reach. If the current trend continues, the Asia and Pacific region will only be expected to achieve the targets by 2065.

As one of 193 countries that has adopted the SDGs in 2015, Indonesia already has a sound regulatory framework in place to promote the implementation of the SDGs, through **Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 on the Implementation and Delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals** and an SDG Roadmap that was advocated not only by the government but also other key stakeholders, including civil society coalitions. At the local level, efforts to achieve the SDGs have included the formulation of Local Action Plans (LAP) for the SDGs and the incorporation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) instrument, in line with the SDGs, into the RPJMD (Local Medium-Term Development Plan).

Unfortunately, these regulations are not followed by effective implementation to achieve ambitious targets and reach the most marginalized groups. Development policies that are not in alignment with the SDG agenda, an information dearth on engagement opportunities, varying levels of multistakeholder commitments, and wide funding gaps are some of the problems that require special attention to promote the implementation of the SDGs beyond the business-as-usual approach.

With eight years left, multistakeholder partnerships need to be nurtured to unearth new ideas and scale up innovations to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

Apart from government, business, academia, and the media, another equally important actor within the multistakeholder framework is civil society organizations (CSOs). CSOs have a vital role to play in raising awareness, maintaining government priorities in honoring commitments, and advocating accountability of implementation processes. CSOs have actively contributed to the planning, implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda, particularly in holding leaders accountable for the commitments they have made.

To ensure the effective delivery of the 2030 Agenda, the government stands by its commitment to a “robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated”

² SDSN. (2022, June 2). *Sustainable Development Report 2022*. Retrieved from Sustainable Development Report: <https://www.sdgindex.org/reports/sustainable-development-report-2022/>

follow-up and review process; whereby progress monitoring and accountability will be based on “high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts” (SDG 17.18).

In line with the 2030 Roadmap and global guide, CSOs are one of the key stakeholders in promoting SDG implementation and monitoring. To ensure these goals are met, there is a critical need to engage CSOs in the review process and find innovative ways for all voices to be heard, including through the People’s Scorecard.

With that in mind, the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) partnered with Action for Sustainable Development to prepare a People’s Scorecard report in order to provide insightful information on SDG implementation and its overall trend in Indonesia from civil society’s perspective. This mechanism is crucial, as in keeping with the SDG principles of multistakeholder engagement and “leaving no one behind”, it seeks to involve civil society groups in evaluating, supporting and discovering innovative ways to promote SDG achievement in Indonesia.

1.2 Purpose

The People’s Scorecard 2022 aims to:

1. Provide a platform for civil society organizations to inclusively review the mainstreaming and integration of the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs into national policies and implementation, focusing on the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, environmental and economic
2. Highlight good practices in implementing the SDGs in Indonesia
3. Identify and ensure that vulnerable and marginalized groups benefit from and are involved in the implementation of the SDGs

1.3 Methodology

This study uses the Rapid Assessment Procedures (RAP) model in accordance with the People's Scorecard Toolkit developed by Action for Sustainable Development. RAP is an intensive team-based qualitative research method using triangulation, iterative data analysis, and additional data collection to rapidly develop a preliminary understanding of a situation from the insider’s perspective (Encyclopedia of Social Measurement, 2005).

The research focuses on 10 indicators to measure collective and aggregated perceptions of the process of implementing the SDGs by civil society coalitions, specifically on the three key areas of public policy, institutional capacity, and inclusive governance.

For the Public Policy parameter, two indicators are measured: a) National Development Plans, Strategies and Budgets for Sustainable Development Goals, and b) Policy and Legal Framework for Sustainable Development Goals.

For the Institutional Capacity parameter, three indicators are measured: a) Institutions with a Clear Mandate, b) Implementation at the National Level, and c) Implementation at the Subnational (Local) Level.

For the Inclusive Governance parameter, 5 indicators are measured: a) Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Mechanisms, b) Transparency & Accountability, c) Public Awareness and Capacity Building, d) Multistakeholder Partnership, e) Civil Society Engagement.

The data used in this study were obtained from primary and secondary sources. Primary data refer to information derived first-hand by researchers through an online survey and focus group discussion. Meanwhile, secondary data refer to information drawn from BPS (National Statistics Office) or Government Ministries/Agencies, previous studies, government documents, news articles, and others.

The research process involves the following stages:

First, online survey data collection by civil society through cognito forms from July 15, 2022 to July 27, 2022. The global questionnaire was originally translated into the Indonesian language and adapted to the national context of SDG implementation. Once the questionnaire was tested and deemed appropriate, it was widely shared via email and the CSO coordination group. To capture as much of the opinions of Indonesian CSOs as possible regarding the SDGs, CSO respondents were selected through convenience and voluntary sampling with consent obtained prior to filling out the questionnaire.

To minimize bias, each CSO was expected to select one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals that best fits the organization's area of focus. Respondents were asked to provide short answers regarding SDG implementation and good practices, and to assign a score from -5 to +5 for the 10 indicators assessed. The scores were then categorized by indicator, and converted into a percentage according to the rating scale. Meanwhile, descriptive data were used to elaborate and deepen the research.

Over 9 days, the questionnaire was filled out by 66 respondents from 66 CSOs. As many as 47% of the respondents were women and the remaining 53% were men. In terms of their roles, 52% were policymakers in their respective organizations, either as executive directors, founders or national coordinators, while 48% were program implementers.

Institutionally, the CSOs participating in the survey were operating in 34 of the 37 provinces in Indonesia, where the majority or 25 organizations were working at the national level, followed by 12 organizations each based in West Java and Central Java. The regions that are not covered in this research are the three new provinces—Papua Mountains, Central Papua and South Papua—established according to the three laws on the formation of New Autonomous Regions in Papua that were ratified by parliament on 30 June 2022.

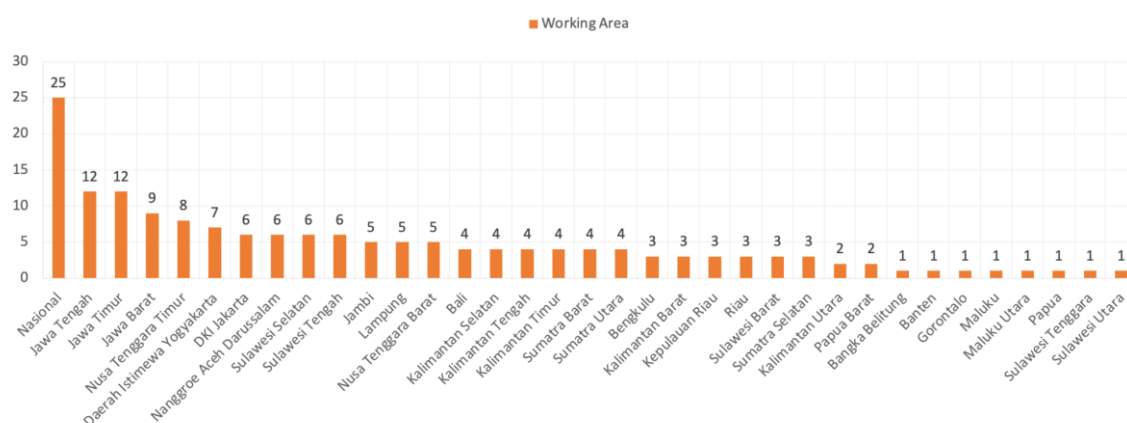


Figure 1. CSO respondents by working area

The majority of CSO respondents (69.6%) were dedicated to Human Rights and Democracy issues, whereas 45% were focused on Vulnerable Groups as well as Economic Issues, Inequality and Poverty. The number of CSO respondents working on religious issues was the lowest.

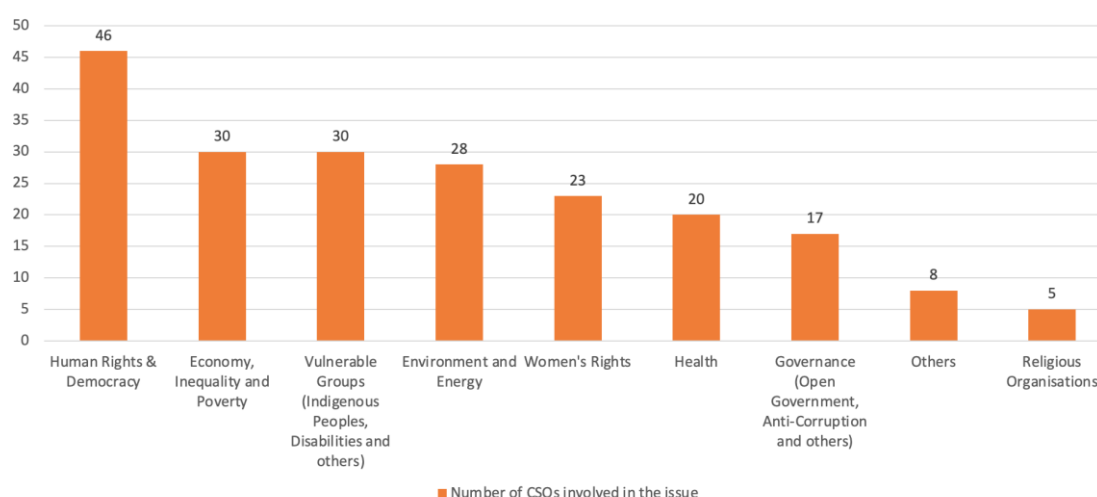


Figure 2. Number of CSOs involved in the issue

Second, a focus group discussion held on 11 August 2022 to gain more in-depth information was attended by five experts from national and local CSOs to confirm the scoring results generated from the survey.

Third, an expert review conducted online on 25 August 2022 with an expert from BRIN and 2 civil society representatives. The purpose of the expert review was to finalize the scores and deepen the research.

1.3.1 Rating Scale

1. 0 to 20% - Very Low-Level of Progress (Between 0 and 1 point based on the Scorecard survey scale)
2. 21% to 40% - Low-Level of Progress (Between 1 and 2 points based on the Scorecard survey scale)

3. 41% to 60% - Medium-Level of Progress (Between 2 and 3 points based on the Scorecard survey scale)
4. 61% to 80% - High-Level of Progress (Between 3 and 4 points based on the Scorecard survey scale)
5. 81% to 100% - Very High-Level of Progress (Between 4 and 5 points based on the Scorecard survey scale)
6. 0% - No Progress (0 in the Scorecard survey scale)
7. -81% to -100% - Very Significant Setback (Between -4 and -5 points based on the Scorecard survey scale)
8. -61% to -80% - Significant Setback (Between -3 and -4 points based on the Scorecard survey scale)
9. -41% to -60% - Moderate Setback (Between -2 and -3 points based on the Scorecard survey scale)
10. -21% to -40% - Insignificant Setback (Between -1 and -2 points based on the Scorecard survey scale)
11. 0 to -20% - Very Insignificant Setback (Between 0 and -1 points based on the Scorecard survey scale)

1.3.2 Research Advantages and Limitations

This research has its advantages and limitations. The RAP method allows rapid extraction of relevant information for advocacy and data comparison. The data collection process was followed by a rapid analysis to determine priorities and provide recommendations to the relevant stakeholders. The research involved 66 respondents widely dispersed across 34 out of the 37 provinces in Indonesia, generating knowledge to close the research gap on civil society's perspective of the SDGs, and to map out respondents for more rigorous testing in further research.

There are however several methodological limitations in this research. The opinions of the 66 CSO respondents cannot be generalized to the 431,465 community-based organizations in Indonesia (Indonesian Ministry of Home Affairs, 2019). In addition, as the aim is to explore as much of the views of Indonesian CSOs as possible, the convenience sampling method used for this research has led to an imbalance in numbers or to the underrepresentation of CSOs working on certain issues or in certain regions. The data collection process through the use of questionnaires were not disability friendly due to lack of support and assistance for persons with disabilities when filling out questionnaires both for online and pencil-and-paper versions. During the FGD however, researchers have made an effort to provide sign language interpreters. Due to time and budget constraints, the research did not include in-depth interviews to delve further into the views of civil society, especially the voices of minorities in Indonesia such as the LGBTIQ communities, victims of past human rights violations, **religious or belief minorities** and others.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The results of a national-scale evaluation of the SDGs were released by Bappenas in a 2019 report titled "The Implementation and Delivery of the SDGs." This comprehensive report outlines the achievements and challenges for each of the 17 SDGs. At a macro-level, the report found that half (52% or 146 indicators) of the total number of indicators (280) have achieved the targets set in the 2017-2019 National Action Plan (NAP). If the 18 percent or 50 indicators showing an improving trend were to be included, then progress has been made on around 70 percent of the 280 SDG indicators where the targets have been met. Meanwhile, 30 percent or 84 other indicators still require special attention.³

Focusing on governance issues, Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2021 describes the challenges in implementing the SDGs, which include 1) Concentrating efforts on achieving the SDGs inclusively from the national to local levels. 2) The widening financing gap due to the COVID-19 pandemic and declining tax revenues as well as other sources of income. 3) Quality data collection, especially statistical data per sector collected by government ministries and agencies.⁴

Meanwhile, at the local level, several studies have consistently highlighted the challenges to implementing the SDGs. INFID's research (2019) in 8 regions found that the level of responses and understanding of the SDG agenda in regions widely varies. There is still a dearth of information on the SDGs within Bappeda (Local Development Planning Agency) as the institution in charge of SDG implementation. Local government agencies (SKPD) are generally still unfamiliar with the SDGs, except for the Local Communication and Informatics Office. In addition, local governments also face the problem of high leadership turnover rates in SKPDs, which hampers the internalization and continuity of the LAP process, as is the case in Cirebon and Pangkep. Another obstacle concerns the inadequate availability and poor coordination of data across SKPDs that affect the LAP process, especially in setting indicators and targets.⁵

Aidha, et al. (2019) found that local government's readiness to implement the SDGs and achieve indicators does not only hinge on the availability of key instruments such as Local Action Plans or Working Groups, but also on the harmonization of government programs, measurement and monitoring, as well as public understanding of the SDGs and means of implementation.⁶

³ Bappenas. (2019). *Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/Sustainable Development Goals*. Jakarta: Kedeputan Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam, Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional.

⁴ Republic of Indonesia. (2021). *Indonesia's Voluntary National Review 2021*. Jakarta.

⁵ INFID. (2019). *Studi Keterbukaan Pemerintah dalam Rangka Mendorong Pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) di Daerah*. Jakarta: INFID. The study was conducted in eight regions: Banda Aceh City (Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam), Cirebon District (West Java), DI Yogyakarta Province, Wonosobo District (Central Java), Jember District (East Java), Bojonegoro District (East Java), Pangkajene and Islands District or Pangkep (South Sulawesi), and Kupang City (East Nusa Tenggara/NTT).

⁶ Aidha, C. N., Mawesti, D., Afrina, E., Rahmanda, N. R., Thariq, M., & Zunivar, A. Y. (2019). *Kapasitas Pemerintah Daerah dalam Tujuan SDGs No 1, 5 & 10: Baseline Study Kabupaten Pangkajene dan*

Arif Sofianto (2019) in his research on "Integrating SDG Targets and Indicators into Local Development Planning in Central Java" also observed a host of challenges in embedding the SDGs into the local development plan. Some of the challenges include: a) The irrelevancy of many global and national indicators, with no supporting data. Gathering data from other local government bodies, non-governmental institutions and universities was also a challenge. b) There is a narrower understanding of the SDGs as they are only seen as part of Bappeda's work agenda. The formulation of the LAP is also still limited to the tagging of existing programs in the RPJMD, and has yet to adopt non-government programs at the provincial or district/city level. c) District/city governments are confronted with the problem of how the SDGs should be integrated into local development planning, and how to reconcile the need to achieve the SDGs with citizens' political demands, local development needs and local potentials and problems. d) SDG implementation in Central Java is still grappling with funding issues. The funding of ambitious programs cannot rely solely on local government budgets.⁷

In line with previous findings, Eko Handrian and Hendry Andry in their research on "Sustainable Development Goals: A Review of Accelerating Delivery in Riau Province" (2020) also identified several challenges to developing Riau's SDG action plan, in terms of target-setting for each SDG indicator due to data unavailability; program determination and justification; justification for program ceiling arrangements, incompleteness of planning documents at the district level; and leadership changes for SDG programs at the district level.⁸

Meanwhile, in the budgetary context, INFID's research in 10 regions⁹ found that despite the low-level of local fiscal capacity and lack of fiscal space, even below the national average, all of the regions surveyed in fact have adequate fiscal capacity and promising economic prospects to deliver on their development programs. However, local spending remains far behind from what is needed to achieve the SDG targets. Local development programs are mostly related to SDG 3 on health, followed by SDG 4 on education. Meanwhile, the other four SDGs being assessed (1, 5, 8, 10) were only allocated less than 1%. Apart from the issue of allocation, budget effectiveness should also be monitored, such as for poverty-busting and unemployment-reduction programs that are mostly in the form of training and aid provision.¹⁰

Kepulauan, Kabupaten Dompu, dan Kabupaten Timor Tengah Selatan. Jakarta: Perkumpulan PRAKARSA <https://repository.theprakarsa.org/media/publications/285240-kapasitas-pemerintah-daerah-dalam-mencap-b1d4b666.pdf>

⁷ Sofianto, A. (2019, June 28). Integrasi Target dan Indikator Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Ke Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah di Jawa Tengah. *Litbang Provinsi Jawa Tengah*, 17(1), 25-41. <https://doi.org/10.36762/jurnaljateng.v17i1.784>

⁸ Handrian, E., & Andry, H. (2020, April 13). Sustainable Development Goals: Tinjauan Percepatan Pencapaian Di Provinsi Riau. *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik*, 6(1), 77-87. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/322503307.pdf>

⁹ NTT Province, DI Yogyakarta Province, Banda Aceh City, and Seven Districts (Rejang Lebong, Cirebon, Tuban, Bojonegoro, Jember, Maros, and Pangkep).

¹⁰ INFID. (2019). *Penilaian Fiskal dalam Rangka Pelaksanaan dan Pencapaian SDGs yang Berperspektif Gender, Inklusif, dan Transformatif*. Jakarta: INFID.

In addition to the challenges above, Pribad's research (2017) reaffirmed that collaborative efforts and the appropriate local programs are fundamental to achieving the SDGs. Muhammad Fardan Ngoyo (2018) also underlined the need to position citizens as the subject entitled to a set of rights that must be fulfilled, vested with the power to think, prepare, plan, and decide what needs to be done to achieve development targets and goals (bottom up). The Sustainable Development Goals are not to be taken for granted, nor to be followed blindly without contemplating how they may impact and contribute to society at large. In the process, CSOs are also expected to be able to control and provide constructive inputs in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. Two noteworthy methods, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA), should be considered to help solve the fundamental issues facing the community in the development process.¹¹

Meanwhile, the Asian Development Bank's (2020) report, "Reaching the Sustainable Development Goals through Better Local-Level Data", found that local leadership, cross-sector collaboration, multistakeholder engagement, and trust are key to promoting the local-level implementation of the SDGs. Based on its experience in developing a dashboard for universal healthcare in Davao, the Philippines, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) also helped develop a dashboard in East Java to communicate the key messages and primary causes of child marriage. Using an open government approach, access to data has made local policy dialogues more relevant to actual needs. This allows multiple stakeholders to better understand reality, engage in the consultative process from early on, and contribute to achieving goals.¹²

The studies and reports mentioned above have described the achievements made, highlighted the consistency of issues observed in cross-sector coordination, and offered solutions to accelerate the SDGs at the national and local levels. However, no research has yet attempted to provide an overall assessment of SDG delivery from the perspective of civil society in general. Civil society has done plenty to promote the implementation of the SDGs, yet myriad challenges still persist. The second year of research by A4SD and INFID, as key actors in the SDGs, aims to capture the critical views of civil society at a macro level based on 10 main indicators to speeding up SDG delivery in Indonesia.

¹¹ Ngoyo, M. F. (2018, March 8). Mengawal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Meluruskan Orientasi Pembangunan yang Berkeadilan. *Sosioireligius*, 1(1).

<https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/documents/detail/593198>

¹² Asian Development Bank. (2020). *Reaching the Sustainable Development Goals through Better-Local Level Data*. Manila: Asian Development Bank.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/644236/sdgs-better-local-level-data-indonesia.pdf>

CHAPTER 3 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Analysis of 10 Research Indicators

Overall, the progress towards achieving the 17 SDGs in Indonesia according to CSOs falls in the "Low-Level Progress" category with a score of 39. This is lower than last year's rating in the People's Scorecard, where Indonesia was in the "Medium" category. The highest scoring dimension is SDG Action Plans, Strategies and Budgets (45), followed by implementation at the national level (43) and policy framework (42). However, Indonesia still needs to improve on monitoring and evaluation, which received the lowest score of 32. This is indicative of a gap between action plans and the monitoring process.

One of the respondents stated the following:

“We are aware of the SDGs, but are less concerned with the progress as we have not felt the direct impact and benefit of the SDGs. Even the minorities and marginalized are being overlooked, but at least there is a discourse to include them.”

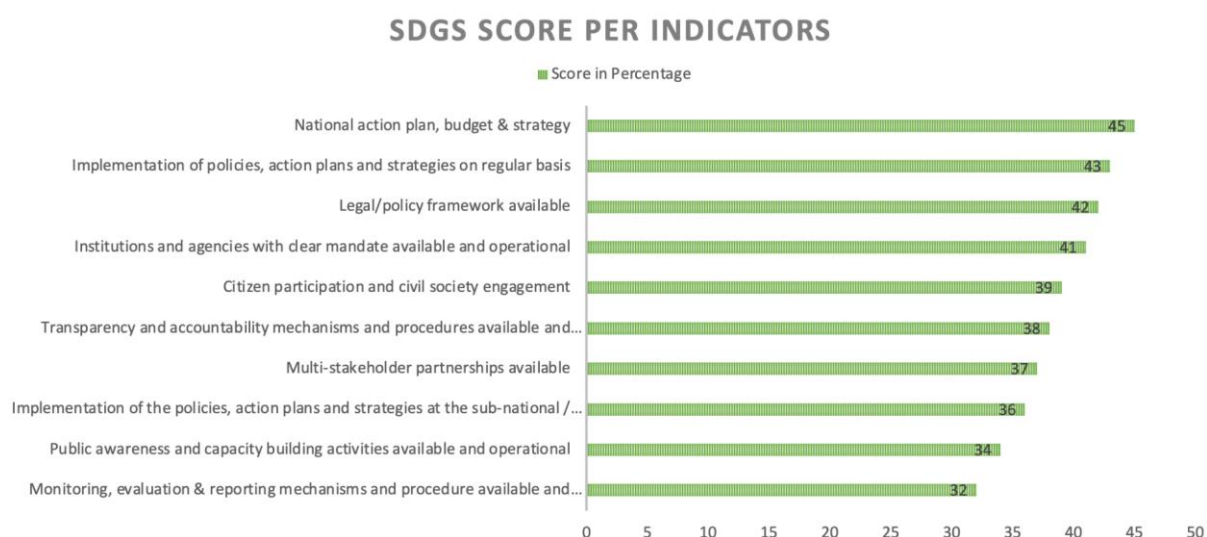


Figure 3. SDGs score per indicator on PSC Indonesia 2022

3.1.1 Public Policy Parameter

In regard to SDG implementation, Indonesia has Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 concerning the Implementation and Delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals, which underpins corresponding documents, including the 2030 SDG Roadmap and the 2021-2024 National Action Plan (NAP). At the national level, the adoption of the SDGs was followed by the integration of the 124 SDG targets into 7 (seven) national development agendas set forth in the 2020-2024 RPJMN (National Medium-Term Development Plan).



Figure 4. Coherence of Nawacita (President's Vision and Mission), 7 National Development Plan and SDGs

Given the efforts made to promote the implementation of the SDGs, based on the 2022 Sustainable Development Report, Indonesia's commitment to the SDGs is rated to be within the moderate range (50-65). According to the SDG Index, Indonesia ranks 82 out of 163 countries as its score improved from 68.9 in 2021 to 69.16 in 2022. However, Indonesia's ranking still lags far behind that of other ASEAN members such as Malaysia (72), Singapore (66), Vietnam (55) and Thailand (44).¹³

At the national level, the selected SDG indicators show the following progress trajectory:

¹³ SDSN. (2022, June 2). *Sustainable Development Report 2022*. Retrieved from Sustainable Development Report: <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/rankings>

SDGs' Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Graph	
1.2.1 Persentase penduduk yang hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan nasional (Statistics Indonesia, Per September)	11,13	10,7	10,12	9,66	9,22	10,19	9,71		Green
2.1.1 Prevalensi Ketidakcukupan Konsumsi Pangan (%) (Statistics Indonesia)	10,73	8,93	8,23	7,92	7,63	8,34	8,49		Green
3.8.1.(a) Unmet need pelayanan kesehatan (Susenas, Statistics Indonesia, VNR 2021)	4,66	4,33	5,26	4,91	5,18	5,44			Red
4.1.1 (f) Tingkat Penyelesaian Pendidikan Menurut Jenjang Pendidikan SMA (Statistics Indonesia)	52,04	57,47	57,71	61,84	58,33	63,95	65,94		Green
5.5.2 Proporsi perempuan yang berada di posisi managerial (Statistics Indonesia)	22,32	23,6	26,56	28,75	30,37	33,08	32,5		Green
6.2.1.b Persentase rumah tangga yang memiliki akses terhadap layanan sanitasi layak (Statistics Indonesia)	62,14	67,8	67,89	69,27	77,39	79,53	80,29		Green
7.2.1*Bauran energi terbarukan (Statistics Indonesia)	4,9	6,27	6,66	8,6	9,19	11,27	12,16		Green
8.2.1* Laju Pertumbuhan PDB Per Tenaga Kerja (Statistics Indonesia)	4,7	1,85	2,8	0,79	3	-1,84	1,64		Red
9.2.1* Proporsi nilai tambah sektor industri manufaktur terhadap PDB dan perkapita (Statistics Indonesia, VNR 2021)	21,54	21,38	21,22	21,04	20,79	20,61			Red
10.1.1* Gini Index Per September (Statistics Indonesia)	0,402	0,394	0,391	0,384	0,38	0,385	0,381		Green
11.5.1.(a) Indeks Risiko Bencana Indonesia (IRBI) (BNPB, Laporan SDGs 2019)	169,6	149,4	143,5	135,8	130,4				Green
12.c.1 Percentage of Fossil Fuel Subsidies to GDP (VNR 2021)	0,52	0,35	0,34	0,65	0,53	0,31			Green
13.2.1 Persentase Penurunan Emisi GRK (Bappenas, VNR 2021)	17,42	20,15	20,24	23,84	23,46				Green
14.5.1* Jumlah luas kawasan konservasi perairan (Juta Ha) Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan (VNR 2021)	17,3	17,9	19,14	19,3	23,14	24,11			Green
15.1.1.(a) Proporsi tutupan hutan terhadap luas lahan keseluruhan (%) (Laporan SDGs 2019)	50,78	50,45	50,18	49,8					Red
16.5.1.(a) Indeks Perilaku Anti Korupsi (IPAK) (Statistics Indonesia, VNR 2021)			3,71	3,66	3,7	3,84			Green
17.1.1 (a) Rasio penerimaan pajak terhadap PDB (Kementerian Keuangan)	10,76	10,36	9,89	10,24	9,77	8,33	9,12		Red
Pertumbuhan GDP (%) (Statistics Indonesia)	4,88	5,03	5,07	5,17	5,02	-2,07	3,69		Green
Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (%) (Statistics Indonesia, Per Agustus)	6,18	5,61	5,5	5,3	5,23	7,07	6,49		Red

Figure 5. 13 SDG indicators that are progressing and regressing

Based on the table above on how the selected SDG indicators have fared, it can be seen that 13 indicators are progressing (green), while 6 others are experiencing setbacks (red). It should be noted that the 19 indicators do not represent all of Indonesia's 280 SDG indicators as the correlation between goals still needs to be proven quantitatively, and the situation for vulnerable groups are yet to be captured with disaggregated data. Nevertheless, the available data do show how government policies over the past 5 years have

impacted positively and negatively on the progress of SDG indicators. In other words, the performance for one goal may have a positive or negative impact on the performance of other goals, which calls for comprehensive consideration in policymaking. For example, an improvement in GDP growth does not correspond with a reduction in ratio of forest cover to total land area. In addition, as a higher proportion of the population has an unmet need for health care, productivity will be adversely affected, thus impacting on GDP growth per worker.

Given the interconnectedness across goals, there needs to be an effective approach to break out of policymaking silos. Unfortunately, government ministries/agencies continue to operate in their own bubble without seeing how their work also contributes to other goals. **Policymakers therefore need to acknowledge the importance of working synergistically, understanding the context, identifying unintended negative consequences, and effectively managing unavoidable trade-offs across the SDGs.** Based on the Voluntary National Review (VNR), policy coherence is indeed one of the most formidable challenges to implementing the SDGs

Apart from strategy, budgeting for the SDGs remains a serious issue. Based on Bappenas estimates, at least Rp67 thousand trillion worth of funding are needed for the SDGs with a funding gap of around Rp14 thousand trillion. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, these estimates will increase by 70%, using the global SDG funding benchmark.¹⁴

The SDG financing strategy in Indonesia is comprehensively outlined in the SDG Roadmap, which covers improving the quality of spending, increasing state revenues, strengthening the role of the private sector, and establishing the SDG Financing Hub.¹⁵ Bappenas will be managing the SDG Financing Hub to make sure that every strategic SDG target is funded by multiple financing schemes involving the government, private sector, philanthropists, money market, and capital market, including through blended financing.

A government funding initiative is ‘SDG Indonesia One’ (SIO), which is an integrated, crowdfunding platform to support infrastructure development. The initiative was launched by the Ministry of Finance (Kemenkeu) in 2018. An SDG-based project supported by the SIO platform is the Umbulan Water Supply System (SPAM) under a public-private partnership (PPP). After 47 years in the pipeline, the Umbulan SPAM project was eventually inaugurated in 2021. It has the potential capacity to provide clean water to 1.3 million people in East Java (Pasuruan City, Pasuruan District, Sidoarjo District, Surabaya City, and Gresik District).¹⁶ Meanwhile, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI) is financing a cardiology and

¹⁴Rabbi, C. P. (2021, December 20). *Pendanaan SDGs Butuh Rp 67 Ribu Triliun, Swasta Diminta Terlibat* Retrieved from Katadata.co.id: <https://katadata.co.id/maesaroh/berita/61c0467254d98/pendanaan-sdgs-butuh-rp-67-ribu-triliun-swasta-diminta-terlibat>

¹⁵ Sekretariat Nasional SDGs. (n.d.). *Dokumen*. Retrieved from https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Roadmap_Bahasa-Indonesia_File-Upload.pdf

¹⁶ Kementerian PUPR. (2020, July 3). *Segera Rampung, SPAM Umbulan Tambah Pasokan Air Bersih Bagi 1,3 Juta Warga Jatim*. Retrieved from Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat Republik Indonesia: <https://pu.go.id/berita/segera-rampung-spam-umbulan-tambah-pasokan-air-bersih-bagi-1-3-juta-warga-jatim>

heart specialist hospital project in Southeast Sulawesi to serve people in the region and further beyond to the central and eastern parts of Indonesia.¹⁷

Apart from the SDG-funding and awareness-raising initiatives of Ministries/Agencies to integrate the SDGs into work plans, **there are no dedicated funds accessible to civil society to promote SDG implementation.** The People's Scorecard (2021) on SDG implementation in Indonesia from civil society's perspective revealed that 51.7% of respondents mentioned budgetary constraints in the implementation of the SDGs. This was reaffirmed by the 2022 People's Scorecard where the majority of respondents (76%) mentioned funding as a barrier to SDG implementation.

3.1.2 Institutional Capacity Parameter

Pursuant to Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017, the Ministry of National Development Planning (PPN)/BAPPENAS is mandated to coordinate the integration of the SDGs into the national development plan. Its coordinating role covers monitoring and evaluation, progress reporting on SDG targets and indicators, ensuring budget availability from government and non-government sources, and establishing the National SDG Coordination Team to guide development efforts at the national and local levels.¹⁸

Under Indonesia's decentralized system, the central government's commitment to promote the SDGs would be difficult to fulfil without the support of local government. This echoes the statement made by UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon, who emphasized that the success or failure of the sustainable development agenda will be reflected at the local level.¹⁹

According to the 2020-2024 NAP for SDGs, 31 out of 37 provinces have developed their own Local Action Plans. In addition, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), in alignment with the SDGs, has been incorporated into the RPJMD. Indonesia also has in place the Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Ministerial Regulation No. 7/2021 on Village Funding Priorities in 2022 to deliver on the SDGs.

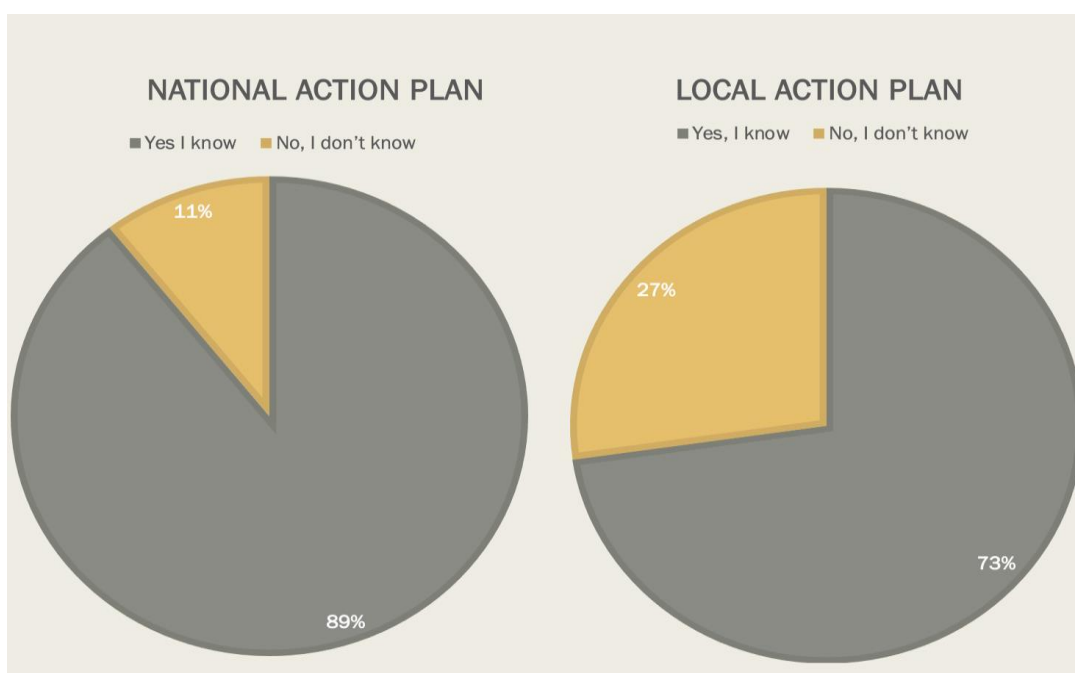
¹⁷ Anam, K. (2022, March 14). *PT SMI Akselerasi Proyek Berbasis SDGs Lewat Platform SIO*. Retrieved from CNBC Indonesia: <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20220314181731-4-322692/pt-smi-akselerasi-proyek-berbasis-sdgs-lewat-platform-sio>

¹⁸ Sekretariat SDGs Indonesia. (n.d.). *Struktur Organisasi SDGs di Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/struktur-organisasi/>

¹⁹ United Nations. (2012, April 23). *Our Struggle for Global Sustainability Will Be Won or Lost in Cities*. Retrieved from United Nations: <https://press.un.org/en/2012/sgsm14249.doc.htm>

That being said, SDG Localization was assigned the third lowest score (36) out of the other 10 indicators. This score has remain unchanged from last year's People's Scorecard. Respondents have also pointed out a knowledge gap in national and local action plans, both of which are mandated in the Presidential Regulation on the SDGs.

Figure 6. PSC knowledge about SDGs national action plan and local action plan



Based on literature review (Chapter 2), there are indeed barriers to aligning the SDGs at the local level in regard to the lack of commitment, capacity, data, coordination, participation and budget. In the sensitization of the SDGs, the government should make clear that the SDGs are not only about the goals, but also the corresponding indicators and their relevance to local contexts. In addition, the mandate for SDG implementation only applies up to the provincial level, and not the district/city level. For example, in Pemalang District, the Government has set aside budgetary funds for the formulation of the LAP for SDGs, yet there have been emphatic calls to scrap the budget as under government regulation, districts/cities are not required to prepare a local action plan as expected of provinces.²⁰

On the other hand, Indonesia has made a major commitment to promote SDG implementation down to the village level in accordance with the Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Ministerial Regulation No. 7/2021 on Village Funding Priorities in 2022 for SDG delivery. The SDGs Desa (village-level SDG implementation) program contributes 74% to national SDG delivery. This is driven by the

²⁰ Sofianto, A. (2019, June 28). Integrasi Target dan Indikator Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Ke Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah di Jawa Tengah. *Litbang Provinsi Jawa Tengah*, 17(1), 25-41. <https://doi.org/10.36762/jurnaljateng.v17i1.784>

fact that 43% of Indonesians live in rural areas (BPS, 2020). Furthermore, the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2019 reported that rural areas account for 91% of Indonesia's territory.²¹

In terms of capacity building and sensitization of the SDGs Desa, massive support is essential to avoid becoming mere jargon, but to which citizens can actually benefit from. Based on civil society's observations, the SDGs Desa program is largely seen simply as a data collection process of filling out questionnaires by the village government without understanding its actual meaning and purpose.

"From what we have gathered on the ground (at least in eight villages), the village authorities have a poor understanding of SDGs Desa, especially if we relate it to SDG 5 on gender equality and its indicators. When we asked about data on incidents of violence, they will tend to admit that there are cases but are not properly recorded. There is also the institutional constraint of not having a dedicated forum to respond to cases of violence against women, child marriage, domestic violence and others."²²

3.1.3 Inclusive Governance Parameter

For the Inclusive Governance parameter, most of the indicators fared less well. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Public Awareness obtained the lowest scores at 32 and 34 respectively compared to the other 8 indicators. This is followed by Multistakeholder Partnership (37), Transparency and Accountability (38) and Public Participation and CSO Engagement (39).

For monitoring and evaluation at the international level, Indonesia has submitted its Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) for 3 years (2017, 2019, 2021) and plans to do it again in 2023. In 2017, Indonesia was recognized as one of the six countries with the best financing plans and among those with the best formulation of Goal 16 for disaggregated data in 2019 (White & Case Review of the 2019 VNR).

At the national level, in accordance with the NAP 2021/2024, monitoring and evaluation are carried out as set forth in Article 7 point (b) of Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 on the Implementation and Delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. Regarding the reporting of SDG progress as mandated in Article 17, each Minister/Head of Agency and Governor is required to submit a report to the Minister of National Development/Head of BAPPENAS as the National SDG Implementation Coordinator. For the drafting process, the Government invokes Government Regulation No. 39/2006 concerning the Control and Evaluation Procedure of the Implementation of Development Plans. Non-governmental organizations on the other hand, go through a "voluntary self-assessment" mechanism using the agreed-upon self-assessment tool (SAT) report format. To present the results of the monitoring and evaluation of SDG progress against the targets set in the 2017-2019 NAP, the first annual report was published in 2019.

²¹ Reza, M. (2021, May 10). *SDGs Desa dan Rekonstruksi Paradigma Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*. Retrieved from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration: <https://sdgsdesa.kemendesa.go.id/sdgs-desa-dan-rekonstruksi-paradigma-pembangunan-berkelanjutan/>

²² Focus group discussion held on 11 August 2022

Although not all data are available, Indonesia, through BPS²³, has created a database on SDG progress and an SDG Dashboard with support from UNICEF²⁴ to make available information on trends and progress in national and local development indicators. Unfortunately, no platform is available as yet on the M&E or activities carried out by non-governmental organizations. Civil society, business, academia and the media in fact have had many noteworthy initiatives to promote SDG implementation right down to the grassroots level.

Finland for example, has an open portal where CSOs, Corporations, and Individuals can pledge their commitments and contributions to achieving the “The Finland We Want by 2050” vision. This portal is managed by the Commission for Sustainable Development who will accept, publish and follow-up all commitments. At the time this report was written, as many as 2,852 commitments have been pledged.²⁵

In addition, the **government needs to improve the availability and quality of disaggregated data for Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI).** GEDSI data will not only help track how vulnerable groups are engaged, but also whether they truly benefit from the development process. Such data will provide concrete evidence of the urgency of the issues that they face in order to identify needs and responses to ensure vulnerable groups are not being left behind in development.

For everyone to be involved in SDG implementation, public awareness and capacity building are important indicators that need to be assessed. **Alas, the survey showed that public awareness is the second lowest scoring indicator.** This is similar to the findings of INFID’s study on “The Level of Public Understanding: A Stepping Stone to SDG Collaboration in Indonesia” in 2021. It showed that the public is aware of the SDGs, but still at a low level, especially in terms of how stakeholders are involved in promoting SDG implementation. Almost all respondents believed that the SDGs are very important (95.9%). Most of the respondents (57.7%) indicated their familiarity with the NAP for SDGs, while some (53.6%) admitted to not knowing how to get involved or participate in the formulation of the NAP.

In addition, INFID’s study (2019) also found a knowledge gap regarding the SDGs. Not many have heard of the SDGs, especially among ordinary people such as fishermen, market sellers, drivers, and women. In contrast, familiarity with the SDGs is still limited to local governments, CSOs, academia, and students.²⁶

A respondent from the eastern part of Indonesia concurs with the statement of others on the need to increase public awareness: "In West Papua, the SDGs are a fairly foreign term, and their implementation is still an uphill struggle".

²³ https://www.bps.go.id/indikator/indikator/list_/sdgs_1/

²⁴ <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/dashboard/>

²⁵ <https://sitoumus2050.fi/en/web/sitoumus2050/home#/>

²⁶ INFID. (2019). *Studi Keterbukaan Pemerintah dalam Rangka Mendorong Pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) di Daerah*. Jakarta: INFID

In the context of multistakeholder partnership, Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 underscores the importance of multistakeholder partnerships and the role that they play in the implementation of the SDGs. In addition, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas introduced Ministerial Regulation No. 7/2018 that outlines the role of each stakeholder in SDG implementation.

Notable inroads in building SDG partnerships include the following:

1. There are now 25 SDG Centers/Networks/Hubs (as of 10/2021) in universities across Indonesia that focus on policy studies oriented towards SDG delivery.
2. The establishment of the Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSd), consisting of the CEOs of corporations operating in Indonesia, with the shared commitment to promoting sustainable development through sustainable economic growth, ecological balance, and social progress.²⁷
3. The SDGs Youth Hub, a forum in which young people interact and collaborate with policymakers, including the government, CSOs, and philanthropists in discussing development issues related to the sustainable development goals²⁸
4. The CSO Coalition for SDGs, an alliance of civil society organizations from diverse backgrounds and universities sharing the same commitment to advocate for the implementation and delivery of the SDGs in Indonesia²⁹

Multistakeholder partnerships to promote the implementation of the SDGs have not been substantively implemented. Most key government policies are formulated without meaningful engagement from non-governmental organizations, including CSOs. CSO engagement in the awareness-raising process is typically momentum-based. They will be asked to engage in dialogue only when public criticism of a policy has gone viral. If the policymaking process had been participatory and open from the outset, there would be no resistance from civil society that would otherwise prolong the process.

“We, for example, were not involved in drafting the Criminal Code Bill. What often happens is that the government does it alone, and would not openly publish the draft bill. However, when we received leaked information, there were articles that pose a threat to press freedom. It was only then that it blew up and the Press Council was called in. The draft bill was then made public and a dialogue ensued”.

The level of CSO engagement in policymaking also varies widely. Some are already involved but limited in nature, while others may have to pound hard to open the door to dialogue. Furthermore, it appears that SDG initiatives are being carried out separately across institutions, be they the government, business or CSOs, without any meaningful

²⁷ <https://ibcsd.or.id>

²⁸ <https://sdgyouthhub.id>

²⁹ <https://www.sdg2030indonesia.org>

collaboration in the implementation process.

"At the provincial level, it stops at the formulation of local action plans up to the issuance of a Circular Letter, after which civil society is no longer involved in actual implementation."

"For indicator 16.10.2 regarding data access, we were involved in the planning stage with stakeholders on a national scale. However, it stopped there, without any word since on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation. We will only be summoned once again much later for the VNR report."

"The participation of CSOs and vulnerable groups is mostly artificial and ceremonial. We were only invited for launchings at the provincial level. Many public officials at the provincial to district levels, let alone the village level, are poorly informed about the national and local action plans for the SDGs. Coordination across government ministries and agencies is extremely weak. Furthermore, the work that CSOs do go unrecognized as they are not considered strategic partners who can meaningfully contribute to developing the work plans for implementing the NAP and LAP for SDGs."

"On the issue of data access and the protection of journalists, the problem mostly boils down to the lack of opportunities to engage in dialogue. Say for example that "we feel" we are capable of offering suggestions and so on, but the door to dialogue remains shut. So it's more about access (we just want to talk, yet no one is letting us in, we have to bang on the door before it's opened)."

In view of this, civil society engagement in promoting the SDGs needs to be strengthened. It is hoped that CSOs can consistently advocate and monitor policies that promote sustainable development.

"Civil society engagement is far from optimal as they are mostly implementing programs/projects from donor agencies. There is no systematic collaboration between the government, civil society and business in implementing poverty-alleviation programs such as the TNP2K. The government is also committed to reducing absolute poverty, which remains at worrying levels. It's just that these policies are not being properly implemented, especially in the regions".

Based on the survey, 82% of CSO respondents mentioned the lack of information on how to get involved to be a barrier to promoting SDG implementation. Other obstacles are budget (76%), policy advocacy to the government (70%), data collection and monitoring and evaluation (55%), and knowledge of the SDGs (30%).

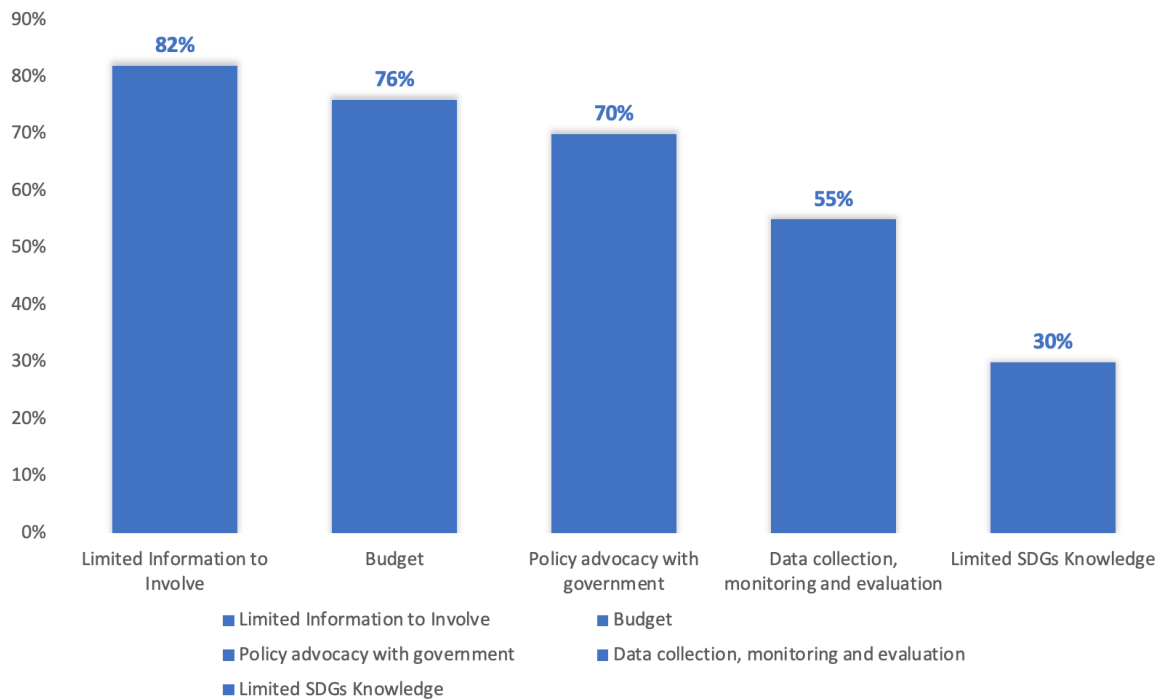


Figure 7. PSC SDGs implementation constraints

Despite the many challenges for almost 7 years, the SDGs have helped structure the work that CSOs do, and have been a source of legitimacy and opportunities to strengthen multistakeholder collaboration to advance sustainable development both between CSOs and with Government Ministries/Agencies.

Civil society groups for example, have helped draw the government's attention to the urgency of adopting the SDGs as the agenda was launched in New York in 2015. Indonesian civil society organizations who attended the 2015 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) held a side event and arranged a meeting with the then Indonesian Vice President, Jusuf Kalla, as the Indonesia's highest level representative at the UNGA, with the aim of declaring their commitment to support the national delivery of the SDGs by ensuring the participation of all stakeholders.

Advocacy work was sustained at the national level to push for a regulatory and institutional framework. Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 was the culmination of such demands for a regulatory framework. In the institutional and technocratic context, INFID has been regularly convening the annual national conference on the SDGs from 2015 to 2018 in Jakarta. Attending the conference are representatives of central and local governments, CSOs, and women's rights organizations (WRO), universities, the private sector, and philanthropists. In addition, INFID has developed a guide on SDG implementation and assisted districts and cities to formulate the necessary documents by taking into account the local modalities and conditions, which are expected to contribute positively to the

implementation and achievement of the SDGs.³⁰

Migrant CARE Jember also works resolutely toward promoting the implementation of the SDGs by integrating the goals into local development plans.

“We are working with two local governments (two district heads) to help formulate the RPJMD of the elected district heads by mainstreaming the SDGs in accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 59. This means that the SDGs have been reconciled with technocracy, have been adapted and have been implemented through Home Affairs Ministerial Regulation No. 86/2017.”³¹

Many civil society initiatives in Indonesia even before the SDGs were adopted demonstrate the fervent commitment to push the SDGs beyond just “business as usual”. The multistakeholder working group spearheaded by civil society has even earned formal recognition from the government. However, in recent years, progress towards achieving the SDGs has tended to be stagnant and involutive. It is hoped that such civil society initiatives will not be diminished, but instead be maintained and scaled up with due recognition and support from stakeholders, including the government.

Good Practice³²

Engendering Participatory Mapping (EPM) by Perempuan AMAN

Since 2018, we have been collecting SDG-related data from questionnaires through gendered participatory mapping by indigenous women and marginalized groups. Currently, there are around 20 communities whose data are regularly updated. We would then use the data to build village-level policy dialogue and advocacy of the RPJMDes (village-level medium-term development plan). This process is not simply about the pursuit of data, but also unleashing indigenous women’s potential to act as enumerators and data recorders so that they would have the confidence to effectively use the data in discussions and forums to fight for their voting rights and interests.

Noteworthy headways made from using available data include the following:

1. The Menteng Community Executive Committee (PHKom) and the Deli Regional Executive Committee (PHD) in the Rakyat Penunggu Indigenous Area have managed to convince the Village Head to issue a Decree on the Recognition of the Menteng Tualang Pusu and Saentis Indigenous Villages in 2020.
2. PHD Mentawai has drafted a Village Regulation on Territorial Areas Managed by Indigenous Women of the Uma Usut Ngaik Community, Matobe Village in West Sumatra.

³⁰ INFID. (2019). *Studi Keterbukaan Pemerintah dalam Rangka Mendorong Pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) di Daerah*. Jakarta: INFID.

³¹ Focus group discussion held on 11 August 2022

³² Focus group discussion held on 11 August 2022

3. PHD Massenrempulu, Enrekang in South Sulawesi has used available data to follow-up on the management of customary forests following the issuance of a Decree on the Recognition of Customary Forests.
4. PHD Paser in East Kalimantan has proposed the designation of customary forests in 2 locations, namely at the foot of Mount Bule and the Mangrove Forest in the Rangan Region. It was also one of the finalists of the Equator Prize in 2020.
5. At the global level, data from Engendering Participatory Mapping (EPM) provided evidence to inform Indonesia's CEDAW Shadow Report on Indigenous Women that put forward recommendations to the Government of Indonesia for the recognition and fulfillment of indigenous women's rights and the passage of the Indigenous Peoples Bill.

Figure 8. SDGs best practice: Engendering Participatory Mapping (EPM) by Perempuan AMAN

'Leave No One Behind' Principle in SDG Implementation

To ensure that the SDGs stand by the commitment to leave no one behind, **respondents estimated that 66% of children are vulnerable and left behind in development, followed by women and girls (62%) and persons with disabilities (58%).**

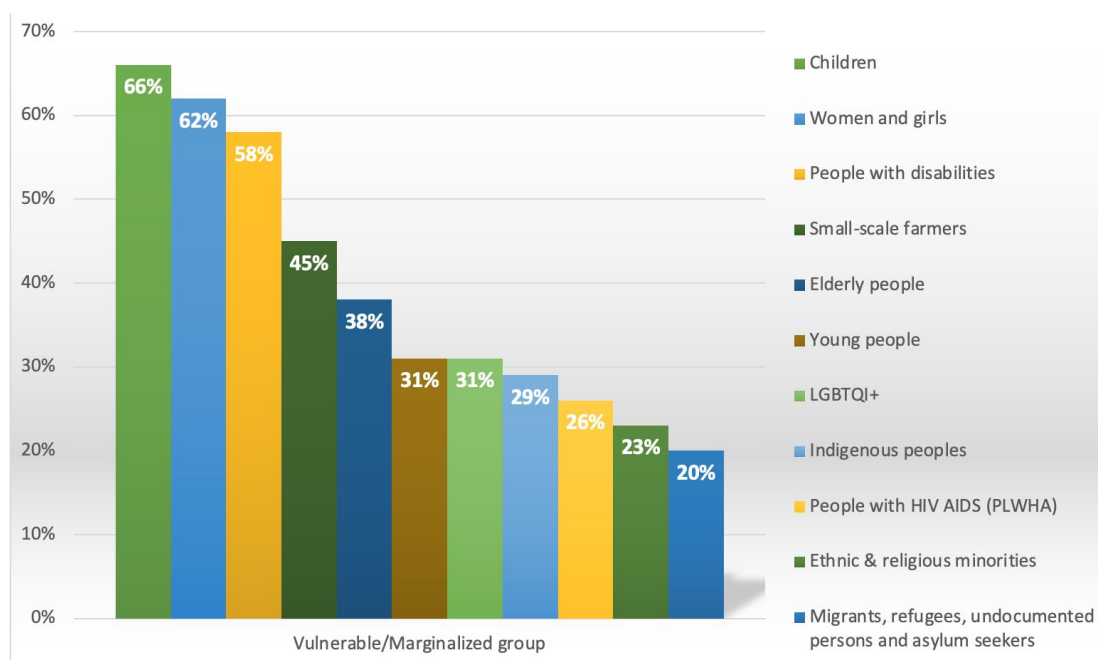


Figure 9. PSC Vulnerable groups are left behind in the implementation of Indonesia's SDGs

In the same vein, recommendations put forward through existing international human rights mechanisms for Indonesia (Universal Periodic Review/UPR, Special Procedure and Treaty Bodies) were mostly for women and girls, and children at 273 and 213 respectively (The Danish Institute for Human Rights).

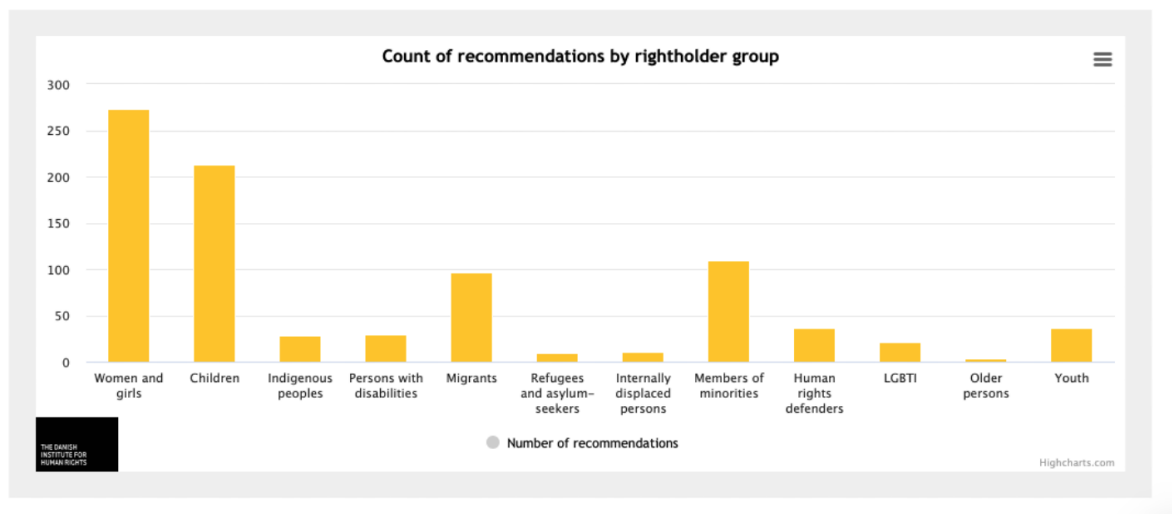


Figure 10. Recommendations of the International Human Rights Mechanism for Indonesia Linked to Multiple Rightsholder Groups

The recommendations for women and girls include the following³³:

128 (g): The Special Rapporteur recommends that the authorities of Indonesia ensure comprehensive protection for women from all forms of gender-based violence by addressing, without delay, remaining gaps in law and in practice, to ensure substantive equality and the fulfillment of women's right to health and related rights (2018 A/HRC/38/36/Add.1 Special Procedures)

To enhance and expand the Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force to cover every part of the country and to amend its laws in order to ensure that all forms of child trafficking are comprehensively defined and criminalized (2017 A/HRC/36/7 Universal Periodic Review)

Meanwhile, in the context of disability, many CSOs are advocating the rights of people with disabilities in Indonesia, and are even actively preparing the “Organizations of Persons with Disabilities Coalition Report for Voluntary National Review - 2030Agenda”.

One of them is the Indonesian Association of Women with Disabilities (HWDI) that has undertaken a wide range of initiatives to empower people with disabilities. This includes training 1000 people with disabilities in East Java to empower them economically and become independent entrepreneurs (JAPRI) by providing 43 sewing machines to women with disabilities in DKI Jakarta during the pandemic as part of post-pandemic economic recovery. HWDI has also trained people with disabilities, including the hearing impaired, to make over 1000 cloth sanitary pads to be distributed to care homes for people with mental illnesses and people with disabilities.

³³ The Danish Institute for Human Rights. (n.d.). *Indonesia*. Retrieved from SDG - Human Rights Data Explorer : <https://sdgdata.humanrights.dk/en/sdg/report/country/883>

This however does not put an end to the problem. There is still plenty of unfinished business to ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities and improve their quality of life. In a focus group discussion, a HWDI representative conveyed the following:³⁴

“Regarding disability indicators, we need to compare them to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), where the principle is to not leave anyone behind. In this case, we need to address two things from the SDGs in accordance with the CRPD: **procedural justice**, which means the extent to which all stakeholders can participate in all development processes, and **substantial justice**, which refers to the extent to which development programs can solve the problems facing those left behind, including people with disabilities.

In view of this, HWDI has conducted an assessment of SDG implementation within the framework of CRPD’s minimum service standards in 14 focus areas. The findings are as follows:

1. No specific local-level regulation is in place on Minimum Service Standards for disability inclusion. Existing regulations do not specifically address persons with disabilities, are not consistent with Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities, and have not been made widely known to every individual with disabilities/disability organization nor to local government bodies.
2. Participation remains negligible as persons with disabilities are only involved in skills training. Disability organizations are not engaged in planning and there is no budget dedicated to essential disability services. The information system is also inaccessible to persons with disabilities.
3. Understanding of disability is limited to a certain sector, namely the local social services office. There is no capacity building for local government on disability, while disability organizations lack policy advocacy capacity.
4. Existing physical accessibility does not meet standards nor the needs of persons with disabilities.
5. There is no valid, disaggregated and selected data on persons with disabilities.

³⁴ Focus group discussion held on 11 August 2022

3.2 Analysis by Pillar

In regard to individual goals for the 10 selected indicators, SDG 4 (46) and SDG 5 (45) received the highest scores. In contrast, SDG 10 (31) and SDG 7 (34) had the lowest scores. It should be noted that in order to anticipate lack of knowledge in completing the questionnaire, researchers made sure that respondents fill it out according to the capacity and performance of their respective organizations.

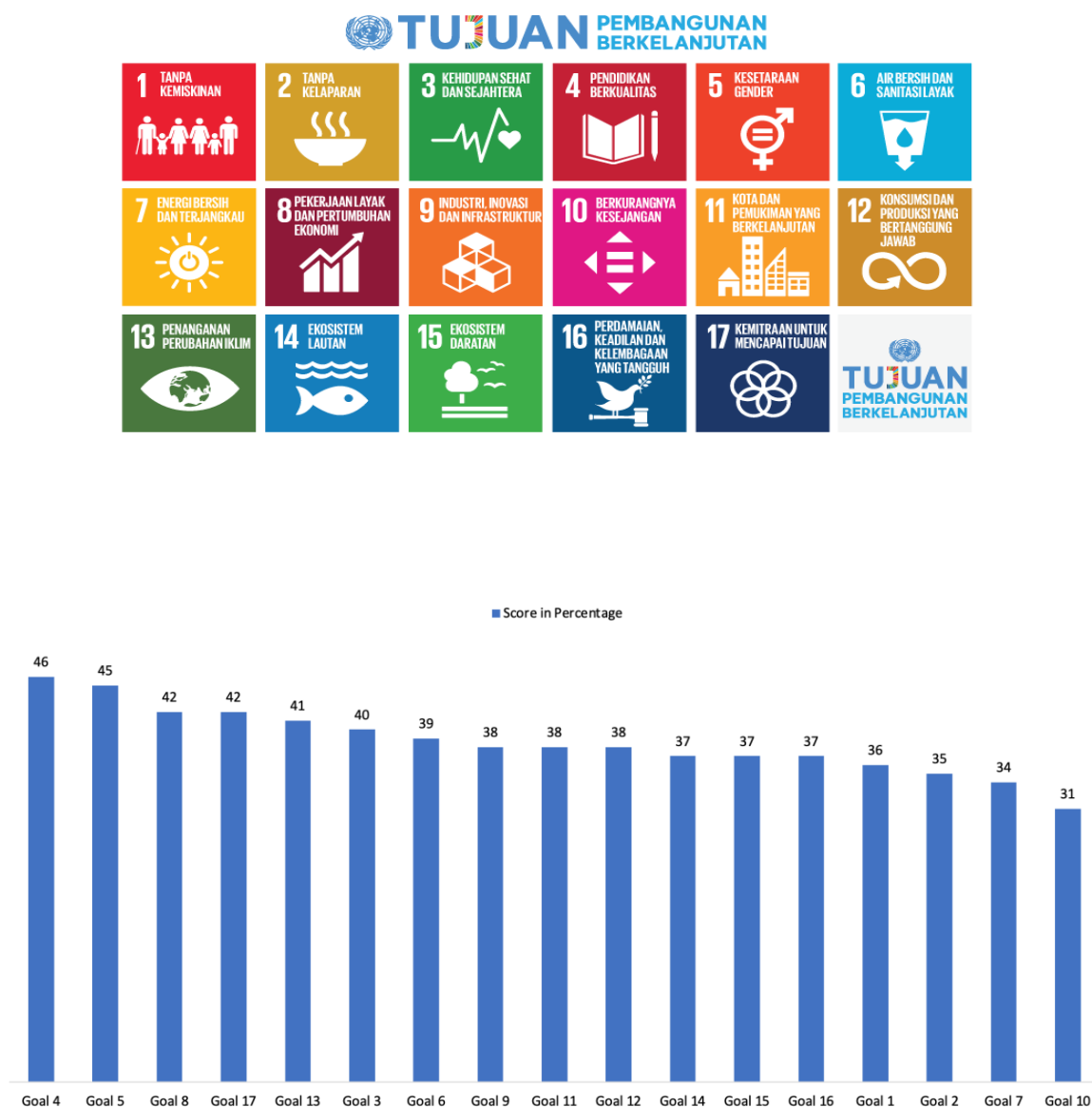


Figure 11. Indonesia PSC 2022: SDGs Score Per Goals

For the analysis of individual goals, researchers have divide the goals into 4 pillars, in accordance with the agreed government policy:

- Social pillar: covers SDG 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Economic pillar: covers SDG 7, 8, 9, 10 and 17
- Environmental pillar: covers SDG 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15

- Law and governance pillar: covers SDG 16

3.2.1 Social Pillar

The Social Pillar (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) is about advancing the fulfillment of basic human rights in a fair and equal manner to improve the welfare of the whole of society.



Figure 12. PSC SDGs score for social development pillar

Since 2019, the following policies have helped improve the quality of human capital:³⁵

No	Type	No.	Year	Concerning
1	Law	12	2022	THE CRIME OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE
2	Presidential Instruction	1	2022	OPTIMIZING THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM
3	Presidential Regulation	101	2022	NATIONAL STRATEGY ON THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN
4	Presidential Instruction	5	2022	INCREASING ACCESS TO PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, POSTPARTUM, AND NEWBORN CARE THROUGH THE MATERNAL HEALTH COVERAGE PROGRAM
5	Presidential Instruction	4	2022	FAST-TRACKING THE ERADICATION OF EXTREME POVERTY
6	Presidential Regulation	88	2021	NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR OLDER PERSONS
7	Presidential Regulation	75	2021	JOINT FUNDS FOR DISASTER RESPONSE

³⁵ <https://jdih.setneg.go.id/Terbaru>

8	Presidential Regulation	72	2021	FAST-TRACKING STUNTING REDUCTION
9	Presidential Regulation	67	2021	TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION
10	Presidential Regulation	66	2021	NATIONAL FOOD AGENCY
11	Law	2	2020	THE PASSAGE OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW NO. 1/2020 ON THE POLICY FOR STATE FINANCES AND THE STABILITY OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM IN RESPONSE TO THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19) PANDEMIC AND/OR TO THREATS IMPERILING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND/OR THE STABILITY OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM INTO LAW
12	Law	16	2019	AMENDMENTS TO LAW NO. 1/1974 ON MARRIAGE
13	Presidential Regulation	75	2019	AMENDMENTS TO PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION NO. 82/2018 ON HEALTH COVERAGE

Figure 13. Policies to promote the quality of human resources

Overall, the progress towards achieving the SDGs for the Social Pillar (1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) falls into the “Low-Level” category with a score of 40. Nevertheless, the score is the highest compared to the other 3 SDG pillars. Implementation at the national level received the highest score (46), while public awareness had the lowest score at only 33.

As a transformative development agenda, the SDGs need to be translated into policies that serve the people’s interests to the greatest extent possible. Based on the Human Development Index (HDI) 2019, Indonesia is ranked 107th out of 189 countries with a score of 0.718 (High Human Development Category). The situation may have improved for Indonesia, but is still far behind neighboring countries, at 6th position in ASEAN, after Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines.

As Indonesia moves closer towards becoming a developed country, poverty rates have seen a downward trend. The COVID-19 pandemic however has reversed such progress, pushing poverty rates back up to double digits, including extreme poverty.

To end extreme poverty in Indonesia by 2024 through program integration and synergies, and collaboration between ministries/agencies and local governments, Presidential Instruction No. 4/2022 was issued to fast-track the eradication of extreme poverty.³⁶ The

³⁶Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia. (2022, June 14). *Presiden Jokowi Keluarkan Inpres 4/2022 tentang Percepatan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem*. Retrieved from <https://setkab.go.id/presiden-jokowi-keluarkan-inpres-4-2022-tentang-percepatan-penghapusan-kemiskinan-ekstrem/>

Presidential Instruction, signed by President Jokowi on June 8, will be under the coordination of the Vice President as the Head of the National Task Force for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TN2PK). The President aspires to make extreme poverty history by 2024.

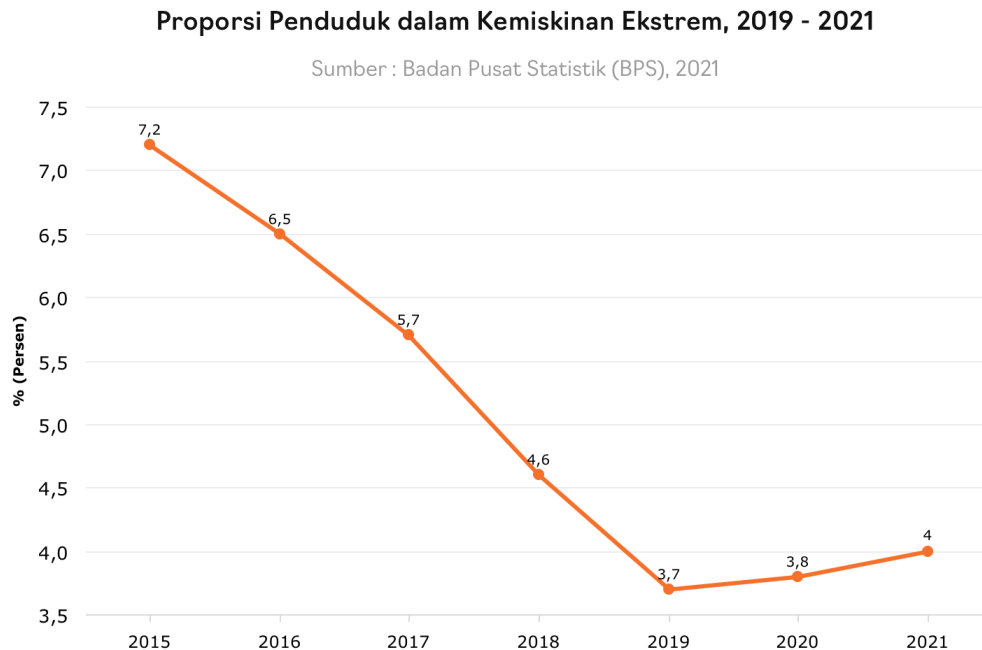


Figure 14. Proportion of population in extreme poverty 2019-2021

This ambitious target then raises questions about its visibility. Based on a simulation conducted by TNP2K and the National Development Planning Agency, extreme poverty in 2024 will average between 2.6 and 3.1 percent or equivalent to 7.2 - 8.6 million people.³⁷ This calls for extraordinary collaborative action to end extreme poverty by 2024.

In addition to extreme poverty, the Indonesia Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) in 2021 found that the prevalence of stunting was 24.4 percent. Despite falling by 6.4% from 30.8% in 2018, Indonesia's current prevalence of stunting is worrying as it is above the standard set by WHO at below 20 percent.³⁸ The government in fact hopes to reduce stunting by 14% in 2024. Based on the 2021 Global Nutrition Report, Indonesia ranks 108th out of 132 countries in stunting prevalence. The seven provinces with the highest number of reported stunting cases are East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), West Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), and Aceh.³⁹

³⁷ Iswara, M. A. (2022, January 27). *Kemiskinan Ekstrem 0% di Indonesia, Realita Atau Utopia Belaka? Baca selengkapnya di artikel "Kemiskinan Ekstrem 0% di Indonesia, Realita Atau Utopia Belaka?"*. Retrieved from Tirto.id: <https://tirto.id/goej>

³⁸ Sekretariat Wakil Presiden. (2022, May 11). *Tahun 2022 Angka Prevalensi Stunting Harus Turun Setidaknya 3%*. Retrieved from <https://stunting.go.id/tahun-2022-angka-prevalensi-stunting-harus-turun-setidaknya-3/>

³⁹ Ibid

Stunting is an issue that should not be taken lightly. Stunted children tend to have lower levels of intelligence. As they reach working age, individuals who experienced childhood stunting are more likely to earn 20 percent less than their non-stunted peers. State losses due to stunting are estimated to reach around Rp300 trillion per year. Stunting can also decrease the country's gross domestic product by 3 percent.⁴⁰

Furthermore, the 2017 World Bank Report revealed that four women in Indonesia die from childbirth-related causes everyday (305 per 100 thousand). This means that in terms of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Indonesia is the second highest in Southeast Asia. Laos takes first place at 357 deaths per 100 thousand live births.⁴¹

Against this backdrop, the Government recently issued a Presidential Instruction, which stipulates that pregnant women who are classified as the poor and needy, without health insurance, will qualify for state-sponsored maternal health coverage. Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 5/2022 aims to increase access to pregnant, childbirth, postpartum, and newborn care through the maternity insurance scheme (Jampersal). Signed by President Jokowi on July 12, 2022, the Presidential Instruction is valid until December 31, 2022. The Jampersal program will be financed by the government through the National Budget (APBN), Local Budget (APBD), and other legitimate sources of income in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

A CSO dedicated to health issues made the following observation:

"We already have very good national health programs, but knowledge distribution from the subnational (local) to village (community) level is still far from optimal. Villages as the subject of development still find it hard to understand and translate central government programs due to human resource constraints. Furthermore, CSOs are still being underestimated by local government agencies. CSOs who want to help are often perceived as being a nuisance to what the government is trying to do."

A Village Fights against Stunting

Stunting has become an issue of grave concern and priority for many villages and urban wards in Indonesia, one of which is in the Banjararum Urban Ward in Kalibawang, Kulon Progo District of DI Yogyakarta. In 2017, the urban ward introduced the PMT (Supplementary Feeding) initiative in the form of cash transfer to tackle under-five undernutrition.

Following an evaluation, it was found that the cash-based intervention did not lead to a significant increase in the weight of undernourished children. It turned out that the parents did not spend the money to meet the nutritional needs of their children but for other

⁴⁰ Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika Kabupaten Humbang Hasundutan. (2022, June 28). *Indonesia Peringkat 5 di Dunia, Stunting Disebut Bukan Hanya Urusan Pemerintah*. Retrieved from <https://humbanghasundutankab.go.id/main/index.php/read/news/828>

⁴¹ Kumparan Sains. (2018, March 28). *Angka Kematian Ibu dan Bayi Indonesia Tertinggi Kedua di Asia Tenggara*. Retrieved from <https://kumparan.com/kumparansains/angka-kematian-ibu-dan-bayi-indonesia-tertinggi-kedua-di-asia-tenggara>

purposes.

In the following year (2018), Banjararum again allocated funds for the PMT program. This time however, it was not given out in cash but in the form of food items such as eggs, mung beans and brown rice. Another evaluation was conducted. Apparently, the assistance did not exclusively reach the intended target beneficiary. The food items were not only consumed by the undernourished under-fives, but also by other family members. The grandparents or older children in the family who are not the targeted beneficiary would also consume the food intended for undernourished children.

“I, the Kalyanamitra team (CSO) and local women volunteers continue to explore innovative ways for more accurate targeting. The Puskesmas (community healthcare center) provides a supplementary feeding index for malnourished children under five. I then found a way to manage the budget for supplementary feeding by establishing a community feeding center where undernourished children gather to eat together” (Head of Banjararum Urban Ward).

From the two experiences, an idea emerged to form a community feeding center where mothers and undernourished children are brought together for food supplementation. At the beginning of the program, Banjararum had 5 community feeding centers. After 10 days of food supplementation and 10 days off, an assessment showed significant improvements. After an additional 10 days, the nutritional outcomes further improved. From then on, the initiative was maintained in an effort to combat stunting.

Over the course of time, the urban ward authorities and local cadres came to realize that supplementary feeding alone is not enough to end stunting. It should start from the time the fetus is still in the mother's womb. This leads on to other programs, including antenatal classes for pregnant women and dads-to-be, and pre-marriage courses. These efforts have led to zero incidence of malnutrition, underweight, stunting and anemia, with the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding reaching 100%.

Reference: Good Practices on SDGs Desa: A Study of Gender Equality and the Protection and Empowerment of Women in 10 Villages (2022) by INFID and Kalyanamitra

Figure 15. SDGs best practice: Villages struggle against stunting (SDGs village best practices)

In the education sector, Indonesia has made significant progress in its enrollment rates. Government expenditure on education is one of the highest, accounting for at least 20% of the APBN.

In regard to gender equality, Indonesia has recently passed Law No. 12/2022 on the Crime of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) during the 19th plenary session of national parliament in April 2022, which was the culmination of a 10-year multistakeholder alliance. In 2019, Indonesia revised the Marriage Law in which the minimum age of marriage for both men and women was raised to 19 years. This remarkable headway is the outcome of multistakeholder collaboration to address the alarming rate of child marriage in Indonesia, ranked 2nd in ASEAN and 8th in the world.⁴² BPS's national socio-economic survey

⁴²Ellyvon, P. (2021, May 20). *Peringkat ke-2 di ASEAN, Begini Situasi Perkawinan Anak di Indonesia*. Retrieved from Kompas.com: <https://www.kompas.com/sains/read/2021/05/20/190300123/peringkat-ke-2-di-asean-begini-situasi-perkawinan-anak-di-indonesia?page=all>

(Susenas, 2020) observed a decline in cases of early marriage but still not significant enough. This is partly due to a regulatory loophole that legalizes early marriage at the dispensation of the Religious Court, and permissive socio-cultural values.

Nevertheless, the road towards gender equality in Indonesia remains long and winding. Based on the SDG Gender Index 2022, Indonesia is in 76th position out of 144 countries at 66.7 points, falling under the Poor category.⁴³ Similarly, the Global Gender Gap 2021 found Indonesia to be one of two countries in East Asia and the Pacific that experienced a 1.3% drop in its score compared to 2020. As a result, Indonesia slid 16 places to 101th rank out of 156 countries. This is mainly due to the 4% decline in the economic participation and opportunity gap compared to 2020. A substantial drop was also observed in the proportion of women in senior leadership positions in the workplace, low female labor participation rates (55.9% women and 84% men), and the persistent wage and income gaps. In addition, 81.8% of women work is in the informal sector (relative to 79.4% of men).

A glaring gap also persists in terms of political empowerment. Women in ministerial positions fell from 23.5% in January 2019 to 17.1% in January 2021. The affirmative action policy of a 30 percent quota for women in parliament has also never been fulfilled since 2008.⁴⁴ Women's underrepresentation in parliament has more or less impacted on policy issues related to gender equality where women's issues are not being appropriately addressed.⁴⁵

The following are CSO opinions regarding gender-equality programs:

“Gender equality in this case refers to services for cases of gender-based violence. Based on available data, the number of case complaints have increased every year. Unfortunately, capacity-building efforts (in terms of funding and other resources) remain limited, specifically for service providers in the interest of women victims of violence”

“Gender mainstreaming programs are superficial and technical in nature. There is an urgent need for local-level programs and interventions to build the knowledge and capacity of the community and government agencies in internalizing gender justice”

⁴³ Equal Measures 2030 (2022). ‘Back to Normal’ is Not Enough: the 2022 SDG Gender Index. Retrieved from <https://www.equalmeasures2030.org/2022-sdg-gender-index/>

⁴⁴ Mazrieva, E. (2022, February 22). *Mengapa Perempuan Tak Kunjung Capai Kuota 30% di DPR?* Retrieved from VOA Indonesia: <https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/mengapa-perempuan-tak-kunjung-capai-kuota-30-di-dpr-/6452476.html>

⁴⁵ Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan. (2021, April 15). *Partisipasi Politik Perempuan di Indonesia Penting bagi Kemajuan Bangsa*. Retrieved from <https://www.kemendikbud.go.id/partisipasi-politik-perempuan-di-indonesia-penting-bagi-kemajuan-bangsa>

3.2.2 Economic Pillar

The economic pillar of the SDGs aims to achieve quality economic growth through sustainable employment and business opportunities, innovations, inclusive industries, adequate infrastructure, affordable clean energy, and partnerships.



Figure 16. PSC SDGs score for economic development pillar

Since 2019, the following policies have helped promote quality economic growth:⁴⁶

No	Type	No.	Year	Concerning
1	Law	11	2020	JOB CREATION
2	Presidential Regulation	63	2020	DESIGNATION OF DISADVANTAGED REGIONS IN 2020-2024
3	Presidential Regulation	44	2020	CERTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL PLANTATION IN INDONESIA
4	Presidential Instruction	2	2022	ACCELERATING CONSUMPTION OF PRODUCTS MADE LOCALLY AND BY MICRO AND SMALL-SIZED ENTERPRISES, AND COOPERATIVES TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE NATIONAL PROUDLY MADE IN INDONESIA MOVEMENT IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT OF GOODS/SERVICES

Figure 17. Policies to promote the quality of economy

Overall, the progress towards achieving the economic development pillar of the SDGs (7, 8, 9, 10 and 17) falls into the “Low-Level” category with a score of 38. Indonesia

⁴⁶ <https://jdih.setneg.go.id/Terbaru>

scored the highest for its action plans (46), and the lowest for monitoring and evaluation (31).

Based on the article, *What are we trying to measure?* by Dudley Seers (1972),⁴⁷ the question about a country's development arises as to what has happened to poverty, unemployment and inequality? If all three have been reduced, then there is no doubt that development has taken place in the country concerned. If one or two of these central issues worsen, let alone all three, it would be strange to call the result "development."

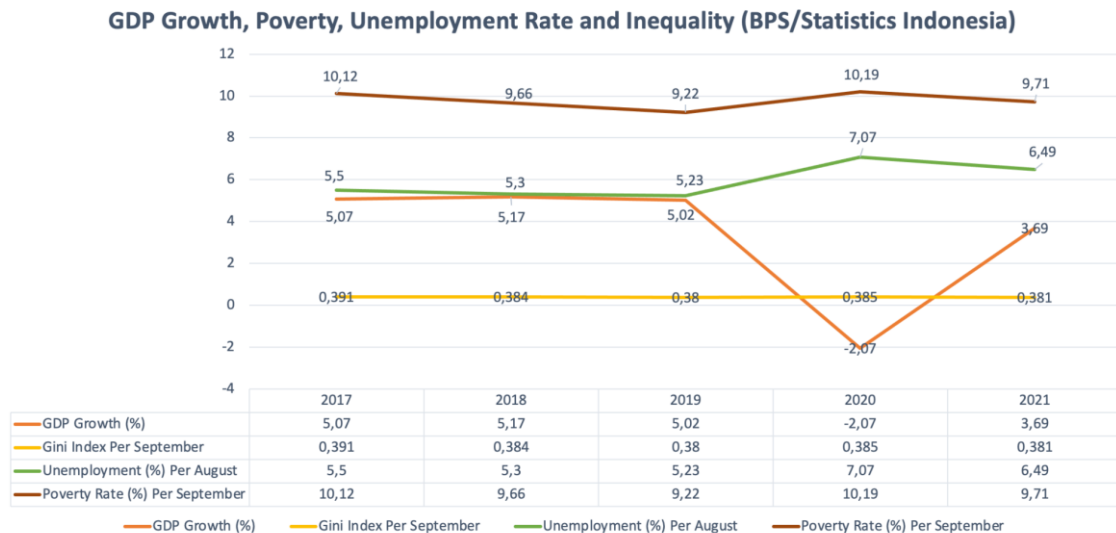


Figure 18. GDP growth, poverty, unemployment rate and inequality (BPS/Statistics Indonesia)

Based on the figure above, Indonesia's economic growth, poverty rate, unemployment rate and Gini index are showing signs of improvement in line with increased human mobility and public consumption due to a downward slope in COVID-19 cases. Despite Indonesia's strong fundamentals in weathering the crisis, the heart of Indonesia's economy is not doing well. The Minister of National Development Planning, Bambang Brodjonegoro, stated that Indonesia's economic growth tends to stagnate due to a weak industrialization process.⁴⁸ In 2015, the manufacturing industry contributed 20.99 percent to GDP, before experiencing a decline for 4 consecutive years until 2019, at 20.52 percent, 20.16 percent, 19.86 percent and 19.62 percent respectively. In 2020, the percentage contribution rose slightly to 19.88 percent.

As the manufacturing industry is characteristically labor-intensive, an economist at the Center of Reform on Economics (Core) Indonesia, Muhammad Faisal, noted the manufacturing sector's huge potential for absorbing an increasingly productive workforce.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ Seers, D. (1972). What are we trying to Measure? *The Journal of Development Studies*, 8(3), 21-36.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00220387208421410?journalCode=fjds20>

⁴⁸ <https://www.feb.ui.ac.id/blog/2019/07/03/bambang-ps-brodjonegoro-keharusan-transformasi-industri/>

⁴⁹ Winarto, Y. (2018, December 3). Sektor manufaktur berpotensi besar serap bonus demografi. Retrieved from Kontan.co.id: <https://nasional.kontan.co.id/news/sektor-manufaktur-berpotensi-besar-serap-bonus-demografi>

The manufacturing industry also contributes significantly to state tax revenue⁵⁰ and creates a multiplier effect in driving the economy in regard to the housing, catering, laundry, and transportation businesses.

As the manufacturing sector weakens, employment opportunities for the working-age population including young people have also become fewer. It is therefore not surprising that unemployment and poverty in Indonesia are decreasing at a slower rate, and economic growth is not as robust as expected. Amid Indonesia's demographic bonus, the open unemployment rate in the population aged 20-24 years was 17.66% in February 2021, almost 3 times higher than the unemployment rate at 6.26%.

Apart from the supply side, interventions are needed to improve the quality of the workforce, especially the young population, to match market demand and ensure access to decent jobs (Goal 8). In this regard, CSO Swara Nusa in Yogyakarta has partnered with the Skill Development Center (SDC), also involving the Local Labor and Transmigration Office (Disnakertrans) of Kulon Progo District, businesses and industries, and the academia (education/training). The SDC's primary task is to integrate and synergize vocational education and training programs and services as well as competency certification and recognition in accordance with the labor needs of local businesses and industries.

Indonesia's Gini index that measures inequality has deteriorated, albeit at a slow pace. The 2022 World Inequality Report (WIR) has even revealed widening income inequality in Indonesia. Historically, income inequality in Indonesia has been around since 1900, rising sharply in the 1980s in the wake of the government's deregulation policy package in the economic, financial, and banking sectors. From 1999 to date, inequality in Indonesia has not improved.

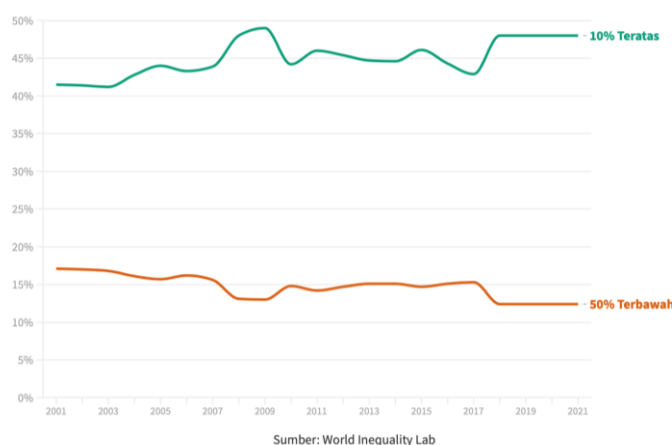


Figure 19. Income distribution of the top 10% and bottom 50% in Indonesia (2001-2021)

⁵⁰ Deny, S. (2017, October 30). Industri Manufaktur Bisa Jadi Andalan Tingkatkan Penerimaan Pajak. Retrieved from Liputan6.com: <https://www.liputan6.com/bisnis/read/3145304/industri-manufaktur-bisa-jadi-andalan-tingkatkan-penerimaan-pajak>

Poverty, unemployment and inequality in Indonesia have been compounded by a low tax ratio. **Indonesia's tax ratio has declined steadily from 11.4% in 2018, 10.73 percent in 2019, and 8.33 percent in 2020.** In 2021, the tax ratio rose slightly by 9.11 percent, which was in fact the lowest among G20 and ASEAN countries. As a comparison, in 2018, for Thailand it was 17.5% of GDP, Singapore 13.2% of GDP, Malaysia 12.5% of GDP, and Papua New Guinea 12.1% of GDP.⁵¹

This has inevitably impacted on Indonesia's ability to deliver on the SDGs. Indonesia needs to immediately increase its tax ratio in order to be able to finance state expenditures to meet public needs, especially for clean water, healthcare, education, and infrastructure. If such needs cannot be fully met, the private sector will step in and they will be partially financed through debt, which of course will considerably affect SDG achievement and become a burden to the next generation.

3.2.3 Environmental Pillar

The Environmental Pillar in the SDGs refers to the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment that supports all life on earth.



Figure 20. PSC SDGs score for environmental development pillar

Since 2019, the following policies have helped promote the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment:⁵²

No	Type	No.	Year	Concerning
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⁵¹<https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20220720102045-532-823731/sri-mulyani-sebut-rasio-pajak-indonesia-terendah-se-asean-dan-g20>

⁵² <https://jdih.setneg.go.id/Terbaru>

1	Presidential Regulation	53	2022	THE NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL
2	Presidential Regulation	34	2022	ACTION PLAN FOR MARINE POLICIES IN INDONESIA FOR 2021-2025
3	Law	3	2020	AMENDMENTS TO LAW NO. 4/2009 ON MINERAL AND COAL MINING
4	Law	22	2019	SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS
5	Law	17	2019	WATER RESOURCES
6	Presidential Instruction	5	2019	CESSATION OF AWARD FOR NEW CONCESSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO PRIMARY FOREST AND PEATLAND MANAGEMENT

Figure 21. Policies to promote sustainable natural resource and environment

Overall, the progress towards achieving the environmental pillar of the SDGs (6, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15) falls into the “Low-Level” category with a score of 38. Indonesia scored the highest for its action plans (43), and the lowest for monitoring and evaluation (33).

The Climate Action Tracker (CAT) rates Indonesia's climate targets and policies as "highly insufficient". This rating indicates that Indonesia's climate policies and commitments lead to rising instead of falling emissions and are in no way consistent with the 1.5°C Paris Agreement's temperature threshold. As one of the signatories to the Paris Agreement, Indonesia in fact has ratified it through Law No. 16/2016.

President Joko Widodo has declared the commitment to climate change response, yet government policies seem to contradict this claim. For example, Indonesia's coal capacity continues to increase until 2027 and will account for 64% of electricity generation by 2030, when it should be a maximum of 10% by 2030.⁵³

Based on the Energy Transition Index of the World Economic Forum, Indonesia ranks 71th out of 115 countries or 6th in Southeast Asia with a score of 56. ETI comprises of three elements of system performance: energy security and access; environmental sustainability; and economic growth and development. In addition, the dimensions in transition readiness, also as an indicator, include capital and investment, energy system structure, and commitment and regulation.⁵⁴

⁵³ Climate Action Tracker. (2021, November 1). *Country Summary Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/>

⁵⁴ World Economy Forum (2021, April 20) *Fostering Effective Energy Transition 2021 edition*. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/reports/fostering-effective-energy-transition-2021/>

The Omnibus Law on job creation or the revised Law on Mineral and Coal Mining also reflect the lack of political commitment and accountability to ensure the smooth transition to more sustainable development.⁵⁵

Civil society groups are currently filing an application for a judicial review of the Mineral and Coal Mining Law with the Constitutional Court. The advocacy team will be challenging the following articles:

1. Article 4 clause 2 stipulates that minerals and coal shall be under the control of the central government. This will weaken the citizen complaint process as the decision-making authority will be centralized in Jakarta.
2. Article 17a clause 2 and Article 22a guarantee that central and local government will not make changes to the spatial and territorial layouts. This means that mining areas will be permanently designated as such even when they exceed the environmental carrying capacity.
3. Article 162 stipulates that anyone who obstructs or interferes with mining activities may be liable to a maximum sentence of one year and a maximum fine of Rp100 million.⁵⁶ This criminalizes people who reject mining concessions.

3.2.4 Law and Governance Pillar

The Law and Governance Pillar promotes legal certainty as well as effective, transparent, accountable and participatory governance towards sustainable security and stability and upholding the rule of law. SDG 16+ is not a standalone goal, but is an enabler for the accelerated implementation of the SDGs.

⁵⁵ Climate Action Tracker. (2021, November 1). *Country Summary Indonesia*. Retrieved from <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/indonesia/>

⁵⁶ Syahni, D. (2021, October 7). *Gugat UU Minerba, Upaya Kurangi Beban Lingkungan dan Masyarakat*. Retrieved from Mongabay: <https://www.mongabay.co.id/2021/10/07/gugat-uu-minerba-upaya-kurangi-beban-lingkungan-dan-masyarakat>

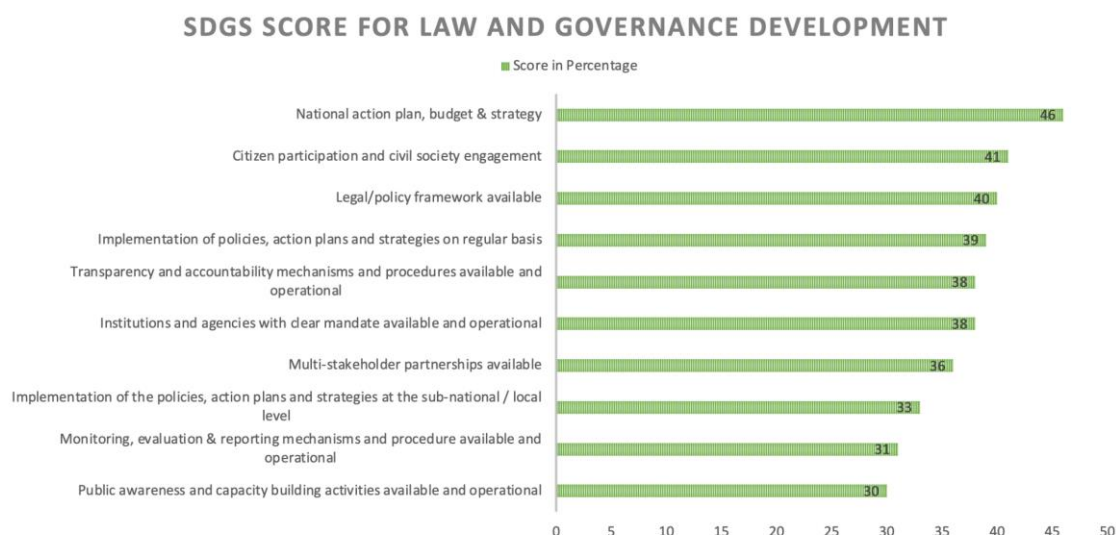


Figure 22. PSC SDGs score for law and governance development

Since 2019, the following policies have helped promote legal certainty as well as effective, transparent, accountable and participatory governance:⁵⁷

No	Type	No.	Year	Concerning
1	Law	19	2019	AMENDMENTS TO LAW NO. 30/2002 ON THE CORRUPTION ERADICATION COMMISSION
2	Presidential Regulation	53	2021	NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 2021-2025
3	Presidential Regulation	39	2019	INDONESIA ONE DATA

Figure 23. Policies to promote legal certainty and governance processes

Overall, the progress towards achieving the Law and Governance Pillar of the SDGs (16) falls into the “Low-Level” category with a score of 37. Indonesia scored the highest for its action plans (46), and the lowest for monitoring and evaluation (30).

Based on available international human rights mechanisms for Indonesia (Universal Periodic Review/UPR, Special Procedures and Treaty bodies), recommendations were mostly directed at SDG 16 for a total of 316 recommendations.

⁵⁷ <https://jdih.setneg.go.id/Terbaru>

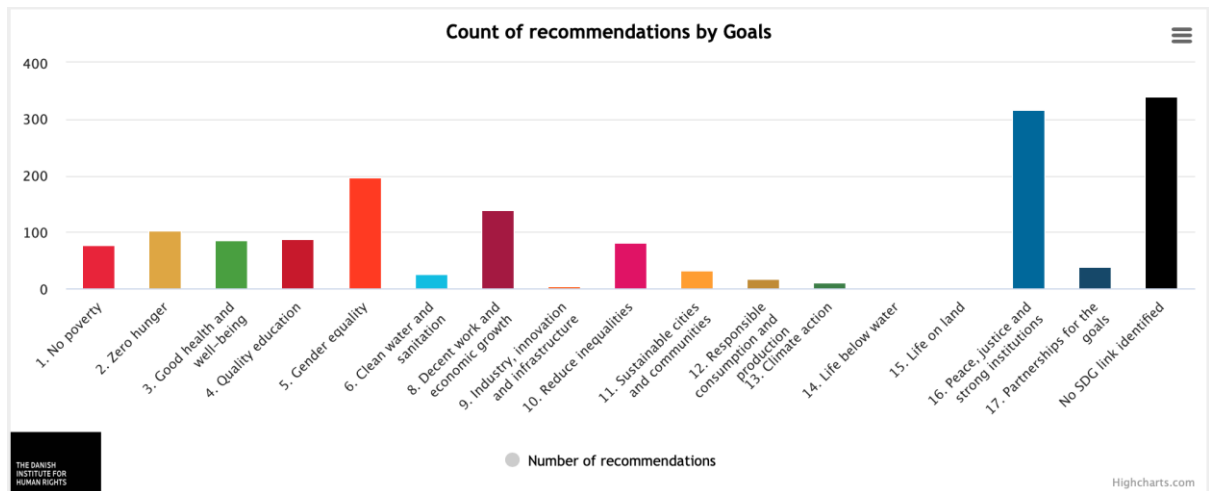


Figure 24. Recommendations of the International Human Rights Mechanism for Indonesia Linked to SDGs

The recommendations for SDG 16 include the following:⁵⁸

Ensure respect for the right to a fair trial, as set out in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the right to appeal for persons sentenced to death (2017 A/HRC/36/7 Universal Periodic Review)

Take decisive action to prevent and effectively prosecute acts of violence and incitement to hatred against religious minorities and counter discrimination and intolerance on religious grounds (2017 A/HRC/36/7 Universal Periodic Review)

As a country with an ongoing process of democratization, at the end of 2020 Indonesia fell into the "weak democracy" category after it was rated a "mid-range performing democracy" from 2000 to 2020.⁵⁹

One of the indicators that contributed to this backsliding is corruption. According to the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) compiled by Transparency International, Indonesia's score fell by 3 points in 2020 after attaining its highest score of 40 in 2019. In 2021, Indonesia's score reclaimed 1 point to 38, which puts Indonesia in 96th position out of 180 countries.⁶⁰

Apart from the corruption issue, the Information and Electronic Transactions Law has been invoked to criminalize online dissent. A group of activists who protested the unilateral renewal of the Papua Special Autonomy Law in July and August 2021 were arrested and treated with excessive force.

⁵⁸ The Danish Institute for Human Rights. (n.d.). *Indonesia*. Retrieved from SDG - Human Rights Data Explorer : <https://sdgdata.humanrights.dk/en/sdg/report/country/883>

⁵⁹ IDEA, I. (2021, December 31). The Global State of Democracy Indices. Retrieved from International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA): <https://www.idea.int/gsod-indices/democracy-indices>

⁶⁰ Antara. (2022, January 25). *Indeks Persepsi Korupsi Indonesia 2021 naik tipis 1 poin menjadi 38*. Retrieved from <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2664137/indeks-persepsi-korupsi-indonesia-2021-naik-tipis-1-poin-menjadi-38>

A respondent spoke of the work done to promote the protection of journalists in Indonesia:

“In regard to Goal 16.1, collaboration to promote the protection of journalists is still new in Indonesia. To ensure the safety of journalists and human rights activists, we have worked with the police as an institution that provides protection to journalists for certain cases. However, based on our data, incidents of police violence against journalists are fairly common.”

In regard to civil liberties, CIVICUS has classified Indonesia as "obstructed". This refers to the situation where "civil space is heavily contested by the power holders that hinders the enjoyment of fundamental rights. Although civil society organizations exist, state authorities are undermining them, including through unlawful surveillance, bureaucratic harassment and derogatory public statements. Citizens can organize and assemble peacefully but they are vulnerable to the excessive use of force by law enforcement agencies, including rubber bullets, tear gas and batons. There is some space for non-state media and editorial independence, but journalists face the risk of physical assault and defamation charges, which encourage self-censorship”.⁶¹

⁶¹ CIVICUS. (2022, May 19). *Indonesia*. Retrieved from Monitor Tracking Civic Space: <https://monitor.civicus.org/country/indonesia/>

CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Indonesia would need an extraordinary effort to meet the SDG targets, especially in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Progress driven by the social, economic, environmental and governance pillars should be accelerated at a much faster pace to avoid being stuck in doing business as usual.

Based on the questionnaire completed by 66 CSOs in Indonesia, the progress towards achieving the 17 SDGs in Indonesia was rated 39, which falls into the "Low-Level" category. This score is lower than last year's People's Scorecard, where Indonesia was classified in the "Medium" category. The highest scoring dimension is the SDG Action Plans, Strategies and Budgets (45), followed by implementation at the national level (43) and policy framework (42). Meanwhile, Indonesia still needs to improve on monitoring and evaluation, which received the lowest score (32). This indicates a gap between action plans and the monitoring and evaluation process.

In the policy context, the Government has recently finalized a National Action Plan for the SDGs for 2021-2024, involving 132 institutions, in addition to the Local Action Plan of 31 out of 37 provinces, and new regulations to promote SDGs at the village level through the Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Ministerial Regulation No. 7/2021 concerning Village Funding Priorities in 2022 for the achievement of the SDGs.

Between 2019 and 2021, government policies (Law, Presidential Instruction, Presidential Instruction) were mostly geared at promoting the social pillar (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) for as many as 13 pieces of legislation, followed by the environmental pillar (6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) with 6 legal instruments, economic pillar (7, 8, 9, 10, 17) with 4 legal instruments, and law and governance pillar (16) with 3 legal instruments. For the environmental pillar in particular, the resulting policies are not consistent enough to keep the earth's temperature below 1.5 degrees Celsius as set out in the Paris Agreement, which Indonesia has ratified through Law No. 16/2016.

Based on an assessment of the 19 indicators reviewed, 13 indicators have shown progress (green), while the other 6 have experienced setbacks (red). Although the correlation still needs to be assessed quantitatively, the available data do show that government policies over the past 5 years have impacted on the progress of several SDG indicators both positively and negatively (trade-off).

At least Rp67 thousand trillion worth of funding are required for the SDGs, with a financing gap of around Rp14 thousand trillion. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the gap is projected to increase by 70%, based on the global SDG funding benchmark. Regardless of the many SDG financing initiatives, **there are no dedicated funds for civil society to access for advancing SDG implementation.**

As shown in previous studies, the localization of the SDGs has been hampered by the lack of local government commitment, data and capacity to deliver on the SDGs through multistakeholder engagement. The survey revealed a knowledge gap in national action plans (89%) and local action plans (73%), both of which are mandated in the Presidential Regulation on the SDGs.

For monitoring and evaluation at the international level, Indonesia has submitted Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) for 3 years (2017, 2019, 2021), and plans to do it again in 2023. The government has also reported the results of monitoring and evaluation of SDG progress and achievements, the targets of which were set out in the 2017-2019 NAP in 2019.

In the survey, public awareness is the second indicator with the lowest score. This is consistent with previous studies where ordinary people, such as fishermen, market sellers, drivers, and women, are more likely to be unfamiliar with the SDGs. In contrast, those who have knowledge of the SDGs are still limited to local governments, CSOs, academia, and students.

With eight years left to meet the SDGs, multistakeholder cooperation to advance the SDGs needs to be strengthened. The survey found that 82% of respondents believe that the barrier to SDG implementation is the lack of information on how to get involved. Other obstacles include budget (76%), policy advocacy to the government (70%), data collection and monitoring and evaluation (55%), and knowledge of the SDGs (30%).

The SDGs on the one hand have helped better structure the work that CSOs do, and have been a source of legitimacy and opportunity to strengthen multistakeholder collaboration to promote sustainable development. This includes gendered participatory mapping of indigenous peoples by Perempuan AMAN, empowerment of people with disabilities by HWDI, assisting local governments to integrate the SDGs into their local medium-term development plans (RPJMD) by Migrant CARE Jember, reducing stunting from a gender approach by Kalyanamitra, and ensuring the protection of journalists and access to data by AJI.

In terms of individual goals, the highest scores according to respondents are assigned to Goal 4 (46) and Goal 5 (45), while the lowest scores to Goal 10 (31) and Goal 7 (34).

Despite the many implementation challenges, Indonesia has made significant strides in its school enrollment rates. Furthermore, Indonesia has recently passed the Anti-Sexual Violence Law (UU TPKS) at the 19th plenary session of the Indonesian national parliament in April 2022; the culmination of 10 years of alliance between key stakeholders to push the agenda through.

Meanwhile, greater commitment is required for further progress in the energy sector and on the issue of inequality. The Indonesian government is considered to have not been consistent enough in reducing carbon emissions and in transitioning to renewable energy due to the country's heavy reliance on coal. Income inequality in Indonesia is also widening, despite

improvements in economic growth, poverty rates, unemployment rates and Gini index as mobility picks up and the consumption curve slopes post-COVID-19 pandemic.

Respondents are more likely to associate vulnerable and other groups being left behind with children. According to respondents, 66% of children are vulnerable and left behind in development processes, followed by women and girls (62%) and persons with disabilities (58%). Based on available international human rights mechanisms for Indonesia, women and girls, and children have received the most recommendations at 273 and 213 respectively.

Recommendations

1. Survey respondents who represent civil society are urging the government to focus on revising/improving the Regulatory Framework to accelerate the SDGs (92%), Multistakeholder Collaboration (86%), Budget (83%), Inclusion (67%), and Public Communication of the SDGs (64%).
2. The government needs to review and abolish laws, regulations, and policy practices that contradict the principles of sustainable development goals and respect for human rights, and that discriminate against and repress vulnerable groups.
3. The government needs to improve SDG policy coordination and coherence across ministries/agencies at the national and local levels by emphasizing the importance of working synergistically, understanding the context, identifying unintended negative consequences, and effectively managing unavoidable trade-offs across all SDGs.
4. The government needs to strengthen the role of local government, both formally and materially, to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs at the local level.
5. The government needs to build the capacity of Ministries/Agencies at the national and local levels regarding the SDGs, particularly in formulating effective, sustainable policies and budgets in a participatory manner from a human rights perspective that are favorable to vulnerable/affected groups.
6. The government needs to improve the quality of multistakeholder cooperation in a synergistic, meaningful and integrated manner by involving non-government institutions, from the planning to monitoring and evaluation of policies. CSOs on the other hand are expected to be more consistent in ensuring the delivery of the SDGs in Indonesia by actively engaging in multistakeholder partnerships.
7. The government needs to change the perspective/norm towards minority groups through dedicated measures, either in the form of policies or budgets. For example, by promoting good practices carried out by the Local Population and Civil Registry Office, specifically on the issuance of e-ID cards for trans women.
8. The government needs to improve the availability and quality of valid disaggregated data on Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI).
9. The need to push for a Presidential Regulation on Endowment Funds for CSOs to be managed in a transparent, professional and accountable manner in order to ensure that such funding mechanisms are accessible to CSOs for accelerating SDG implementation.

10. The need to ensure coordinated, widespread public communication tailored to the local context to build public awareness of the SDGs and encourage public participation in the process.
11. The need to map out progress and good practices of state and non-state actors to be published on Indonesia's SDGs website and to incentivize and support commendable initiatives that can inspire others and be massively scaled up.
12. The need to push the Indonesian government to increase the commitment of G20 countries to speed up SDG achievement under Indonesia's G20 Presidency.
13. The need to include SDG knowledge and commitment as a benchmark for selecting candidates for the office of the president and vice president, members of national, provincial and district/city parliament, and members of the Local Representative Council in the 2024 general elections.

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Appendix 1 Indonesia in International Rankings

SDG Index: 82/163 (SDR, 2022)

Civic Space: OBSTRUCTED (CIVICUS, 2022)

Climate Action Tracker: Highly Insufficient (Nov 2021)

Energy Transition Index: 71/115 (WEF, 2021)

Democracy: Flawed Democracy, ranked 52/167 (EIU 2021)

Democracy: Weak/low performance (IDEA, 31 December 2021)

Human Development index 2019: 0.718, ranked 107/189

Gender Equality Index (GEI): ranked 101/156 (2021)

SDGs Gender Index: ranked 76/144 (2022)

VNR 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023 (Upcoming)

UPR: 2008, 2012, 2017, 2022 (Upcoming)

Appendix 2 Guide to the People's Scorecard 2022

	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Very significant setback	Significant setback	Moderate setback	Limited setback	Very limited setback	No progress/setback	Policies/Plans discussed	Planning Phase	Plans or Actions started	Ongoing Implementation	Successful Implementation
SDG National Development Plans, Strategies & Budgets	Action plans and strategies called off or fundamentally changed	Not only are action plans not implemented, but may be called off or fundamentally changed	Action plans and strategies have not been implemented or financed as yet	Strategies, action plans and budgets exist, but do not lead to policymaking or budget allocation	Strategies, action plans, and budgets exist, but only some have been implemented or financed		Strategies, action plans, and budgets in the middle of discussions	Strategies, action plans, and budgets in the planning stage	Strategies, action plans, and budgets approved	Strategies, action plans, and budgets agreed upon, leading to public policymaking	Strategies, action plans, and budgets successfully lead to sustainable funding for public policies, which fall completely in line with SDG achievement
Policy and legal framework for SDGs	Policy/legal framework has been abandoned or fundamentally changed	Policy/legal framework has not been implemented, but may even be abandoned altogether or fundamentally changed	No policy/legal framework yet	Policy/legal framework partially implemented	Policy/legal framework in place, but yet to be implemented and/or not consistent with SDG principles		Policy/legal framework being discussed/reviewed	Policy/legal framework in the planning phase	Policy/legal framework approved and its implementation started	Policy/legal framework being implemented with positive impacts	A strong policy/legal framework effectively guides government programs in line with SDG principles
Institutions with clear mandate	No support from government agencies of any kind for SDG implementation	Government support drastically declining	Government support showing signs of declining	Government support divided between regions and institutions	Statistical indicators show signs of a decline in SDG progress		Government agencies have clear mandates	Government agencies plan for engagement	Government agencies support the implementation of certain targets	Government agencies support the implementation of all targets	Government agencies support the effective implementation of the SDGs and have mechanisms for cross-sector public policy integration

Implementation at the national level	Statistical indicators show that the SDGs have indeed regressed	Statistical indicators show the SDGs have regressed significantly	Statistical indicators show that the SDGs are showing signs of regressing	Statistical indicators show that the SDGs are at the risk of regressing	Statistical indicators show that SDG progress may be at risk		Statistical indicators show low-level SDG progress	Statistical indicators show moderate SDG progress	Statistical indicators show a positive trend in SDG progress	Statistical indicators show that the SDGs are on the right track	Statistical indicators show the SDGs' progressing to meet targets
Implementation at the subnational (local) level	No plans to localize the SDGs in any region	Plans to localize the SDGs are abandoned or fundamentally changed	SDG localization plans have been scaled down	SDG localization plans at risk of a scale down	SDG localization plans not even discussed		SDG localization being discussed at the local level	SDG localization at the planning stage in certain regions	Implementation of localization plans have started in regions	Localization plans are smoothly implemented in regions	Localization plans are successfully implemented in most regions with specific plans
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms	No M&E and reporting framework whatsoever	M&E and reporting framework has been abandoned or fundamentally changed	M&E and reporting has been scaled down	M&E and reporting framework has been discussed, but not formulated	M&E and reporting mechanism exists but not fully implemented		M&E and reporting mechanism discussed	M&E and reporting mechanism approved	M&E and reporting mechanism implemented with some targets included	M&E and reporting are underway for all SDG targets but sporadically	M&E and reporting regularly conducted for all targets and civil society is fully engaged
Transparency and accountability	Transparency and accountability mechanism abandoned	Transparency and accountability mechanism mostly abandoned and/or incomplete	Transparency and accountability mechanism scaled down	Transparency and accountability mechanism not fully implemented	Transparency and accountability mechanism discussed, but not implemented		Transparency and accountability mechanism being discussed	Transparency and accountability mechanism in preliminary planning stage	Several transparency and accountability mechanisms are in place	Transparency and accountability mechanisms are being implemented	Transparency and accountability mechanisms are effectively and regularly implemented
Public awareness and capacity building	Awareness-raising and capacity-building not part of plans	Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities have not changed fundamentally	Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities have been reduced	Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities have yet to be implemented	Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities are implemented selectively or in a restricted manner		Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities need to be monitored and discussed	Awareness-raising and capacity-building plans exist	Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities available	Awareness-raising and capacity-building activities are underway	Solid awareness-raising and capacity-building programs

Multistakeholder partnership	Multistakeholder partnerships abandoned	Multistakeholder partnerships applied in a partial and non-participatory manner	Multistakeholder partnerships are not consistently applied for the SDGs	Multistakeholder partnerships are too slow in their implementation	Partnership with member countries discussed but not implemented		Multistakeholder partnership being discussed	Multistakeholder partnerships in the planning stage	Multistakeholder partnership in the early implementation stage	Multistakeholder partnership incorporated into the framework, resulting in concrete and positive impacts	Multistakeholder partnerships successfully implemented in a participatory manner
Civil society engagement	No engagement	Very limited, ineffective engagement	Limited engagement with limited outcomes (limited to consultative engagement)	Uneven engagement across actors and regions	Engagement spaces and mechanisms discussed, but yet to be actualized		Engagement spaces and mechanisms discussed	Concrete plans exist for inclusive and substantive engagement spaces and mechanisms	Engagement spaces and mechanisms are established in an open, substantive and inclusive manner	Inclusive dialogue underway and has led to positive policy outcomes	Inclusive, robust, sustainable, influential spaces/mechanisms for political dialogues with concrete and positive political outcomes