

## Research Report

# People's Scorecard 2024: A Civil Society Perspective on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



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# Executive Summary

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This report, “People’s Scorecard 2024: A Civil Society Perspective on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, was prepared by the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) to provide insights and trends on the overall implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia from the lens of civil society.

It adopts the Rapid Assessment Procedures (RAP) method based on the People’s Scorecard Toolkit developed by Action for Sustainable Development. This research report incorporates ten indicators that are classified into three sets of indicators: public policy, institutional capacity, and inclusive governance.

The research methodology comprises four stages: an online survey of civil society organizations (CSOs), in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and expert reviews. Conducted over a period of two weeks, the online survey involved 109 respondents from various regions across Indonesia. Of the respondents who completed the survey, 57% were men and 43% were women, the majority of whom held key positions in organizations either as executive directors or chairpersons (78 people), or program managers (7 people), and the rest were staff members. In-depth interviews were conducted with four informants who each represented the Hasanuddin University SDGs Center, Papua University SDGs Center, Gadjah Mada University Sustainability Office, and the Aceh NGO Forum. Meanwhile, seven CSOs representing the western, central, and eastern parts of Indonesia according to their respective areas of focus were convened to participate in focus group discussions. Expert reviews were conducted with Dr. Wicaksono Sarosa (SDGs Expert) and Dr. Tri Hastuti Nur Rochimah (Central Board Chair of women’s organization Aisyiyah).

Overall progress towards achieving the SDGs falls in the “low level” category with a score of only 27. The indicator of “national action plans, strategies, and budgets for the SDGs” obtained the highest score (34), followed by the “SDG policy and legal framework” (33). Meanwhile, the government needs to improve on “public awareness and capacity development” as well as “transparency and accountability”, which received low scores of 22 and 20 respectively.

Regarding policy-related parameters, civil society brought attention to the gap between planning and implementation, the lack of SDG-dedicated funding accessible to CSOs, and the issue of budget credibility where planning and implementation are unsynchronized.

In terms of institutional capacity, CSOs underlined the critical role of SDGs Centers as strategic partners to local governments to localize the SDG agenda.

As for inclusive governance, civil society emphasized the issue of government accountability and transparency in responding to public concerns, the lack of GEDSI-disaggregated data, and the underperformance of SDG working groups at the provincial level.

Concerning the SDGs, the scores for individual goals are almost evenly distributed with no significant difference. This indicates how each SDG is not making progress. The gender equality goal received the highest score of 35, followed by quality education with a score of 33. Meanwhile, the lowest-scoring SDGs are reducing inequality (23), followed by responsible consumption and production (21).

In the context of the fundamental pillars of sustainable development, the social pillar earned a score of 31, the highest among the other pillars, yet falls under the “low level” category in terms of progress. CSOs highlighted key issues regarding care work that is disproportionately borne by women, impeding them from engaging more meaningfully in economic development. The newly enacted Anti-Sexual Violence Law was also highlighted for the lack of implementing regulations to operationalize it. Meanwhile, the economic pillar was assigned a score of 26, indicating little progress in implementing the SDGs. CSOs drew attention to rising inequality in Indonesia, indicated by the increasing concentration of capital ownership in the hands of the elite few.

The level of performance in the environmental and “law and governance” pillars is also disappointingly low at a score of 24 each. CSOs called attention to the magnitude of forest fires that by 2023 have stretched across an area equivalent to 18 times the size of the DKI Jakarta Province. The issue of gender and the environment was also raised by CSOs, specifically relating to the seizure of customary land that is a detriment to women.

In the delivery of the SDGs, civil society considered people with disabilities to be the most vulnerable. The dearth of GEDSI-disaggregated data and the government’s poor understanding of the notion of meaningful engagement and social inclusion are among the challenges in the GEDSI-responsive implementation of the SDGs.

Despite rating SDG progress as poor in Indonesia, CSOs recognized the importance of pressing ahead with the SDG agenda and using it as a reference framework for development programs. The government needs to have such a framework in place considering that the indicators therein align with the agenda of the next government. For example, the 17 priority programs under the new government’s Asta Cita eight-point agenda correspond with the SDG indicators, such as the programs on advancing gender equality and the rights of women, children, and people with disabilities; protecting the environment and; fostering interfaith harmony.

# Recommendations

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1. In the 2024 People's Scorecard survey, CSOs urge the government to strengthen multistakeholder collaboration (27%), earmark adequate funding for SDG implementation (21%), make the SDG agenda more widely known to the public (19%), improve the regulatory framework (17%), and further promote inclusion (16%).
2. CSOs would like to see the government pay more attention to SDGs Centers affiliated with universities throughout Indonesia. The government is not only expected to provide political and policy support but also budgetary and programmatic support. CSOs consider these forms of support important given the strategic role of SDGs Centers as partners to the local government in formulating local action plans.
3. CSOs want the government to improve GEDSI-disaggregated data in order to strengthen accountability for SDG programs. With valid GEDSI-disaggregated data, the government can identify vulnerable groups more comprehensively from an intersectional perspective.
4. CSOs expect the government to provide adequate funding that CSOs can access for more meaningful engagement in SDG implementation. Given the oft-poor fiscal condition of local government, CSOs believe that funding is the main barrier to their involvement in SDG implementation. The government needs to seriously consider the CSO endowment fund initiative now being advocated by a collective of CSOs, not only to ensure the sustainability of CSOs as a pillar of democracy but also to widen CSOs' access to funding for the effective implementation of the SDGs at the local level.
5. CSOs expect the government to urge the SDG Secretariat at the provincial level to more proactively initiate SDG forums. Where necessary, an SDG Secretariat can also be established at the district/city level to facilitate CSO-led evaluation and monitoring, thereby easing the provincial government's workload.
6. CSOs want the government to push SDG working groups in certain provinces to initiate more meetings and activities on the SDGs. These working groups thus far are only engaged in work preceding the formulation of the local action plan and monitoring and evaluation.

7. The government should develop a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for SDG implementation that does not rely only on local government's evaluation documents as a source of reference. CSOs are not satisfied with the existing monitoring and evaluation mechanism and its ability to gauge the effectiveness of SDG implementation and budget realization at the local level.
8. In the local context, the government should create spaces for engagement to the widest extent possible, not limited to government CSO partners. According to the civil society groups surveyed, selective engagement of CSOs in SDG implementation should no longer be the norm, as it should be inclusive to all CSOs or civil society in general.
9. Going forward, CSOs expect the government to develop national and local medium-term development plans (RPJMN and RPJMD) that converge with the SDG indicators. Although several indicators are already incorporated in the RPJMN and RPJMD, keeping both documents in alignment is considered crucial in order to ensure a paradigm shift in how local government views SDG programs and not treat them as "additional work".

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# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Bappenas</b> | : Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional / National Development Planning Agency |
| <b>BPK</b>      | : Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan / Supreme Audit Agency                               |
| <b>BPS</b>      | : Badan Pusat Statistik / National Statistics Office                            |
| <b>CPI</b>      | : Corruption Perception Index   |
| <b>CSO</b>      | : Civil Society Organization  |
| <b>DTKS</b>     | : Data Terpadu Kesejahteraan Sosial / Unified Social Registry                   |
| <b>ESCAP</b>    | : Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific                       |
| <b>GAM</b>      | : Gerakan Aceh Merdeka / Free Aceh Movement                                     |
| <b>GDP</b>      | : Gross Domestic Product  |
| <b>GEDSI</b>    | : Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion                             |
| <b>ICW</b>      | : Indonesia Corruption Watch  |
| <b>JKK</b>      | : Jaminan Kesehatan Khusus / Special Health Insurance                           |
| <b>KKN</b>      | : Kuliah Kerja Nyata / student community service project                        |
| <b>KSP</b>      | : Kantor Staf Kepresidenan / Executive Office of the President of Indonesia     |
| <b>KTI</b>      | : Kawasan Timur Indonesia / Eastern part of Indonesia                           |
| <b>LAP</b>      | : Local Action Plan   |
| <b>MA</b>       | : Mahkamah Agung / Supreme Court  |
| <b>MK</b>       | : Mahkamah Konstitusi / Constitutional Court                                    |
| <b>Nakes</b>    | : Tenaga Kesehatan / Health worker  |
| <b>NAP</b>      | : National Action Plan  |
| <b>OJK</b>      | : Otoritas Jasa Keuangan / Financial Services Authority                         |
| <b>Perda</b>    | : Peraturan Daerah / Local Regulation   |
| <b>Pergub</b>   | : Peraturan Gubernur / Governor's Regulation                                    |
| <b>Permen</b>   | : Peraturan Menteri / Ministerial Regulation                                    |
| <b>Perpres</b>  | : Peraturan Presiden / Presidential Regulation                                  |
| <b>Polri</b>    | : Kepolisian Republik Indonesia / Indonesian National Police                    |
| <b>PSC</b>      | : People's Scorecard  |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>RAP</b>    | : Rapid Assessment Procedures  |
| <b>RPJMN</b>  | : Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional / National Medium-Term Development Plan |
| <b>RPJMD</b>  | : Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah / Local Medium-Term Development           |
| <b>SDGs</b>   | : Sustainable Development Goals  |
| <b>UN</b>     | : United Nations   |
| <b>UU KIA</b> | : Undang-Undang Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak / Law on Maternal and Child Health              |
| <b>WG</b>     | : Working Group  |



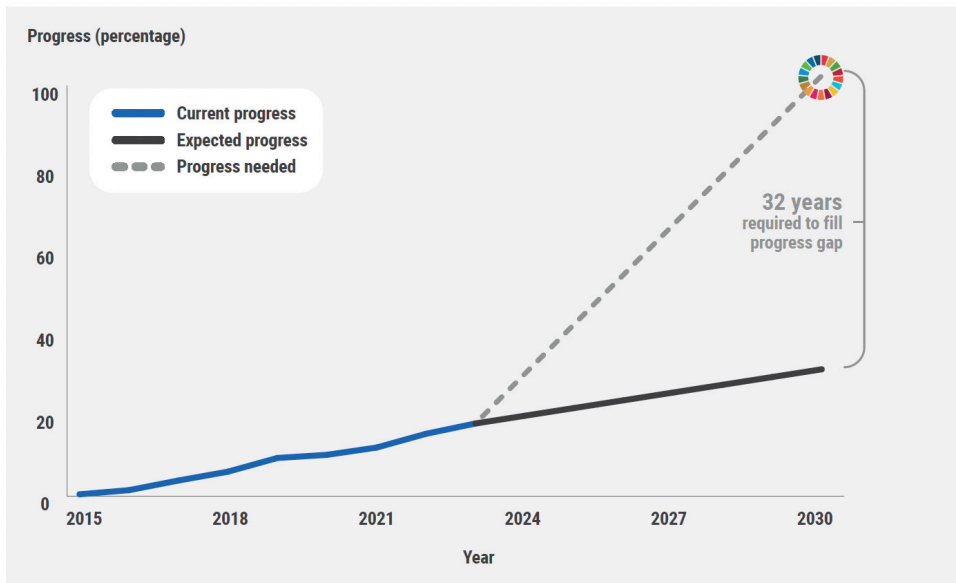


# Background

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) refer to a global development agenda initiated by the United Nations (UN) to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that everyone can enjoy a life of peace and prosperity by 2030. The latest UN assessment shows that the SDGs are not on track (Annan-Aggrey et al., 2022). This was confirmed by ESCAP's (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) "Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2024", cautioning that Asia Pacific may only be able to meet all SDG targets by 2062 or 32 years behind schedule (ESCAP, 2024).

The figure below shows how progress towards the SDGs is slowing in the Asia Pacific region.



**Figure 1: Slow SDG progress in Asia Pacific (Source: ESCAP, 2024)**

In 2020, the UN called for a “Decade for Action” to address the lack of progress in achieving the SDGs. This initiative seeks to enhance multisectoral coordination in a way that allows effective local-level implementation through a community-based approach (Annan-Aggrey et al., 2022).

For the successful delivery of the SDGs down to the local level, CSOs play a pivotal role due to their proximity to the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized (Fowler, 2020). In addition, the UN resolution underscores the role of CSOs as key partners in the successful implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. In line with this, target 17.17 of the SDGs centers multistakeholder collaboration, between the government, private sector, and civil society, as key to the success of the global agenda.

Despite a large body of research evidence indicating the important role that civil society assumes as a driving force in facilitating the implementation of the SDGs, Indonesian CSOs face significant challenges within the space they operate in. Civil liberties are fundamental for CSOs to meaningfully engage in the sustainable

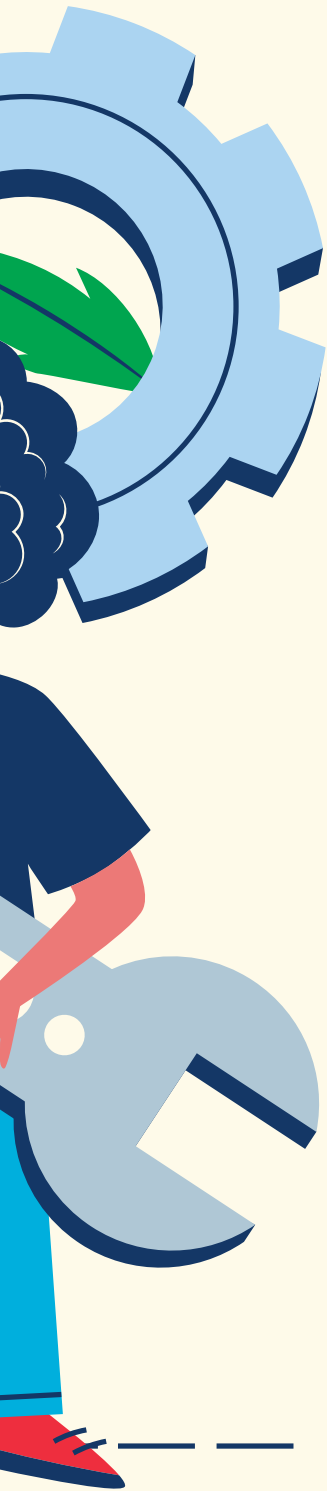
development agenda (Fowler and Biekart, 2020). In a report on “Silencing Voices, Suppressing Criticism,” Amnesty International Indonesia reveals how civil liberties in Indonesia are under threat. This is reflected in the many attacks, both directly and indirectly, against activists, journalists, human rights defenders, students and protesters fighting for democracy and human rights and engaging in development processes (Amnesty International Indonesia, 2022). From January 2019 to May 2022, for example, there were 328 cases of physical and/or digital attacks against civil society groups, causing harm to 834 victims (Ibid.).

In addition, KontraS documented 799 violations against freedom of expression, which occurred at an alarming rate of 200 incidents each year since 2014 (KontraS, 2022). These violations include arbitrary arrests, terror, criminalization, and shootings. According to KontraS data, since 2021, public officials have employed new suppression tactics by criminalizing and subpoenaing human rights defenders (Ibid.). For example, the former Head of the Executive Office of the President (KSP), Moeldoko, issued a subpoena to Egi Primayogha and Miftah from Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW). In another case, the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment, Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, criminalized Haris Azhar (Lokataru founder) and Fatia Maulidiyanti (KontraS coordinator). Similarly, the Freedom House report, “Freedom in the World 2020”, gave Indonesia a low score of 61 for civil liberties and political rights, following a downward trend from 62 (2019), 64 (2018), and 65 (2017). As a result, Indonesia has consistently been labeled as “partly free” since 2014 (FNF Indonesia, 2021).

In an environment where civil liberties are increasingly suppressed, CSOs have struggled to make substantive contributions to the success of the SDG agenda. In view of these issues, and considering civil society’s vital role in the SDGs, this report seeks to capture CSOs’ perspectives on the extent to which the SDGs have been progressing in Indonesia. It also interrogates the challenges and barriers to civil society’s meaningful engagement in the implementation of the SDGs. Through the lens of CSOs, this report puts forward recommendations to policymakers on the crucial steps that need to be taken to ensure the delivery of the SDGs by 2030.







# Implementasi TPB/SDGs di Indonesia: Gambaran Umum

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Indonesia's commitment to adopting the SDG framework and implementing it at the national level is marked by the ratification of Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 59/2017 on the Implementation of the SDGs, which was later revised to Perpres No. 111/2022. The Perpres lays the foundation for SDG implementation in Indonesia, which sets out the targets until 2024 and designated the Minister of National Development Planning (MNDP)/Head of the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) as the SDG Coordinator. Working with Bappenas, the National Coordination Team also consists of community-based organizations and the media; philanthropists and business actors; as well as academics and experts.

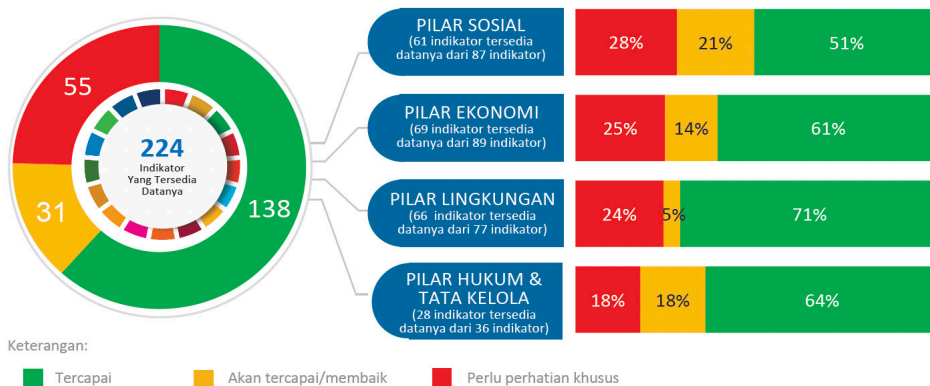
There has been growing support for the SDGs after the Minister of National Development Planning issued Ministerial Regulation (Permen) No. 7/2018 on the Coordination, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting of the SDGs. This was followed by two

implementing documents, the SDG Action Planning Guidelines and the National Action Plan (NAP) for 2016-2019. Furthermore, in 2021, the same Minister introduced Ministerial Decree (Kepmen) No. 136/M.PPN/HK/12/2021 on the National Action Plan for the SDGs. The President of Indonesia then issued Presidential Regulation No. 111/2022 on Implementing Sustainable Development, which reinforces political support for the SDG agenda. Under this regulation, governors are designated as representatives of the central government in the regions for the implementation of the SDGs, updating targets until 2024, finalizing the 2030 SDG roadmap, and increasing innovative financing for the SDGs.

Between 2017 and 2023, the government succeeded in producing 32 Local Action Plans (LAPs) signed by governors, indicating encouraging inroads in localizing the SDGs. In addition, the government established 40 SDGs Centers/Networks across Indonesia, convened six Annual Conferences on the SDGs, and two SDG Action Award events in 2022 and 2023. Indonesia has also submitted Voluntary National Review (VNR) documents three times to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), in 2017, 2019, and 2021. The Ministry of National Development Planning (MNDP) continues to encourage local governments to share their progress through Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) with the UN.

After almost a decade of implementation, the 2024 Sustainable Development Report ranks Indonesia 78th out of 167 countries in terms of SDG progress with a score of 69.4/100. This is a setback compared to 2023 when Indonesia was in 75th place among 116 countries with a score of 70.2/100.

Based on Bappenas' annual report on "The Implementation and Delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals", 62% or 138 out of 224 indicators have achieved the targets set in the 2021-2024 National Action Plan. In terms of the SDG pillars, the government reported substantial progress under the environmental pillar with a score of 71%, followed by the law and governance pillar at 64%.



**Figure 2: SDG Achievement by Indicator, 2022 (Source: Bappenas, 2023)**

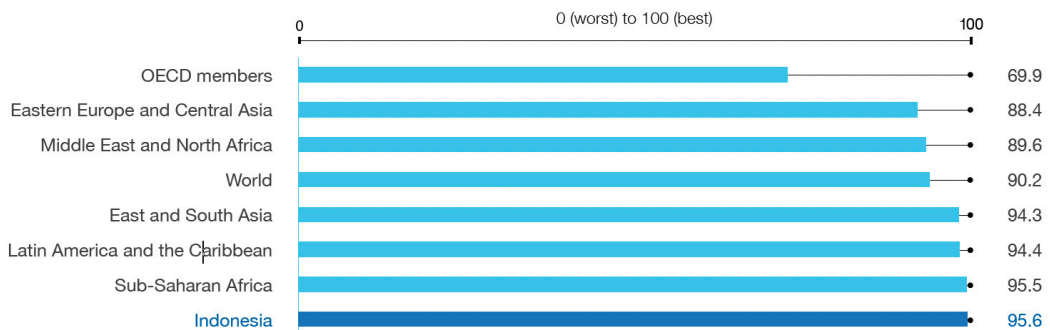
The Sustainable Development Report 2024 also includes a global assessment of each indicator, showing that **major challenges persist in implementing the SDGs in Indonesia**. According to the report, Indonesia is on track for the two indicators of zero poverty and quality education. Meanwhile, the indicators of good health and well-being; gender equality; clean water and sanitation; decent work and economic growth; industry, innovation, and infrastructure; reduced inequality; and responsible consumption and production have seen moderate improvements. Meanwhile, progress in other SDG indicators assessed in the report is stagnating.



**Figure 3: SDG Progress in Indonesia (Source: Sustainable Development Report 2024)**

Compared to countries in other regions, Indonesia is relatively making positive progress towards the SDGs. Based on the International Spillover Index of the Sustainable Development Report 2024, with a score of 95.6, Indonesia is ranked above East and South Asian countries and surpasses OECD countries that scored only 69.9, and a global score of 90.2.

However, it should be noted that this does not mean Indonesia is better than OECD countries, or countries in other regions, in implementing the SDG agenda. It can be interpreted to mean that inequality, poverty, and human rights fulfillment are less of an issue for OECD countries, and as such SDG program interventions are not as massive as in Indonesia. In other words, the data below simply shows the scores for SDG achievement but does not mean that one region performs better than another.



**Figure 4: Indonesia's score for SDG progress compared to countries in other regions (Source: Sustainable Development Report 2024)**





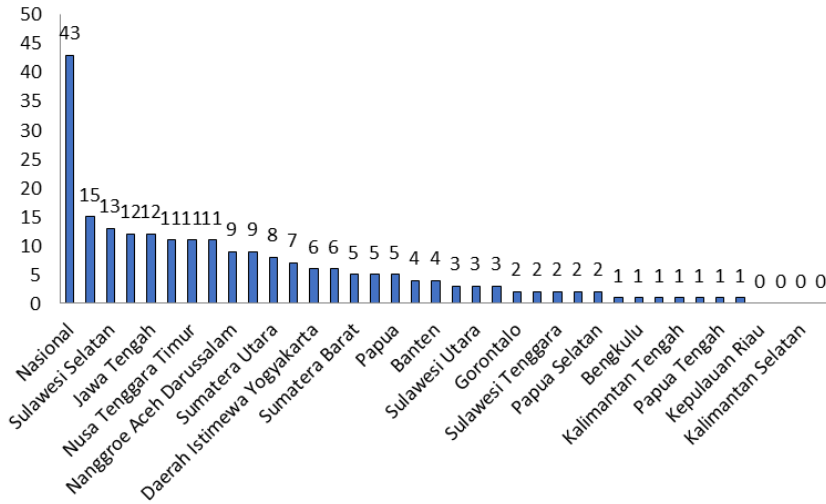


# Research Design

This study uses a mixed-methods approach that combines elements of both quantitative and qualitative research. Quantitative research involves an online survey to capture civil society's perspectives on SDG implementation in Indonesia. The qualitative study on the other hand relies on in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) to deepen the survey findings. To validate the research results and content, this report was peer-reviewed by experts knowledgeable in the SDGs and how they are implemented in Indonesia.

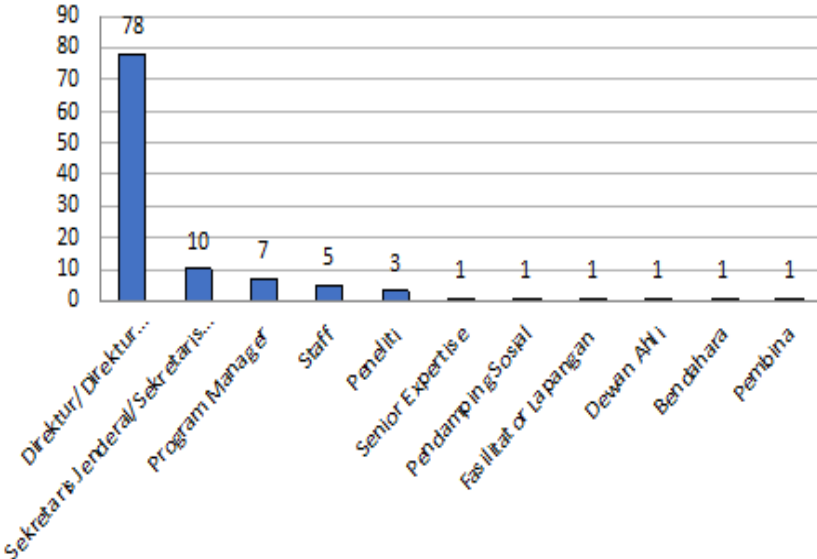
## Quantitative Research Method

On May 3-17, 2024, an online survey was conducted to gain insight into civil society's perspectives on the SDGs and their assessment of each SDG pillar based on the People's Scorecard indicators. Respondents were asked to respond to the survey questions that were most relevant to their organization's areas of focus. Within 15 days, the survey reached 109 respondents from 31 provinces in Indonesia. The majority of respondents worked at the national level (43 organizations), while the rest operated in South Sulawesi Province (15 organizations) and Central Java Province (13 organizations). This study however did not extend to CSOs working in Central Papua, Riau Islands, and South Kalimantan.



**Figure 5: Profile of respondents by geographic focus**

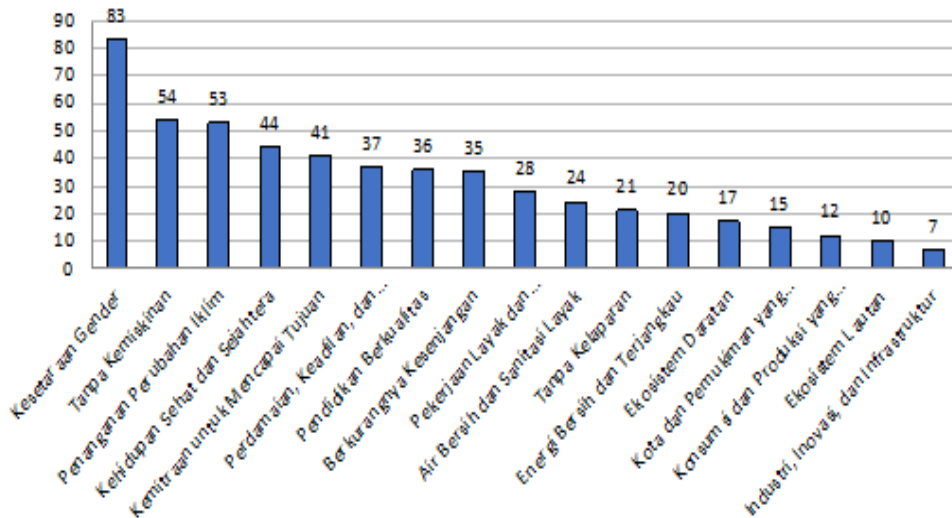
In terms of gender composition, survey respondents were mostly male (57%) and the rest were women (43%). The majority of them were either directors or executive directors, chairpersons, or national coordinators (78 people), and the others served either as secretary or secretary-general (10 people), program manager (7 people), or staff member. It can therefore be assumed that most respondents are individuals with leadership capacity and knowledge of the SDGs.



**Figure 6: Profile of respondents by position in organization**



Regarding the organizational themes and focus areas, respondents primarily worked on more than one SDG theme, indicating the intersectionality of CSOs' focus areas in Indonesia. Of those working on more than one theme, most CSOs focused on gender equality (83 organizations), followed by zero poverty (54 organizations), and climate change (53 organizations). Meanwhile, CSOs dedicated to addressing issues related to marine ecosystems or industry, innovation, and infrastructure are the fewest, at only 10 and 7 organizations respectively.



**Figure 7: Profile of respondents by organizational theme**

## Qualitative Research Method

Qualitative research involved firstly, in-depth interviews with a semi-structured technique where the research team prepared an interview guide using open-ended questions to explore topics in-depth. The four key informants interviewed were from the SDGs Centers of the University of Papua, Hasanuddin University and Gadjah Mada University, and the Aceh NGO Forum. Interview questions were designed to probe informants on their thoughts about SDG implementation at the national and local levels as well as their perspectives on the survey findings.

Second, to find a common thread and seek a consensus on the qualitative findings, this study conducted an FGD with seven CSOs representing each region of Indonesia, regarding the SDG pillars. The FGD was held on June 6, 2024, with the following participant profile:

**Table 1: Profile of FGD participants**

| Region  | Province            | Organization  | SDG Pillar Focus          |
|---------|---------------------|---|---------------------------|
| West    | D.I. Yogyakarta     | Perkumpulan Ohana                                     | Social development        |
|         | Sumatera Barat      | Lembaga Pengkajian dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (LP2M) | Economic development      |
|         | Aceh                | Masyarakat Transparansi Aceh (MaTA)                   | Governance                |
| Central | Sulawesi Barat      | Yayasan Karampuang                                    | Social development        |
|         | Kalimantan Barat    | Yayasan Titian Lestari                                | Environmental development |
| East    | Papua Barat         | Yayasan Bingkai Cerita Rakyat (Bicara)                | Environmental development |
|         | Nusa Tenggara Timur | Yayasan Satu Visi Sumba                               | Economic development      |

Third, the quantitative and qualitative survey findings were then revalidated through expert reviews conducted on June 28, 2024, and July 1, 2024. The experts involved were Dr. Wicaksono Sarosa (SDG Expert) and Dr. Tri Hastuti Nur Rochimah (Chairperson of PP Aisiyah).

## Analysis Tool: People’s Scorecard (PSC) Toolkit

This study uses rapid assessment procedures (RAP) based on the People’s Scorecard (PSC) Toolkit developed by Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) as an analysis tool. Using the toolkit allows for a rapid data collection process that focuses on 10 key indicators divided into the following three parameters:

1. Policy parameters (regulatory framework) include a) national development plans, strategies, and budgets for the SDGs; b) policy and legal framework for the SDGs.
2. Institutional capacity parameters (institutional framework) include a) institutions with clear mandates; b) implementation at the national level; c) implementation at the sub-national level.
3. Inclusive governance parameters (meaningful engagement) include a) monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms; b) transparency and accountability; c) public awareness and capacity building; d) multistakeholder partnerships; e) civil society engagement.

All three parameters measure civil society perceptions of the overall implementation of SDG indicators in Indonesia using a scale of -5 (very significant decline) to +5 (successful implementation).

Furthermore, a final assessment of the PSC parameters was conducted to determine the level of progress or decline in SDG implementation from the perspective of civil society using the following scoring method:

**Table 2: Skala dan Nilai Parameter PSC**

| No. | Skala         | Nilai                       |
|-----|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.  | 0 to 20%      | Very low level of progress  |
| 2.  | 21% to 40%    | Low level of progress       |
| 3.  | 41% to 60%    | Moderate level of progress  |
| 4.  | 61% to 80%    | High level of progress      |
| 5.  | 81% to 100%   | Very high level of progress |
| 6.  | 0%            | No perceived progress       |
| 7.  | -81% to -100% | Very significant decline    |
| 8.  | -61% to -80%  | Significant decline         |
| 9.  | -41% to -60%  | Moderate decline            |
| 10. | -21% to -40%  | Insignificant decline       |
| 11. | 0 to -20%     | Very insignificant decline  |

## Research Limitations

By using the RAP method, it was possible to conduct rapid data collection to capture the aspirations and perceptions of CSOs on SDG implementation to inform policy advocacy. The analysis process could also proceed more efficiently to identify priority recommendations for relevant stakeholders. However, a methodological limitation of this study concerns the sample size, where only 109 out of 512,997 CSOs in Indonesia (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2022) were surveyed. This means that the perspectives of only a small proportion of CSOs could be captured, and thereby could not be generalized to all CSOs in Indonesia. In addition, the toolkit used in this study focuses solely on capturing CSO perspectives and therefore does not allow for data triangulation with datasets from local government or other relevant stakeholders.





# Findings

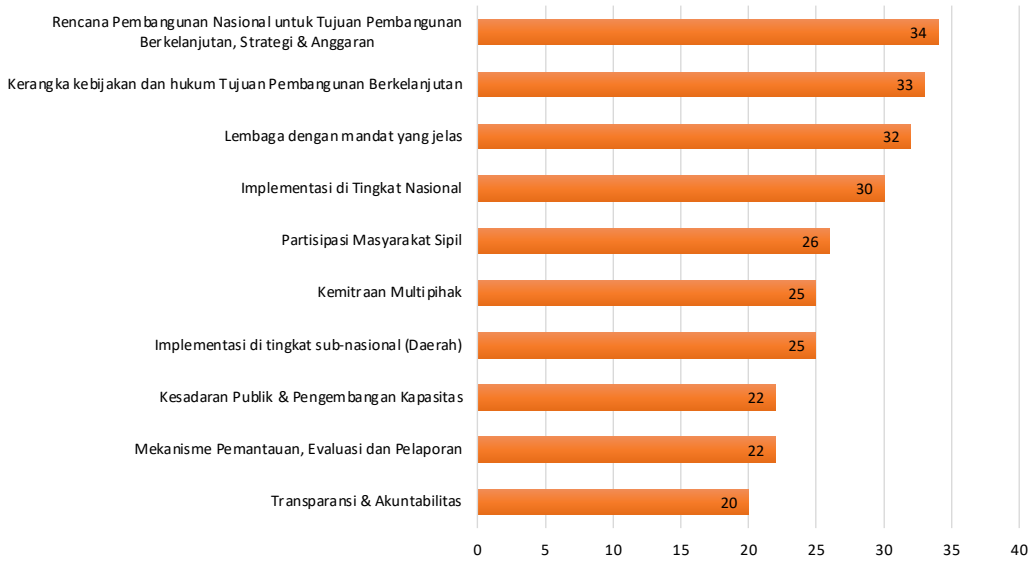
## Analysis based on the People's Scorecard Indicators

Indonesia's overall progress towards the SDGs based on the 2024 PSC indicators falls in the "low level" category with a score of 27. This has remained unchanged since the PSC 2022 survey but with a higher score of 39. When compared to the PSC 2021 survey, which placed Indonesia in the "moderate" category, the results of the 2024 survey show a significant decline in SDG progress from the lens of civil society.

Based on the PSC 2024 survey, the most highly rated component is the policy parameters (regulatory framework). The "national development plans, strategies, and budgets for the SDGs" indicator received the highest score (34) followed by the "policy and legal framework" indicator (33).

At the other end of the spectrum, most indicators under the "inclusive governance" parameter have the lowest scores. The indicators of "public awareness and capacity building" and "monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms" obtained a score of 22, followed by "transparency and accountability" with a score of 20.





**Figure 8: Indonesia’s SDG progress scores by PSC 2024 indicators**

## Policy Parameters

**The policy parameters scored the highest compared to all other indicators in the PSC 2024 survey.** This is attributable to Indonesia having a comprehensive range of planning, implementation, and monitoring documents on the SDGs in place, as discussed in the previous chapter.

**However, as emphasized by civil society, good planning does not necessarily translate into successful implementation.** This hinges on the political commitment of local governments in implementing plans. In addition, before the adoption of the SDG framework in development, CSOs have spent a lot of effort on addressing sustainability issues. Alas, the government has not been able to converge these initiatives toward the sustainable development goals. In the context of civil society in Aceh, for example, SDG-related programs are not stand-alone initiatives but are inadvertently inserted into the internal programs of the institution concerned.

“We already have many key documents to evaluate SDG achievement, but it all depends on the goodwill and political commitment of local government officials. Often is the case where we would already have



prepared the documents well, even identifying strategic sectors, but the commitment to implement them needs to be considered further.”

**Interview – V/Male/Papua**

“SDG-related programs usually piggyback onto the internal programs of the respective institution, except for NGOs that are expected by donors to deliver on specific issues. For example, colleagues working on environmental issues stay very focused on this area of interest but not specifically linked to the SDGs. The results of their work are usually compiled with SDG issues, and so indirectly the SDG targets are achieved.”

**Interview – S/Female/Sumatra**

**In terms of budgeting, the government has not set aside designated funds for CSOs to implement the SDG agenda.** According to the PSC 2024 survey, the main barriers to civil society’s meaningful engagement in SDG implementation are budget constraints (30%), followed by policy advocacy with the government (20%), engagement information (17%), monitoring and evaluation data collection (17%), and understanding of the SDGs (16%). The government has made available resources for financing SDG implementation, such as the SDG Financing Hub, but still falls short of budgetary needs, which amount to IDR 122 trillion post-pandemic or increased by 70% from IDR 67 trillion pre-pandemic (Bappenas, 2024).

**The CSO Working Group (WG), of which INFID is a co-lead, is currently pushing for a CSO endowment fund from the central government.** This initiative merits support, not only to ensure the sustainability of CSOs but also as an affirmative action to reach local CSOs that struggle to access foreign funding. More importantly, this initiative facilitates access to much-needed funding for CSOs to implement local-level SDG programs. It is even more important considering that CSOs form the backbone of democracy and a bridge to realizing SDGs initiatives at the local level.

**Apart from budget availability, budget credibility also poses a challenge for Indonesia.** Budget credibility involves comparing the government’s planned budgets and their realization. This means that the government’s ability to utilize the budget as planned should be considered, in accordance with the SDG target in indicator 16.6.1.

In a span of four years, the Indonesian government's actual spending against the approved budget has been satisfactory, at 93% (2017), 100% (2018), 92% (2019) and 93% (2020). However, in aggregate terms, underspending and overspending vary across the education, environmental, gender equality, social protection, health, and clean water and sanitation sectors (Krishadianty, 2022).

## Institutional Capacity Parameters

**In the PSC 2024 survey, institutional capacity parameters scored relatively well.**

The indicator “institutions with clear mandates” scored 32 or the third highest among all other indicators. Meanwhile, the indicator “implementation at the national level” scored 30, or the fourth highest, and “implementation at the local level” got a score of 25.

**Indonesia already has institutions with clear mandates for implementing the SDG agenda.** The MNDP is expected to orchestrate the SDG agenda in the national development plan, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017. This role includes monitoring and evaluation, reporting progress in achieving SDG targets and indicators, ensuring budget availability for successful SDG implementation, both from government and non-government sources, and establishing the National SDG Coordination Team to steer the direction of development processes at the national and local levels. Presidential Regulation No. 111/2022 on the Implementation and Delivery of the SDGs creates space for local-level implementation by designating governors as representatives of the central government in the regions.

**For the successful implementation of the SDGs at the national level, the MNDP issued Ministerial Regulation (Permen) No. 7/2018 on the Coordination, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting of the SDGs.** Under the regulation, the two key documents that will serve as a reference for national-level SDG implementation are the SDG Action Planning Guide and the National Action Plan (NAP) as laid out in National Development Planning Ministerial Decree No. 136/M.PPN/HK/12/2021. Bappenas also released the SDG Metadata book, the SDG Roadmap 2030, and the SDGs Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Guidelines. These efforts demonstrate the government's firm commitment to implementing the SDGs at the national level.

**The success of the SDG agenda can be observed from its implementation at the local level and Indonesia is currently moving in that direction.** Unfortunately, the SDG localization score is 25, or the fourth lowest of all PSC 2024 indicators. Nevertheless, in 2017-2023, as many as 32 Local Action Plans (LAPs), signed by the governor, are now in place out of the targeted 37 in Indonesia. Forty SDGs Centers/ Networks have also been established across Indonesia.

**The university-affiliated SDGs Centers are strategic actors in localizing the SDG agenda.** This study found the Centers to be strategic partners for strengthening the institutional capacity of local governments in initiating and formulating local action plans. This partnership is crucial, especially for local governments with limited capacity and knowledge of the SDGs. Universities, in this case, the SDGs Centers, have the knowledge resources to support local governments in ensuring the success of the development agenda. The connection between the two also strengthens the relationship between educational institutions as knowledge hubs and local governments as policy implementers. Take for example the SDGs Center of Hasanuddin University, which was established in 2019. It has played an important role in providing assistance and enabling two provinces in the eastern part of Indonesia—Southeast Sulawesi and North Maluku—to develop their local action plans. In addition, the SDGs Center of the University of Papua, created in 2024, helped the provincial government of Southwest Papua formulate a local action plan.

**In addition to supporting local governments in enhancing their performance, the SDGs Centers also contribute to the establishment of similar centers in other universities.** This study noted how knowledge is transferred and shared between the Centers for the successful implementation of the SDGs. For example, the SDGs Center of Hasanuddin University held joint discussions with and provided assistance to Haluoleo University, Makassar State University, Lambung Mangkurat University, Sam Ratulangi University, and Airlangga University concerning the establishment of an SDGs Center. This demonstrates the vital role that SDGs Centers play as strategic partners to the government in creating a multiplier effect for local-level SDG implementation.

**Bearing in mind their significant contribution to localizing the SDG agenda, each SDGs Center has distinct characteristics.** These characteristics are shaped by the university's vision and mission as well as the geographical landscape of the region

where the Center is located. For example, the SDGs Center of Hasanuddin University adheres to a maritime-centered vision, considering South Sulawesi's role as Indonesia's ocean resources hub. It is also committed to becoming a knowledge center in Eastern Indonesia. Meanwhile, Gadjah Mada University focuses on sustainability issues related to the environment and green buildings. It has yet to formally set up an SDGs Center, although a wide range of SDG-related activities have been initiated, through student community service projects, among others. These characteristics are indeed unique to each SDGs Center. The government needs to take this into account as it is key to amplifying the SDG agenda through specific sectors distinct to the region. One of the types of anticipated support is funding, given that the SDGs Center is currently financed by the university and other external sources.

## Inclusive Governance Parameters

**In the PSC 2024 survey, almost all indicators under the inclusive governance parameters scored low.** The indicator “transparency and accountability” has the lowest score (20), followed by “monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms” (22), “public awareness and capacity building” (22), “multistakeholder partnerships” (25), and “civil society engagement” (26).

**At the national level, the MNDP has published the second edition of a technical guide for the monitoring and evaluation of SDG implementation (2020).** In the document, the government has made the following improvements: a) the order in which the monitoring and evaluation forms are presented follows that of the matrix in the SDG Action Planning Guide, and b) the inclusion of a matrix on SDG monitoring and evaluation implemented by business actors in accordance with Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation No. 51/POJK.03/2017. The document also provides an update on the monitoring and evaluation process for NAP and LAP, as well as guidelines for the monitoring and evaluation of non-government programs. It is an outcome of Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017, Article 17, on the obligation to submit SDG implementation reports at the national and local levels. MNDP Regulation No. 7/2018 Article 19 clause 3 elaborates on this by stipulating that monitoring should be conducted every six months or whenever necessary and evaluations to be carried out once a year or whenever necessary. Indonesia may already have evaluation reporting guidelines and a strong legal framework in place, but the low score on the indicator

"monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms" suggests poor implementation of the said mechanisms, as highlighted by civil society.

**According to CSOs, the government lacks the capacity to respond to the public's concerns and opinions in an accountable and transparent manner.** Public officials are not adept enough to address public issues through constructive dialogue and discussion. The government tends to resort to violence in responding to public opinion. For example, when Haris Azhar (founder of Lokataru) and Fatia Maulidiyanti (coordinator of KontraS), questioned the commitment of the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment, Luhut Binsar Panjaitan, to environmental protection, the government's response was instead to criminalize the two seasoned activists.

**There is no GEDSI-disaggregated data available to support government performance accountability.** The government however has SDG progress data compiled by the National Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Indonesian SDG Dashboard supported by UNICEF. However, as the data is not GEDSI-friendly, SDG progress evaluations may not be comprehensive enough and lack accountability in serving the interests of vulnerable groups from an intersectional perspective.

“For people with disabilities, their vulnerability cannot be interpreted in isolation, but its interrelatedness with gender equality, disability, and social inclusion should also be considered. Not all people with disabilities live in poverty, making GEDSI data even more strategic and important to support accountability.”

**FGD – A/Male/Sumatra**

“Regarding social assistance for people with disabilities, DTKS (unified social registry) only covers disabled people living below the poverty line and has yet to address GEDSI issues.

**FGD – N/Female/Java**

**Public awareness of the SDGs agenda is still low.** Based on an INFID study (2021) on "The Degree of Public Understanding: A Foundation for SDG Collaboration in Indonesia", the public is found to have basic knowledge of the SDGs. They understand

the importance of the SDGs and also know about the NAP (National Action Plan), but many are unfamiliar with the LAP (Regional Action Plan). However, a large majority of the public does not know how to get involved in SDG implementation and has never been involved in any LAP drafting process.

**In terms of multistakeholder partnership, the government has initiated multiple platforms to harness and synergize the strengths of the public, private, and social sectors.** These platforms include the SDGs Center, Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development (IBCSO), SDGs Youth Hub, and the CSO Coalition for SDGs. Meanwhile, other mechanisms in the form of working groups or local SDG acceleration coordination teams are not functioning to their full potential. These platforms can do much more to synergize multistakeholder partnerships between CSOs, government, academia, communities, philanthropic entities, and the private sector to respond to key issues in the four pilot regions of West Sumatra, North Kalimantan, Gorontalo, and East Nusa Tenggara. However, working group members tend to work in silos without collaboration.

“This working group is not functioning well. There are no regular meetings. We only work when the local action planning, monitoring and evaluation processes take place. When collaboration should be about who does what. And everyone seems to be working on their own.”

**FGD – U/Female/Sumatra**

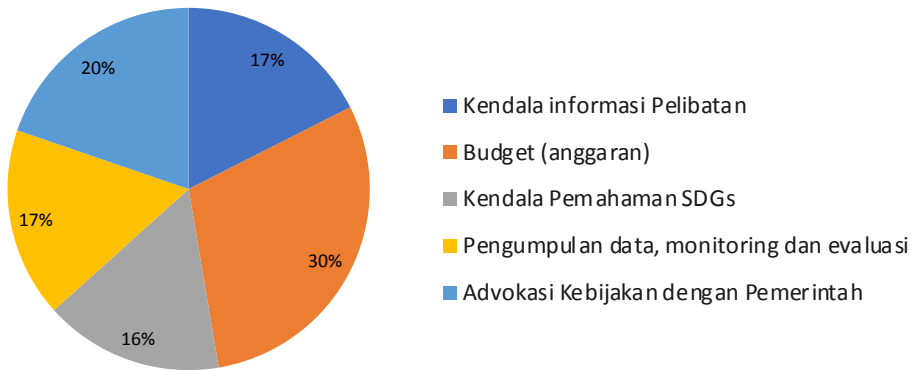
“Collaboration with the government is difficult. Inviting people with positions to work with the community is not easy. They still have the mentality of not being willing to attend public meetings if other invitees do not hold strategic positions.”

**FGD – D/Female/Nusa Tenggara**

**In certain contexts, civil society engagement in SDG programs has not been meaningful.** In Aceh for example, CSOs are being selectively involved, restricted to partner CSOs that the government usually engages with in implementing SDG programs. Apart from that, there is less involvement from other CSOs. This reflects unequal access to SDG programs among CSOs. Not to mention the many barriers

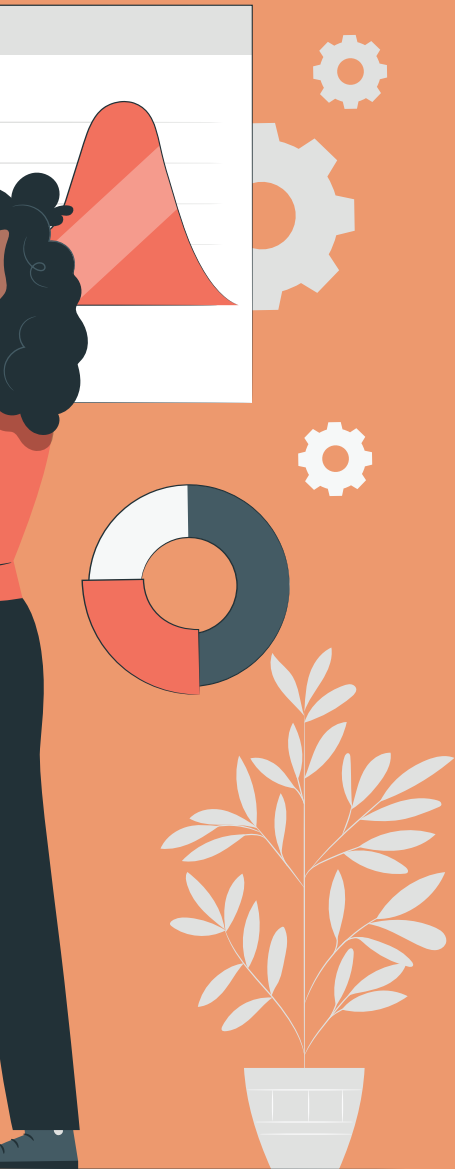
that they encounter in SDG program participation, such as budget constraints (30%), policy advocacy with the government (20%), information on engagement (17%), monitoring and evaluation data collection (17%), and understanding of the SDGs (16%). The figure below illustrates the reported barriers, in percentage, facing CSOs in their engagement in SDGs programs.

**Figure 9: Barriers to CSO engagement in SDG programs**





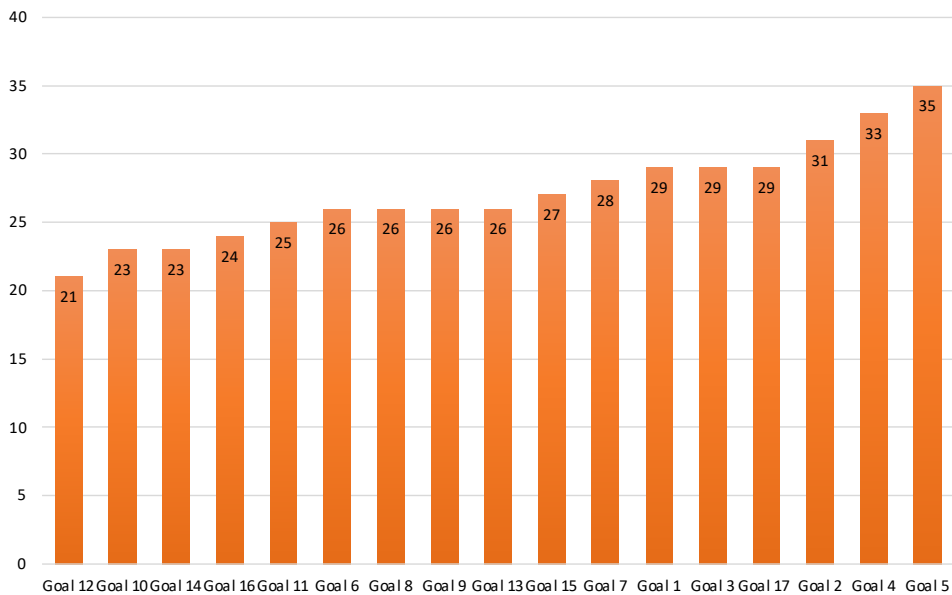




## Analysis by SDG Pillar

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**The score distribution of individual SDG pillars is considered normal with no significant difference between them.** Based on each pillar, SDG 5 (gender equality) received the highest score of 35, followed by SDG 4 (quality education) with a score of 33. Meanwhile, SDG 10 (reduced inequality) has the lowest score at 23, followed by SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) at 21.



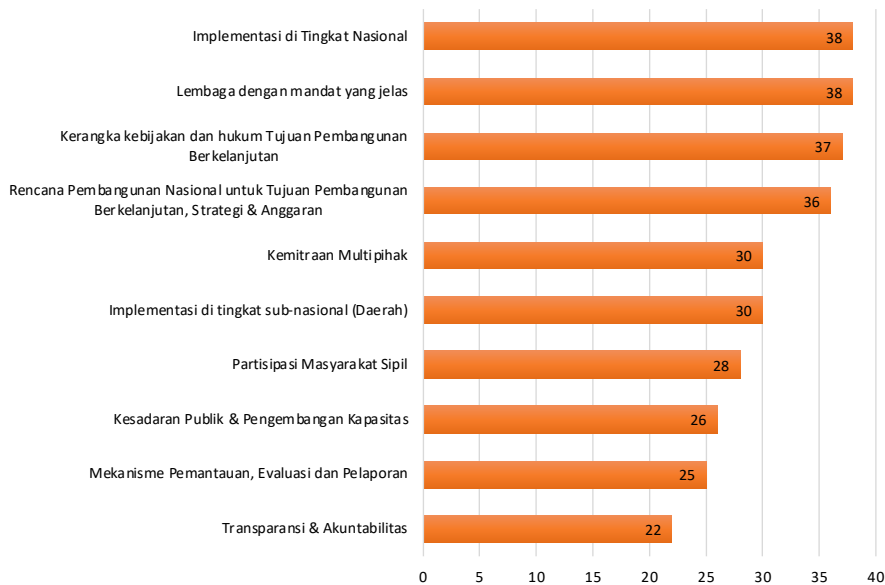
**Figure 10: Scores by SDG pillar**

The analyses of the four main pillars are as follows:

## Social Pillar

The social pillar aims to promote social welfare where human rights should be upheld and fulfilled in a fair and equal manner. It covers the issues of poverty, hunger, healthy and prosperous lives, quality education, and gender equality.

**Overall, the social pillar falls in the “low level of progress” category with a score of 31** or down from 40 in the PSC 2021 survey. However, the score is the highest compared to the other pillars.



**Figure 11: Scores for social pillar in PSC 2024**

Based on civil society’s assessment, the indicators of “implementation at the national level” and “institutions with clear mandates” obtained the highest scores at 38 each. Meanwhile, “transparency and accountability” and “monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms” are the lowest scoring indicators at 25 and 22 respectively.

**At the national level, the government managed to bring the extreme poverty rate down from 3.5% in 2021 to 2.5% in 2022 (World Bank, 2022).** This milestone was also followed by a decrease in the national poverty rate from 10.14% in 2021 to 9.54% in 2022 (BPS, 2022). In 2022, the government also succeeded in expanding social security coverage among formal and informal workers. The Social Security Agency (2022) noted an increase in uptake among formal workers from 53.98% in 2021 to 57.46% in 2022 and among informal workers from 8.14% in 2021 to 13.52% in 2022.

**However, CSOs highlighted the care economy,** which places a disproportionate burden of unpaid care work (UCW) on women, thereby preventing women’s labor force participation. The World Bank (2023) reported that women’s labor force participation rate was 53.3% in 2023, up from 52.5% in 2022. Nevertheless, these

figures are far below men's labor force participation at 81.9% in 2023. The World Bank (2017) also showed that the burden of childcare, both in urban and rural areas, is a major barrier to women's participation in the labor force. In response to this, the government is in the early stages of developing a care economy roadmap to create new employment opportunities, promote equality, and boost the country's economic growth (ILO, 2023).

**In the health sector, the government has managed to reduce childhood stunting from 24.4% in 2021 to 21.6% in 2022.** These statistics however mean that the government's target of 18.4% as set out in the 2022 Government Work Plan has not been met. In addition, as pointed out by CSOs, the seemingly neoliberal management approach to the health sector, as reflected in the Health Bill of 2023, would be detrimental to health workers. Several civil society groups have challenged the bill as it may lead to the criminalization of health workers and the undermining of their profession. This is due to the inclusion of Article 282 clause 1 and Article 462 clauses 1 and 2, which will make it easier for patients to file criminal charges on the grounds of malpractice. Another threat that the Health Bill poses is the possible freeing of the labor market in Indonesia, allowing the entry of foreign health workers to overcome labor shortages in the country.

**In the education sector, the government has made significant strides in improving the quality of learning outcomes based on the literacy and numeracy skills of students** in elementary and secondary schools. In addition, given the importance of having high-quality educators for enhancing learning outcomes, the government is also working towards improving the academic qualifications, competencies, and professionalism of teachers. In 2022, at least 82.61% of teachers possess minimum qualifications and 31.67% are certified educators.

**It should be noted that the abovementioned progress has only been observed in the elementary and secondary education levels, while higher education continues to grapple with persistent issues.** Civil society has seen how higher education in Indonesia is increasingly showing signs of neoliberalization with a typical corporate management system. This is reflected, inter alia, in the PTN-BH (public universities as legal entities) policy, which affords public universities the freedom to regulate themselves, but, on the other hand, means less government intervention, especially

in terms of funding. One of the consequences of this is that public universities now have the autonomy to raise the amount of tuition fees considerably. Recently, students at Jenderal Soedirman University staged a protest against tuition fee hikes (Tempo, 2024). In Bandung, students at the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) were given the option to pay their tuition fees through an online loan scheme, clearly demonstrating the corporatization of higher education (Kompas, 2024). University corporatization makes it difficult for the disadvantaged to access education. The 2023 education statistical data reveals that only 17.64% of low-income households (quintile 1) managed to continue to higher education, compared to 52.65% of high-income households (quintile 5) (BPS, 2023). These education issues will ultimately hinder the government from making the most of the demographic dividend.

**Responding to the spiraling cost of higher education, the Ministry of Education asserted that higher education is a tertiary need, not a primary one.** This statement shows the government's insensitivity and tendency to ignore structural issues in higher education. CSOs see this attitude as an indication of the government's incompetence in solving fundamental problems in higher education.

**On the issue of gender equality, a Bappenas report (2023) showed widening opportunities for girls to access tertiary education.** It also highlighted a downward trend in child marriage (before the age of 18) from 9.23% in 2021 to 8.06% in 2022 (Susenas, 2022). Meanwhile, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (MWECP) reported that the government has issued gender-responsive regulations across sectors, including a general legal basis, and those related to violence against women, employment and the economy, and marriage and family. A particular piece of legislation that civil society considers progressive is the newly enacted Anti-Sexual Violence Law, which contains six key and comprehensive components to address sexual violence (Komnas Perempuan, 2022). However, CSOs see the need for implementing regulations to operationalize the Law, especially regarding the elimination of sexual violence that requires inter-agency responses, such as the termination of access to electronic documents with sexually explicit content, which falls within the remit of the Ministry of Communications and Informatics.

### Box 1:

#### Village-led sexual harassment prevention initiative

The Kuanek and Ajaobaki village authorities in East Nusa Tenggara launched gender-responsive policies to address gender-based violence. They formed a team of paralegals or task forces for the protection of women and children at the village level. Through these entities, the village authorities provide training and sensitization events—for which funding is sourced from the village budgets—to educate the public about the serious consequences of sexual violence. Members of the task force include traditional leaders, influential women, government officials, and religious leaders.

Despite the many policies and legal frameworks addressing gender equality issues, **civil society has yet to see their effective implementation and more meaningful participation from women.**

“Women's representation in village-level development planning forums rarely reaches 30%. Even if they were to attend these meetings, their presence would not be meaningful as they have no voice. Their attendance is only an extension of their domestic duties. Just being able to meet the 30% gender quota in legislatures is a struggle, and it always fluctuates.”

**FGD – U/Female/Sumatra**

“Women with disabilities remain at a disadvantage. People with intellectual and mental disabilities in particular are often victims of sexual harassment who the perpetrators think would not be able to testify against them, so they are often targeted. The government does not understand the intersectionality of GEDSI, so women with disabilities often go unnoticed.”

**FGD – N/Female/Java**

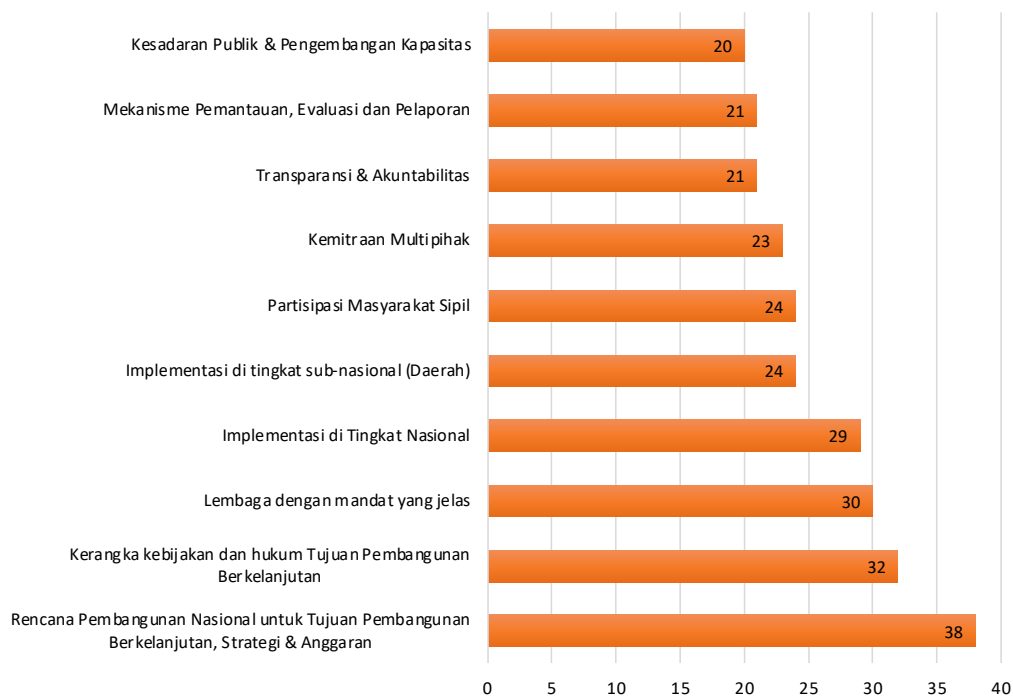
In the legislative elections of 2024, the proportion of female legislative candidates failed to reach the minimum representation of 30%. However, Perludem (2024) noted a significant increase of 22.1% (128/580 seats) from 20.5% (118/575 seats) in the 2019 elections in the number of women candidates elected to sit in parliament. This is considered an unprecedented milestone in Indonesian history. Even so, many civil society groups believe that women in parliament only play a decorative role, which has not resulted in the formulation of more progressive pro-women policies.

These problems are exacerbated by the passage of the Maternal and Child Health Law concerning the first 1,000 days of a child's life. Civil society believes that the Law, the approval of which seemed rushed with content different from the last draft, imposes a disproportionate childcare burden on women. Apart from the disciplining of women's bodies, the Law would also make employers think twice before hiring women, considering the amount of leave that must be granted. This limits women's participation in the workforce based on their rights, choices and autonomy as citizens.

## Economic Pillar

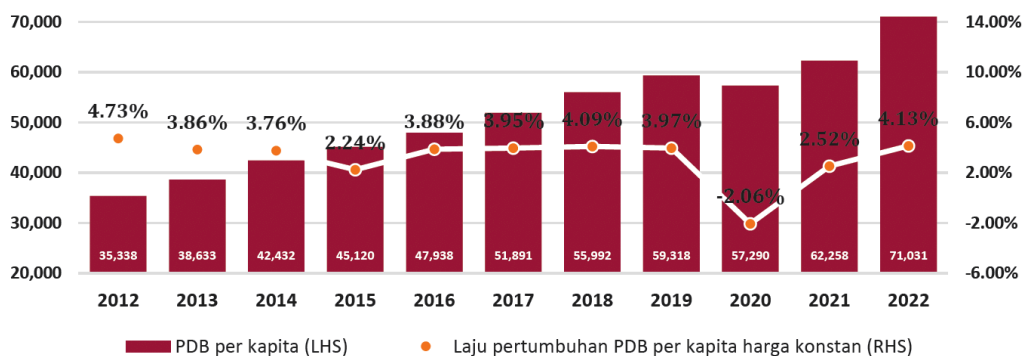
The economic pillar seeks to promote high-quality economic development by ensuring affordable clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, reduced inequality, and partnerships to achieve sustainable development goals.

**Overall, the PSC 2024 survey placed the economic pillar under the low-level category with a score of 26.** For individual indicators, the highest score (38) was assigned to “national development plan for the SDGs”, and the lowest score (20) to “public awareness and capacity building”.



**Figure 12: Scores for economic pillar in PCS 2024**

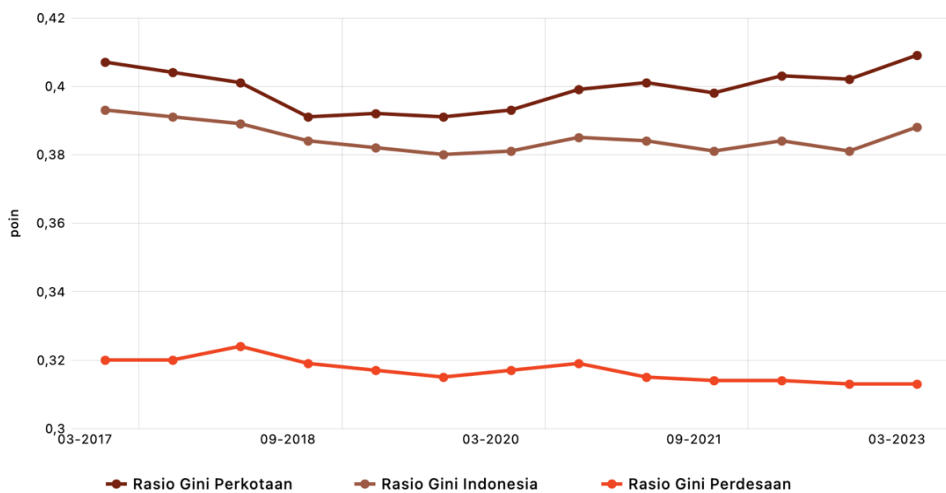
**In post-COVID-19, Indonesia experienced an economic rebound with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 4.13 in 2022.** This is good news, considering that Indonesia's GDP in the previous year stood at only 2.52%, even plummeting to -2.96% in 2020 when the pandemic first hit. Indonesia's positive economic growth in 2022 reflects the resilience of the government's strategic policies amid emerging global challenges, such as geopolitical instability arising from the Russia-Ukraine conflict. In addition, this positive trend is inextricably linked to the tourism sector contributing to tourism GDP by 3.44% in 2022 (BPS and BI, 2023).



**Figure 13: Economic growth per capita (Source: BPS, 2023)**



**Despite Indonesia's positive trajectory in economic growth, economic inequality has worsened.** This is indicated by a 0.39 increase in the Gini ratio index in March 2023. The figure below shows the rural-urban disparity in development, which stands at 0.409. Meanwhile, a constant trend is observed for rural areas from September 2022 to March 2023 at 0.313 points.



**Figure 14: Rasio Gini Indonesia Maret 2017 - Maret 2023**

**Box 2:**

**Indonesia’s worsening economic disparities and capital concentration**

Since 2018, the richest 1% of Indonesians control 46.6% of the total wealth of the entire population. Meanwhile, the richest 10% own 75.3% of the country’s wealth (Global Wealth Report, 2018). Throughout 2006-2022, there has been a significant concentration of wealth among a handful of elites. In 2006, seven people in Indonesia amassed wealth above IDR 14.9 trillion. In 2022, that number jumped to 46 people. Given the jarring wealth gap, Indonesia ranks third after Thailand and India in terms of the highest economic inequality.

**The economic uptick was also bolstered by the manufacturing sector per capita,** whose contribution increased from 8,379 in 2021 to 8,690 in 2022 (BPS, 2023). Unfortunately, this is not commensurate with the proportion of the workforce in the manufacturing sector, which has instead fallen from 14.27% in 2021 to 14.17% in 2022. A Bappenas report (2023) showed that workers in the manufacturing sector are mostly unskilled with low levels of education, which means the inability to meet industrial needs and respond to global trends, thus hampering industrial development.

**Civil society takes note of Indonesia's ambitious economic development agenda that may be at odds with other SDG pillars,** especially the environmental and responsible consumption pillars. The government's ambitious pursuit of reaping economic gains often means sacrificing other key dimensions, such as environmental sustainability and the fulfillment of human rights. Civil society brings attention to the rampant grabbing of land belonging to indigenous peoples by the state and the military for development projects.

“Indonesia's dream of economic development is problematic for the vulnerable, especially indigenous peoples. Economic development should be grounded in wisdom. The SDGs must guarantee that the rights of indigenous peoples are not violated and that they have certainty of rights. The entry of foreign investors facilitated by the government is extremely harmful.”

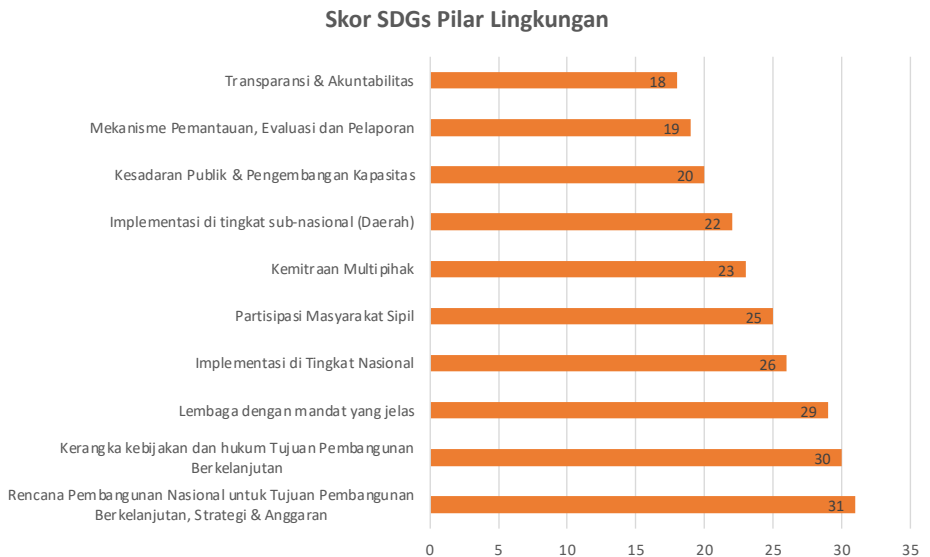
**FGD – D/Female/Nusa Tenggara**

## Environmental Pillar

The environmental pillar aims to ensure sustainable management of natural resources and the environment in alignment with the fulfillment of the rights of local communities. This pillar covers issues of clean water and sanitation, sustainable cities and human settlements, responsible consumption and production, climate change management, as well as marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

**In the PSC 2024 survey, the environmental pillar scored 24, which falls under the low-level category.** The indicator "national development plan for the SDGs" got the highest score (31), while "transparency and accountability" received the lowest score

(18). Overall, these figures are lower than the social pillar (31) and economic pillar (26), but slightly higher than the governance pillar (24.4).



**Figure 15: Scores for the environmental pillar**

**Urban air quality has become of major concern to civil society in recent years.**

According to the IQAir World Air Quality Report 2023, Indonesia’s air quality is the worst in Southeast Asia with an annual PM2.5 concentration of 71.7 ug/m3. Jakarta ranks 7th as the world’s most polluted city. Its air pollution is 8 times the annual PM 2.5 concentration and exceeds the WHO guideline of 43.8 ug/m3 (Greenpeace, 2024).

**Box 3:****As of December 2023, wildland fires in Indonesia have burnt 18 times more area than the size of DKI Jakarta**

Wildland fires in Indonesia have become increasingly worrying, torching 1.16 million hectares of forests and lands as of December 2023, or 18 times larger than DKI Jakarta, an increase from 994.3 thousand hectares as of October 2023 (Tempo, 2024). South Kalimantan saw the largest area burned by wildland fires, followed by the provinces of Central Kalimantan, South Papua, South Sumatra, and West Kalimantan. Wildland fires are a recurring phenomenon in Indonesia, a significant contributor to greenhouse emissions; in 2023 alone, these fires caused the release of greenhouse gases, reaching 182.7 CO<sub>2</sub>e. Over the last five years, wildland fires in Indonesia have contributed a total of 1.08 billion CO<sub>2</sub>e in GHG emissions or the sixth largest in the world, after China, the United States, India, the European Union, and Russia.

**High rates of deforestation also often involve land grabs that violate the rights of communities, especially indigenous peoples.** Recently, civil society went on social media to launch the “All Eyes on Papua” movement in support of the Awyu indigenous community in Boven Digul who are defending 36,094 hectares of customary land from the expansion plan of a palm oil company (Project Multatuli, 2024). According to Greenpeace's report, "The Big Shift: Earth First" (2021), by 2020, at least 634,000 hectares of primary forest in Papua had been lost to palm oil plantations. Using fire for forest conversion disrupts the natural carbon cycle, which ultimately contributes to climate change.

**Civil society has also mentioned the food estate program as one of the factors contributing to environmental injustice.** The government program gained more legitimacy following the enactment of the Job Creation Law, resulting in encroachment on primary forests for conversion into cultivated land for food crops. According to many research studies, this program poses a serious threat to the environment, biodiversity, and human survival over the right to food and living space.

Food estates built on customary and peat lands cause significant carbon emissions, increase the risk of fires, and accelerate climate change (Kompas, 2024).

“The food estate program is extremely disruptive and damaging as it brings in seeds from abroad that are not suitable for our land. They actually reduce production and create problems. Local seeds are no longer in demand. As we now talk about climate change, indigenous people are going to the forest to find food. This reorganizes the way agricultural land is managed, where traditional agricultural practices are abandoned.”

**FGD – D/Female/Nusa Tenggara**

**Civil society also highlights the use of coal energy to meet national energy needs until 2060.** This is set out in the draft Government Regulation on National Energy Policy, currently being discussed by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Kontan, 2024). Civil society believes that this issue is closely related to the political dynamics in Indonesia, where the political and military elites exert control over coal mining areas. Names such as Aburizal Bakrie, Sandiaga Uno, Erick Thohir, Prabowo Subianto, and Luhut Binsar Panjaitan are among them (Project Multatuli, 2022).

“We all know that politics in Indonesia cost money, sourced from several corporations, including coal mining. For example, to become president or land a certain political position, one may sacrifice environmental and public interests in favor of money to pay for political costs.”

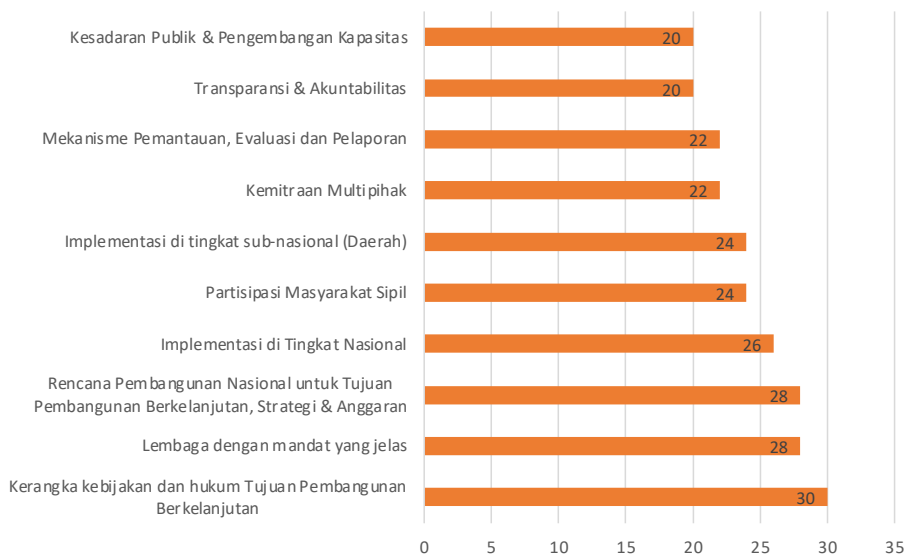
**Personal interview – S/Male/Sumatra**

**According to civil society, the foregoing issues have affected Indonesia's commitment to reducing carbon emissions and ensuring social protection in global treaties, such as the Paris Agreement.** Despite the many international agreements that Indonesia has entered into, the Climate Action Tracker Organization (2023) showed the inadequacy of Indonesian government policies in curbing climate change. Likewise, an ESCAP report (2024) emphasized the need to urgently integrate climate policies at the national level to respond to the slow progress in dealing with climate change in Asia Pacific countries.

## Law and Governance Pillar

The law and governance pillar promotes legal certainty as well as effective, transparent, accountable, and participatory governance. The issues covered in this pillar are peace, justice, and strong institutions.

**Overall, the law and governance pillar achieved a score of 24, which falls under the low-level category** based on the PSC 2024 survey. The score is the lowest among the other SDG pillars assessed in this survey.



**Figure 16: Scores for the law and governance pillar**

**In terms of governance, the Indonesian government has made substantial headway by establishing a digital transformation unit for public services at the national level.** The unit, known as INA Digital, is under PT Peruri, the Indonesian State Mint. It was established following the ratification of Presidential Regulation No. 82/2023 on the Acceleration of Digital Transformation and Integration of National Digital Services. Under this initiative, essential services, such as education, healthcare, social assistance, civil registration, financial services, one data policy, and police services will be consolidated into a single portal, making public services more efficient and integrative (Peruri, 2024). Before launching the unit at the national level, the government introduced similar initiatives at the ministerial and local government levels, such as the Digital Transformation Office at the Ministry of Health, GovTech Edu at the Ministry of Education, Jabar Digital Service in West Java Province, and Jakarta Smart City in Jakarta Province.

**Civil society takes note of how Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index (CPI), which stood at 34/100 points in 2023, has stayed stagnant since 2022.** This establishes Indonesia as one of the most corrupt countries in ASEAN, with a CPI score that is lower than the global standard of 43.

**This high level of perceived corruption is followed by a democracy index score of 58/100 that classifies Indonesia as "partly free".** Indonesia's Global Freedom Score under the political rights category is 30/40 and civil liberties 28/60. Although Indonesia has moved towards democratization since the fall of the authoritarian New Order regime in 1998, Freedom House shed light on Indonesia's systemic corruption, discrimination against minority groups, conflict in Papua, and the use of defamation laws, which are indications of democracy backsliding in Indonesia.

**According to civil society, the democratic decline in Indonesia is more clearly visible in the 2024 elections.** President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo is alleged to have exerted his power to smooth the path for his son Gibran Rakabuming Raka in his bid to become the running mate of presidential candidate Prabowo Subianto. This was made possible by revising the Election Law regarding the minimum age for presidential and vice-presidential candidacy, which was approved by the Constitutional Court presided by Anwar Usman, Jokowi's brother-in-law. Other obvious signs of a political dynasty in the making, which will set a bad precedent for democracy, are the naming of Kaesang Pangarep, Jokowi's youngest son, as chairman of the Indonesian Solidarity Party (PSI) and the election of Bobby Nasution, Jokowi's son-in-law, as Mayor of Medan. Recently, the Supreme Court changed the clause on the age requirements for regional head candidacy to be a minimum of 30 years old for the provincial level and 25 years old for the district/city level. Civil society sees this as an attempt to clear the path for Kaesang's rise to power, further consolidating Jokowi's political dynasty.

**This unfavorable precedent for democracy is increasingly evident in the discourse on revised Law No. 2/2022 concerning the Indonesian National Police.** Civil society finds the passage of the National Police Law to be problematic as it confers the National Police with the power to become a "superbody", further narrowing the space for freedom of expression.

According to CSOs, the discussion on the revised Law No. 40/1999 concerning the Press is also seen to be detrimental to democracy. The amended law has the potential to limit journalistic work and restrict freedom of expression, giving the government's inordinate control over the freedom of movement. This bodes ill for press freedom and the right to information.

## Vulnerable Groups in SDG Implementation

Most CSOs (80) recognize people with disabilities as the most vulnerable group in the implementation of the SDGs. Although Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities mandates adequate recording and collection of data on people with disabilities, available information that can only be found in the existing Unified Social Registry (DTKS) is limited to disabled people living below the poverty line. GEDSI-disaggregated data that focuses on the intersectionality between gender, people with disabilities, and social inclusion is still not available. The absence of disaggregated data is an issue in itself as it only provides a partial picture of people with disabilities, without considering the other vulnerabilities that they face.

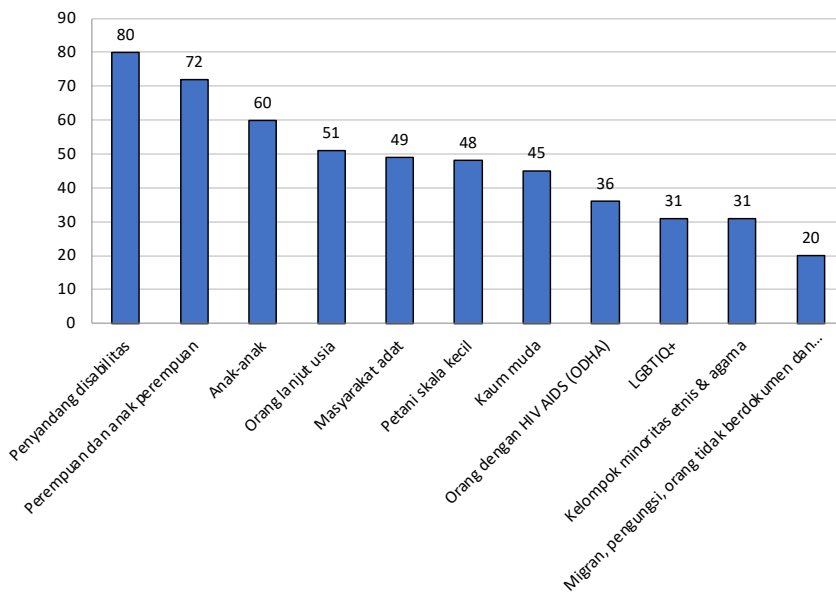


Figure 17: Vulnerable groups in SDG implementation



**The government is perceived to lack understanding of the meaningful participation of people with disabilities.** Disability groups have not been included meaningfully in policy planning processes that affect their lives and livelihoods. The government assumes that disability inclusion is simply about having them present in policy discussions or forums. Unfortunately, this is not followed by giving them ample space to articulate and convey their ideas according to their respective capacities.

“Does the government really know what meaningful participation is? As if inviting a group of disabled people is enough and the problem solved. The problem is whether they are actually given the opportunity to speak or not. The government does not fully understand meaningful engagement and inclusion.”

**FGD – N/Female/Java**

**Box 4:**

**Yogyakarta CSOs dedicated to disability issues advocate a Special Health Insurance (JKK) Policy for people with disabilities**

This policy is the result of joint advocacy with disability organizations in Yogyakarta pressuring the local government to allocate funds for the implementation of JKK. The JKK policy is bolstered by local regulations to operationalize the Yogyakarta Governor’s Regulation No. 50/2017 on the JKK System for Persons with Disabilities. Under this policy, people with disabilities will have access to special assistance according to their respective needs, such as wheelchairs to support activities and mobility.

**CSOs in Yogyakarta also advocates tax exemption for wheelchairs shipped from abroad.** Wheelchairs imported from countries such as South Korea, the United States, and China are subject to fairly high taxes. Social welfare recipients with disabilities are mostly from low-income households, without the wherewithal to pay such taxes. Part of Ohana’s advocacy work is the organizing of workshops specifically directed at the Ministry of Finance and other related public agencies.



# Conclusion

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The SDG agenda will soon end in six years. In the People's Scorecard 2024 survey, CSOs rate Indonesia's progress towards the SDGs as reversing compared to previous years. This puts the spotlight on ongoing efforts that remain inadequate to deliver on the SDGs and the urgent need for all stakeholders to work in concert and take more proactive actions for the effective implementation of the SDGs.

The People's Scorecard 2024 survey, in which 109 CSOs from regions across Indonesia participated, classifies Indonesia's progress in achieving the SDGs as low level with a score of 27. Given this score, all indicators in the Scorecard also show low levels of progress. In addition, the scores of individual SDGs are almost evenly distributed with no significant difference. In other words, CSOs have sounded the alarm on Indonesia's relatively stagnant progress in implementing the SDGs, necessitating the government to work harder to make the SDG agenda a success.

Corresponding to global pessimism on the delivery of the SDGs by 2030, Indonesian CSOs, as reflected in the People's Scorecard 2024 study, express the same sentiment. However, they also see the importance of maintaining an optimistic outlook to make inclusive development a reality for all. This calls for a global development framework akin to the SDGs to guide the implementation of development programs. To put it differently, as the deadline for the SDG agenda draws near within the next six years, a similar agenda or framework needs to be formulated as a basis for implementing development programs.

The SDG agenda or similar ones not only provide a reference framework for development programs but are also relevant to the development vision of Indonesia's next government. For example, the 17 priority programs under the eight-point Asta Cita agenda converge with the SDG indicators, such as those aimed at promoting gender equality, protecting the rights of women, children, and people with disabilities; safeguarding the environment; fostering interfaith harmony; and others. Therefore, the remaining time available to meet the SDGs should be optimized to catch up whilst preparing a new development framework that the government and other relevant stakeholders can use as a reference.

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|  | -5   | -4  | -3  | -2  | -1   | 0   | 1   | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
|  | <b>Kemudahan Sangat Signifikan</b>   | <b>Kemudahan Signifikan</b>   | <b>Kemudahan Sedang</b>   | <b>Kemudahan Terbatas</b>   | <b>Kemudahan Sangat Terbatas</b>   | <b>Tidak ada kemajuan/kemunduran</b>  | <b>Kebijakan/Rencana sedang dibahas</b>                           | <b>Tahap Perencanaan</b>   | <b>Rencana atau Tujuan Dimulai</b>   | <b>Implementasi sedang berlangsung</b>   | <b>Implementasi Berhasil</b>   |
| Rencana Pembangunan Nasional untuk Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Strategi & Anggaran | Rencana aksi dan strategi telah dibahas atau diubah secara mendasar                  | Rencana aksi tidak hanya belum diimplementasikan, tetapi dapat ditinggalkan atau diubah secara mendasar                 | Rencana aksi dan strategi belum diimplementasikan atau dilayani                               | Strategi, rencana dan anggaran tersedia, tetapi mendukung perumusan kebijakan atau anggaran | Strategi, rencana aksi, dan anggaran belum diimplementasikan atau dilayani                   | Strategi, rencana aksi dan anggaran sedang dibahas                                  | Strategi, rencana aksi, dan anggaran sedang perencanaan           | Strategi, rencana aksi, dan anggaran disetujui dan mulai diterapkan                                | Strategi, rencana aksi, dan anggaran disetujui dan mulai diterapkan                                | Strategi, rencana aksi dan anggaran disetujui dan mulai menerapkan pengembangan kebijakan publik                               | Strategi, rencana aksi, dan anggaran berhasil menyediakan pondasi yang stabil untuk kebijakan publik, yang sepenuhnya sejalan dengan pencapaian SDGs |
| Kerangka kebijakan dan hukum Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan                            | Implementasi kebijakan kerangka hukum telah ditinggalkan atau diubah secara mendasar | Kerangka kebijakan/hukum tidak hanya belum diimplementasikan, namun juga dapat ditinggalkan atau diubah secara mendasar | Kerangka kebijakan/hukum belum ada  | Kerangka kebijakan/hukum belum diimplementasikan sebagian                                   | Kerangka kebijakan/hukum mulai diterapkan dan atau tidak selaras dengan prinsip-prinsip SDGs | Kerangka kebijakan dan hukum mulai dibahas/ditinjau ulang                           | Kerangka kebijakan dan hukum dalam tahap perencanaan              | Kerangka kebijakan dan hukum disetujui dan mulai diterapkan  | Kerangka kebijakan dan hukum sedang diimplementasikan dan memiliki dampak positif                  | Kerangka kebijakan/hukum yang kuat dan sukses memandu program pemerintah secara efektif dan sejalan dengan prinsip-prinsip SDG | Kerangka kebijakan/hukum yang kuat dan sukses memandu program pemerintah secara efektif dan sejalan dengan prinsip-prinsip SDG                       |
| Lembaga dengan mandat yang jelas untuk implementasi SDG                                  | Insansi pemerintah tidak memberikan dukungan apapun untuk implementasi SDG           | Dukungan pemerintah telah menurun drastis   | Dukungan pemerintah di lapangan sudah mulai berkurang   | Dukungan pemerintah terpecah-pecah antara wilayah dan lembaga                               | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa kemajuan SDG mulai menurun                             | Insansi pemerintah dengan mandat yang jelas   | Insansi pemerintah merencanakan keterlibatan mereka               | Insansi pemerintah mendukung implementasi beberapa target  | Insansi pemerintah merencanakan implementasi semua target  | Insansi pemerintah merencanakan implementasi semua target  | Insansi pemerintah merencanakan implementasi semua target  |
| Implementasi di Tingkat Nasional (Direkt)  | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa SDG telah menurun secara signifikan            | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa SDG telah menurun secara signifikan   | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa kemajuan SDG terancam                                   | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa kemajuan SDG terancam                                 | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa kemajuan SDG minimal                                   | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa kemajuan SDG minimal                          | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa kemajuan SDG moderat        | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa SDG mengalami kemajuan dengan tren positif                   | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa SDG ini berada di jalur yang tepat untuk dicapai             | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa SDG ini sedang dicapai   | Indikator statistik menunjukkan bahwa SDG ini sedang dicapai   |
| Implementasi di tingkat sub-nasional (Direkt)  | Tidak ada rencana pekelakan SDG di kota/derah mana pun yang sedang dilaksanakan      | Rencana pekelakan SDG ditinggalkan atau diubah secara mendasar  | Pekelakan SDG telah ditinggalkan  | Rencana pekelakan SDG terancam ditinggalkan   | Rencana pekelakan SDG terancam ditinggalkan  | Pekelakan SDG sedang dibahas di kota/derah  | Pekelakan SDG dalam tahap perencanaan di kota/derah tertentu      | Rencana pekelakan mulai diterapkan di kota/derah   | Implementasi rencana lokal/daerah berjalan lancar di kota/derah                                    | Implementasi rencana lokal/daerah berjalan lancar di kota/derah  | Rencana lokal SDG berhasil diterapkan di sebagian besar kota/derah dengan rencana khusus   |
| Mekanisme Pemantauan, Evaluasi dan Pelaporan   | Kerangka kerja pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan tidak ada sama sekali              | Pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan telah ditinggalkan atau diubah secara mendasar                                       | Pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan telah ditinggalkan   | Kerangka kerja pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan telah ditinggalkan                        | Pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan ada tetapi hanya dilaksanakan secara terbatas             | Mekanisme pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan sedang dibahas                         | Mekanisme pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan disepakati           | Pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan sedang berlangsung pada semua target SDG tetapi secara sporadis | Pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan sedang berlangsung pada semua target SDG tetapi secara sporadis | Pemantauan, evaluasi dan pelaporan sedang berlangsung pada semua target SDG tetapi secara sporadis                             | Pemantauan, evaluasi, dan pelaporan rutin pada semua target tersedia dan masyarakat sipil dapat berpartisipasi penuh                                 |
| Transparansi & Akuntabilitas   | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas telah ditinggalkan                          | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas sebagian besar ditinggalkan dan/atau tidak terungkap                           | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas telah ditinggalkan                                   | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas belum sepenuhnya diterapkan                        | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas sedang dibahas                                      | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas sedang dibahas                             | Perencanaan awal mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas         | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas sedang dilaksanakan                                       | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas sedang dilaksanakan                                       | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas sedang dilaksanakan   | Mekanisme transparansi dan akuntabilitas dilaksanakan secara solid dan teratur   |
| Kesadaran Publik & Pembangunan Kapasitas   | Peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas tidak ada dalam rencana              | Peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas belum berubah secara mendasar   | Peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas telah ditinggalkan                            | Peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas belum dilaksanakan                          | Peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas telah ditinggalkan                           | Peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas perlu dimonitor dan ditindaklanjuti | Ada peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas               | Peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas tersedia   | Peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas sedang berlangsung                                 | Peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas sedang berlangsung   | Tersedia peningkatan kesadaran dan pembangunan kapasitas yang kuat   |
| Kemiripan Multipihak   | Kemiripan multipihak ditinggalkan  | Kemiripan digunakan dengan cara non-partisipatif  | Kemiripan belum konsisten untuk SDG   | Kemiripan multipihak sangat lambat dalam perannya   | Kemiripan multipihak dengan Negara-segara sangat lambat dalam pelaksanaannya                 | Kemiripan multipihak sedang dibahas   | Kemiripan dalam tahap perencanaan                                 | Kemiripan dalam tahap awal implementasi  | Kemiripan masuk dalam kerangka kerja dan membahas efek yang konkret dan positif                    | Kemiripan masuk dalam kerangka kerja dan membahas efek yang konkret dan positif  | Kemiripan multipihak diimplementasikan dengan sukses dan secara partisipatif   |
| Partisipasi Masyarakat Sipil   | Partisipasi tidak ada  | Partisipasi sangat terbatas dan tidak efektif   | Partisipasi terbatas dan memiliki hasil yang terbatas (hanya sebatas partisipasi konsultatif) | Partisipasi tidak merata antar aktor dan wilayah  | Ruang dan mekanisme untuk partisipasi telah ditinggalkan, tetapi masih belum dilaksanakan    | Ruang dan mekanisme untuk partisipasi telah ditinggalkan                            | Ada ruang konkret untuk partisipasi yang inklusif dan substansial | Ruang/mekanisme untuk partisipasi sedang dibahas   | Ruang/mekanisme untuk partisipasi sedang dibahas   | Ruang/mekanisme untuk partisipasi sedang dibahas   | Ruang/mekanisme untuk partisipasi sedang dibahas   |

## Lampiran 1: Pedoman Penilaian People's Scorecard 2024





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