

PEOPLE'S SCORECARD 2025:

A CIVIL SOCIETY PERSPECTIVE
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 People Scorecard (PSC) report, prepared by the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID) in collaboration with Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD), captures the perceptions of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) regarding the delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia.

This report uses Rapid Assessment Procedures (RAP) based on the People Scorecard (PSC) Toolkit developed by A4SD. Data is collected through a mixed-methods approach, combining an online survey—completed by 46 CSOs across Indonesia—and a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) attended by 11 CSOs.

The online survey consisted of two sections. In the first section, CSOs responded to open-ended questions around SDG implementation in Indonesia, the key achievements and challenges from their perspectives. Meanwhile, in the second section, CSOs scored each target under the 17 SDGs as defined in the National Action Plan on the SDGs (NAP SDGs) for 2021–2024.

The overall level of understanding among CSOs regarding the NAP SDGs is notably high at 89.13%, while their knowledge of the Local Action Plan (LAP SDGs) is comparatively lower at 69.57%. This reflects how decentralization remains a serious challenge in Indonesia, where geographic and cultural diversity hampers equitable information dissemination.

In terms of engagement, the survey shows a positive trend, where 86.95% of CSOs are implementing SDG-themed programs. This is driven by the materialization of both national and local SDG action plans, as well as multistakeholder collaborations that galvanize various sectors—government, NGOs, and academia—to take action and contribute to addressing critical issues such as poverty, education, and the environment. However, the PSC survey also reveals persistent barriers facing CSOs

in advancing the SDGs, such as a funding crunch (80.43%), engagement-related information scarcity (65.21%), and policy advocacy challenges (56.52%). Budget constraints create a complex cycle that hinders education, communication, and participation.

CSOs expect the government to pay more attention to accelerating SDG progress in terms of multistakeholder collaboration (91.30%), funding (71.73%), and inclusivity (65.21%). Multistakeholder collaboration should be bolstered by inclusive practices to ensure that no one is left behind, especially among the vulnerable, and by effective communication to raise public awareness. Structural drivers such as adequate funding and regulatory support are also deemed necessary.

Qualitatively, CSOs identified significant challenges in achieving certain goals: SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In far-flung areas such as East Nusa Tenggara and Papua, where poverty rates are relentlessly high (26.8% in Papua, well above the national average of 9.6%), stunting remains a longstanding issue that is compounded by unequal access to quality healthcare.

According to CSOs, Indonesia is struggling to meet its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement where it needs to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions unconditionally by 31.89% and 43.2% with international support by 2030. Despite ongoing policy initiatives like the FOLU Net Sink 2030, actual implementation is hampered by continued reliance on fossil fuels (particularly coal), food-estate-induced deforestation, and poor waste management. Corruption, weak law enforcement, and contradictory policies (e.g., ongoing priority for environmentally destructive industries) further intensify emissions, with the forestry sector alone contributing to half of the country's total GHG emissions.

In terms of governance and participation, CSOs observed a normative tendency in multistakeholder mechanisms that are typically top-down, rendering CSO engagement merely symbolic. While regulatory and institutional frameworks are in place, their implementation still needs to be strengthened.

People with disabilities were the most frequently mentioned as being left behind, followed by women and girls, the elderly, smallholder farmers, children, and indigenous communities. Also specified were people living with HIV (PLHIV), ethnic and religious minorities, migrants/refugees, and the LGBTIQ+ community, while youth were the least mentioned. While persons with disabilities were the most oft-cited as vulnerable, the government has been giving considerable attention to this particular group in its existing programs, including in providing accessible infrastructure.

Furthermore, the survey showed a mixed perception regarding SDG-related publications in Indonesia. Some respondents reacted positively to the materials published in government communication channels, on social media, and by NGOs and international entities, such as the UN’s “ActNow” campaign and the national SDG media platform (sdgs.bappenas.go.id). However, most respondents saw these publications as insufficient, ineffective, and unevenly disseminated, especially in Indonesia’s outermost and disadvantaged regions. An unmistakable knowledge gap between academia and the general public was also noted, made worse by the use of hard-to-understand jargon.

Based on the PSC quantitative analysis, CSOs believed that the level of progress in Indonesia’s delivery of SDG targets as outlined in the NAP SDGs 2021–2024 fell in the “Very Low Progress” category with an average score of 13.72%. This marks a declining trend compared to 27% in 2024 (“Low Progress”) and 39% in 2022 (“Low Progress”). Of the 17 SDGs, only four were rated as having made “Low Progress”: Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) at 25.56%, Goal 4 (Quality Education) at 24.28%, Goal 5 (Gender Equality) at 21.79%, and Goal 13 (Climate Action) at 21.33%. The remaining 13 goals were classified as experiencing “Very Low Progress.”

CSOs’ scoring for each target under the 17 SDGs as specified in the NAP SDGs 2021–2024, from the lowest to the highest, is provided below:

The 17 Goals	Score	Category
Goal 1 No Poverty	7.36	Very Low Progress
Goal 10 Reducing Inequality within and among Countries	10.08	Very Low Progress
Goal 15 Life on Land	10.53	Very Low Progress
Goal 14 Life Above Water	11.43	Very Low Progress
Goal 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	11.67	Very Low Progress
Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	11.68	Very Low Progress
Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	12.42	Very Low Progress
Goal 2 Zero Hunger	12.50	Very Low Progress
Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	13.57	Very Low Progress
Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	14.67	Very Low Progress
Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	17.14	Very Low Progress
Goal 17 Partnerships for the Goals	17.85	Very Low Progress
Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	18.35	Very Low Progress
Goal 13 Climate Action	21.33	Low Progress
Goal 5 Gender Equality	21.79	Low Progress
Goal 4 Quality Education	24.28	Low Progress
Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being	25.56	Low Progress

Based on these findings, INFID puts forward the following recommendations:

1. The government should give priority to the three goals identified by CSOs as having experienced “Very Low Progress”: Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and Goal 15 (Life on Land).
2. Strengthen and broaden SDG-related communications and campaigns at the local level by adopting the local language tailored to local values, rather than overusing technical or specialized language.
3. Improve funding effectiveness by conducting evaluations and audits of funding schemes.
4. Prioritize SDGs with a multiplier effect to speed up overall SDG progress across Indonesia.

PREFACE

The year 2015 marked a pivotal moment when countries around the world adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which contains a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) as a global commitment to building a more sustainable world for all by 2030. Ten years have passed, yet progress, both at the global and national levels, is obstructed by a slew of challenges, including economic and political instability following the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, climate change, and governance complexities. With only five years left toward 2030, the need to fast-track the SDGs becomes ever more urgent and critical.

The participation of CSOs as a key actor is vital in raising awareness, upholding SDG commitments, and holding governments accountable. Civil society's perspectives matter, and their voices need to be heard as they can provide deeper insights into community needs and challenges, especially among the vulnerable and marginalized, making it possible to better identify data gaps that are often overlooked in official government reports.

The International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), in collaboration with Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD), has prepared the 2025 People Scorecard (PSC) report to be consolidated into the 2025 Global CSO PSC Report, which covers 39 countries worldwide.

This is INFID's fourth publication of the PSC report, following the 2021, 2022, and 2024 editions. The report is part of civil society's initiative to provide an analysis of Indonesia's progress in achieving the SDGs from the lens of CSOs and to offer recommendations to the government for delivering on the SDGs within the remaining five years.

INFID would like to extend its utmost gratitude to all who contributed to the creation of this report. We hope it will inspire the government, CSOs, and other stakeholders to formulate more effective policies for making the SDGs a reality in Indonesia.

Jakarta, 18 June 2025

Co-Authors

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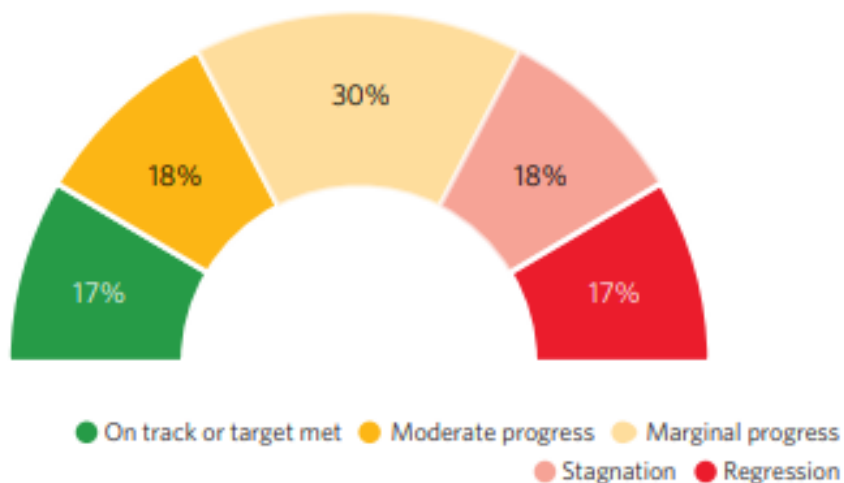


A. BACKGROUND

Adopted by 169 countries at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global commitment that comprises 17 goals and 169 associated targets. Indonesia has now entered its ninth year of implementing the SDGs, following the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 on the Implementation and Delivery of the SDGs, which was later revised to Presidential Regulation No. 111/2022.

With only five years remaining until 2030, global progress toward achieving the SDGs remains significantly off track. According to the 2024 UN SDG Progress Report, only 17% of the targets are currently on track for achievement by 2030. Nearly half are showing either little (30%) or moderate (18%) progress, while the rest are stagnating (18%) or even regressing (17%) (United Nations, 2024).

Figure 1. Global Aggregate Data on SDG Progress (2015-2024)



In the Asia-Pacific region, progress has likewise been insignificant. In 2024, UNESCAP projected that countries in the Asia Pacific will fail to achieve any of the 17 SDGs before the year 2062 (UNESCAP, 2024). A year later, in 2025, the situation has not improved, with the region still alarmingly off track. Progress is particularly slow for Goals 12, 4, and 8, while Goal 13 showed a worrying setback due to the region's increased vulnerability to natural disasters and the persistence of greenhouse gas emissions (UNESCAP, 2025).

In 2022, Indonesia managed to achieve 138 or 62% of the indicators specified in the National Action Plan 2020-2024. However, 55 indicators are still at risk of being unattainable, 28% of which are those under the social pillar (Bappenas, 2023). Globally, based on the 2024 SDSN Sustainable Development Report, Indonesia is ranked 78th, down 3 spots compared to 2023 (Sachs, J.D., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G. (2024).

The general public and CSOs play a crucial role in both the implementation and delivery of the SDGs. They contribute to raising awareness, maintaining government commitment, and demanding accountability in SDG implementation. As such, inclusive engagement of diverse community groups is instrumental in the review process to ensure that all voices are heard.

The international community recognizes the pivotal role that civil society plays, as expressed in the 3rd High-Level Meeting of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Accra, Ghana, in 2008. This formal recognition affirms civil society's prominent role in development, which was reasserted at OECD's 4th High-Level Meeting. Indonesia is a signatory to both of these agreements.

This research report explores CSO perspectives on the progress of all 17 SDGs in Indonesia. Through their lens, key recommendations are put forward for policymakers on strategic measures needed to help ensure that Indonesia moves closer toward meeting the SDG targets by 2030.



B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is a mixed-methods research that combines both the quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative research involved an online survey to capture civil society perspectives on the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia. The qualitative study, on the other hand, relies on a focus group discussion (FGD) to deepen the survey findings.

B.1. Quantitative Method

An online survey was conducted between March 21 and April 25, 2025. The respondents were representatives from 46 CSOs, each of which was expected to complete the survey once. In terms of the respondents' gender composition, 47.82% were female and 52.17% were male. Most of them (71.74%) hold key leadership positions in their respective organizations.

The survey questions were designed to capture CSO perspectives on SDG progress in general and their assessment of each SDG target. Respondents were asked to score the targets that aligned with their organization's area of focus, but were also encouraged to assess across all SDG targets. The selected targets were those that Indonesia has adopted and specified in its national action plan.

B.2. Qualitative Method

A focus group discussion was conducted with 11 CSOs representing various regions across Indonesia from organizations with diverse areas of focus. These CSOs also took part in the online survey that was conducted earlier. The hybrid discussion was held on May 14, 2025.

B.3. Analysis Tools

This research uses the Rapid Assessment Procedures (RAP) based on the People's Scorecard (PSC) Toolkit developed by Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) as the analysis framework. Civil society perceptions of SDG progress were assessed using a scale ranging from -5 (very significant regression) to +5 (very significant progress). The final PSC assessment was then used to determine the level of progress or regression in SDG implementation from the perspective of civil society based on the following categories:

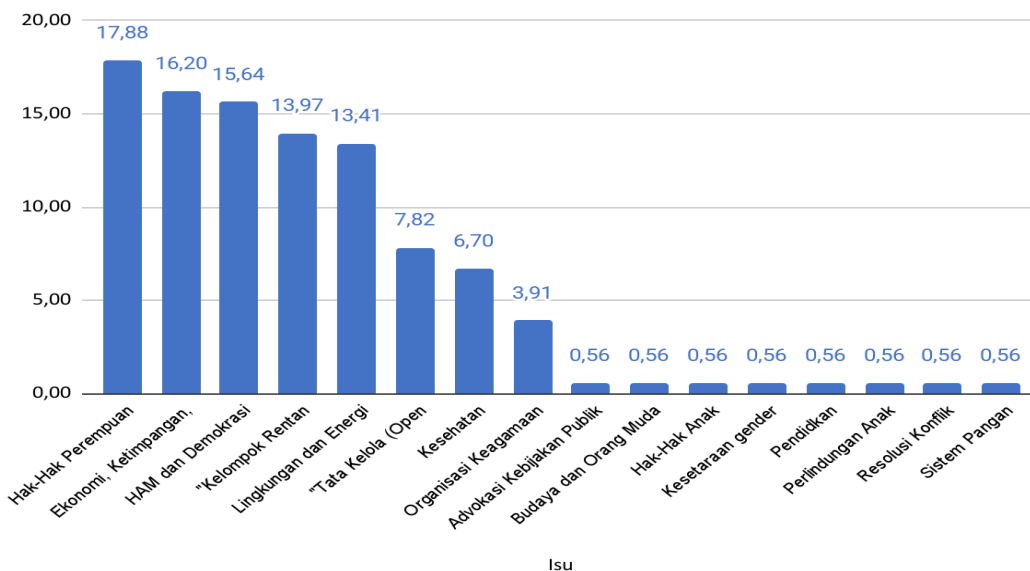
No.	Scale	Category
1	81% to 100%	Very High Progress
2	61% to 80%	High Progress
3	41% to 60%	Medium Progress
4	21% to 40%	Low Progress
5	0% to 20%	Very Low Progress
6	0%	No Progress
7	0% to -20%	Very Limited Reduction
8	-21% to -40%	Limited Reduction
9	-41% to -60%	Medium Reduction
10	-61% to -80%	Large Reduction
11	-81% to -100%	Very Significant Reduction

Table 1. Scale and Category of PSC Parameters

B.4. Respondent Profile

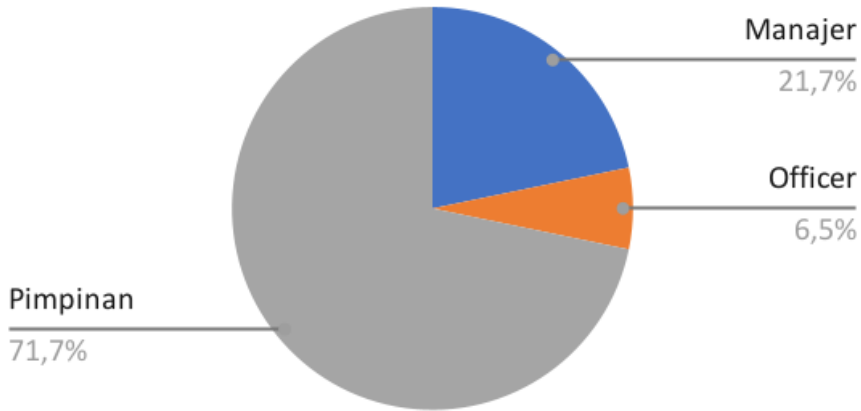
This study involved 46 respondents representing CSOs working on a wide range of issues. Most respondents were from organizations dedicated to “Women’s Rights” (17.88%), “Economy, Inequality, and Poverty” (16.20%), and “Human Rights and Democracy” (15.64%). Their profile, according to the organization’s area of focus, is illustrated below.

Figure 2. Respondent Profile by Organization’s Area of Focus



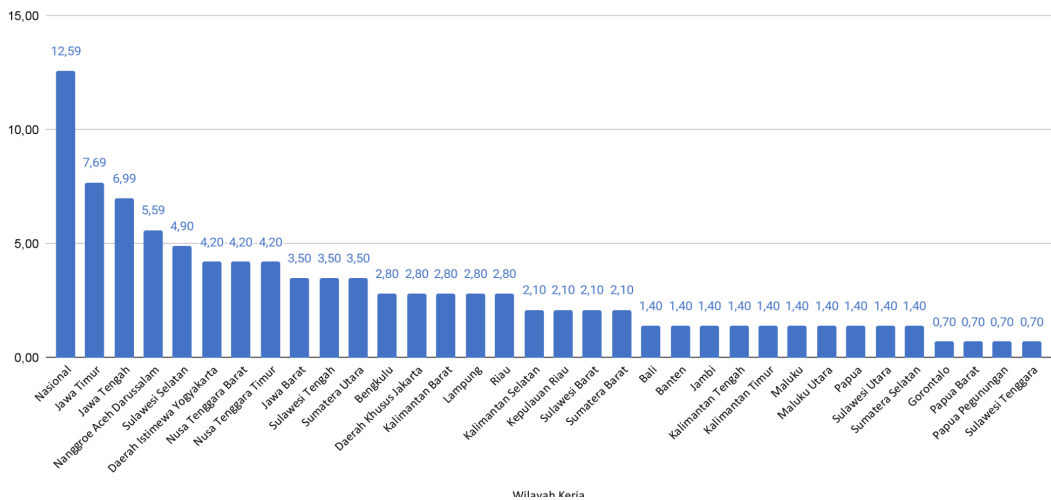
There is no significant gender imbalance among respondents, where the proportion of males (52.17%) is only slightly higher than females (47.82%). In terms of their position in the organization, the majority of respondents (71.74%) assume leadership roles in their respective organizations. It can therefore be assumed that most respondents are decision-makers who are knowledgeable about the SDGs. The respondents’ profile by organizational role is provided in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Respondent Profile by Position in Organization



This survey reaches organizations operating in nearly all provinces, for as many as 33 of the country's 38 provinces. However, it does not extend to organizations working in the provinces of Bangka Belitung Islands, North Kalimantan, South Papua, Southwest Papua, and Central Papua. Figure 4 shows the respondents' profile based on their geographic focus.

Figure 4. Respondent Profile by Organization's Geographic Focus



B.5. Research Limitations

This study collects data using Rapid Assessment Procedures (RAP) and an online survey to capture civil society perspectives to inform policy advocacy. However, a sample size of only 46 CSO respondents meant that just a fraction of civil society perspectives were being captured, and thereby could not be generalized to all Indonesian CSOs. Additionally, the survey instruments were designed solely to explore CSO perspectives and therefore did not allow for data triangulation with datasets from the government or other stakeholders.



C. KEY FINDINGS

C.1. Overview of SDG Progress

Indonesia has demonstrated a firm commitment to the SDGs as it introduced the National Action Plan (NAP) and Local Action Plan (LAP) for the SDGs, as governed in Presidential Regulations No. 59/2017 and No. 111/2022. Both action plans form the backbone of national and local strategies to achieve inclusive, sustainable, and equitable development.

Public awareness and multistakeholder engagement in the action plans are key indicators of the successful sensitization of the SDGs. Based on the responses from the 46 respondents, it is evident that they have a good grasp of the NAP SDGs, with 41 of them (89.13%) admitting to knowing about the document, while only 5 (10.86%) did not. This reflects the effectiveness of the measures taken by the government, NGOs, and academia to promote and make the NAP widely known. Although the knowledge gap is only 10.86%, it still needs to be addressed to ensure truly inclusive SDG implementation that encompasses all layers of society.

At the local level, the level of understanding of the LAP SDGs is slightly lower, with 32 respondents (69.57%) reporting having knowledge about it, while 14 (30.43%) have none. While this level of awareness is relatively high, it is lower than for the NAP, indicating limited efforts to promote the LAP, which is highly dependent on local government capacity and priorities. Certain regions, such as Bali, have greater awareness and faster progress, while under-resourced areas face difficulty in disseminating and implementing the SDGs (Bappenas, 2021).

This disparity reflects the challenges of decentralization in Indonesia, where geographic and cultural diversity hinders equitable information dissemination. To bridge the gap, more focused outreach strategies targeting remote areas and

capacity-building for local governments are necessary to ensure that the SDGs are locally relevant and understood.

In 2024, UNESCAP released the Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report, highlighting regional disparities in SDG implementation. In Indonesia, resource-rich regions with better infrastructure, such as East Kalimantan, show a higher level of awareness and progress, while areas with scant resources continue to face challenges in SDG dissemination and implementation.

Meanwhile, organizational engagement with the SDGs presents a positive outlook, with 40 out of 46 CSOs (86.95%) reporting actively implementing related programs, while only 6 (13.04%) are not. This high engagement rate is due to having the NAP and LAP in place, as well as multistakeholder collaboration that prompts entities—most likely from the government, civil society, or academia—to contribute to addressing issues such as poverty, education, and the environment. Furthermore, 32 CSOs (69.56%) reported having worked alongside the government, affirming the central role that Bappenas and local governments play in facilitating cross-sector partnerships.

The challenges in advancing the SDGs as highlighted in the 133 responses gathered from 46 respondents regarding organizational barriers included budget constraints (80.43%), which was the biggest problem, followed by lack of information on participation (65.21%), policy advocacy (56.52%), data collection and evaluation (45.65%), knowledge and understanding of the SDGs (39.13%), as well as the perception of the SDGs as “additional work” (2.17%).

Budget constraints create a complex cycle that impedes education, communication, and engagement, ultimately resulting in poor data quality and ineffective policy advocacy. Indonesia’s contextual challenges, such as complex bureaucracy, decentralization, and short-term political priorities, exacerbate these barriers. However, innovation opportunities such as digital technology for data collection and community-based approaches involving traditional leaders can enhance cost-effective implementation, as reported by Bappenas (2021) and UNESCAP (2020).

On the other hand, government priorities in promoting the SDGs, based on 158

responses from 46 respondents, highlight multistakeholder collaboration (91.30%) as key, followed by funding (71.73%), inclusivity (65.21%), regulatory framework (56.52%), public communication (56.52%), and representation of vulnerable groups (2.17%).

Multistakeholder collaboration, which corresponds to SDG 17, is considered crucial to address the complexity of development challenges, supported by inclusivity to ensure that the “Leave No One Behind” principle is upheld and by public communication to increase public awareness. Funding and regulation are structural drivers, although decentralization tends to hamper policy harmonization. The representation of vulnerable groups, though rarely mentioned, underlines the importance of engaging indigenous peoples and the disability community to ensure truly inclusive SDG implementation.

C.1.1. CSO Perceptions on SDG Progress

Based on the survey of 46 CSOs, this section provides an analysis of key challenges, projected achievements, and influencing factors of SDG implementation in Indonesia. Focusing on several regions in Indonesia, this analysis identifies critical issues such as poverty, stunting, educational gap, gender inequality, and environmental degradation.

Qualitatively, CSOs mentioned significant challenges in achieving Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), Goal 13 (Climate Action), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In outlying regions such as East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) and Papua, high poverty rates (26.8% in Papua, far above the national average of 9.6%), childhood stunting, and the quality gap in healthcare remain key concerns.

Educational inequality in underdeveloped and outermost regions, compounded by the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on digitization in education, has further worsened the situation. Patriarchal culture, high child marriage prevalence, and a surge in gender-based violence (up 9.77% in 2024) hinder gender equality. Meanwhile, regional disparities and weak multistakeholder coordination in the pentahelix collaborative model remain significant barriers to fostering partnerships and reducing inequalities (Bappenas, 2021).

Following the 2021 Voluntary National Review (VNR), Indonesia has made headway in several SDG priorities, such as reducing poverty from 10.14% (2021) to 9.03% (2024), improving access to healthcare and education, and strengthening multistakeholder collaboration through initiatives like the SDGs Center, which align with VNR's nine priority goals, including Goals 1, 3, and 17 (Bappenas, 2021). Programs such as the Indonesia Disaster Resilience Initiatives Project (IDRIP) in 2022 demonstrate concrete action toward achieving Goal 13, while investing in sustainable infrastructure supports efforts to deliver on Goal 9. However, many respondents remain unaware of progress beyond poverty and stunting issues, reflecting lacklustre efforts to raise awareness and disseminate information at the community level (UNESCAP, 2024).

Based on the 2021 VNR and the NAP SDGs 2021–2024, key areas to improve include data quality, as well as efforts to reduce social inequality and child marriage (Goal 5), and mitigate climate change (Goal 13), keeping in mind ongoing challenges such as regional disparities in Riau and natural resource sustainability.

Projections for delivering on the SDGs by 2030 show that Goals 2, 3, 4, 9, and 17 are likely to be achieved by focusing on national priorities such as tackling childhood stunting, increasing access to the National Health Insurance (BPJS Kesehatan) program, ensuring 20% budget allocation for education, and strengthening multistakeholder collaboration. However, achieving Goals 5, 8, 10, and 13 would prove to be more difficult without transformative interventions owing to an entrenched patriarchal culture, a high percentage of informal employment, significant regional inequality in areas like NTT and Papua, as well as environmental degradation caused by deforestation and a lack of climate awareness. Based on the quantitative survey, the assessments for Goals 5 and 8 tend to be more positive compared to other goals due to the wide array of global documents and initiatives. However, at the national level, in many cases, implementation, mainstreaming efforts, and other qualitative aspects are not effective. For instance, the lack of universal healthcare coverage for women's reproductive health, gender mainstreaming challenges, and limited employment opportunities are among the reasons for the overall poor performance of the two goals.

Indonesia also finds it a challenge to fulfill its Paris Agreement commitments of reducing GHG emissions unconditionally to 31.89% and 43.2% with international

assistance by 2030. Despite having introduced initiatives such as the FOLU Net Sink 2030, implementation has been hampered by a heavy reliance on fossil fuels (coal accounted for 40.5% of the energy mix in 2023), deforestation caused by food estate projects (20 million hectares), and poor waste management (Climate Action Tracker, 2021; Mongabay, 2025). Corruption, weak law enforcement, and conflicting policies, such as giving priority to the extractive industry, have aggravated emissions, with the forestry sector contributing 50% of national emissions (Lowy Institute, 2025).

Factors influencing SDG achievement include a strong political commitment to stunting and education. However, weak pentahelix coordination, data scarcity, and poor local-level understanding frustrate implementation, particularly in NTT and Malang, where regional inequality restricts access to essential services such as healthcare and clean water (Bappenas, 2021).

A patriarchal culture has held back the achievement of Goal 5, while the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the further decline of education quality and increased the double burden that women traditionally bear. Meanwhile, a society living in an instant world and environmental pollution pose a major challenge for Goal 13.

Survey findings also point to widening social inequality made worse by the pandemic, presenting a significant barrier to Goals 1, 4, 5, and 10. Meanwhile, poor pentahelix coordination and lack of local-level understanding derail progress towards Goal 17, despite closer multistakeholder collaboration. National regulations support Goals 1, 3, and 5, but implementation at the local level is often subpar due to a lack of preparation and coordination, especially in child protection. Policy and data gap analyses remain scarce, mostly conducted through initiatives such as the SDG Push Framework, but are not widespread enough across regions and not focused enough on broader policy dialogues (UNESCAP, 2024).

Civil society plays an active role through environmental movements such as the mangrove restoration and *Kampung Iklim* climate change programs, but their participation in policymaking remains limited. Respondents recommend a transition to renewable energy, tight monitoring of deforestation, and a corruption-free government, while emphasizing multistakeholder collaboration as the key to success (World Bank, 2023).

Strategic recommendations include more investment in infrastructure in remote regions such as NTT and Papua to address regional inequality, localized programs for Goals 1, 2, 3, and 4, standardized SDG indicator monitoring, data system development, closer pentahelix coordination through formal mechanisms, training for local government officials, gender-based violence prevention policies in digital spaces, women's empowerment, digitization of education in underdeveloped and remote regions, and enhanced climate awareness to support Goals 4, 5, and 13, ensuring more inclusive and sustainable SDG achievements (UNDP, 2018).

C.1.2. SDG Implementation

This section provides an analysis of the institutional and oversight mechanisms for SDG implementation in Indonesia, including their integration into national policy frameworks, relevance with development planning, funding challenges, and civil society's roles and contributions. It highlights key issues such as a lack of inclusivity, poor local-level coordination, data limitations, and a lack of transparency in SDG implementation monitoring.

According to the survey, a formal institutional mechanism for the oversight of SDG implementation in Indonesia did not involve the creation of a new entity, but is instead integrated within the existing structure under the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, through the National SDGs Secretariat (Seknas SDGs) and the National SDGs Coordination Team (TKN). Bappenas acts as the lead coordinator, formulating the NAP and LAP SDGs, and overseeing monitoring activities through platforms such as e-Monev (sdgs.bappenas.go.id) with the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) to ensure financial accountability through audits and reports, including the Voluntary National Review (VNR) (bpk.go.id, 2017).

The SDGs are embedded into the national planning and implementation policy frameworks that align with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), NAP and LAP, and cross-sector coordination led by Bappenas. The SDGs are also integrated into the seven national development agendas outlined in the 2020–2024 RPJMN, prioritizing poverty eradication, education, and healthcare (sdgs.bappenas.go.id). However, this process tends to be normative and top-down by nature, and is not implemented to the fullest in regions such as Papua and rural areas due to weak

local capacity and lack of policy synchronization (UNESCAP, 2024).

The oversight mechanism takes a multistakeholder approach, involving the government, academia, private sector, civil society, and the media through the four-pillar partnership model as specified in Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017. Bappenas is the lead agency for this process, with the Minister of National Development Planning heading the TKN SDGs, and BPK in charge of financial accountability, while Bappenas integrates the SDGs into national and local planning documents such as RPJMN and RPJMD (bpk.go.id, 2017).

In practice, however, the participation of non-state actors is often merely symbolic, as suggested in responses such as “civil society is never involved” and “although multistakeholder forums exist, they are ineffective.” In Papua, indigenous communities (OAP) feel excluded, indicating a lack of inclusion (UNDP, 2018). The government’s dominant oversight role in monitoring curbs civil society engagement, where CSOs are often passive participants in consultation forums. Furthermore, local-level coordination remains far from optimal, with many local governments engaging only in the “tagging” of activities without any SDG-specific planning, and the local Bappeda typically has no clear oversight function (Bappenas, 2021).

The SDGs’ relevance in RPJMN, NAP/LAP, and national priorities is evident in documentation, where 124 SDG targets are aligned with national agendas such as food security and healthcare. However, such relevance does not translate into effective implementation, especially in regard to gender equality and human rights, due to lack of prioritization and poor understanding at the local level (Komnas Perempuan, 2024). For instance, in East Lampung, local budget (APBD) support for gender equality remains minimal, and healthcare access in remote areas is still scant (Bappenas, 2021).

There is also inadequate funding support for the SDGs. Budget efficiency measures have led to spending cuts for empowerment programs, while local funding remains insufficient, and private sector contributions through CSR are not enough. This has affected progress on achieving gender equality, hindering cross-sector programs, despite Goal 17 emphasizing the importance of multistakeholder partnerships in financing (UNESCAP, 2024; UNDP, 2016).

Civil society plays a vital role in SDG planning, implementation, and monitoring, yet their involvement is often restricted to the planning stage, such as in the drafting of the RPJMD. Not to mention poor coordination in the implementation phase, as is the case in Central Sulawesi, where CSOs are not fully engaged in multistakeholder forums (ResearchGate, 2023). There is also negligible civil society participation in SDG monitoring, where many CSOs are only allowed to participate in informal discussions, advocacy, or activities. In NTT, for example, an INFID-supported NGO conducted SDG monitoring in Kupang District and Kupang City without a formal government review (Bappenas, 2021).

The level of access to official data varies. While some CSOs can access data at sdgs.bappenas.go.id, in Kupang City, NTT, data is limited to stunting and healthcare. In Bojonegoro, on the other hand, the SDG portal was rendered inactive following a change in leadership (UNESCAP, 2024). CSO monitoring methods also differ. HAPSARI in North Sumatra, for example, relies on field research, which is often uncoordinated with the government and is ad hoc in nature, much like the one in Surakarta (INFID, 2023; UNDP, 2016).

Major challenges to SDG monitoring include lack of civil society engagement, poor local-level coordination, and lack of transparency, as indicated by responses like “don’t know” and “little information”. Meanwhile, CSOs’ funding shortfall meant relying on self-financing, thereby impacting their ability to contribute to the fullest (UNDP, 2018).

Reliance on government structures hampers flexibility and inclusion, while data scarcity and half-hearted sensitization efforts lead to an uninformed society (UNESCAP, 2024). To address these issues, reforms are imperative to create more inclusive mechanisms, including the formation of an effective multistakeholder committee, while increasing transparency, strengthening local coordination, and upholding the “Leave No One Behind” principle to ensure SDG oversight is more responsive to local needs and benefits all vulnerable groups (UNDP, 2018).

C.1.3. CSO Perceptions on Civil Society Engagement

Based on the survey of 46 CSOs, this section analyzes civil society's roles, challenges, and demands regarding SDG implementation in Indonesia, focusing on issues such as inclusion, transparency, and environmental protection.

The analysis also explores CSO engagement in SDG planning, implementation, and evaluation, as well as dialogues with the government, which show a significant variation between formal and symbolic participation, particularly in regions such as Papua, Malang, and the Riau Islands. By highlighting the engagement dynamics and strategic recommendations, this section aims to provide insights into how civil society can more meaningfully contribute to achieving the SDGs in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

Indonesia's civil society demands meaningful participation in SDG planning, implementation, and evaluation—not a merely symbolic presence—in line with SDGs 16 and 17, which emphasize the involvement of all stakeholders (Bappenas, 2021). This calls for the representation of vulnerable groups, such as the indigenous peoples of Papua and women in isolated areas, whose participation remains limited, resulting in SDG programs that often-times are irrelevant to local needs (UNDP, 2018).

Transparency and accountability are also major concerns, with urgent calls for access to information, clear monitoring mechanisms, and anti-corruption measures as misgovernance obstructs budget allocations for public welfare (UNESCAP, 2024).

Inclusion and social justice are also emphasized, with CSOs advocating for policies that prioritize women, children, and indigenous peoples, while addressing social, economic, and spatial inequalities, especially in Papua, where policies that respect indigenous rights and improve access to basic services are urgently needed (Komnas Perempuan, 2024).

Environmental protection is another critical imperative, with civil society insistently calling to action on climate change, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable natural resource management, given the ever-looming environmental threats to vulnerable communities (UNESCAP, 2024).

Strengthening cross-sector partnerships and empowering civil society are also urgent demands as CSOs seek an equitable partnership, unlike one where the government holds dominance. Equally important is financial and policy support for CSOs to sustain local initiatives (ResearchGate, 2023).

Empowerment through training and access to resources was also brought to attention to enable CSOs to play an optimal role in advocacy and monitoring (UNDP, 2018). However, the level of CSO involvement in SDG implementation varies greatly. Some organizations, such as INFID and HAPSARI, are actively involved through formal mechanisms like the Indonesia SDGs Partnership Forum, while many others report minimal, symbolic, or project-based engagement, where they are only asked to provide SDG progress data once a year (Bappenas, 2021).

At the national level, CSOs are involved in forums such as the National Civil Society Meeting for SDGs. Meanwhile, at the local level, their role is often reduced to being just data providers rather than strategic partners, indicating regional disparities in participation (UNESCAP, 2024).

The way in which civil society dialogues with the government also varies. Some CSOs report regular dialogues through networks such as INFID. Others are more restrictive by nature or, only sporadically invited to participate. In Malang, for example, the NAP SDGs are not made widely known, and many CSOs have to initiate and open dialogues, which reflects unequal dynamics (Bappenas, 2021). Key challenges include project-based engagement, lack of access and transparency, and the perception that SDGs are an external agenda that undermines public ownership, especially in the regions, where CSOs are usually seen as a mere appendage, and SDG secretariats are perceived as exclusive to state actors (UNESCAP, 2024).

CSOs assume a vital role in advocacy, such as PKBI in Riau Islands in addressing healthcare issues, and HAPSARI in food security. CSO engagement, however, tends to be unequal, and their views are often ignored by the government, especially on controversial issues like the budget efficiency policy. Ongoing challenges such as regional disparities and political dynamics indicate the need for locally-based approaches and long-term government commitment.

C.1.4. CSO Perceptions on Vulnerable Groups in SDG Implementation

This section presents an analysis of the groups most at risk of being left behind in the SDGs across various regions in Indonesia, focusing on the causal factors and implications on the “Leave No One Behind” (LNOB) principle. The analysis aims to provide insights into vulnerable groups consistently overlooked in development efforts and the systemic challenges that hinder inclusive SDG implementation.

Based on the survey, people with disabilities (37 responses) are the most oft-cited as being left behind, followed by women and girls (31 responses), the elderly (31 responses), smallholder farmers (29 responses), children (28 responses), and indigenous peoples (28 responses). Other groups, such as people living with HIV/AIDS (24 responses), ethnic and religious minorities (23 responses), migrants/refugees (20 responses), and the LGBTIQ+ community (20 responses), were also commonly cited, while youth (13 responses) were the least mentioned. This pattern reflects how these vulnerable groups are constantly falling through the cracks in regard to Indonesia's development processes (Bappenas, 2021).

People with disabilities were the most frequently mentioned vulnerable group. However, in terms of government programs and infrastructure provisioning, the disability community has been receiving considerable attention. This was highlighted during the FGD:

“We can see on the streets in many cities how disability facilities have improved, including public transport with prioritized seating arrangements and stronger caritative work. Over the past ten to fifteen years, of all SDG-related programs, this specific sector has seen the most improvement, from government offices and corporate buildings to homes and structures designed with wheelchair access. In sports stadiums too, it would be unimaginable ten years ago to see people in wheelchairs watching volleyball, basketball, and football matches. Now it's possible. This shows that such programs have spread widely from the national to local levels. This includes programs that also involve sidewalk construction, designated lanes, and public facilities. These are some concrete examples that I've seen.” (FGD Participant 10)

Vulnerable communities are being left behind due to social stigma, discrimination, restricted access to basic services such as education and healthcare, and non-inclusive policies. PLHIV and LGBTIQ+ individuals face social stigma that curbs their access to healthcare (Goal 3) and employment (Goal 8), while the disability and indigenous communities find it difficult to access essential services due to geographic isolation and inadequate policies (UNESCAP, 2024). Migrants/refugees and ethnic minorities often lack formal documentation, hindering their ability to access vital services (Goal 10) (INFID, 2023).

Geographically, indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers in rural areas are more likely to be left behind due to infrastructure limitations and insecure land rights, which are relevant to Goals 1 and 2 (Bappenas, 2021). Meanwhile, PLHIV and the LGBTIQ+ community in urban areas are more likely to fall through the cracks, where social stigma is more prevalent, affecting their ability to access healthcare and employment (UNESCAP, 2024). Individuals with disabilities and women are constantly being left behind across all contexts, indicating systemic and widespread challenges, particularly in rural areas, where women face multiple inequalities (INFID, 2023).

The abovementioned situation shows that the pledge to LNOB remains unfulfilled. Disability and indigenous communities have to cope with major structural barriers such as social stigma, inaccessibility, and non-inclusive policies (UNDP, 2018). While children and women may receive more attention in SDG programs, PLHIV and the LGBTIQ+ community are more likely to be overlooked due to stigma, indicating a need for a more balanced approach to ensure all vulnerable groups are given due attention (UNESCAP, 2024).

C.1.5. CSO Perceptions on Public Awareness

This section provides an analysis of civil society perceptions regarding SDG-related published materials in Indonesia, focusing on the effectiveness of the publications, public campaigns, translation into local languages, involvement of the local government, and the role of educational institutions. The analysis aims to identify gaps in SDG information dissemination, particularly among the general public and in far-flung areas, and to provide insights for increasing civic engagement in achieving the SDGs.

The analysis reveals a variety of SDG-related publications available in Indonesia. Some respondents hold a positive view of the publications shared through government channels and social media, and by NGOs, such as the UN’s “ActNow” campaign and the sdgs.bappenas.go.id platform. However, most respondents consider such efforts insufficient, ineffective, and inequitable, especially in underdeveloped and outlying regions. Responses like “publications are still few, SDGs are just a tagline”, reflect the ceremonial nature of the publications. A knowledge gap between academics and the general public is clearly evident, worsened by the use of hard-to-understand jargon (UNESCAP, 2024).

Respondents are aware of the public campaigns launched, but find them not widespread enough and often symbolic. As one respondent stated, “There is no regularly held, focused campaign.” Although the National SDGs Secretariat welcomes public feedback for the 2025 VNR through platform X on May 8, 2025, the top-down approach—without two-way communication with civil society or the private sector—remains a major obstacle. This results in low-level public awareness, particularly in remote areas, as emphasized in *What Does It Mean to Leave No One Behind?* (UNDP, 2018), which underscores the need for inclusive communication.

Few or none of the SDG publications are available in local languages. Many respondents mentioned that the publications are “only in the Indonesian language” and “none of the publications are in the local language.” Accessible formats such as braille are also unavailable, making it impossible for vulnerable groups such as individuals with disabilities to learn about the SDGs. This hampers the ability of remote communities, who predominantly speak their native dialects, to understand the published materials. This was highlighted in the *Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report* (UNESCAP, 2024), which underlines the importance of the localization of information or content.

Local governments may have demonstrated their SDG commitment by drafting the LAP SDGs, but engagement typically only extends to certain agencies like Bappeda. In addition, subnational-level implementation remains ineffective, as is the case for Aceh, where only certain local government offices are familiar with the information. The knowledge gap between the national and local levels, coupled with changes

in leadership, contributes to poor continuity, as suggested in a response, “there is no continuity due to changes in position holders.” This reflects coordination and capacity challenges among local governments in disseminating SDG information (Bappenas, 2021).

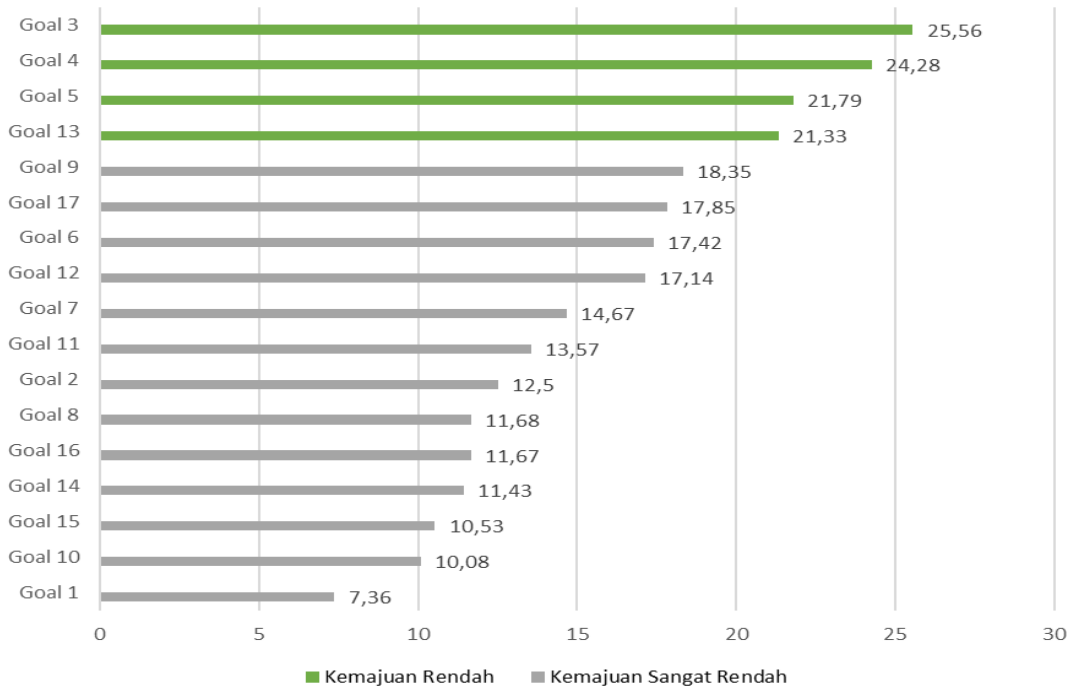
Educational institutions are involved through initiatives such as SDGs Centers, but their roles remain unevenly distributed, especially in remote areas like Aceh, where one respondent stated, “not enough attention is being given to educational institutions.” Respondents suggested integrating the SDGs into curricula to increase public understanding. However, limited access to information hinders broader engagement from educational institutions. To address these challenges, massive public campaigns, translation into local languages, stronger local government coordination, and integration of the SDGs into education are necessary to ensure broader and more inclusive civic engagement (UNDP, 2018).

C.2. SDG Achievement Scores in Indonesia - PSC 2025

In the quantitative analysis of the People Scorecard (PSC), CSOs were asked to complete an online questionnaire to assess the achievement of SDG targets adopted in Indonesia’s NAP SDGs 2021–2024. Based on the survey, the average score across all SDGs was 13.72%, where CSOs in general classified Indonesia’s SDG achievement under the “Very Slow Progress” category. This assessment marks a declining trend from 27% (Slow Progress) in 2024 and 39% in 2022 (Slow Progress).

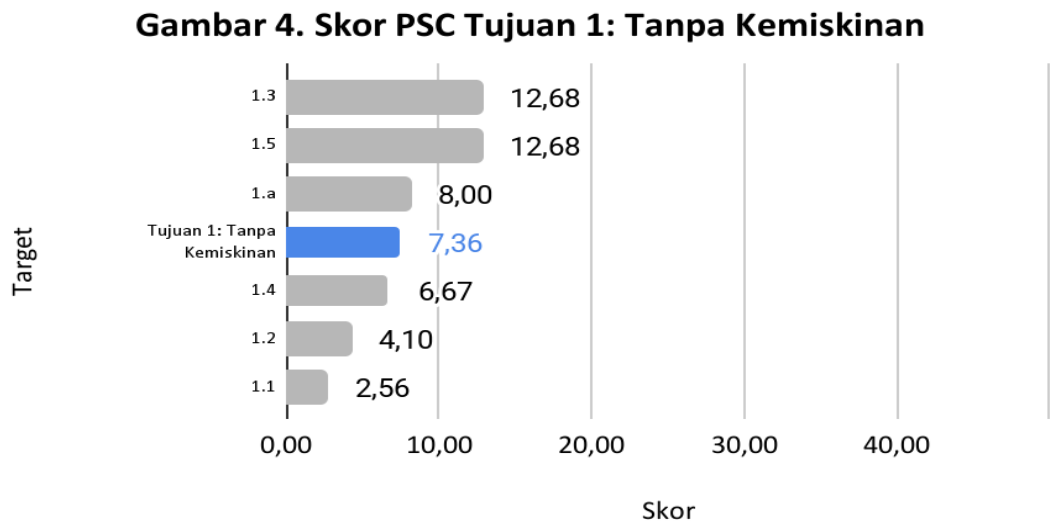
According to the survey, of the 17 SDGs, four of them saw “Slow Progress”, while the remaining 13 goals were rated as experiencing “Very Slow Progress.” The four SDGs that are progressing slowly include Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being) at 25.56%, Goal 4 (Quality Education) at 24.28%, Goal 5 (Gender Equality) at 21.79%, and Goal 13 (Climate Action) at 21.33%. The individual score for each SDG is illustrated in Figure 5 below:

Figure 5. PSC 2025 Scores



Goal 1: No Poverty

Figure 6. PSC Scores for Goal 1 on No Poverty



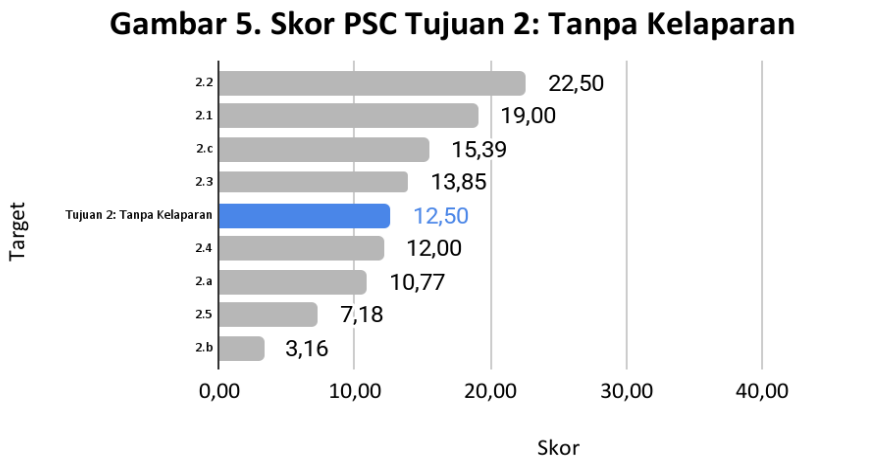
Survey respondents rated Goal 1 as progressing very slowly at 7.36%, the lowest score among all SDGs. Of the six targets experiencing little progress, the average respondent assigned a relatively higher score for Target 1.3 (social protection systems and measures) and Target 1.5 (resilience of the poor and vulnerable to economic, social, and environmental shocks), both of which received the same score of 12.68%.

This is in line with Indonesia's existing social protection system, which includes social security and social assistance mechanisms. Currently, Indonesia's social security mechanism comprises health (JKN) and employee insurance schemes regulated under Law No. 40/2004 on the National Social Security System (SJSN). In addition, Indonesia has introduced social welfare programs such as the household-based PKH scheme, food stamps, Smart Indonesia Program (PIP), Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) for higher education, and JKN premium waiver scheme. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government provided power tariff cuts, rice assistance, wage subsidies, and internet data assistance (Ministry of Finance, 2025).

Meanwhile, the lowest score (2.56%) was given to Target 1.1 on eradicating extreme poverty by 2030, according to the international poverty line of living on less than \$1.25 per day. CSO respondents giving a much higher score for Targets 1.3 and 1.5 than Target 1.1 is indeed an interesting point to note, especially when ending extreme poverty is the government's top priority, with its social protection programs in place, primarily through social welfare schemes. However, it appears that CSOs consider these efforts not good enough to end extreme poverty by 2030. Presidential Instruction No. 4/2022 mandates the elimination of extreme poverty by 2024 (zero extreme poverty). In reality, the target remains unmet. According to Indonesia's national statistics office (BPS), as of March 2024, the extreme poverty rate still hovers at 0.83% (Kemenko PMK, 2024), and as of September 2024, 8.57% of the population continues to live in poverty (BPS, 2024). The World Bank's Macro Poverty Outlook, however, reported a significantly higher poverty rate of 60.3% in 2024 (World Bank, 2025).

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

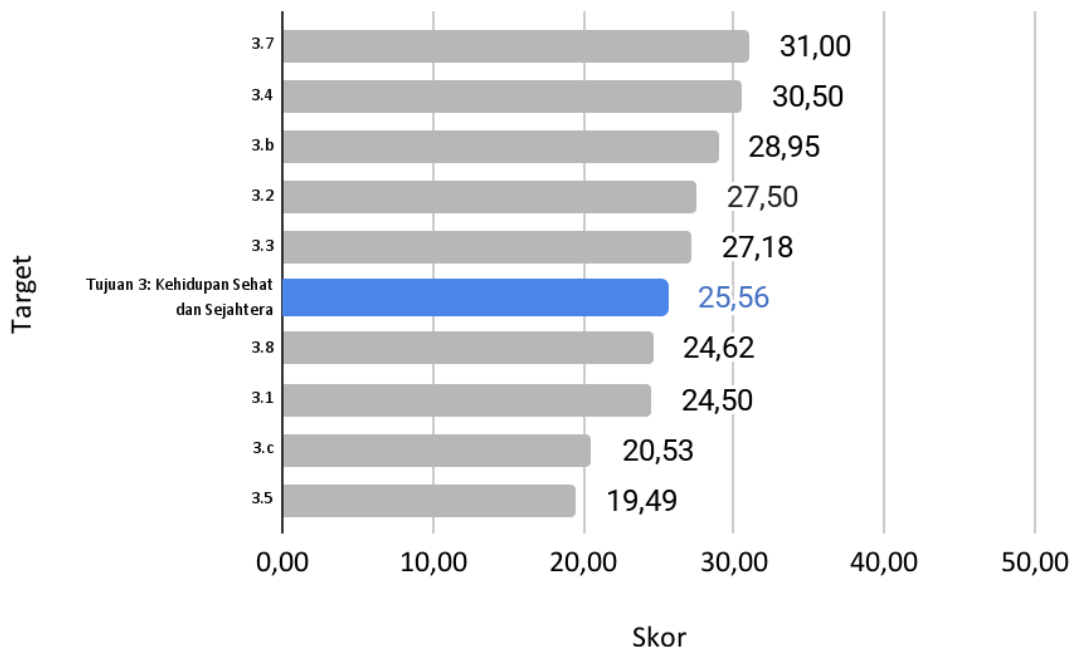
Figure 7. PSC Scores for Goal 2 on Zero Hunger



Based on the survey, Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) earned a low score of 12.5% (Very Low Progress). Of the eight targets assessed, Target 2.2 on ending all forms of malnutrition by 2030 and achieving nutrition targets for children under five, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly by 2025, received the highest score at 22.5% (Low Progress). Meanwhile, other associated targets were considered to progressed very slowly with the lowest score (3.158%) assigned to Target 2.B on correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Figure 8. PSC Scores for Goal 3 on Good Health and Well-being



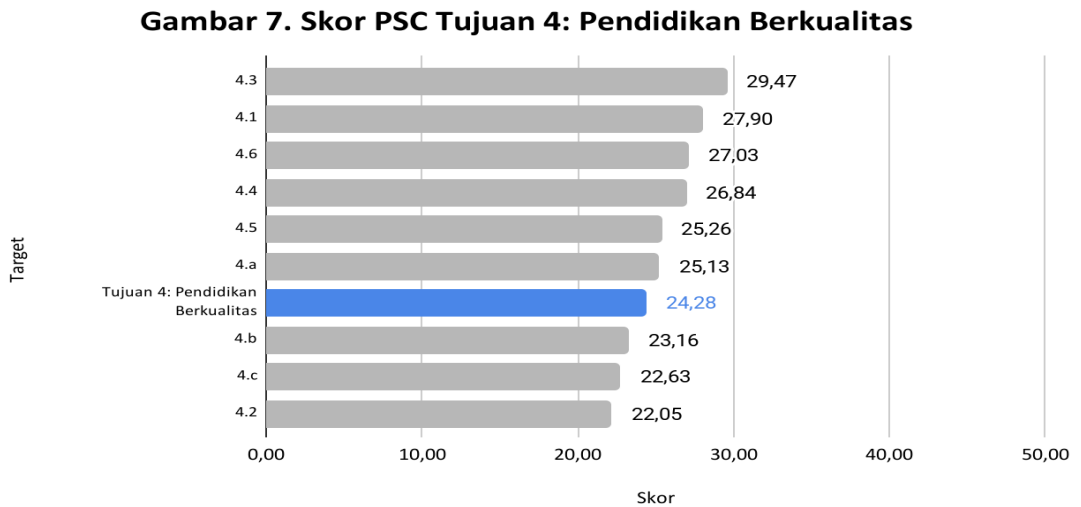
Respondents assigned a score of 25.55% (Low Progress) for Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), the highest among all other goals. Nearly all targets under this goal were viewed to have progressed slowly. However, Target 3.7 on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs by 2030, received a relatively higher score at 31% (Low Progress), albeit still considered low compared to the other associated targets. Meanwhile, Target 3.5 on prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol, was rated 19.48% (Very Low Progress).

This assessment is consistent with the information gathered from the FGD. The low-level progress for Goal 3 is also reflected in the maternal mortality rates (Target 3.1), which got a score of 24.50. A participant stated:

"...the data released by the government often do not match the reality on the ground. For example, the maternal mortality rate, which is said to have dropped to 183 per 100,000, actually drew data only from the population census, where the numbers were taken from reported cases of maternal death in public health centers. Meanwhile, maternal deaths that occur at home, or enroute to a health facility, or in private clinics often go unrecorded. So, there's still a mismatch between field and government data." (FGD Participant 6)

Goal 4: Quality Education

Figure 9. PSC Scores for Goal 4 on Quality Education

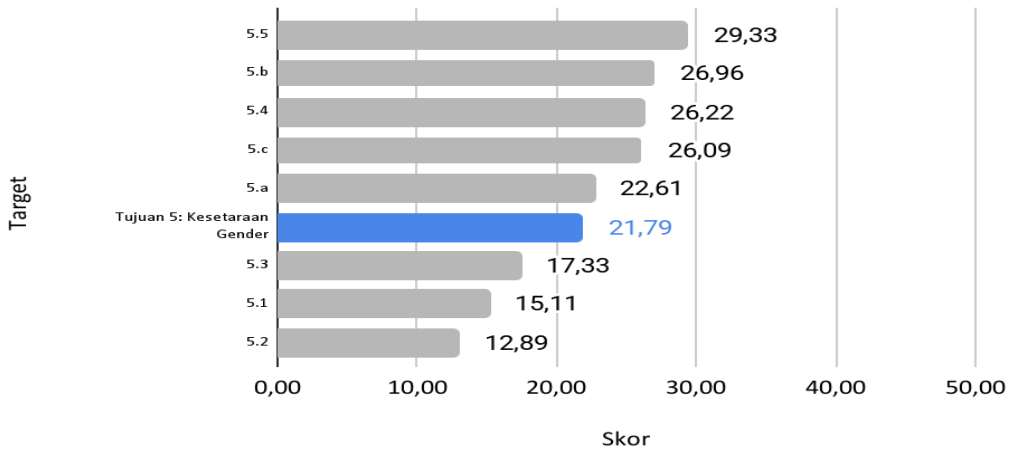


Based on the survey, Goal 4 (Quality Education) was given a score of 24.27% (Low Progress). A relatively higher score of 29.47% (Low Progress) was assigned to Target 4.3 on ensuring equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university, by 2030. This is followed by Target 4.1 on ensuring that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes, which received a score of 27.89% (Low Progress).

The lowest score at 22.05% (Low Progress) was assigned to Target 4.2 on ensuring that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education, so that they are ready for primary education.

Goal 5: Gender Equality

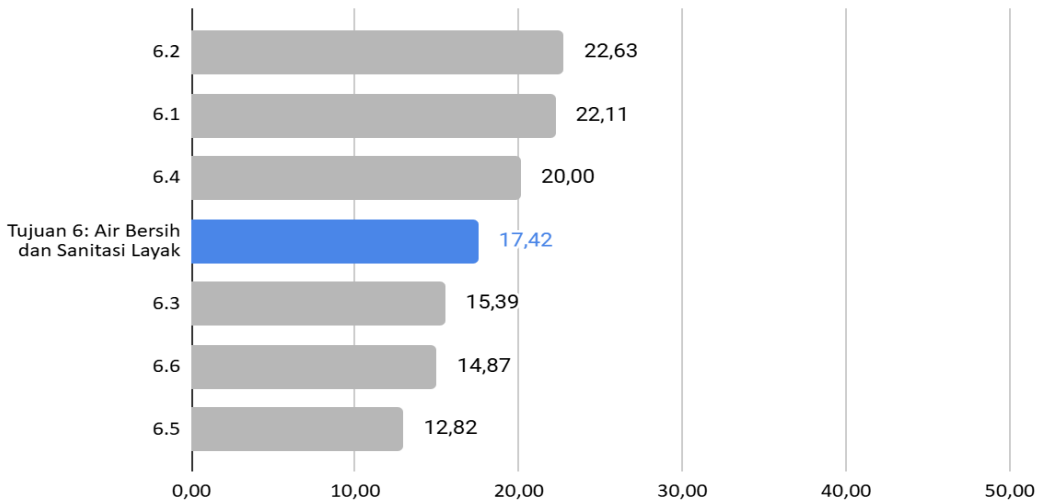
Figure 10. PSC Scores for Goal 5 on Gender Equality



The survey shows how Goal 5 (Gender Equality) has progressed slowly, earning a score of 21.79%. Of the eight targets assessed, five were rated as experiencing slow progress and two as progressing very slowly. Target 5.6 on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform and the outcome documents of their review conferences, received the highest score at 29.33% (Low Progress). In contrast, the lowest score, 12.88% (Low Progress) was given to Target 5.2 on the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

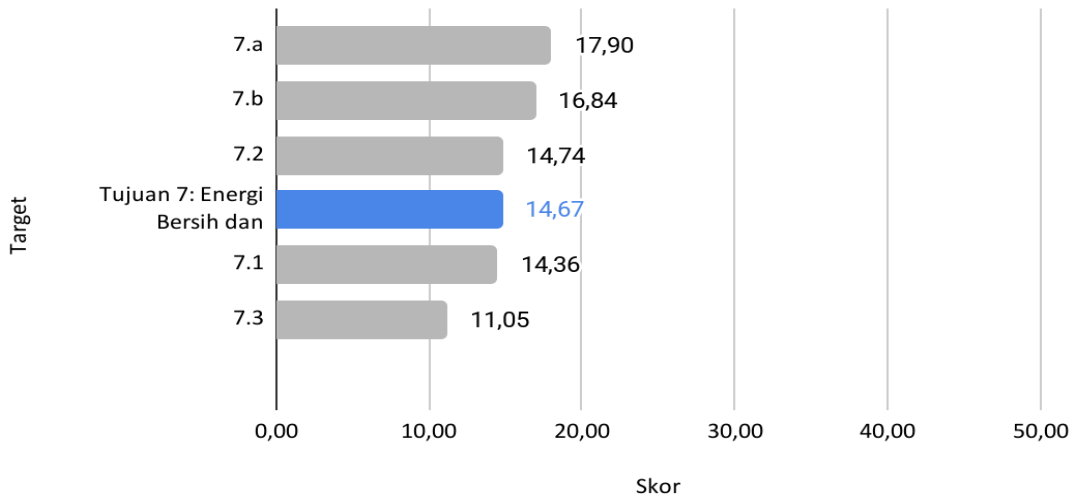
Figure 11. PSC Scores for Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation



Based on the survey, Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) received a score of 17.41% (Very Low Progress). Two associated targets under this goal were considered to have progressed slowly, while another four had experienced very slow progress. However, CSOs gave a relatively better score of 22.63% (Low Progress) to Target 6.2, on achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and to end open defecation by 2030, by paying special attention to the needs of women and vulnerable groups. Meanwhile, Target 6.5 on implementing integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate, received a low score of 12.82% (Very Low Progress).

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

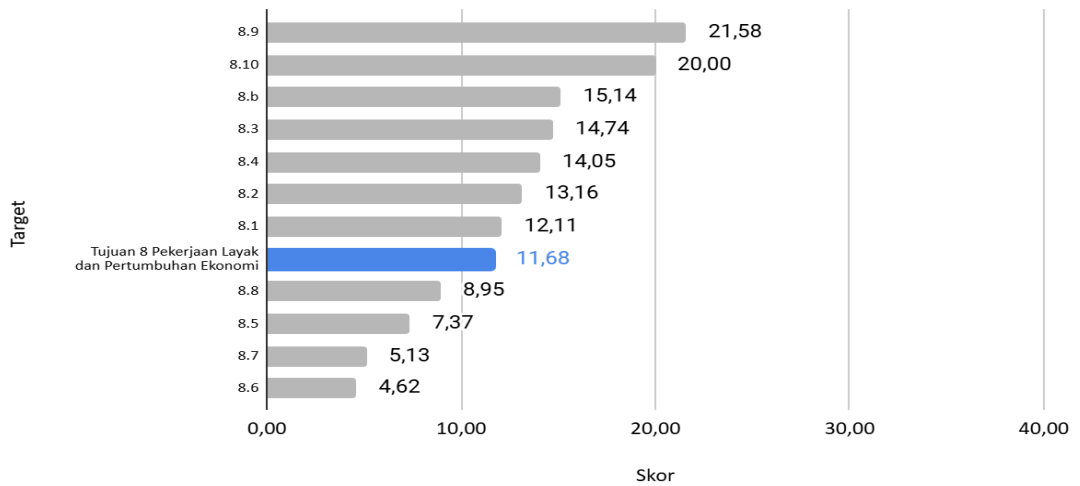
Figure 12. PSC Scores for Goal 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy



Respondents gave Goal 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy a score of 14.66% (Very Low Progress), in which all corresponding targets were seen to have progressed extremely slowly. Target 7.A on enhancing international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promoting investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology by 2030, received a score of 17.89% (Very Low Progress). A low score of 11.05% (Very Low Progress) was also given to Target 7.3 on doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

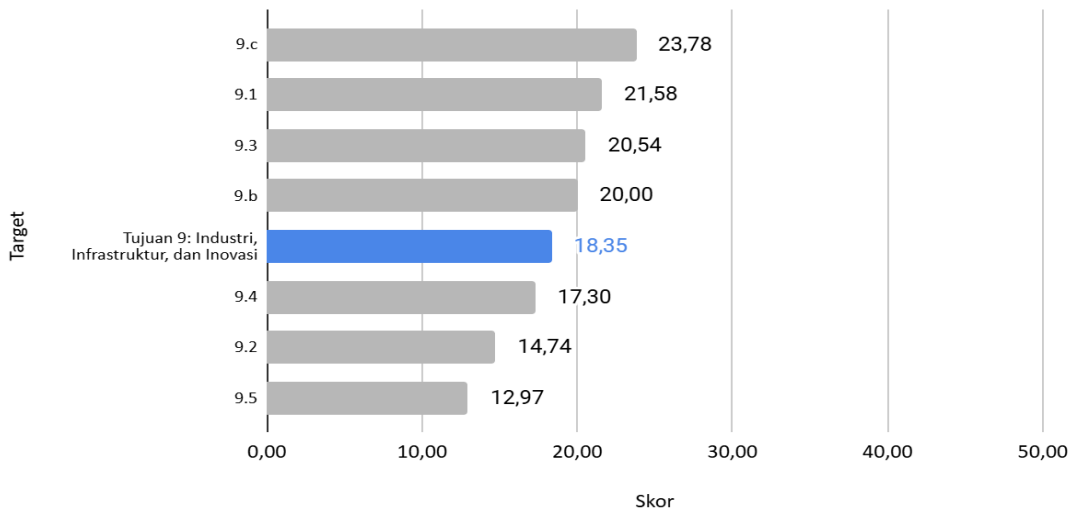
Figure 13. PSC Scores for Goal 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth



Survey respondents assigned Goal 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth a score of 11.68% (Very Low Progress). All targets were assessed to have progressed very slowly, except for Target 8.9 on devising and implementing policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products by 2030, scoring 21.57% (Low Progress). Progress for Target 8.6, on substantially reducing the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training by 2020, was deemed extremely low with a score of 4.61%.

Goal 9: Industry, Infrastructure, and Innovation

Figure 14. PSC Scores for Goal 9 on Industry, Infrastructure, and Innovation

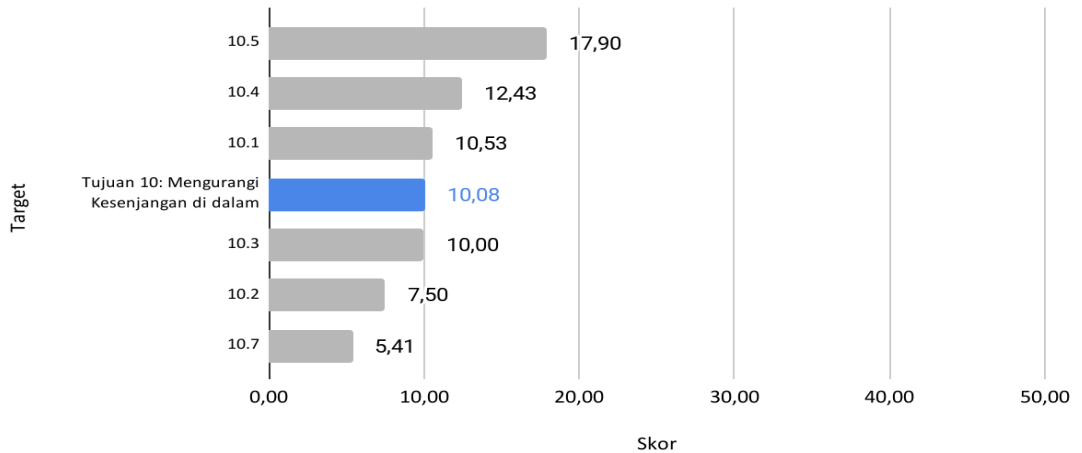


Based on the survey, Goal 9 (Industry, Infrastructure, and Innovation) received a score of 18.34% (Very Low Progress). Out of 7 associated targets, 2 have made slow progress, while the remaining 5 have seen very slow progress. Target 9.C on increasing access to information and communications technology, and striving to provide universal and affordable access to the internet in the least developed countries by 2020, scored 23.78% (Low Progress). Similarly, progress was also delayed for Target 9.1 on developing quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all, with a score of 21.57%

Meanwhile, very low progress was noted for Target 9.5 on enhancing scientific research, upgrading the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private R&D spending, which scored 12.97%.

Goal 10: Reducing Inequality within and among Countries

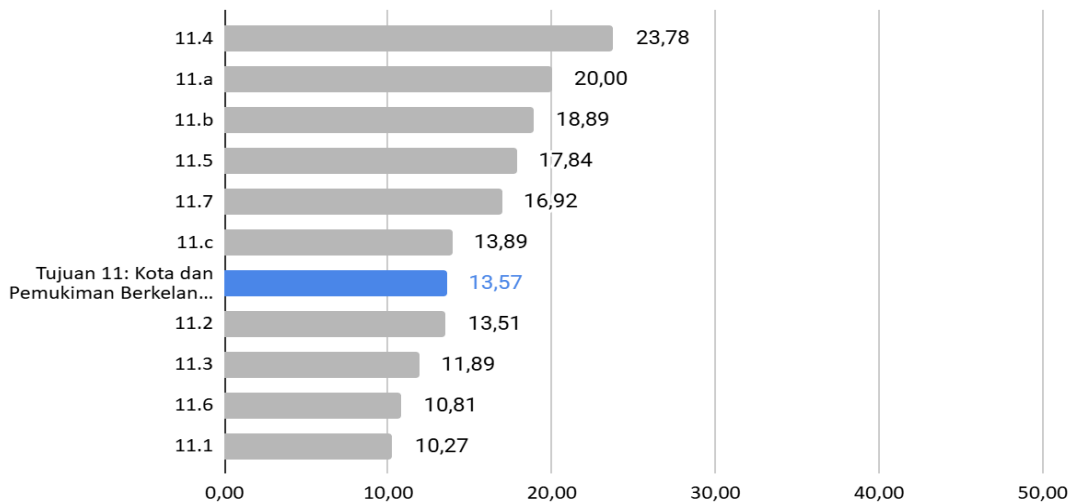
Figure 15. PSC Scores for Goal 10 on Reducing Inequality within and among Countries



According to the survey, Goal 10 on Reducing Inequality within and among Countries received a score of 10.08%. All corresponding targets made very low progress, with the highest score (17.89%) given to Target 10.5 on improving the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthening the implementation of such regulations. Meanwhile, very low score (5.40%) was recorded for Target 10.7 on facilitating orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

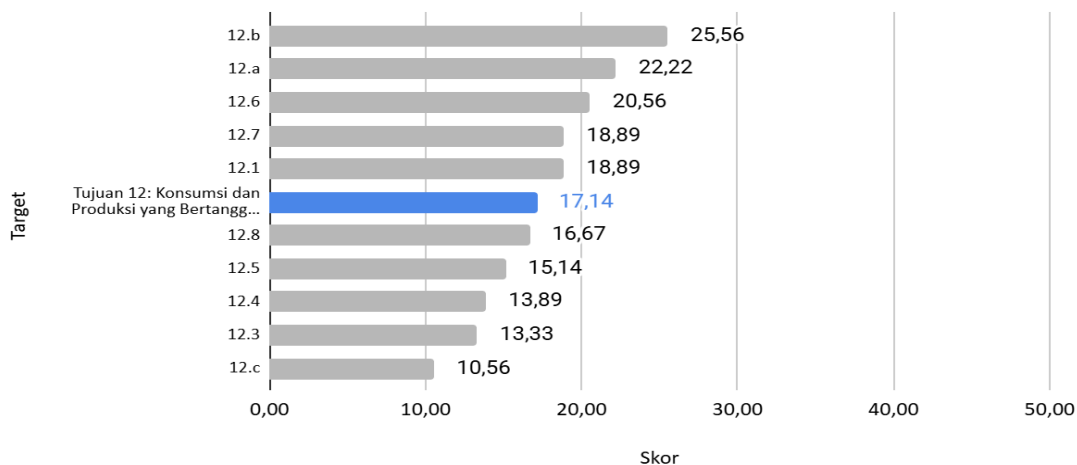
Figure 16. PSC Scores for Goal 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities



Survey results showed how **Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)** has been progressing very slowly, receiving a score of **13.56%**. Target 11.4 on strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage scored 23.78% (Low Progress), while the other targets were progressing at a much slower pace. The lowest score was given to Target 11.6 on reducing the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management by 2030, at 10.81% (Very Low Progress).

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Figure 17. PSC Scores for Goal 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production

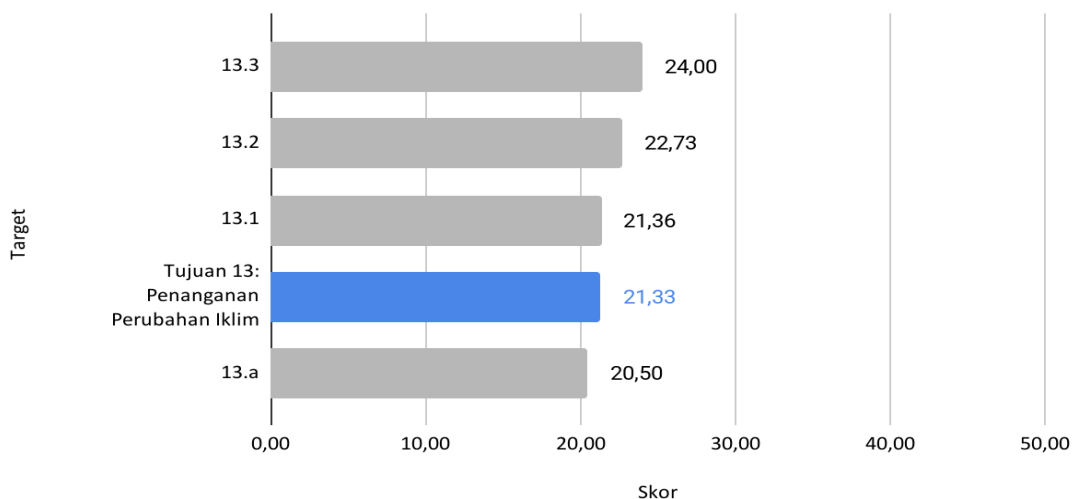


Survey respondents assigned a score of 17.13% (Very Low Progress) for Goal 12 on Responsible Consumption and Production. Of the 10 targets assessed, 3 were rated as having made low progress, namely Target 12.B on developing and implementing tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products, which scored 25.55% (Low Progress); Target 12.A on supporting developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, which scored 22.22% (Low Progress); and Target 12.6 on encouraging companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle, which scored 20.55% (Low Progress).

The lowest score, at 10.55% (Very Slow Progress) was given to Target 12.C on rationalizing inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, while fully taking into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

Goal 13: Climate Action

Figure 18. PSC Scores for Goal on 18 Climate Action



Survey respondents believed that Goal 13 on Climate Action has made low progress, earning a score of 21.33%. Of the 4 targets assessed, Target 13.3 on improving education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning, received a score of 24%, while the lowest score (20.5%) was given to Target 13.A on implementing the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of jointly mobilizing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.

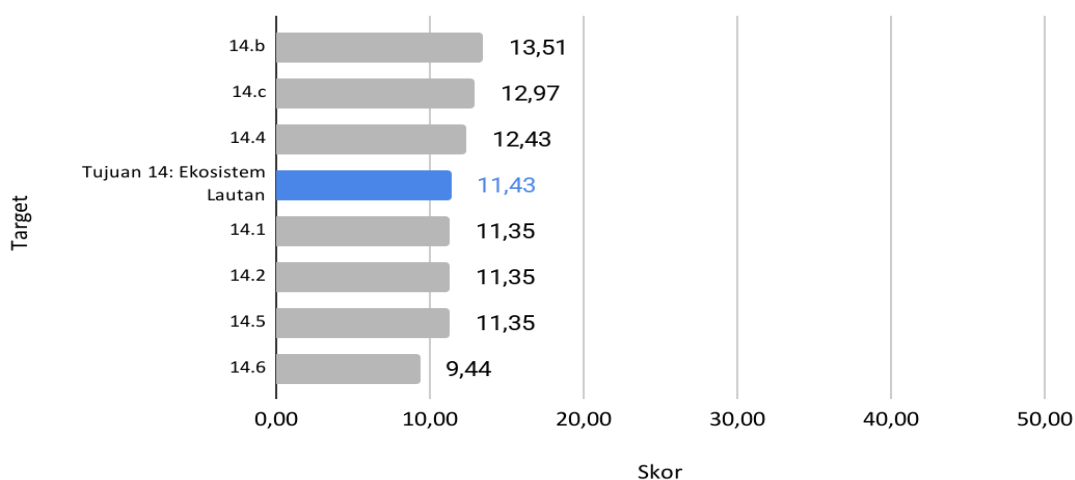
The marginal progress in raising awareness and reducing climate change impacts is consistent with the results of the FGD:

“We believe that it’s rather difficult. Difficult in the context of outcomes and impact. But in normative work or clichés, it will surely be done. In the context of achieving the environmental pillar with all the instruments mentioned earlier, whether it’s Presidential Regulations No. 59 or No. 11 of 2021 or 2022, it remains difficult in a qualitative context. In addition, the

government must also be pushed to increase the role and contribution of economic actors or companies, especially extractive enterprises, to participate and contribute, as it's unlikely for them to consciously participate and contribute to implementing the SDGs effectively through their financing or social responsibility mechanisms ." (FGD Participant 2)

Goal 14: Life Below Water

Figure 19. PSC Scores for Goal 14 on Life Below Water

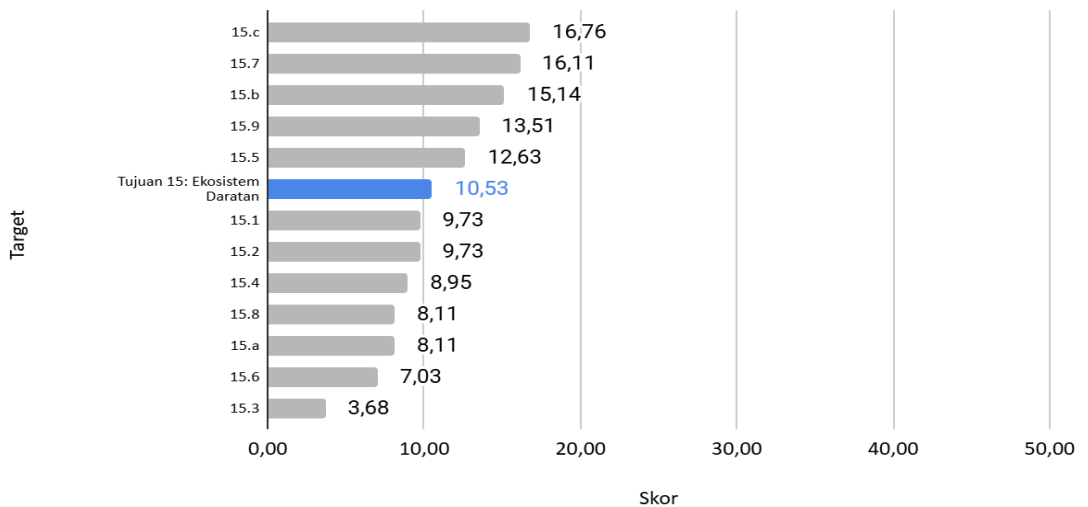


Based on the survey, Goal 14 (Life Below Water) was given a score of 11.42% (Very Low Progress). Respondents believed that all associated targets have been progressing very slowly, with the highest score (13.51%) assigned to Target 14.B on providing access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

Meanwhile, the lowest score (9.44%) was given to Target 14.6 on prohibiting certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminating subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and refraining from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.

Goal 15: Life on Land

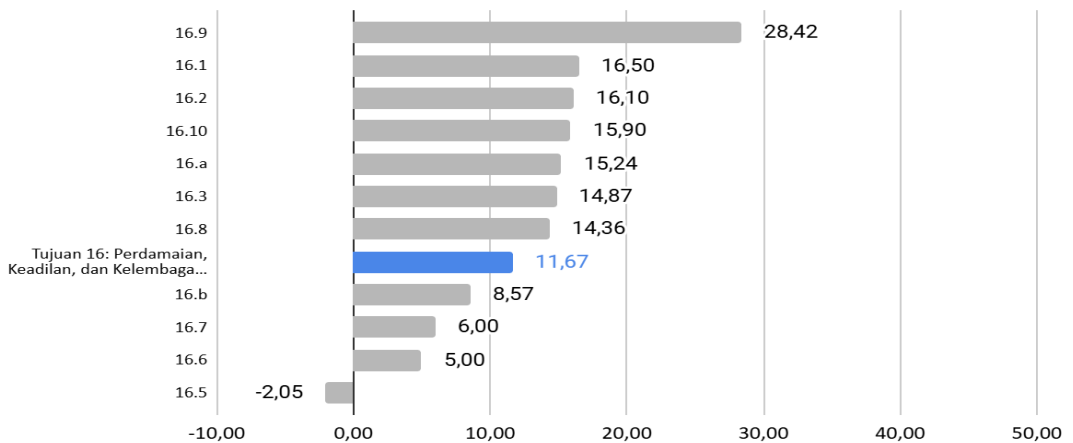
Figure 20. PSC Scores for Goal 15 on Life on Land



Survey respondents rated Goal 15 (Life on Land) with a score of 10.52% (Very Low Progress). All corresponding targets were assessed as having made very low progress, with the highest score (16.7%) given to Target 15.C on enhancing global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, and the lowest score (3.68%) to Target 15.3 on combating desertification, restoring degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and striving to achieve a land degradation-neutral world by 2020.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Figure 21. PSC Scores for Goal 16 on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions



Based on the survey, Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) was given a score of 11.67% (Very Low Progress). Target 16.9 on providing legal identity for all, including birth registration, scored the highest at 28.48% (Low Progress), while Target 16.5 on substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all their forms had the lowest score at -0.10% (Very Limited Reduction). Target 16.5 was the only one to receive a negative score, falling under the “Reduction” category.

This finding is confirmed by the statements of several FGD participants expressing concern about rising corruption in Indonesia:

“Of course, many are pessimistic ... We forget that everything we discuss here ultimately comes down to morality. Morality, as it is today, given the many corruption cases that have become prevalent... will affect everything, from the economic level to the environment, environmental management, health, education, and others. Everything will be affected.” (FGD Participant 4)

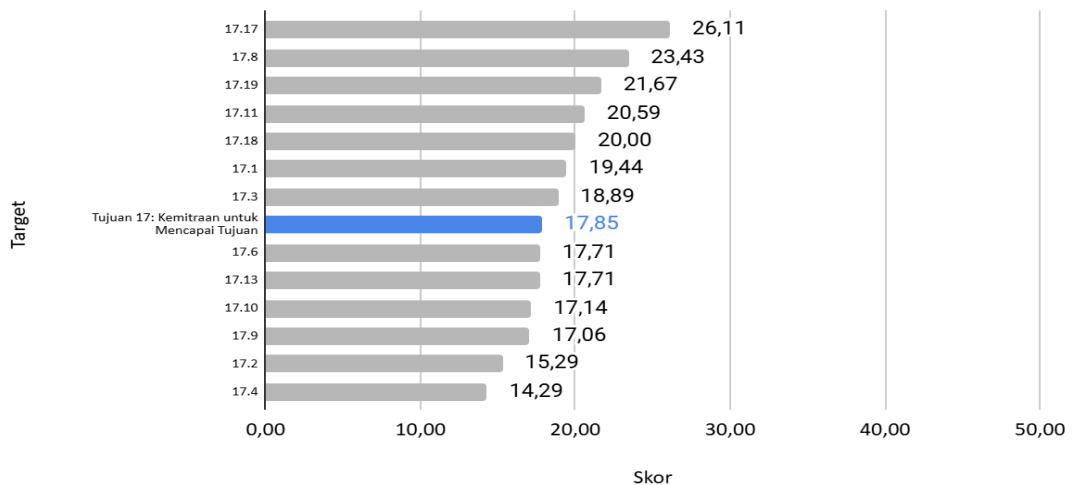
“Corruption today is on the rise, and maybe it has been for a long time... previous target assessments might not reflect this as such cases hadn’t been exposed yet. But now, it’s become massive. Not to mention how this is driven by technological developments, social media, and all that. The public now

knows that corruption in Indonesia is indeed rife, though perhaps it's been like that for a long time. So why is it regressing? Maybe because this is what has been happening in Indonesia. And if we look at the data, more cases are being exposed now, and more people know about them. Especially in the government, where many corruption cases still go undisclosed.” (FGD Participant 6)

“It's true that corruption has been around since who knows when. But because of technological advancements, freedom of information, modern conveniences, and people's courage to speak up, allowing the exposure of acts of corruption. But we also need to see how the numbers are staggering. Also, in terms of the perpetrators, it's not just cronies or one or two individuals or a certain group or community anymore. From what I observe, it's already a colony. If we trace back, it's been who knows how many—dozens, hundreds—it's a colony. It's upsetting as it's our rights that are being corrupted. The rights of women, the rights of the Indonesian people.” (FGD Participant 4)

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Figure 22. PSC Scores for Goal 17 on Partnerships for the Goals



Based on the survey, Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) was assigned a score of 17.85% (Very Low Progress), with the highest given to Target 17.17 on encouraging and promoting effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships, at 26.11% (Low Progress). Meanwhile, an area that has been progressing very slowly was noted in Target 17.4 on assisting developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief, and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and to address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress, with a score of 14.28%.

Such marginal progress in multistakeholder partnerships or collaboration is consistent with the views shared by the majority of FGD participants, who expressed concern regarding the challenges in engaging civil society in policymaking both at the national and local levels, which is still considered as merely symbolic or a formality (tokenism).

“...the involvement of civil society or community organizations is still not comprehensive enough. Also, the participating organizations are often those that are already long-time partners, while nowadays we can see many more

organizations that are addressing more progressive issues.” (FGD Participant 6)

“We were once involved up to the point of drafting the RPJMD, but there were many obstacles from each local government agency that lacked accurate data. So, when we were involved until its execution, whether internally within the local government agency or at the council, many programs had to be dropped or were not accommodated. That is one of the obstacles.” (FGD Participant 8)

“They (the government) are too confident in their own capabilities. NGOs like us would usually initiate, propose, and take action. So, NGOs are always the ones taking the initiative. What initiatives has the government taken? Well, it would share information of having collaborated with NGOs to legitimize its claim of having engaged with NGOs.” (FGD Participant 11)

“Meaningful participation actually means being acknowledged. So, yes, we may be invited or involved in discussions and the like, but the government also needs to ensure that our views are taken into account.” (FGD Participant 6)



D. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

D.1. Conclusions

1. The overall average PSC score across the 17 SDGs is 13.72% (Very Low Progress), a decline from 27% in 2024 and 39% in 2022.
2. The three lowest PSC scores are assigned to the following SDGs:
 - Goal 1: No Poverty (7.36%)
 - Goal 10: Reducing Inequalities (10.08%)
 - Goal 15: Life on Land (10.52%)

Progress for the three goals is alarmingly slow. This can be explained by the current situation and ongoing challenges in Indonesia, where extreme poverty, interregional disparities, and environmental degradation persist.

3. The top three PSC scores belong to the following SDGs:
 - Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being (25.55%)
 - Goal 4: Quality Education (24.27%)
 - Goal 5: Gender Equality (21.79%)

Although they still fall under the “Low Progress” category, these goals have performed relatively better.

The 17 Goals	Score	Category
Goal 1 No Poverty	7.36	Very Low Progress
Goal 10 Reducing Inequality within and among Countries	10.08	Very Low Progress
Goal 15 Life on Land	10.53	Very Low Progress
Goal 14 Life Below Water	11.43	Very Low Progress
Goal 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	11.67	Very Low Progress
Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	11.68	Very Low Progress
Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	12.42	Very Low Progress
Goal 2 Zero Hunger	12.50	Very Low Progress
Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	13.57	Very Low Progress
Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	14.67	Very Low Progress
Goal 12 Responsible Consumption and Production	17.14	Very Low Progress
Goal 17 Partnerships for the Goals	17.85	Very Low Progress
Goal 9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	18.35	Very Low Progress
Goal 13 Climate Action	21.33	Low Progress
Goal 5 Gender Equality	21.79	Low Progress
Goal 4 Quality Education	24.28	Low Progress
Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being	25.56	Low Progress

Table 2. SDGs Score

4. There are discrepancies between civil society perceptions and government-reported outcomes in SDG implementation. This denotes a need to evaluate the effectiveness of public policy communication in the implementation and delivery of the SDGs. Examples of these differing perceptions include:

- Discrepancy between PSC scores and government programs for Goal 1 on No Poverty
 - » The score for Target 1.1 (eradication of extreme poverty) is only 2.56%, despite the government prioritizing this issue through Presidential Instruction No. 4/2022, aiming for zero extreme poverty by 2024. However, Targets 1.3 (social protection) and 1.5 (the resilience of the poor) scored higher at 12.68%. This contradiction suggests that while social protection measures are in place, their impact on eliminating extreme poverty remains negligible.
- Discrepancy between PSC scores and government programs for Goal 5 on Gender Equality
 - » Target 5.6 (reproductive health) scored 29.33%, while Target 5.2 (violence against women) was only 12.88%. This indicates that progress in reproductive health is not accompanied by efforts to address violence against women, where the persistence of a patriarchal culture and child marriage further delays meaningful progress.
- Discrepancy in perceptions on civil society engagement.
 - » As many as 86.95% of CSOs reported active engagement in SDG programs. However, participation is often merely symbolic rather than substantive, particularly at the local level, revealing a gap between formal participation and real impact.

D.2. Recommendations

1. The government should focus on the three SDGs that are seen to be progressing very slowly, as perceived by CSOs, namely Goal 1: No Poverty (7.36%), Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities (10.08%), and Goal 15: Life on Land (10.52%).
2. Public communication and campaigning around SDG implementation and progress need to be strengthened and scaled up, especially at the local level, where content or information largely uses technical and project-oriented language rather than local dialects that reflect local values. SDG-related publications and programs should therefore be localized in terms of both language and context.
3. To improve the effectiveness of financing, current SDG funding schemes should be evaluated and audited to assess whether allocations and implementation are consistent with plans in order to accelerate SDG achievement. Apart from BPK (National Audit Office), development audits should also be conducted by BPKP (Development Finance Comptroller).
4. Focusing on goals with multiplier effects, such as health, education, and gender equality, can accelerate SDG progress in Indonesia. This can generate more far-reaching impacts to drive overall SDG achievement. SDGs with multiplier or positive spill-over effects are:
 - Goal 3: Health
 - » Enhancing health can support efforts to end hunger (Goal 2), promote quality education (Goal 4), achieve gender equality (Goal 5), foster economic growth and decent work (Goal 8), and reduce inequalities (Goal 10).
 - Goal 4: Quality Education
 - » Quality education raises individual awareness and capacity, thereby supporting poverty eradication (Goal 1), gender equality (Goal 5), and decent work (Goal 8).
 - Goal 5: Gender Equality
 - » Women's empowerment accelerates poverty eradication (Goal 1), good health (Goal 3), and better education (Goal 4).

5. To accelerate the achievement of the 2030 agenda goals, the Indonesian government could focus on various opportunities that exist. The mapping of SDGs acceleration opportunities can be seen in the following table:

SDGs	PSC Score	Key Achievements	Key Challenges	Opportunities
Goal 1: No Poverty	7.36% (Very Low Progress)	Target 1.3 (social protection) and Target 1.5 (resilience of the poor) scored higher (12.68%)	Target 1.1 (extreme poverty) at only 2.56% despite Presidential Instruction No.4/2022 to reach zero extreme poverty by 2024, which remains unmet	Strengthen social welfare programs (PKH, JKN)
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	12.5% (Very Low Progress)	Target 2.2 (child nutrition) scored 22.5% (Slow Progress)	Target 2.B (agricultural markets) scored very low (3.16%)	Local food security & stunting prevention programs
Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	25.55% (Low Progress)	Target 3.7 (reproductive health) scored the highest at 31%	Target 3.5 (substance abuse) scored low at 19.48%; inconsistent maternal mortality data	Improve health data systems & inclusive services
Goal 4: Quality Education	24.27% (Low Progress)	Targets 4.3 (higher education) & 4.1 (basic education) performed better	Target 4.2 (early childhood education) scored only 22.05%	Education digitization & access in far-flung regions
Goal 5: Gender Equality	21.79% (Low Progress)	Target 5.6 (reproductive health) reached 29.33%	Target 5.2 (violence against women) scored low (12.88%)	Anti-violence & women's empowerment policies
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	17.41% (Very Low Progress)	Target 6.2 (sanitation) reached 22.63%	Target 6.5 (water management) scored only 12.82%	Sanitation investment & integrated water management
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	14.66% (Very Low Progress)	Target 7.A (international cooperation) scored higher (17.89%)	Target 7.3 (energy efficiency) scored low at 11.05%	Promote renewable & efficient energy
Goal 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	11.68% (Very Low Progress)	Target 8.9 (sustainable tourism) reached 21.57%	Target 8.6 (youth unemployment) scored very low (4.61%)	Tourism development & youth training
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	18.34% (Very Low Progress)	Target 9.C (internet access) & Target 9.1 (infrastructure) scored higher	Target 9.5 (research) scored low (12.97%)	Inclusive infrastructure & tech innovation

SDGs	PSC Score	Key Achievements	Key Challenges	Opportunities
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	10.08% (Very Low Progress)	Target 10.5 (financial regulation) scored higher (17.89%)	Target 10.7 (migration) scored only 5.40%	Regulations to reduce regional disparities
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	13.56% (Very Low Progress)	Target 11.4 (cultural heritage) scored 23.78%	Target 11.6 (environmental impact) scored low (10.81%)	Sustainable urban management & cultural preservation
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption & Production	17.13% (Very Low Progress)	Target 12.B (sustainable tourism) scored 25.55%	Target 12.C (fossil fuel subsidies) scored low (10.55%)	Promote sustainable consumption & production
Goal 13: Climate Action	21.33% (Low Progress)	Target 13.3 (climate education) reached 24%	Target 13.A (funds mobilization) scored low (20.5%)	Climate education and adaptation
Goal 14: Life below Water	11.42% (Very Low Progress)	Target 14.B (small-scale fishers) scored higher (13.51%)	Target 14.6 (fisheries subsidies) scored low (9.44%)	Sustainable marine management
Goal 15: Life on Land	10.52% (Very Low Progress)	Target 15.C (global support) reached 16.7%	Target 15.3 (desertification) scored very low (3.68%)	Biodiversity conservation
Goal 16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	11.67% (Very Low Progress)	Target 16.9 (legal identity) reached 28.42%	Target 16.5 (corruption) shows regression (-2.05%)	Institutional strengthening and law enforcement
Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	17.85% (Very Low Progress)	Target 17.7 (public-private partnerships) reached 26.11%	Target 17.4 (debt sustainability) scored low (14.29%)	Strengthen global partnerships & resource mobilization

Table 3. Mapping opportunities to accelerate the delivery of each SDG in Indonesia

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APPENDIX 1

Research Instruments

People Scorecard 2025

The International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID), in collaboration with Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD) took the initiative to develop the “People’s Scorecard (PSC) 2025 report, to be consolidated into the Global CSO PSC 2025 Report, which will consist of the CSO PSC 2025 reports from 39 other countries. The Indonesian and Global CSO PSC 2025 reports will be presented at the United Nations ECOSOC High-Level Political Forum in July 2025, together with Indonesia’s 4th Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the SDGs. The Indonesian CSO PSC 2025 report aims to provide valuable insights on the implementation and achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia from the civil society lens. The survey questionnaire collects primary data through open-ended general questions and the rating of each SDG indicator in Indonesia. Completing the questionnaire will take approximately 20–30 minutes. Your responses will remain confidential. We will neither share your answers nor identify respondents with the organization they belong to. All responses will be tabulated and coded by group, and not reported as individual answers. As a token of appreciation for completing the questionnaire, we will provide phone credit vouchers worth IDR 50,000 to 10 lucky participants. We deeply appreciate your time and effort in helping to fill out this questionnaire. Please kindly complete the questionnaire by April 25, 2025, at 23:59 Western Indonesian Time. Thank you.

I acknowledge and agree that the data I provide will be used solely for research purposes, and the research team guarantees that the data are in the hands of a trusted authorized party who will not be distributing the said data.

A. Data Diri Responden

Name

Gender

- Female Male Other

Phone

Email

Organization

Position/Title in Organization

- Head/Leader (Director, National Coordinator, Secretary General, etc.) Manager Officer

Organization's Geographic Focus (you may choose more than one)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> West Java | <input type="checkbox"/> West Sulawesi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam | <input type="checkbox"/> Central Java | <input type="checkbox"/> Central Sulawesi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North Sumatra | <input type="checkbox"/> Yogyakarta Special Region | <input type="checkbox"/> North Sulawesi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> South Sumatra | <input type="checkbox"/> East Java | <input type="checkbox"/> Southeast Sulawesi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> West Sumatra | <input type="checkbox"/> West Kalimantan | <input type="checkbox"/> South Sulawesi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bengkulu | <input type="checkbox"/> East Kalimantan | <input type="checkbox"/> Maluku |

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Riau | <input type="checkbox"/> South Kalimantan | <input type="checkbox"/> North Maluku |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Riau Islands | <input type="checkbox"/> Central Kalimantan | <input type="checkbox"/> West Papua |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jambi | <input type="checkbox"/> North Kalimantan | <input type="checkbox"/> Papua |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lampung | <input type="checkbox"/> Bali | <input type="checkbox"/> Central Papua |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bangka Belitung | <input type="checkbox"/> West Nusa Tenggara | <input type="checkbox"/> Highland Papua |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Banten | <input type="checkbox"/> East Nusa Tenggara | <input type="checkbox"/> South Papua |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jakarta Special Region | <input type="checkbox"/> Gorontalo | |

Organization’s Area(s) of Focus (you may choose more than one)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights and Democracy | <input type="checkbox"/> Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance (Open Government, Anti-Corruption, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Women’s Rights | <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based Organizations | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerable Groups (Indigenous Peoples, Persons with Disabilities, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy, Inequality, and Poverty | | |

Organization’s Website / Social Media

B. General Questions

1. Do you know about the National Action Plan (NAP) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- Yes, I do No, I don’t

2. Do you know about the Local Action Plan (LAP) for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- Yes, I do No, I don’t

3. Is your organization actively implementing SDG-related programs?

- Yes No

4. Has your organization ever collaborated with the government in implementing SDG programs?

- Yes No

5. What are the main challenges you/your organization face in promoting the implementation of the SDGs? (You may choose more than one)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of access to engagement-related information | <input type="checkbox"/> Poor understanding of the SDGs | <input type="checkbox"/> Policy advocacy with the government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Budget/funding | <input type="checkbox"/> Data collection, monitoring, and evaluation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other_____ |

6. What area(s) do you think the government should give top priority to in advancing SDG implementation? (You may choose more than one)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regulatory Framework | <input type="checkbox"/> Inclusion | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Communication |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multistakeholder Collaboration | <input type="checkbox"/> Budget/funding | <input type="checkbox"/> Other_____ |

7. SDG Progress

Please share your perspective on the progress made in implementing the SDGs since 2015.

Please mention which areas require the most urgent attention. Which goals are likely to be achieved by 2030? What factors influence the achievement of these goals?

Note: Please provide your key points in no more than 200 words. You may include links to supporting materials.

8. Civil society priorities at the national level

What are civil society's main demands toward the government in realizing the SDGs in Indonesia?

Note: Please provide your key points in no more than 100 words. Feel free to include links to supporting materials.

9. Governance mechanisms for SDG implementation

Do you know of any formal institutional mechanisms for monitoring SDG implementation in Indonesia? Please explain!

(Example: Is the Office/Committee part of an existing institution or a newly created body? Is it multistakeholder or government-only? Which government body leads the SDG oversight mechanism in Indonesia?)

Note: Please include data or links if available and share your main points in no more than 150 words.

10. National planning, implementation, and budget commitments

How are the SDGs integrated into national planning and implementation policy frameworks?

Please share your perception of the current relevance between the SDGs and RPJMN, NAP/LAP, priority goals, funding support, and civil society's role.

Note: Please include data or links if available and explain in no more than 200 words.

11. Monitoring and Review

Please describe your experience in participating in SDG monitoring.

(Example: Can you access official government data, or can you include your own sources of information/data for SDG monitoring?)

Note: Please provide data or links if available and explain in no more than 100 words.

Is data on key groups left behind available, and does the Indonesian government include them in planning and policymaking?

Note: Please provide data or links if available and explain in no more than 100 words.

12. Climate change commitments

How well do you think Indonesia has fared in fulfilling its Paris Agreement commitments, particularly regarding greenhouse gas emissions reduction as part of climate change mitigation?

Please recommend policy reforms needed to address the climate emergency in Indonesia.

Note: Please include supporting data if available and share your main points in no more than 150 words.

13. Post-2021 VNR progress

What progress has been made on the agreed priorities following the 2021 VNR? Please also identify areas that require follow-up from VNR 2021 and the 2021-2024 NAP SDGs

Do you think a gap analysis based on policies and data is available, and if yes, has it led to setting policy priorities or fostering broader policy dialogue?

VNR 2021 can be accessed at this link: [VNR 2021](#)

Note: Please share your main points in no more than 150 words.

14. Civil society engagement with the government

To what extent do you think civil society is involved in providing its views on the implementation of the SDGs? Does your organization/coalition regularly engage in dialogue with the government on SDG policy and review?

Note: Please share your key points in no more than 100 words.

15. Vulnerable Groups

Who do you think are the most left behind in SDG implementation in your region? (You may choose more than one)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children | <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly | <input type="checkbox"/> Women and girls |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youth | <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples | <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ+ community |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with Disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants, refugees, the undocumented, and asylum seekers | <input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder farmers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> People Living with HIV (PLHIV) | | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic and religious minorities |

16. Public Awareness

How effective do you think SDG-related information has been disseminated in Indonesia?

(Example: Are there any public campaigns on the SDGs? Have there been efforts to translate SDG materials into the local language? How are local governments involved, and are educational institutions engaged in SDG implementation?) Note: Please provide your key points in no more than 100 words.

C. SDG achievement per goal

The following section assesses the achievement of each indicator across the 17 SDGs based on the 2021-2024 NAP SDGs. Please rate every goal relevant to your organization's work. For example, an organization focusing on sanitation may provide an assessment of Goal 6. However, you are also welcome to rate more than one goal or all goals if you wish.

Please rate by assigning points from a scale of -5 to +5, or N/A, as follows:

- 5 : Very Significant Reduction
- 4 : Large Reduction
- 3 : Medium Reduction
- 2 : Limited Reduction
- 1 : Very Limited Reduction
- 0 : No Progress
- +1 : Very Low Progress
- +2 : Low Progress
- +3 : Medium Progress
- +4 : High Progress
- +5 : Very High Progress

N/A: If an indicator does not apply to your organization's work, or you choose not to provide an assessment of the said indicator

Goal 1: No Poverty	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.												
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.												

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable.												
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.												
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.												
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.												
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round.												

<p>2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, internationally-agreed targets for stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.</p>												
<p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p>												
<p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality..</p>												
<p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.</p>												

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.												
2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.												
2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.												
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.												
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.												
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.												

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing.												
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.												
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.												
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.												
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.												

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.												
Goal 4: Quality Education	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.												
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.												
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.												
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.												
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.												
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.												

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.												
4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.												
4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.												
Goal 5: Gender Equality	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.												
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.												
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early, and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.												
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.												

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.													
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.													
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.													
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.													
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A	
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.													
6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.													
6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.													

6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.												
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.												
6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.												
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
7.1 Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.												
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.												
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.												
7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.												
7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries.												

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.												
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors.												
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.												
8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.												
8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.												
8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.												

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.												
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.												
8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.												
8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.												
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.												
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human wellbeing, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.												

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise the industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.												
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.												
9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.												
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.												
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.												

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least-developed countries by 2020.												
Goal 10: Reduced Inequality	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.												
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.												
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.												
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.												
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.												
10.7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.												
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.												
11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.												
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.*												
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.												
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.*												
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.												
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.*												

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning. *												
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.												
11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.												
Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.												
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.												

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.												
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.												
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.												
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.												
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.												
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.												
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.*												

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.*												
Goal 13: Climate Action	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.												
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.												
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.												
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.												

Goal 14: Life Below Water	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.												
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.*												
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.												
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.												
14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.												

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.												
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.												
Goal 15: Life on Land	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.												
15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.												
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.												
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.												

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.												
15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.												
15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.												
15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.												
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.												
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.												
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.												

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.												
Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.												
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.												
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.												
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.												
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.*												
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.												
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.												
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.												
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.												

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.												
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.												
Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	+3	+4	+5	N/A
17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.												
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.												
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.												
17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.												

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.												
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.												
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.*												
17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.												
17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.*												
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.												

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.												
17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of 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.												
17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.												

APPENDIX 2

PSC Score Table 2025

No	Target	Score	Category
Goal 1	No Poverty	7.36	Very Low Progress
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	2.56	Very Low Progress
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	4.10	Very Low Progress
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable.	12.68	Very Low Progress
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	6.67	Very Low Progress
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.	12.68	Very Low Progress
1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.	8.00	Very Low Progress
Goal 2	Zero Hunger	12.50	Very Low Progress
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round.	19.00	Very Low Progress
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, internationally agreed targets for stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	22.50	Low Progress
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	13.85	Very Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	12.00	Very Low Progress
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.	7.18	Very Low Progress
2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	10.77	Very Low Progress
2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.	3.16	Very Low Progress
2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.	15.39	Very Low Progress
Goal 3	Good Health and Well-being	25.56	Low Progress
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	24.50	Low Progress
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	27.50	Low Progress
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	27.18	Low Progress
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing.	30.50	Low Progress
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.	19.49	Very Low Progress
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.	31.00	Low Progress
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	24.62	Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.	28.95	Low Progress
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	20.53	Low Progress
Goal 4	Quality Education	24.28	Low Progress
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	27.90	Low Progress
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	22.05	Low Progress
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.	29.47	Low Progress
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.	26.84	Low Progress
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.	25.26	Low Progress
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.	27.03	Low Progress
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	25.13	Low Progress
4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.	23.16	Low Progress
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.	22.63	Low Progress
Goal 5	Gender Equality	21.79	Low Progress
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	15.11	Very Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	12.89	Very Low Progress
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.	17.33	Very Low Progress
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life.	26.22	Low Progress
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	29.33	Low Progress
5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.	22.61	Low Progress
5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.	26.96	Low Progress
5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.	26.09	Low Progress
Goal 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	17.42	Very Low Progress
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	22.11	Low Progress
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	22.63	Low Progress
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.	15.39	Very Low Progress
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	20.00	Very Low Progress
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.	12.82	Very Low Progress
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.	14.87	Very Low Progress
Goal 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	14.67	Very Low Progress
7.1	Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.	14.36	Very Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	14.74	Very Low Progress
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	11.05	Very Low Progress
7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.	17.90	Very Low Progress
7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries.	16.84	Very Low Progress
Goal 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	11.68	Very Low Progress
8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.	12.11	Very Low Progress
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors.	13.16	Very Low Progress
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.	14.74	Very Low Progress
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.	14.05	Very Low Progress
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	7.37	Very Low Progress
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.	4.62	Very Low Progress
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.	5.13	Very Low Progress
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.	8.95	Very Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	21.58	Low Progress
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	20.00	Very Low Progress
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.	15.14	Very Low Progress
Goal 9	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	18.35	Very Low Progress
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	21.58	Low Progress
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise the industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.	14.74	Very Low Progress
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.	20.54	Very Low Progress
9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.	17.30	Very Low Progress
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.	12.97	Very Low Progress
9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.	20.00	Very Low Progress
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.	23.78	Low Progress
Goal 10	Reducing Inequality within and among Countries	10.08	Very Low Progress
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.	10.53	Very Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.	7.50	Very Low Progress
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard.	10.00	Very Low Progress
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.	12.43	Very Low Progress
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.	17.90	Very Low Progress
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.	5.41	Very Low Progress
Goal 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	13.57	Very Low Progress
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	10.27	Very Low Progress
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	13.51	Very Low Progress
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	11.89	Very Low Progress
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	23.78	Low Progress
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.	17.84	Very Low Progress
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	10.81	Very Low Progress
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.*	16.92	Very Low Progress
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.*	20.00	Very Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.	18.89	Very Low Progress
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.	13.89	Very Low Progress
Goal 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	17.14	Very Low Progress
12.1	Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.	18.89	Very Low Progress
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.	13.33	Very Low Progress
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	13.89	Very Low Progress
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	15.14	Very Low Progress
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.	20.56	Low Progress
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.	18.89	Very Low Progress
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.	16.67	Very Low Progress
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.	22.22	Low Progress
12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.*	25.56	Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
12.c	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.*	10.56	Very Low Progress
Goal 13	Climate Action	21.33	Low Progress
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	21.36	Low Progress
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	22.73	Low Progress
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	24.00	Low Progress
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.	20.50	Low Progress
Goal 14	Life Below Water	11.43	Very Low Progress
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.	11.35	Very Low Progress
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.*	11.35	Very Low Progress
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.	12.43	Very Low Progress
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.	11.35	Very Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.	9.44	Very Low Progress
14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.	13.51	Very Low Progress
14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want".	12.97	Very Low Progress
Goal 15	Life on Land	10.53	Very Low Progress
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.	9.73	Very Low Progress
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.	9.73	Very Low Progress
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.	3.68	Very Low Progress
15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.	8.95	Very Low Progress
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.	12.63	Very Low Progress
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.	7.03	Very Low Progress
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.	16.11	Very Low Progress
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.	8.11	Very Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.	13.51	Very Low Progress
15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.	8.11	Very Low Progress
15.b	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.	15.14	Very Low Progress
15.c	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.	16.76	Very Low Progress
Goal 16	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	11.67	Very Low Progress
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	16.50	Very Low Progress
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.	16.10	Very Low Progress
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	14.87	Very Low Progress
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.	-2.05	Very Low Progress
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	5.00	Very Low Progress
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	6.00	Very Low Progress
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.	14.36	Very Low Progress
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.	28.42	Low Progress
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.	15.90	Very Low Progress
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.	15.24	Very Low Progress
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.	8.57	Very Low Progress
Goal 17	Partnerships for the Goals	17.85	Very Low Progress
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.	19.44	Very Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.	15.29	Very Low Progress
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	18.89	Very Low Progress
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.	14.29	Very Low Progress
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.	17.71	Very Low Progress
17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.	23.43	Low Progress
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.	17.06	Very Low Progress
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.	17.14	Very Low Progress
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.*	20.59	Low Progress
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.	17.71	Very Low Progress
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.	26.11	Low Progress

No	Target	Score	Category
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of 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.	20.00	Very Low Progress
17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.	21.67	Low Progress



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