On SDGs Implementation in Indonesia

Yanuar Nugroho

Visiting Senior Fellow, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, SG
Honorary Fellow, University of Manchester, UK
Former Deputy Chief of Staff to the President, Indonesia, 2015-19

yanuar.nugroho@gmail.com; @yanuarnugroho

Yogyakarta-Singapore, 25 May 2021

Agenda

- Context
- MDGs achievement: Unfinished business
- From HLPEP to Inter-governmental negotiation on Post-2015 DA
- SDGs in Indonesia: Implementation and progress
- Reflections

Indonesia: The context

- Population: 270 million
- GDP per capita $4,196 (2019); $4,038* (2020); $4,287* (2021)
- Area: 1,9 million km2 (land);
  8.1 million km2 (sea)
- 17.504 islands
- 34 ministries (4 coord. minst)
- 34 provinces; 532 cities/municipals; 6,994 sub-districts; 74,958 villages
- 9,655 primary healthcare

Indonesia's Macroeconomic Fundamentals Before and During COVID-19

Item	2018	2019	2020 (initial projection)	2020 (COVID-19) Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP growth (%)	5.2	5.0	5.3	3.0	–5.3	–3.5	–2.1
Inflation (%)[a]	3.13	2.72	3.10	2.96	1.96	1.42	1.68
Unemployment (%)	5.3	5.3	4.8–5.1	5.0	5.2	7.1	7.1
Poverty rate (%)	9.82	9.41	8.5–9.0	9.78	9.78	10.34	10.2 (est.)
Gini index	0.389	0.382	0.375–0.380	0.381	0.380	0.382	0.381
Human Development Index	71.39	71.92	72.51	71.94			

COVID-19 = Coronavirus Disease 2019, GDP = gross domestic product, Q = quarter.
[a] Inflation data for is from Statistics Indonesia; for 2020, ADB projects inflation to average 2.0%.
Sources: Ministry of Finance; Statistics Indonesia; and ADB.

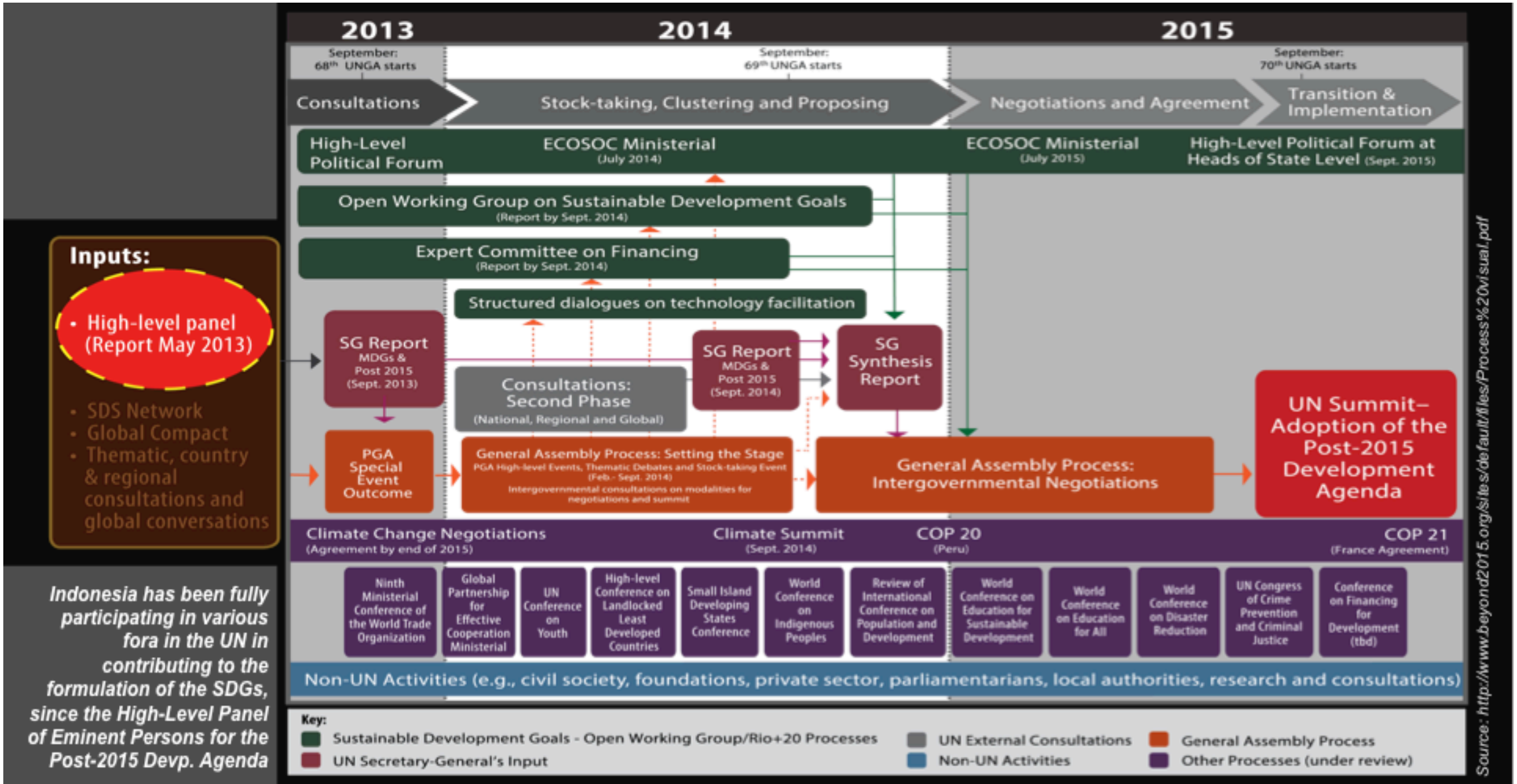
Millennium Development Goals 2000-2015

From MDGs to Post-2015 Development Agenda: The role of Indonesia

Co-chairmanship with the UK and Liberia in the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (HLPEP)

The Panel began its work in September 2012 and had held **consultations with more than 5,000 civil society groups from 121 countries across every region of the world** to produce the report. Panel members also spoke to experts from multilateral organisations, national governments, local authorities and the academic and scientific communities, as well as **250 companies** from the private sector.

From MDGs to Post-2015 Development Agenda: A complex process and policy at the global level

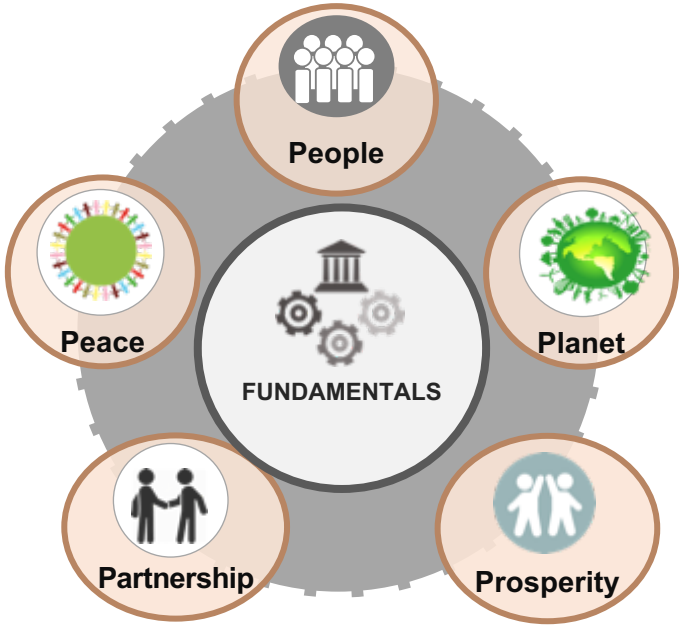


Indonesia has been fully participating in various fora in the UN in contributing to the formulation of the SDGs, since the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons for the Post-2015 Devp. Agenda

Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs Negotiation
Politics inside and outside the house

Transforming Our World:
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015)

Five Fundamental Dimensions of Sustainable Development



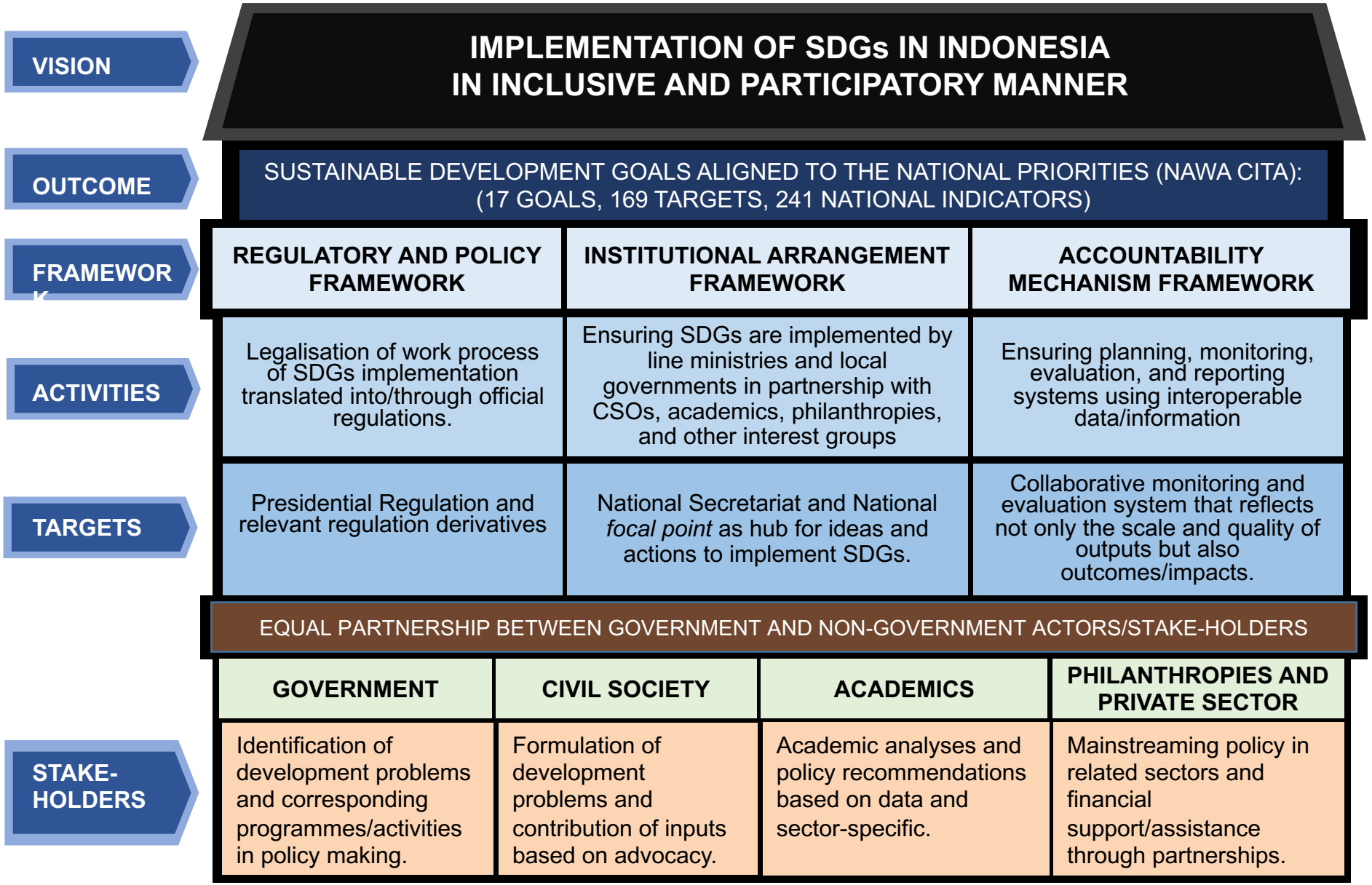
Translated into 17 goals and 169 targets as AGENDA 2030 SDGs

Does it align with Indonesia's National Development Agenda?

Alignment of SDGs and National Priorities

1. To renew the state's obligation to protect all people and provide security to all citizens	Goal 17, 16, 10, 3
1. The presence of the government through a clean, effective, democratic, and reliable governance,	All Goals
2. To build Indonesia from its periphery; to strengthening the rural areas within the framework of a unitary state of Indonesia.	Goal 1-11
3. To reject a weak state by reforming the system through corruption-free, dignified, and reliable law enforcement.	All Goals
4. To improve the living quality of all citizens	Goal 4, 2, 3, 6
5. To improve people's productivity and competitiveness in the international market	Goal 1-10
6. To achieve economic independence by moving the strategic sectors to domestic economy.	Goal 1,2,3,4, 5,8,9,12
7. To revolutionise the nation's character	Goal 3,4,11
8. To strengthen diversity and social restoration of Indonesia	Goal 17, 16, 10, 5

SDGs Implementation Strategy



Voluntary National Reviews (VNR): How progress is measured and reported

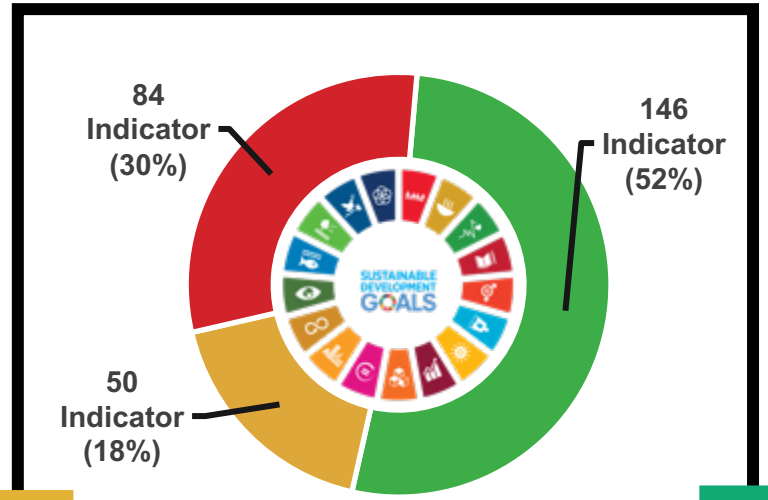
- More than 110 countries presented VNR (2016-2019) to HLPF (High-level Political Forum);
- HLPF central platform for follow-up and review SDGs with all member states, specialised agencies, and stakeholders;
- Supported by TFM (Technology Facilitation Mechanism) to enhance the effective use of STI (Science, Technology, and Innovation), i.e. technology needs and gaps.

For Indonesia:

- Implementing national development agenda is implementing SDGs;
- SDGs are institutionalised from the central to to subnational governments and integrated in national and subnational development planning;
- Massive and collaborative endeavour between government and non-state actors.

SDGs Achievement: 2019

Source: Ministry of National Planning (2020)

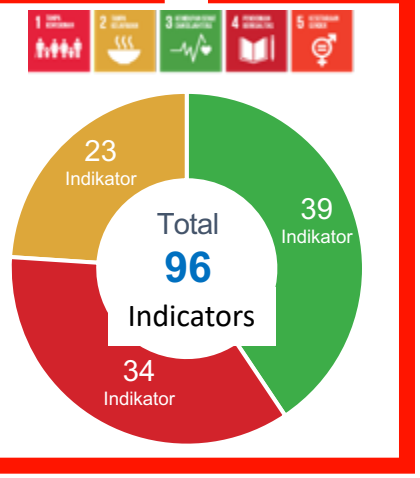


Notes:

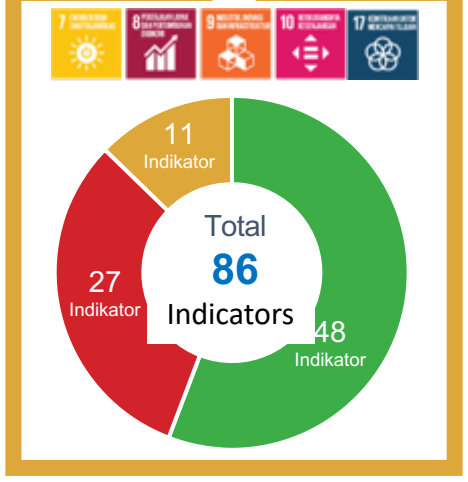
- Indicators with GOOD PROGRESS
- Indicators that WILL BE ACHIEVED/IMPROVING
- Indicators that NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

Total **280** indicators with data available for 2019 reporting

SOCIAL DIMENSION

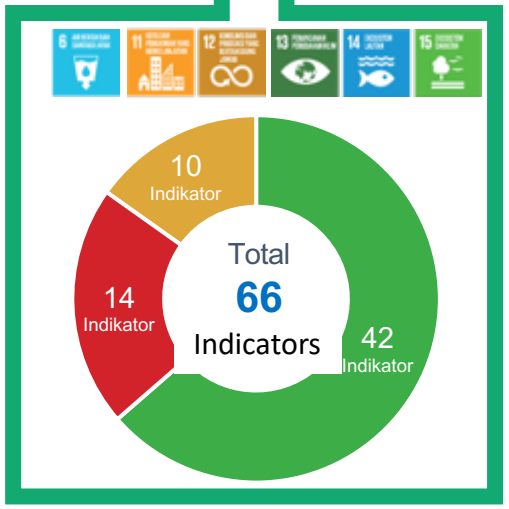


ECONOMIC DIMENSION

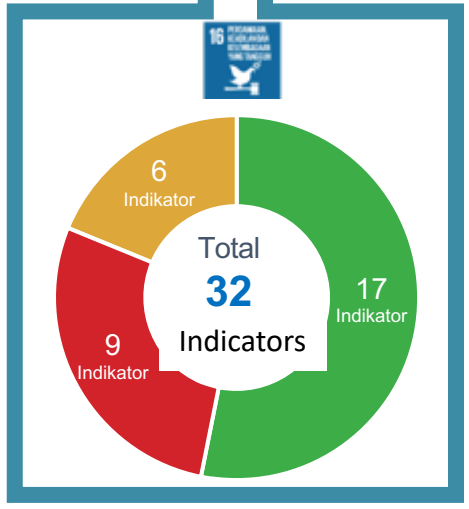


Based on the Report of SDGs Implementation in Indonesia 2019, launched by Minister of National Planning on 22 October 2020

ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION

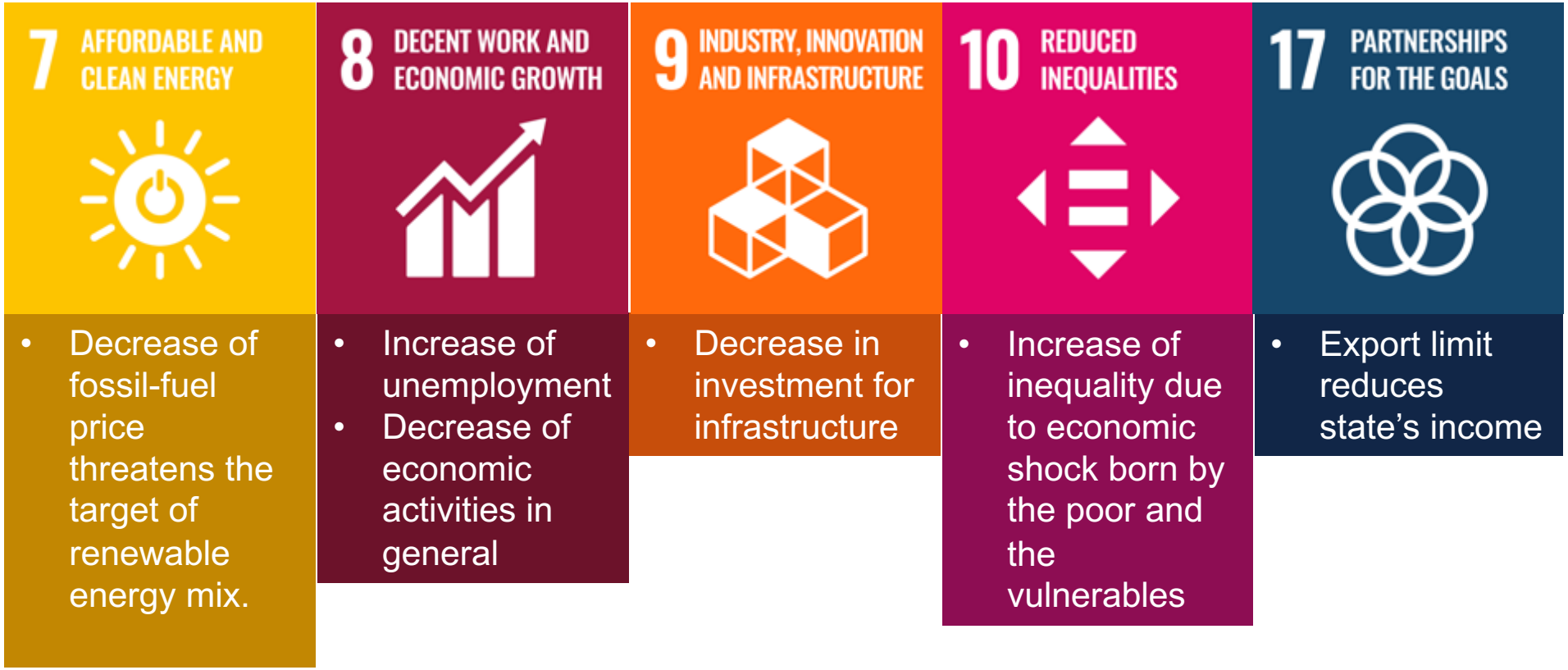


LEGAL & GOVERNANCE DIMENSION



Impact of COVID-19 to SDGs Attainment in Indonesia: Social Dimension

Impact of COVID-19 to SDGs Attainment in Indonesia: Economic Dimension



Impact of COVID-19 to SDGs Attainment in Indonesia: Environment Dimension

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND
					
• The poor and the vulnerables who has limited access to water and sanitation have more risk of being infected by COVID-19	• Settlement and housing programmes are halted.	• Increase of unrecyclable household and medical waste	• Reduce of commitment to climate action, which will have unfavourable impacts in the longer future	• Maritime and fisheries sectors are badly affected due to the decrease in demand, problem in global supply-chain due to border closure, and reduced income of fishermen.	• Deforestation creates many instances of zoonosis diseases. • Deforestation and land use conversion worsens natural disaster.

Impact of COVID-19 to SDGs Attainment in Indonesia: Legal and Governance Dimension

- Hoax and dis/mis-information on COVID-19
- The need for strong law enforcement in preventing COVID-19 transmission

Case of Japan: Toyota

TOYOTA ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE 2050

Achieve Zero CO_2 Emissions

New Vehicle Zero CO_2 Emissions Challenge

Challenge CO_2 0

Reduce global* average CO_2 emissions (TtW^2) from new vehicles by 90 percent compared to Toyota's 2010 levels by 2050

Contribution to SDGs

Plant Zero CO_2 Emissions Challenge

Challenge CO_2 0

Achieve zero CO_2 emissions at global plants by 2050

Contribution to SDGs

Life Cycle Zero CO_2 Emissions Challenge

Challenge CO_2 0

Completely eliminate all CO_2 emissions throughout the entire vehicle life cycle

Contribution to SDGs

Achieve a net positive environmental impact

Challenge of Minimizing and Optimizing Water Usage

Challenge

Minimize water usage and implement water discharge management according to individual local conditions

Contribution to SDGs

Challenge of Establishing a Recycling-based Society and Systems

Challenge

Promote global deployment of End-of-life vehicle treatment and recycling technologies and systems developed in Japan

Contribution to SDGs

Challenge of Establishing a Future Society in Harmony with Nature

Challenge

Connect nature conservation activities beyond the Toyota Group and its business partners among communities, with the world, to the future

Contribution to SDGs

Founding spirit and technologies cultivated through manufacturing

- Respect for people, empowering various human resources
- Making safe, reasonably priced, high-quality cars
- Maintaining a stable business base

Toyota as a car company

Safe and reliable — Environment

First Japan-made passenger car — Developing safety technologies — Making "ever-better cars" — Developing environmental technologies

×

Transformation into a mobility company

- Building a future mobility society
- Addressing climate change and promoting the use of new energy sources
- Resilient and sustainable value chain

Evolution of cars — Collaboration across industries — Advanced mobile services

Contributing to solving social issues

Through businesses — Improving value by adapting to CASE

Safe and reliable — Environment

Zero deaths and injuries from traffic accidents
Comfortable and congestion-free travels
No one lacking access to means of transportation
Spread of cars serving also as power sources
Use of hydrogen to promote energy diversification
TOYOTA ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE 2050
Zero emissions (zero CO_2 emissions)
Recycling/reuse of resources

By social contribution activities — Aiming to become a reliable corporate citizen

Enhancing ESG

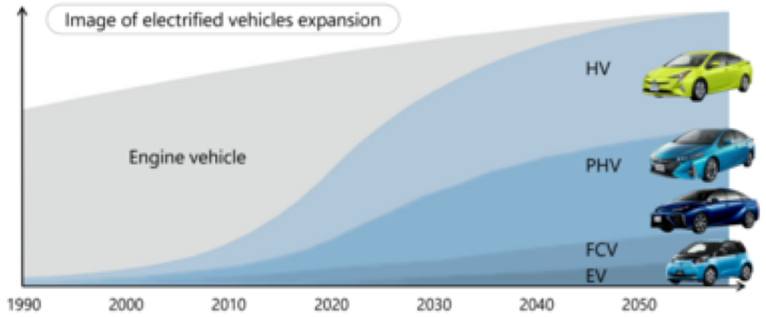
- Tackling human rights issues
- Promoting diversity

Waku-doki (heart-pumping excitement)

Fun and pleasure of sports and movement

2030 Milestone

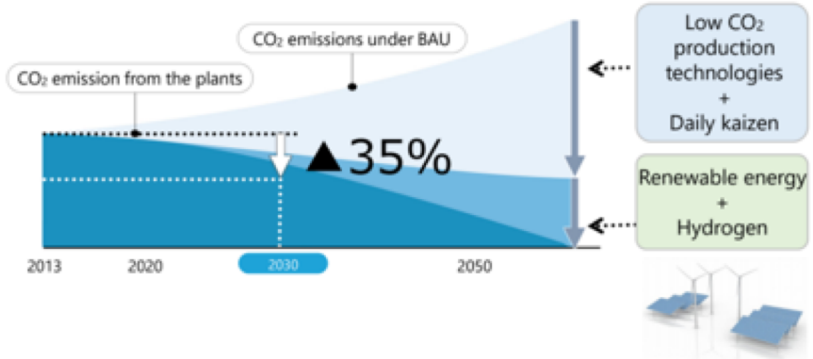
To achieve 90% reduction of global average CO_2 emissions in 2050, vehicle electrification is essential



Make annual global sales of more than 5.5 million electrified vehicles, including more than 1 million zero-emission vehicles (BEVs and FCEVs)

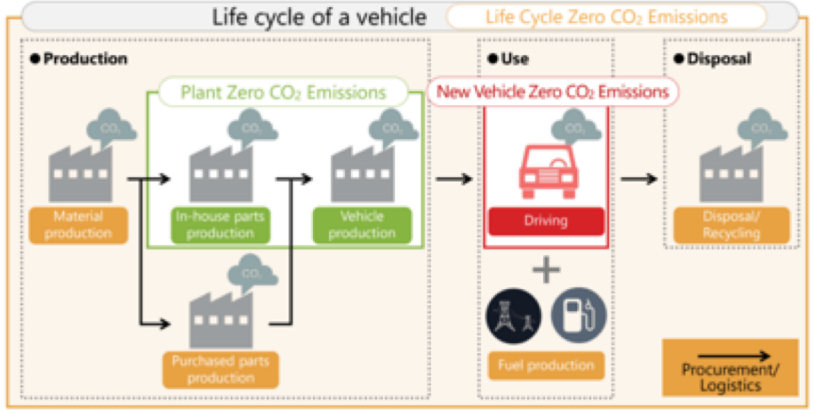
Outline of 2030 Milestone

Reducing CO_2 emission from the plants by 35% or more (compared to 2013)



Promoting CO_2 reduction by 'low CO_2 production technologies' + 'daily kaizen' and 'renewable energy + hydrogen'

Scope of Life Cycle Zero CO_2 Emissions



Life Cycle Zero CO_2 Emissions Challenge by promoting activities for New Vehicle Zero CO_2 and Plant Zero CO_2, and with support from stakeholders

Outline of 2030 Milestone

Minimizing impact on water environment

- **Implement measures, on a priority basis, in the regions where the impact on its water environment is considered to be large**

Water quantity

Completed measures at the four Challenge-focused plants in North America, Asia and Southern Africa

Water quality

Completed impact assessments and measures at all of the 22 plants where used water is discharged directly to river in North America, Asia and Europe

Maximizing communications

- **Disclose information appropriately and communicate actively with local communities and suppliers**

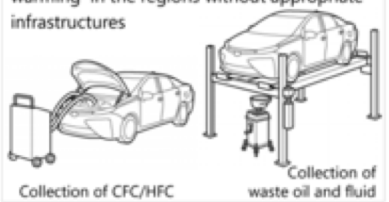
Aiming for realizing minimization of impact on water environment through approaches that match local water situation

TOYOTA Global 100 Dismantlers Project

2030 Milestone

- **Emerging countries**

Appropriate treatment of waste oil, fluid, and CFC/HFC for prevention of water pollution, soil contamination, and global warming in the regions without appropriate infrastructures



- **Advanced countries**

Appropriate treatment of special parts and materials of next-generation vehicles

Set up 30 model facilities for appropriate treatment of end-of-life vehicles

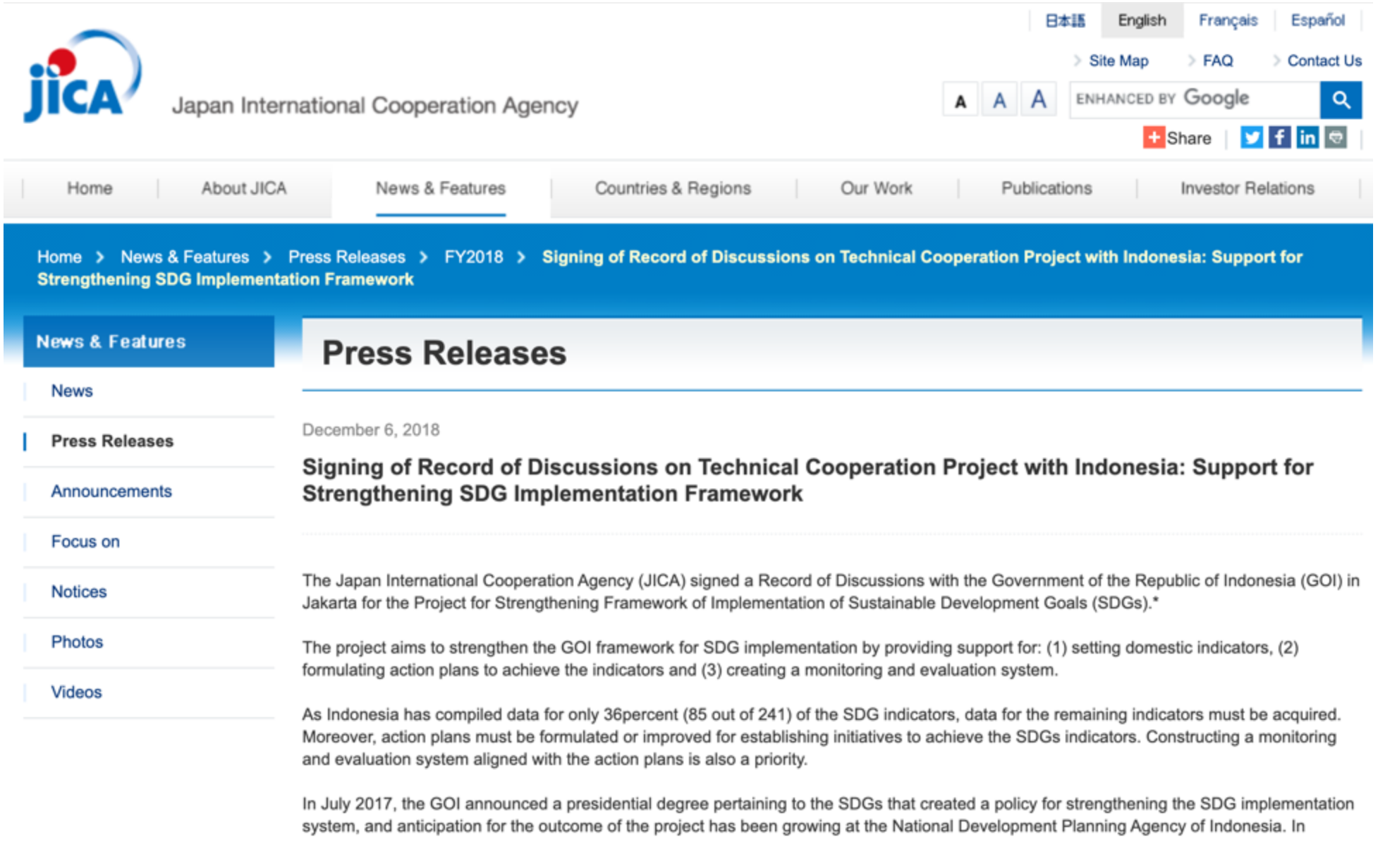
2030 Milestone

Challenge of Establishing a Future Society in Harmony with Nature

Project	2030 Milestone
Green Wave Project Harmony with nature for "Connecting communities"	● Realize the "Plant in Harmony with Nature" - 12 in Japan and seven overseas – as well as implement harmony-with-nature activities in all regions where Toyota is based in collaboration with local communities and companies
Today for Tomorrow Project Environmental activities for "Connecting with the World"	● Contribute to biodiversity conservation activities in collaboration with NGOs and others
ESD Project Environmental education for "Connecting to the Future"	● Expand initiatives both in-house and outside to foster environmentally conscious persons responsible for the future

Promoting three 'Connecting' projects and contributing to biodiversity in various aspects

Case of Japan: JICA and SDGs in Indonesia



日本語 English Français Español

Site Map FAQ Contact Us

A A A ENHANCED BY Google

Share

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Home | About JICA | News & Features | Countries & Regions | Our Work | Publications | Investor Relations

Home > News & Features > Press Releases > FY2018 > Signing of Record of Discussions on Technical Cooperation Project with Indonesia: Support for Strengthening SDG Implementation Framework

News & Features

- News
- Press Releases
- Announcements
- Focus on
- Notices
- Photos
- Videos

Press Releases

December 6, 2018

Signing of Record of Discussions on Technical Cooperation Project with Indonesia: Support for Strengthening SDG Implementation Framework

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a Record of Discussions with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (GOI) in Jakarta for the Project for Strengthening Framework of Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*

The project aims to strengthen the GOI framework for SDG implementation by providing support for: (1) setting domestic indicators, (2) formulating action plans to achieve the indicators and (3) creating a monitoring and evaluation system.

As Indonesia has compiled data for only 36percent (85 out of 241) of the SDG indicators, data for the remaining indicators must be acquired. Moreover, action plans must be formulated or improved for establishing initiatives to achieve the SDGs indicators. Constructing a monitoring and evaluation system aligned with the action plans is also a priority.

In July 2017, the GOI announced a presidential degree pertaining to the SDGs that created a policy for strengthening the SDG implementation system, and anticipation for the outcome of the project has been growing at the National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia. In

Challenges and Opportunities: A reflection

- Remaining general challenges are **universal access**, **equal opportunity and treatment for all**. Strong concerns include: limited access to responsive public services, unequal quality education and economic opportunity, limited compliance of public services with national standards, as well as inadequate data and information.
- On **good governance**: corruption, lack of access to and quality of public information, and lack of inclusive data in policy making and implementation.
- On **disaster risks** and **climate change**: disaster preparedness, energy diversification, and efficient use of natural resources.
- On **domestic resource mobilisation**: more innovation is needed, particularly ontax compliance and administration.
- **COVID-19** has reset nearly all development outcomes – A fundamental change in development approach is needed

Way Forward

- **Recalibrating** National **Priorities** and **reallocating budget**
  - Strengthening human development through up-stream development policies (health, education, social protection)
  - Reducing regional disparities (through connectivity infrastructure)
  - Growth based on sustainable production, rather than mere consumption
  - Bridging digital divide – get the most remote connected and electrified
  - More focus on environmental and climate issues, and transition towards renewable energy –including disaster risk reduction
- Improving **state capacity** in delivering development outcomes
  - Creating necessary regulatory and policy framework
  - Setting institutional arrangement
  - Establishing accountability mechanism
  - Discipline implementation and thorough, evidence-based planning
  - Mobilisation of resources, both domestic and international

Thank you

Yanuar Nugroho

Visiting Senior Fellow, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, SG
Honorary Fellow, University of Manchester, UK
Former Deputy Chief of Staff to the President, Indonesia, 2015-19

yanuar.nugroho@gmail.com; @yanuarnugroho

Yogyakarta-Singapore, 25 May 2021