

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Indonesia is a unitary republic with three tiers of subnational self government: 34 provinces, 416 regencies and 98 cities (intermediate level), and 83 344 villages (municipal level).<sup>1</sup>



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).<sup>2</sup>

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The SDGs are institutionalized from the highest national level to subnational entities, and integrated in national and subnational development planning. Indonesia's national development agenda has been aligned with the 17 Goals and 94 out of 169 measurable SDG targets. Indonesia has been drafting the **2020-2024 National Action Plan**, formalizing the integration of the SDGs into the **2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN)**, mainstreaming 124 targets in the SDGs **National Action Plan (RAN)** and the **Sub-national Actions Plan (RADs)** localizing sustainable development at the subnational level. The **Sustainable Development Goals Roadmap Towards 2030** has also been developed.

### 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

In 2017, Indonesia established the **SDGs National Coordination Team** led by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The **Minister of National Development Planning/Head of National Development Planning Agency** was appointed by the President as the National Coordinator for SDG implementation. In the structure of the Team, all stakeholders are represented inclusively. It consists of a Steering Committee, Implementing Team, Working Group, Sub-Working Group and Expert Team, each comprising four participation platforms. These platforms consist of (1) national and subnational governments, (2) civil society organizations, (3) philanthropy and business, and (4) academicians and experts. At sub-national levels, there are 29 **Subnational Coordination Teams**.

### 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2019 VNR process was coordinated by the **Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency** and supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the members of the National Coordination Team for SDG implementation. In addition to a survey and other sources, meetings were conducted with Statistics Indonesia and the SDGs Working Group and Sub-Working Group to obtain relevant and updated data. For the 2021 VNR process, despite being limited to virtual meetings, an inclusive development process managed to reach more stakeholders and to provide input through public consultation. The process was coordinated by **BAPPENAS**. The VNR preparation involved the four partnership platforms (national and sub-national governments, civil organizations and media, philanthropy and business, as well as universities and experts). The UN system facilitated and complemented the analysis. Three different drafts were circulated, discussed through online public consultation, specific consultation with youths and on human rights. A plenary meeting was organized for the presentation for the final draft, which was circulated among the 700 members of the Indonesian National SDGs Coordinating Team and the public through all official social media accounts of SDGs Indonesia. The report also considers the surveys from the Voluntary Subnational Review (VSR) carried out by **ITB SDGs Network** with the support of United Cities and Local Government Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC).

1. See: [https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI\\_2019\\_report\\_country\\_profiles\\_DEC2019\\_UPDATES.pdf](https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf)

2. See: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/15705Indonesia.pdf> (2017);

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2380320190708\\_Final\\_VNR\\_2019\\_Indonesia\\_Rev3.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2380320190708_Final_VNR_2019_Indonesia_Rev3.pdf) (2019);

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/280892021\\_VNR\\_Report\\_Indonesia.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/280892021_VNR_Report_Indonesia.pdf) (2021)

## 1.3 MONITORING

In 2019, Indonesia was formulating its 2030 Agenda roadmap that contains projections analyses of key indicators. Indonesia created a **OneData portal** as a data hub, coordinated by the **National Development Planning Agency** and the **National Statistics Bureau**. Analyses on data are disaggregated by household expenditure, sex, age group, rural and urban, people with disabilities and people with no disabilities and provinces. This will allow districts, municipalities and provinces to gather, compile and report on the correct indicators in line with the SDGs and national development indicators.<sup>3</sup> A national **Local Governments Information System (SIPD)** was created to collect all municipal data on performance indicators. Monitoring is carried out each semester, whereas evaluation is conducted annually.

Governors, as representatives of the national government, coordinate monitoring and evaluation of SDG implementation in districts within their provinces and report on SDG implementation to the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of BAPPENAS and the Minister of Home Affairs.

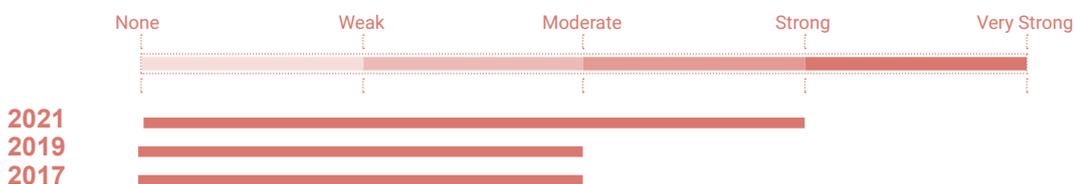
## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

To ensure the mainstreaming of the SDGs at all levels of government, a Presidential Decree (2017) requires the integration of the SDGs into the national and subnational mid-term development plans, and mandates the preparation of an SDG roadmap and action plans that include clear deadlines at national, provincial, district and city levels.<sup>4</sup> The integration of the SDGs into development plans is implemented at the subnational level through the **Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD)** and **Regional Work Plan (RKPD)**. SDG coordination teams have also been created at the subnational level: the involvement and role of all stakeholders at the regional level is strengthened by the establishment of the **Regional Coordination Team (TKD)**. The involvement of municipalities/regencies in the localization of the SDGs is followed by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), responsible for decentralization policies. MoHA's regulation (2018) established a Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), that should define SDGs to be included in Local Mid Term Development Plans (LMDPs) of municipalities/regencies. From 2018 until 2021, about 29 provinces adopted **Local Actions Plans (LAPs) aligned with SDGs**. LAPs are mandatory for provinces but not for municipalities.

LRGs participate in national coordination mechanisms only at the regional level.

### 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

#### ► In the VNR process



Comments: The Association of Indonesian Municipalities (APEKSI) has been informed at an occasional meeting that the association can contribute by voluntarily giving feedback on the draft of VNR (GTF Survey 2021). The VNR also considers the results of the survey used for the VSR published in 2021.

#### ► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: LRGs participate in national coordination mechanisms only at regional level. Although Bandar Lampung City Government mentions a regular (consultative) participation (GTF Survey 2021).

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

### 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

LRGs' role in the localization of the SDGs is mentioned throughout both 2019 and 2021 VNRs, with details on their development plans and specific examples.

3. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>  
4. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

## 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

- ▶ In cooperation with UCLG ASPAC and as part of the LOCALISE project, the **Association of Indonesian Municipalities (APEKSI)** has established training programmes for local government officers, and developed toolkits for the dissemination of the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda. APEKSI has also created working groups on climate change and inclusive cities.
- ▶ **Surabaya** developed an e-3Rs and created a waste bank where residents are paid in return for recycling plastic bottles and cups. The city also has an educational programme and community based waste management in order to reduce the levels of waste and increase recycling in the city.
- ▶ Women's Schools (Sekolah Perempuan) have been established to provide informal education to empower women, jointly implemented by local governments, CSOs and communities in 54 villages and towns in different districts and provinces.
- ▶ The Regency of **Wonosobo** and **Palu City** created a city human rights commission to protect religious diversity, minority groups and develop awareness-raising programmes.
- ▶ The **Kartamantul** partnership stands out as an example of horizontal cooperation (between provinces and cities/regencies) for localizing the SDGs at a metropolitan level.<sup>5</sup>
- ▶ The Regional Government of **East Aceh District** is implementing a program to accelerate the reduction of the prevalence of stunting called Rumoh Gampong (RGG). The Regional Government of **Bandung City**, West Java Province implemented the OMABA Cooking Center Program: A Bottom-Up Solution in Alleviating Stunting.
- ▶ As part of the BOTAK Programme, **Bogor City** supports the campaign to reduce plastic bags through the Mayor Regulation No. 61 Year 2018 on Reduction of Plastic Bags in shopping centers and modern stores. This regulation aims to reduce household plastic waste in Bogor City, which can accumulate to 1.8 tonnes monthly.

## 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

The analysis for the VSR published in 2021 was conducted in 13 provinces, 9 cities and 3 regencies, involving the **Indonesian District Government Association**, **Indonesian Provincial Government Association** and **Indonesian District Parliament Association**.<sup>6</sup> The method implemented includes interviews with subnational governments on the implementation of SDGs; questionnaires on the subnational government's capacities in implementing SDGs, setting priorities for SDGs-aligned development, and understanding of SDGs; and focus group discussions for experience sharing. The VSR highlights that, at the ground level, local governments have different capacities and limited political drives to engage in policies on SDG implementation. Those who do not have access to facilitation of capacity building, especially sponsored by international institutions and non-state actors, are left to their own. The SDGs prioritized at local level are: poverty (1), hunger (2), health (3), education (4), followed by water and sanitation (6), work and growth (8), energy (7), sustainable cities (11) and climate (13) and finally gender equality (5) and inequalities (10). The VSR also mentions how divergent priorities between municipalities can be an obstacle as the provincial government cannot oblige municipalities /regencies to implement targets set by the provincial government, unless there are incentives transferred from the provinces. Some provinces have created platforms to support coordination with municipalities/regencies.

**Subaraya** and **Jakarta** published their VLRs in 2021.<sup>7</sup>

## 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The 2019 VNR states that at the national level, Indonesia seeks to find a variety of financing sources to fund SDG implementation, both conventional and innovative financing schemes. The sources of finance may come from: Optimization of State Revenues, Sources of Non-Government Financing, Other sources. In 2020, the Ministry of Villages has launched the "SDGs for Villages" with 18 goals, with a Village Fund toward SDG implementation and a digital portal.

## 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

**General comments:** From 2011 to 2017 the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) has facilitated the preparation of Local Disaster Management Plans (RPBD) in 33 provinces. Currently all 34 provinces already have RPBD documents. Meanwhile, at the district/city level in 2012-2019, only 182 (35%) districts/cities had RPBDs. Given that there are 514 districts/cities in Indonesia, more substantial efforts are needed to encourage the preparation of RPBDs in all districts/cities in Indonesia.

5. All examples mentioned above, including this one, are extracted from UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

6. See: [https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/indonesia\\_2021\\_0.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/indonesia_2021_0.pdf)

7. See: [https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/surabaya\\_2021.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/surabaya_2021.pdf) ;

[https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/field-document/jakarta\\_2021.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/field-document/jakarta_2021.pdf)

### 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

At the Provincial House of Representatives, women held 15.5% of the seats in 2009, 15.92% in 2014 and 17.53% in 2019. At the District House of Representatives, they held 14.24% of the seats in 2014 and 15.3% in 2019. According to the 2021 VNR, the objective is to reach 30%.

### 3.2 COVID 19

To face the pandemic, regulations (Act No 2/2020) were enacted to allow for adjustment of local budgets toward social economic protection against human and economic losses, resulting in delaying the planned activities set in local development plans and repositioning SDGs priorities. Many local governments in Indonesia are struggling with providing adequate public services to their communities. Support to the local economy during pandemic often leads to funding deficits. In addition, limited access to funding and internet connection hinders the local government's capability to adjust local bureaucracy.<sup>8</sup>

## 4. SDG INDICATORS<sup>9</sup>

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		15.7 (2020)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		30.6 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		72 (2015, Jakarta)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		19 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		1.8 (2019)

8. See: [https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/indonesia\\_2021\\_0.pdf](https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/indonesia_2021_0.pdf)

9. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/idn>