Bandar Lampung

Promoting Bandar Lampung for a Healthy, Smart, Safe, Convenient and Sustainable City

Remarks

In support of Bandar Lampung City's SDGs Action Plan, I am deeply committed to ensuring the achievements of SDGs targets following the global commitment in the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs provide a clear guidance for the Bandar Lampung City Government to address the challenges towards a fairer and more sustainable city. The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of Bandar Lampung City is one of City's efforts to fulfil its commitment to achieving the SDGs. Furthermore, the VLR is an important process that allows us to periodically monitor and evaluate the SDGs localisation progress in the city.

The Bandar Lampung City Government is continuing the collaboration with every relevant stakeholder to join and support the government's effort to achieve the SDGs. Through collective actions involving all stakeholders, we can make Bandar Lampung more inclusive and more comfortable, where every citizen

Eva Dwiana
Mayor of Bandar Lampung

Remarks

Sustainable development is an essential aspect in city planning that requires careful consideration and strategic planning to achieve long-term sustainability. Bandar Lampung is one of the cities in Indonesia that is fully committed to achieving SDGs targets. Sustainable development utilises an integrative approach that emphasises the connection between humans and nature. Towards a better future, Bandar Lampung City Government has been committed to integrating the SDGs targets and indicators into all of programmes and activities in the city. The government is not the only entity responsible for achieving these goals but is also the responsibility of citizens, including community organisations and private sectors. The local community tends to perceive higher importance of the present than the future creating an impact that SDGs are perceived as a challenge than an opportunity. Through meaningful collective efforts, we can address these challenges and spur positive change that will significantly impact the wellbeing of Bandar Lampung's citizens.

In this 2023 VLR , Bandar Lampung is committed to preserving the environment, ensuring the high-quality of healthcare and education, alleviating poverty, and creating a more sustainable economic opportunity. Through collective efforts and actions, we can

Ivan Gunawan, SP., MA
Regional Secretary of Bandar Lampung

Remarks

The SDGs present a comprehensive and inclusive framework to address the social, economic, and environmental issues. This VLR aims to evaluate the achievements of SDGs implementation by Bandar Lampung City as well as to identify the follow-up programmes. The VLR enables the ability to map out and analyse progress in various sectors, ranging from education, healthcare, environment, gender equality, to a sustainable economy. I would like to emphasise the significance of the economic and social dimension in the efforts by Bandar Lampung City to achieve the SDGs. The City Government recognises the importance of a sustainable and inclusive economic growth as a solid foundation in improving the quality of life and addressing the social gap. In the context of VLR preparation, Bandar Lampung City engaged with various relevant stakeholders, including private sector, civil society, academics, and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). This cross-sector collaboration is crucial in the development of effective regulations and programmes to achieve the SDGs. The Bandar Lampung City Government believes that sustainable solutions can only be achieved through strong partnerships and active participation from all parties.

It is hoped that VLR process will improve our frameworks as well as encourage a more sustainable decision-making process in Bandar Lampung. We are fully committed to adopting an approach that focuses on facts, evidence-based methods, and impact-oriented methodology. Through this process, we will ensure that every step taken by the government is precisely relevant and be resourceful to the people. I hope that the Bandar Lampung VLR process will create an inspiring journey towards a

Yusman Kunang HS, S.Sos
Acting (Plt) of the Head of Bandar Lampung City
Regional Development Agency (Bappeda)

Remarks

Bandar Lampung City is one of the cities in Indonesia that is prominently committed in supporting sustainability. In doing so, we prepared a VLR to describe the SDGs progress and achievements in Bandar Lampung. The Bandar Lampung VLR is a pivotal initiative in the aim of achieving sustainable development. The document highlights the main objectives, covering poverty alleviation, adequate healthcare and social welfare, good education, gender equality, access to clean water and sanitation, as well as climate change mitigation. Subsequently, the 2023 VLR reaffirms the commitment of Bandar Lampung to achieve the SDGs, particularly in alleviating poverty. The Bandar Lampung City Government acknowledges the significance of

creating a fair and inclusive environment where every Bandar Lampung citizen may enjoy equal opportunities and resources. In the 2023 VLR, the City Government has identified regulations and programmes to address social inequality, improve the quality of life, and ensure the wellbeing of every community member.

In the VLR, Bandar Lampung City has documented its efforts to achieve Goals No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 13 through various programmes across multi-level of governance, encompassing a collective commitment to promoting the sustainability in Bandar Lampung. This VLR will hopefully benefit Bandar

Dr. Rein Susinda Hesty, S.Sos, M.Si
Deputy of Economics and Human Resourcves

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Introduction

The role of local governments in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is highly critical due to that most of the targets and indicators in the SDGs are related to the local government agenda. Therefore, the achievement of the SDGs is largely determined by the performance of local governments in achieving the targets that have been set in the local development process. For instance, local governments are responsible for providing services to the community related to the health sector, education, clean water, waste management, and other areas; all of which are directly linked to each of the goals in the SDGs.

Cities will be the place of most of the world's population resides in the future. With the fast-growing population, cities will require an effective service delivery from the city authority in the aim of achieving the SDGs. Local authorities around the world are participating to contribute to the current global sustainable development agenda. Bandar Lampung City is no exception. Bandar Lampung City, which is the capital city of Lampung Province, has been committed to achieving the targets and indicators of the SDGs. This commitment is reflected in the SDGs Regional Action Plan of Bandar Lampung

City for the period of 2020-2024. As the largest city in Lampung Province and the "gateway" to Sumatra Island, Bandar Lampung City must be prepared to face development challenges in numerous sectors including economic, social, environmental, legal, and governance.

To measure the concrete steps that have been or will be taken in Bandar Lampung City's SDGs implementation, a set of up-to-date and effective documents are needed to document and review the development progress. Therefore, the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) was developed, which refers to the data and indicators set out in the SDGs Metadata Indicator prepared by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). The VLR Bandar Lampung City 2023 was developed by Economic and Natural Resources Division of Bandar Lampung City Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) through data collection, discussion of the initial draft, and finalisation of the final document. This document is expected to become a reference and learning guide for various stakeholders of urban development in Bandar Lampung as well as a model for other local governments in Lampung Province and in Indonesia in general.

VLR Development Team

Executive Summary

Bandar Lampung City has a commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), demonstrated by the Regional Action Plan (Rencana Aksi Daerah/RAD) developed for the period of 2020-2024. This align with the SDGs Regional Action Plan of Lampung Province, which has been prepared by the Lampung Provincial Government. The commitment in Bandar Lampung City's development planning is also integrated into Bandar Lampung City Mid-Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah/RPJMD) for the period of 2021-2026 with the set goals and targets.

Priority is given to best practices from both the national and local governments in line with the SDGs implementation. This initiative reaffirms the strong commitment of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung to the SDGs localisation while the city is also conducting evaluation procedures and performance targets. This VLR is prepared to review the City's performance in achieving the SDG targets and activities until the year of 2023. Not all goals in the SDGs have been reviewed, the City decided to review the goals based on indicators that can be collected and aligned with information on policies, plans, and

flagship activities. The SDGs Regional Action Plan of 2020-2024 was used as one of the references in monitoring the progress and achievement in the city.

The 2023 VLR has managed in identifying the commitment of the government units within the scope of the Bandar Lampung City to the targets and indicators of six goals, namely the Social Development Pillar (Goals 1, 3, 4, and 5), as well as the Environmental Development Pillar (Goals 6 and 13). Meanwhile, the targets and indicators for the other goals have not been identified as related to the main tasks and functions of the units. This can be due to incomplete data provided or even caused by the targets and indicators that not being accommodated in local government programmes and activities, or because the targets and indicators are not the responsibility of the local government but the national government. Those six selected goals are prioritised in the VLR because there is a clear link between the SDGs targets and the related programme established by the relevant Regional Apparatus to achieve them. Additionally, the indicators and the data to obtain the indicators are clearly defined, making the monitoring and evaluation process easier.

Chapter I
Background

Background

Bandar Lampung City has committed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as demonstrated by the preparation and establishment of the Regional Action Plan/RAD document for the SDGs in Bandar Lampung City for 2020-2024 Period. This is in line with the Regional Action Plan for SDGs of Lampung Province, which has been determined by the Lampung Provincial Government. The commitment in Bandar Lampung City's development planning is also shown by the alignment of the Bandar Lampung City Mid-Term Development Plan/RPJMD for 2021-2026 period with the goals and targets in the SDGs. Additionally, the Bandar Lampung City Regional Government Work Plan (Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah/RKPD) document is an elaboration of the RPJMD for a period of 1 (one) year.

The Vision of Bandar Lampung City for 2021 – 2026 period is: "Bandar Lampung as a Healthy, Smart, Faithful, Cultured, Comfortable, Progressive, dan Economically Competitive City for the People's Wellbeing", as stated in the upcoming RKPD of Bandar Lampung for 2024. This theme is loosely based on SDGs: "Acceleration of Regional Economic, Social, and Cultural Recovery through Sustainable Development".

Other local regulations that support the achievement of SDGs targets in Bandar Lampung City are as follows:

- Lampung Province Governor's Decree No. 13 of 2019 Regarding Mid-Term Regional Development Plan for Lampung City of 2019-2024 period
- Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City No. 1 of 2020 Regarding Environmental Preservation and Management
- Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City No. 4 of 2020 Regarding Industrial Development Plan for Bandar Lampung City of 2020-2040 period
- Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City No. 6 of 2020 Regarding Environmental Healthcare
- Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City No. 8 of 2020 Regarding Child-Friendly City Development
- Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City No. 3 of 2019 Regarding Women Empowerment
- Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City No. 3 of 2017 Regarding Slums Prevention and Quality Improvement
- Bandar Lampung City Mayor's Decision No. 242/IV.01/HK/2021 Regarding Bandar Lampung City's SDGs Implementation Technical Team Formation for 2021
- Bandar Lampung City Mayor's Decision No. 698/IV.01/HK/2020 Regarding Climate Resilient and Inclusive Cities Workplan for Bandar Lampung City
- Bandar Lampung City Mayor's Decree No. 35 of 2018 Regarding Gender Mainstreaming in Bandar Lampung City Development

Bandar Lampung

Bandar Lampung City, also known as "Kota Tapis Berseri/Tertib, Aman, Patuh, Iman, Sejahtera, Bersih, Sehat, Rapih, dan Indah" (An Orderly, Safe, Compliant, Faithful, Prosperous, Clean, Healthy, Tidy, and Beautiful City), is the capital city of Lampung Province, which serves as the entrance gate of Sumatra Island. This strategic location provides Bandar Lampung with significant advantages in terms of access to mobilisation and tourism. The city's administrative centre is located in an area historically known as Betung Bay. Bandar Lampung City is bordered by several regions:City Development

- The Northern Part is bordered by Natar District in South Lampung Regency.
- The Southern Part is bordered by Padang Cermin District in Pesawaran Regency and Katibung Subdistrict in South Lampung Regency.
- The Western Part is bordered by Gedong Tataan in Pesawaran Regency.
- The Eastern Part is bordered by Tanjung Bintan District in South Lampung regency.

Originally, Bandar Lampung City resulted from a merger between two "twin cities" in Bandar Lampung's history, namely Tanjung Karang City and Teluk Betung City, both of which were originally part of South Lampung Regency. Since the issuance of the National Law No. 22 of 1948, the two cities were separated from South Lampung Regency and began to be referred to as Tanjung Karang-Teluk Betung City.

Subsequently, based on the Governmental Regulation No. 24 of 1983, the Municipality of Tanjung Karang-Teluk Betung was renamed the Municipality of Bandar Lampung (State Gazette of 1983 No. 30, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3254). Geographically, Bandar Lampung City is the gateway to Sumatra Island, located approximately 165 km northwest of Jakarta. It plays an important role in land transport routes and logistics distribution activities between Java to Sumatra.

Based on Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City No. 4 of 2021 Regarding Regional Spatial Plan (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah/RTRW) for 2021-2041 Period, the city's area is around ±18.377 Hectares (183,77 km2) with a coastline length around 35,6 km and the area of water is ±11,56 Hectares in which consists of isles including Kubur Isle (0,96 Hectares) and Pasaran Isle (10,6 Hectares). Administratively, Bandar Lampung contains 20 districts and 126 sub-districts. The administrative map of Bandar Lampung City is highlighted on the figure below:

Figure 1.1. Bandar Lampung City Area Map (2023)

Figure 1.1. Bandar Lampung City Area Map (2023)

The value and culture of Lampung were merged into one to be defined as "Pepadun". While the Bandar Lampung society only has a single cultural principle known as "Penyimbang", "Saibatin" was implemented as a form of assimilation between two traditions that have been crystallised and mingled with strong and democratic value for the people of Bandar Lampung.

Bandar Lampung city has a vital role in land transport routes and logistics distribution activities from Java to Sumatra and vice versa. Bandar Lampung also has Panjang Port for import-export activities as well as Srengsem Port which serves coal distribution from Sumatra to Java, so that it can directly contribute to supporting progress of the national economy. Based on the development, Bandar Lampung City has the potential to become a Metropolis. In 2015, Bandar Lampung City was mapped by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Kemenpupera) as one of the areas that has the potential to become a metropolitan area, specifically in the blueprint of the Merak-Bakauheuni-Bandar Lampung-Palembang-Tanjung Api-Api Strategic Development Area. The advantage of this Metropolis is that it is the centre of government activities, trade and industrial services, tourism, and education.

Bandar Lampung in Numbers

Bandar Lampung City is in the Lampung Province, Indonesia, serving both as the capital and the largest city in the province. In 2030, Bandar Lampung City aims to become a Metropolitan City. With a current population of more than 1 million people, Bandar Lampung City, also known as "Tapis Berseri" City, has fulfilled one of the key criteria for metropolitan status. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2022, the population of Bandar Lampung City is the ninth largest city in Indonesia following Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Medan, Palembang, Semarang, Makassar and Batam. In 2022-2023 period, the population of Bandar Lampung City is 1,209,937 people, with a sex ratio of 103.9, meaning there are 103.9 male residents for every 100 female residents. The highest population density is found in Eastern Tanjung Karang District, with 21,220 people per square kilometre, while the lowest population density is in Sukabumi District, with 3,215 people per square kilometre. The following data shows the total population by district and gender in 2020-2022 period.

District	Total Population (people)		
	2020	2021	2022
Teluk Betung Barat	41,096	41,761	42,642
Teluk Betung Timur	53,874	54,746	55,901
Teluk Betung Selatan	42,870	43,564	44,483
Bumi Waras	63,166	64,189	65,542
Panjang	80,811	82,120	83,851
Tanjung Karang Timur	43,076	43,774	44,697
Kedamaian	57,905	58,843	60,084
Teluk Betung Utara	53,552	54,419	55,567
Tanjung Karang Pusat	55,925	56,831	58,029
Enggal	28,649	29,113	29,727
Tanjung Karang Barat	65,554	66,616	68,002
Kemiling	88,574	90,007	91,907
Langkapura	43,569	44,275	45,208
Kedaton	57,336	58,264	59,493
Rajabasa	57,589	58,522	59,756
Tanjung Senang	62,168	63,175	64,507
Labuhan Ratu	52,393	53,241	54,364
Sukarame	67,725	68,822	70,273
Sukabumi	75,870	77,099	78,724
Way Halim	74,364	75,568	77,162

Table 1.1. Bandar Lampung City Population by District for 2020–2022 Period
Source: Statistics Indonesia/BPS, 2022

The data shows that in recent years, there has been an increasing trend in the density of the population living in the administrative area of Bandar Lampung City. This increase is due to the rising number of residents in Bandar Lampung City, as well as population movements both between regions within Bandar Lampung City and from outside Bandar Lampung City who entered Bandar Lampung City.

Population Pyramid of Bandar Lampung City
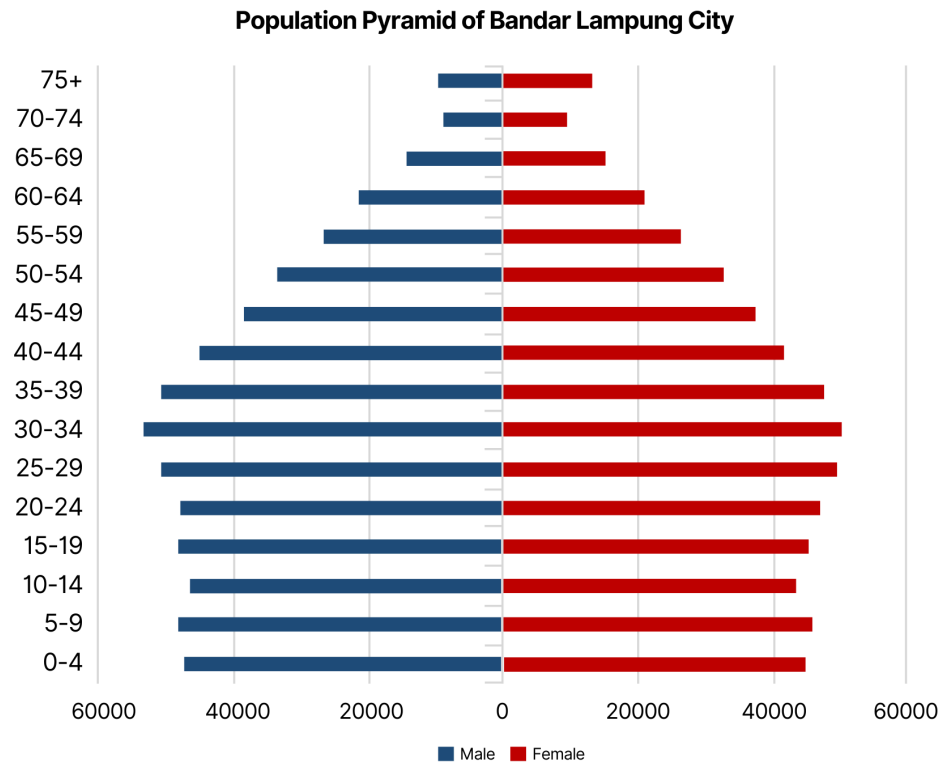
Figure 1.2. Population Pyramid Based On Sex by Districts for 2020–2022 Period
Source: Statistics Indonesia/BPS, 2022

As seen in the graph, Lampung's population pyramid is of the expansive type, with a wide base and centre, and a narrowing top. This indicates that the young population is larger than the old population. The birth rate in Lampung also tends to be higher than the death rate.

Spatially, Central Lampung is the most populous region in Lampung, with 1.46 million people. Bandar Lampung follows in second place with a population of 1.16 million people.

Bandar Lampung in Numbers

The Human Development Index (HDI) describes how the population can access the results of development in terms of income, health, education, and other factors. The Human Development Index is an important indicator for measuring success in efforts to improve the quality of human life. It can determine the rank or level of development of an urban area, including Bandar Lampung City. The trend of Lampung's HDI is increasing in 2021. The Lampung Province Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that Lampung's Human Development Index (HDI) score reached 69.9 in 2021. This figure increased by 0.78% compared to the previous year's achievement of 69.69. The HDI in Bandar Lampung City is the highest in Lampung Province, standing at 77.58 in 2021. Meanwhile, Mesuji Regency has the lowest HDI score in Lampung Province, which is 64.04 in 2021. The annual increase in Bandar Lampung City's HDI is attributed to improvements in all dimensions, ranging from the quality of health, education to adjusted per capita expenditure, supported by an increase in all constituent components.

HDI 2	Human Development Index		
	2020	2021	2022
Human Development Index	77.44	77,58	78,01

Table 1.2. Human Development Index
Source: Statistics Indonesia/BPS, 2022

The increase in Lampung's Human Development Index (HDI) this year occurred across all dimensions. The dimension of a decent standard of living, measured by the average real expenditure per capita per year, increased by 0.56% to IDR 10,038 million in 2021. The dimension of longevity and healthy living was recorded at 70.73 in 2021. In the education dimension, the expected years of schooling for the 7-year-old population increased by 0.63% to 12.73 years in 2021. Meanwhile, the average years of schooling of the population aged 25 years and over increased by 0.37% to 8.08 years.

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development achievements based on several basic components of quality of life. As a measure of quality of life, the HDI is built through a three-dimensional approach: a long and healthy life, quality education, and a decent standard of living. These dimensions have broad implications because they relate to many factors. To measure the health dimension, life expectancy at birth is used. To measure the knowledge dimension, a combination of indicators, including literacy rate and average years of schooling, is used. For the decent living dimension, an indicator of the community's purchasing power for basic needs is used, represented the average amount of expenditure per capita, reflecting the achievement of development for a decent living standard.

Economy

Regions with a secondary economic structure, such as Bandar Lampung, are generally dominated by the trade sector, hotels, restaurants, and processing industries. A country or region that has a tertiary economic structure if its Gross

Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is dominated by the service sector. The economic structure of Bandar Lampung City can be overviewed from the distribution of Bandar Lampung City's GRDP as follows:

17 GRDP Categories	Bandar Lampung City's GRDP by Business Field (in Million Rupiah)					
	Current Price			Constant Price (from 2010)		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture Forestry, and Fishing	2,213,983.3	2,280,538.3	2,389,273.3	1,494,245.9	1,487,512.8	1,497,383.7
Mining and Quarrying	2,096,373.6	2,040,715.5	2,216,322.9	1,130,892.6	1,080,835.0	1,110,459.4
Manufacturing	12,268,095.7	12,973,355.2	13,505,490.2	7,682,009.7	8,010,875.5	8,079,865.8
Electricity and Gas	68,530.1	71,670.2	76,590.2	62,833.9	64,200.3	66,925.2
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	168,085.8	181,284.8	190,184.1	109,227.4	116,551.1	120,640.8
Construction	6,466,406.7	7,021,004.3	7,649,962.2	4,420,176.2	4,619,364.9	4,741,945.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	7,853,151.1	8,487,473.5	10,149,147.4	5,345,715.7	5,685,898.0	6,253,422.1
Transportation and Storage	7,821,845.5	8,085,731.4	10,340,954.0	5,054,287.5	5,176,281.6	6,066,431.8
Accomodation and Food Service Activities	1,515,813.2	1,531,965.6	1,764,418.3	882,198.7	886,215.4	994,285.0
Information and Communication	3,782,840.8	3,899,899.7	3,954,487.9	3,135,213.7	3,306,931.3	3,316,798.7
Financial and Insurance Activities	3,011,415.4	3,138,446.7	3,266,332.7	1,848,432.8	1,848,793.3	1,812,044.3
Real Estate Activities	3,550,975.8	3,616,489.7	3,807,133.3	2,416,134.7	2,425,760.1	2,497,014.7
Business Activities	208,746.9	210,781.6	253,049.3	121,745.7	132,012.3	144,870.6
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3,482,252.5	3,535,939.3	3,590,247.7	2,099,072.0	2,099,072.0	2,111,516.1
Education	2,156,155.7	2,196,503.0	2,319,008.4	1,303,221.5	1,303,221.5	1,358,262.2
Q. Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,238,323.0	1,294,522.2	1,344,286.3	839,855.3	839,855.3	861,467.4
R., S., T., U. Other Service Activities	967,141.6	959,185.5	1123,981.5	676,939.5	676,939.5	766,732.7
GRDP	58,870,136.7	61,525,514.6	67,940,869.7	38,632,202.6	39,830,377.8	41,800,065.7

Table 1.3. Growth Rate of GRDP by Business Field at Constant Price (%) for 2020–2022 Period
Source: Statistics Indonesia/BPS, 2022

Bandar Lampung City's Inflation Rate of 2020-2023 Period
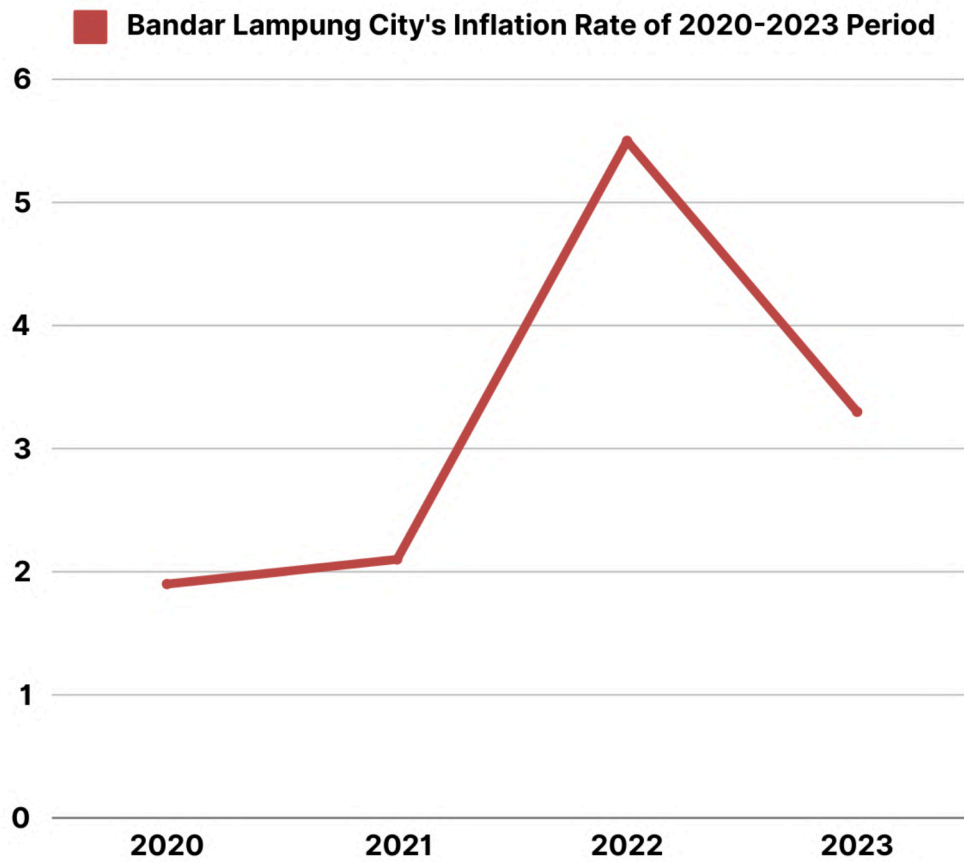
Figure 1.3. Inflation Rate of 2020–2023 Period (%)
Source: Statistics Indonesia/BPS, 2023

The inflation rate over the four-year period has been quite fluctuating, with the highest inflation value occurring in 2022 around 5.52% and the lowest in 2020 at around 1.93%. The fluctuating movement of inflation requires control to increase and maintain people's purchasing power through efforts that can stabilise prices, especially basic commodities. In 2023, inflation in Bandar Lampung City decreased further because the Bandar Lampung City government continually strives to accelerate economic transition through programmes that can support the residents of Bandar Lampung City.

Economic growth in Bandar Lampung City has increased significantly. Small to Medium Enterprises/SMEs (*Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah*/ UMKM) and Small to Medium Industries/SMI (*Industri Kecil dan Menengah*/ IKM) are significantly boosting economic growth, particularly through processed agricultural products, fisheries, livestock, and other sectors. To facilitate the development of SMEs and SMIs in Bandar Lampung City, the banking sector has provided assistance in accessing capital. In supporting the economic growth of Bandar Lampung City, the role of SMEs and SMIs serves as an economic cushion, corporatisation helps to sustain growth and production within the community. Additionally, in the field of agriculture, currently the digital farming program has been implemented to maintain the interest of the younger generation in agriculture.

Bandar Lampung SDGs Synergy in Accordance to RPJMN, RPJMD, and RPJMK

Priority is given to activities from both central and local governments related to the implementation of sustainable development principles in achieving the SDGs. This confirms the commitment of the Mayor of Bandar Lampung to the SDGs of Bandar Lampung City while still adhering to evaluation procedures and performance targets. Financing for these activities comes from the Regional Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah*/APBD), State Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara*/APBN), or other sources of financing as a stimulus for sustainable development. The revision of Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017 into Presidential Decree No. 111 of 2022 aligns with RPJMN (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional*/National Mid-term Development Plan) for 2020-2024 period. The RPJMN 2020-2024 is the starting point to achieve the goals of

2045 Indonesia's Vision, namely Advanced Indonesia (*Visi Indonesia 2045: Indonesia Maju*). Strengthening the economic transformation process to achieve the 2015 development goals is the main focus, aiming to improve infrastructure, the quality of human resources, public services, and people's welfare. Human resources must continue to be improved by building hardworking human resources that are dynamic, productive, and skilled workforce that masters science and technology, supported by industrial cooperation and global talent. Infrastructure development aims to connect production areas with distribution areas, strengthen the regional economy, facilitate access to tourist areas, create new jobs, and accelerate the increase in added value of the people's economy. This is a key stage in the development priorities in Bandar Lampung City.

SDGs No. 1:
End Poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Global Goals and SDGs Based on Presidential Decree 111/2022

- By 2030, reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions, in line with national targets.
- Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including the poorest, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable.
- Decrease in poverty rate to 6.0-7.0 %. Base year September 2020: 10.1% (Data source: *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Sosial*).
- Increase the percentage of the population covered by social security programmes to 98%. (Data source: *Dewan Jaminan Sosial Nasional*)

National Mid-term Development Plan

- In March 2019, the poverty rate fell to 9.4% as poverty reduction programmes were effectively implemented.
- The government's macro policy framework maintains inflation stability, creates inclusive economic growth, creates productive jobs, maintains the investment climate and trade regulations, increases agricultural sector productivity, and develops infrastructure in underdeveloped areas.
- Micro-policy framework with strategies:
  - Improving social assistance policies, and
  - Increasing the income of the poor and vulnerable groups through productive economic programmes.
  - Strengthening economic resilience for quality and equitable growth, through: The management of economic resources that include the fulfilment of food and agriculture as well as the management of maritime, marine and fisheries, water resources, energy resources and forestry resources.
- Acceleration of value-added in agriculture and fisheries, maritime, industrial energy, tourism, and creative and digital economy.

Local Mid-Term Development Plan

- Develop and strengthen the regional economy to improve people's welfare. Objectives:
  - Increased economic growth and equity through the people's economy.
  - Developing the creative economy, MSMEs and cooperatives.
  - Facilitate the acceleration of the realisation of Lampung as the Indonesian Defence Industry Centre (in synergy with the Ministry of Defence)

Bandar Lampung City Mid-Term Development Plan

- Provision of Rice Assistance for Poor Families Due to the Impact of Covid 19 Spread in Bandar Lampung City Area in 2021. Provided to 223,136 families spread across all urban villages in 20 sub-districts.
  - Delivery of disaster victim assistance in 2022.
  - 8 fire victims received assistance from Kangkung Village, Bumi Waras sub-district.

SDGs No. 3:
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Global Goals and SDGs Based on Presidential Decree 111/2022

- By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- Decrease the maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births to 183. Base year 2015: 305 (Data source: *Survei Penduduk Antar Sensus* 2015)
- Increase the percentage of deliveries in health facilities to 95%. Base year 2020: 87.91% (Data source: *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional*).
- By 2030, end preventable newborn and under-five deaths, with the entire country striving to reduce neonatal mortality to at least 12000 LBs (live births) and under-five mortality to 25 per 1,500.

National Mid-term Development Plan

- Stunting Convergence is carried out by all stakeholders in order to achieve the National Stunting Prevalence target of 14% in 2024.
- The National Stunting Strategy also sets three priorities, namely: (1) priority targets; (2) priority interventions: and (3) locations.

Local Mid-Term Development Plan

- Healthy Lampung: Healthy Community Movement/*Gerakan Masyarakat Sehat* (GERMAS), improving the quality of health services, health centres and hospitals (in synergy with district/municipal governments)

Bandar Lampung City Mid-Term Development Plan

- In 2022, reduce the ratio of maternal deaths during childbirth to 4 cases, compared to 15 cases of maternal deaths during childbirth in 2021.
- Increase the percentage of deliveries in health facilities to 100% by 2022.
- The priority targets of stunting prevention are pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and children 0-2 years old or 1000 First Days of Life/*Hari Pertama Kehidupan* (HPK) households.

SDGs No. 4:
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Global Goals and SDGs Based on Presidential Decree 111/2022

- By 2030, ensure that all children regardless of gender complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development and care, nurturing education, pre-primary education, so that they are ready for primary education.
- By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and higher education, including university.
- Increase the Gross Enrolment Rate (APK) of Higher Education by 32.28%. Base year 2020: 30.85%. (Data source: *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional*)
- Increased the percentage of children in grade 1 of primary school or equivalent who have attended early childhood education to 72.77%. Base year 2020: 62.48% (Data source: *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional*)

National Mid-term Development Plan

- Improving the quality and competitiveness of human resources, namely people who are healthy and intelligent, adaptive, innovative, skilled, and characterised.
- Human capital development:
  - Improved equity in quality education services
  - Vocational education and training
  - Higher education
  - Science and technology and innovation
  - Character building
  - Mental revolution and development of *Pancasila* ideology
  - Promotion and preservation of culture

Local Mid-Term Development Plan

- Smart School utilises IT to improve the quality of education
- strengthening inter-religious harmony and making houses of worship and Islamic boarding schools as centres of information and public education to counter radicalism and develop national attitudes
- Providing special incentives to Honorary Teachers, Early Childhood Education (ECE) Teachers, *Ngaji* Teachers, Sunday School Teachers, *Ustad* and *Ustadzah* of Islamic Boarding Schools, Guardians of Mosques and other Houses of Worship, *Muezzins*, *Khatibs*, Mosque Imams, pastors and leaders of various religions, as well as P3NTR in synergy with the Regency / City Government.

Bandar Lampung City Mid-Term Development Plan

- The Bandar Lampung City Government is committed and fully supports the driving school programme in realising an advanced Indonesia that is sovereign, independent, and has a personality through the creation of a *Pancasila* profile and to improve the quality of education.
- GTK Kemendikbud Programme
- E-services for Early Childhood Education, Primary Education, and Secondary Education
- In-service teacher professional programme teacher rapport programme.

SDGs No. 5:
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Global Goals and SDGs Based on Presidential Decree 111/2022

- End all forms of gender and women's discrimination everywhere.
- Strengthening policies and regulations to improve gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Eliminating all forms of violence against women in public and private spaces, including human trafficking and sexual exploitation, as well as various other types of exploitation.
- Increased protection of women, including migrant workers from violence and Trafficking Offences (TPPO).
- Decreased prevalence of violence against women aged 15-64 years in the last 12 months. Base year 2016: 9.4% (Data source: *Survei Hidup Pengalaman Perempuan Nasional* 2016)

National Mid-term Development Plan

- Improving gender equality and women's empowerment in terms of:
  - Strengthening regulatory policies
  - Accelerating the implementation of PUG in ministries/agencies, provincial/district/city governments, and village governments through strengthening the institutionalisation of PUG and strengthening gender-responsive planning and budgeting (PPRG).
  - Increasing knowledge and understanding of individuals, both women and men, families, communities, community institutions, mass media, and the business world.
  - Increasing the role and participation of women in development, especially in education, health, the economy, labour, as well as politics, public office, and decision making.

Local Mid-Term Development Plan

- Women Empowered (Perempuan Berjaya): empowering women economically, gender mainstreaming and women's legal assistance
- Women and Child Friendly Lampung (Lampung Ramah Perempuan dan Anak): developing women and child friendly facilities and public spaces, reducing maternal and child mortality rates (in synergy with district/city governments)
- Berjaya Youth (Anak Muda Berjaya): encouraging competence and arts/sports festivals, discouraging unemployment movement, creating young entrepreneurs, establishment of youth centres.

Bandar Lampung City Mid-Term Development Plan

- The Bandar Lampung City Government is committed and fully supports the driving school programme in realising an advanced Indonesia that is sovereign, independent, and has a personality through the creation of a *Pancasila* profile and to improve the quality of education.
- GTK Kemendikbud Programme
- E-services for Early Childhood Education, Primary Education, and Secondary Education
- In-service teacher professional programme teacher rapport programme.

SDGs No. 6:
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Global Goals and SDGs Based on Presidential Decree 111/2022

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- Percentage of households occupying dwellings with access to safe drinking water 100% (with piped network access 30.45% and percentage of households occupying dwellings with access to safe drinking water 15%. Base year 2020: 90.21% for access to safe drinking water, 20.69% for access to piped drinking water, and 11.97% for access to safe drinking water (Data source: *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional Badan Pusat Statistik* and *Survei Kualitas Air Minum, Kementrian Kesehatan*)
- By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end the practice of open defecation, paying particular attention to the needs of women and vulnerable groups.
- Percentage of households occupying dwellings with access to improved and safe sanitation (domestic wastewater) at 90% for improved, including 15% for safe. Base year 2020: 79.53% for decent including 7.64% for safe (Sumber data: *Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional*).

National Mid-term Development Plan

- Water governance and institutionalisation improves commitment through integration of national water supply targets and objectives.
- Prioritisation of service coverage expansion through utilisation of existing capacity.
- Improvement and development of Drinking Water Supply System and asset management.
- Increased investment interest and business entity cooperation.
- Increased access to decent and safe sanitation services.
- Implementation of optimal basic settlement service provision policies.
- Ideal sanitation sector development.

Local Mid-Term Development Plan

- Domestic Wastewater 90% of Households have access to proper sanitation (including 10% Safe Access).
- Open defecation 0% in every neighbourhood.
- Environmental planning programme.
- Environmental pollution and/or damage control programme.
- Control programme for hazardous and toxic materials and waste (B3).
- Guidance and supervision of environmental permits and environmental protection and management (PPLH) permits.
- Water resources management programme.

Bandar Lampung City Mid-Term Development Plan

- Target achievement of 100%, and 15% safe access.
- Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services 33.32% (data from the RPJMD strategic environmental assessment in 2021) indicator has not reached the target.
- Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with water and soap 35.61% of the target achievement of 90% decent access (including 15% safe access).
- Total population served 373,376 people.
- Total number of sub-districts served is 18 sub-districts.
- Service Coverage 34.89%.
- Total production capacity 750 litres/second.
- Total number of house connections 60,006.
- Domestic Wastewater 95% of Households have Access to Adequate Sanitation including 12% Safe Access.
- Open defecation 0%.

SDGs No. 13:
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Global Goals and SDGs Based on Presidential Decree 111/2022

- Strengthen resilience and adaptation capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- Average casualties from hydrometeorological disasters in disaster-prone areas should be a maximum of
- 0.2 per 100,000 people annually (Data source: RPJMN 2020-2024).
- Plan and implement a national disaster risk reduction strategy aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- Percentage reduction in potential GDP loss in sectors affected by climate hazards (per cent of GDP) of 1.15% (Data source: RPJMN 2020-2024).
- Integrating climate change mitigation measures into national policies, strategies and plans.
- GHG emission reduction percentage of 26.35%. Base year 2019: 22.60% (Data source: Government Work Plan 2021)

National Mid-term Development Plan

- National development needs to pay attention to the carrying capacity of natural resources and environmental capacity, disaster vulnerability and climate change environmental development and increasing disaster resilience and climate change are directed through:
  - Improving the quality of the environment
  - Increasing disaster resilience and climate change
  - Low carbon development

Local Mid-Term Development Plan

- Environmental pollution and/or damage control programme
- Environmental pollution and/or damage control programme
- Disaster management programme (SPM)
- Marine and fisheries resources monitoring programme
- Biodiversity management programme (SPM)
- Fire prevention, suppression, rescue and non-fire rescue programmes (SPM)

Bandar Lampung City Mid-Term Development Plan

- Water sector resilience strategy:
  - increasing the coverage of clean water services
  - water saving and reuse
- Environment sector resilience strategy:
  - rehabilitation of forests and critical land
  - making infiltration wells and biopores
  - integrated management of household, market and industrial waste
- Infrastructure sector resilience strategy:
  - construction of gutters around landslide-prone areas
  - construction and maintenance of integrated drainage
  - integrated waste management
  - structuring settlements that are resistant to climate change and disasters
- Resilience strategy for the marine, coastal and fisheries sector:
  - a. construction of wave breaking embankments
  - b. control of seawater intrusion
  - c. brackish water filtration
  - d. rescue of marine life

Chapter II
Bandar Lampung's Commitment on SDGs Achievement

This chapter provides a detailed account of the current state of sustainable development based on available programmes and activities, and outlines the commitments and concrete steps that have been taken to achieve the SDGS. The aim is to provide a better understanding of the challenges and progress in achieving sustainable development goals, as well as to identify opportunities in Bandar Lampung City to further promote sustainable urban development.

Bandar Lampung City's SDGs Achievements

Through Presidential Decree 111/2022, the president has set the national SDG targets for 2024, prepared by referring to the global goals and targets of the SDGs in 2030 and the national targets of the RPJMN in 2020-2024. Based on this decree, the Bandar Lampung City Government followed up by preparing a Regional Action Plan (Rencana Aksi Daerah/RAD) for SDGs in Bandar Lampung City through a series of activities, including a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). This discussion aimed to gather all information, perceptions, and advocate together with academics and other relevant sectors. In 2023, the Bandar Lampung City Government also conducted Monitoring and Evaluation (Monev) of SDG Achievements in the form of workshop activities.

The purpose of monitoring is to observe the progress of achieving SDGs over time, measure progress using predetermined indicators, identify and anticipate emerging and upcoming issues. Hence, the action can be anticipated as early as possible. Meanwhile, the purpose of evaluation is to provide an overview of the achievements of SDGs and analyse the problems and factors causing them, enabling the results of the evaluation can be translated into feedbacks for improving policy planning, programmes, and activities, especially those related to SDGs.

The implementation of monitoring and evaluation of SDGs covers 17 sustainable development goals, elaborated in targets and indicators aligned with the RPJMN and RPJMD. The monitored and evaluated details of the targets and indicators are listed in the National Action Plan (Rencana Aksi Nasional/RAN) and Regional Action Plan (Rencana Aksi Daerah/RAD) of the SDGs, in accordance with the duties and authorities of each level of government. Monitoring and evaluation of SDGs are conducted on programmes, activities, and outputs listed in the RAN and RAD that are financed from State Budget/APBN, Regional Budget/APBD and non-government sources. The implementation of programmes and activities formulated in the SDGs Regional Action Plan of Bandar Lampung City can be acknowledged from several commitments and current conditions that become challenges, forming the basis for the preparation of this VLR document and subsequent planning.

The acceleration of Bandar Lampung City's SDGs achievements, which aligns with the national and global targets and goals in 2030, has set the targets of the national SDGs in 2024. These targets are prepared with reference to the global goals and targets of the SDGs for 2030 and the national targets of the RPJMN in 2020-2024 as in Article 111/2022. The aims are to:

1. Continuously improve the citizens' economic welfare;
2. Maintain the sustainability of the citizens' community life;
3. Maintain the environment's quality as well as inclusive development, and
4. Implement governance capable of maintaining the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next.

In Article 8, the government established a national coordination team consisting of a national steering committee, a national implementation team, a national working group, and a team of experts in order to achieve the National SDG targets for 2024. Similarly, the Bandar Lampung City Government has formed a team of functional planners within regional apparatus to synergise programmes and technical activities aligned with sustainability initiatives. The enactment of Presidential Decree No. 111 of 2022 on the Implementation of SDGs Achievements is expected to help the National and Regional SDGs of Bandar Lampung City to be more focused and achieved faster, as stated in, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."

Based on the UN's Decade of Action, it has been ten years since the implementation of the SDGs. Therefore, efforts are needed to accelerate the achievement of targets by all stakeholders at both the central and regional levels. Innovative funding sources and schemes from global, national, or regional non-governmental stakeholders can accelerate the achievements of SDGs. The sources may include:

- State Budget/APBN;
- Regional Budget/APBD, or
- Other legitimate and non-binding sources in accordance with existing regulations.

Bandar Lampung City's Commitments

In 2023, the Bandar Lampung City Government focused on localising six goals of the SDGs consisting of:

- Goal No .1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- Goal No. 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- Goal No. 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Goal No. 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- Goal No. 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Goal No. 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

As of 2023, Bandar Lampung City experienced continuous changes and growth, impacting the requirements for meeting sustainable urban standards. In efforts to eradicate poverty, Bandar Lampung City used measurements based on sources from Statistics Indonesia (*Badan Pusat Statistika*/ BPS). In 2023, Bandar Lampung City approached the concepts of capabilities to fulfil basic needs. With this approach, poverty was viewed as an economic inability to fulfil basic food and non-food needs, measured in terms of expenditure. The impoverished people are those who have an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line. The main source of data was cited from Socio-Economic Survey (*Survey Sosial Ekonomi*) provided by BPS in 2023.

Data Type	2020	2021	2022
Total impoverished population	94.000	99.000	91.000

Bandar Lampung City's Commitments in Achieving SDGs for 2022

SDGs No. 1: No Poverty.

Goal No. 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere.

In UN's SDGs, "No Poverty" stands as the first priority point. This implies that the world agreed to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, especially in Indonesia. Poverty, which was the main goal of the MDGs, is again the main goal in the SDGs. Apart from the fact that poverty and hunger are still considered as a common world problem, the prioritisation of poverty elimination is focused to ensure the sustainability of the achievements of the SDGs priority points for Bandar Lampung City.

Data Type	2020	2021	2022
Impoverished Population	9%	9%	8%

Table 2.2. Bandar Lampung City's Poverty Rate in 2020–2022 Period
Source: Statistics Indonesia/BPS, 2023

The Statistics Indonesia/BPS Agency for Bandar Lampung City stated that the poverty rate in the city in 2022 had decreased by 0.9% compared to 2021. In 2021, the city's poverty rate was 9.11%, equating to 98,760 people out of a total population of more than 1.18 million. In 2022, it fell to 8.21%, or 90,510 people. Bandar Lampung City's poverty rate in 2022 is quite low compared to pre-COVID-19 era, namely in 2019, when 8.71% or 91,240 people were classified as impoverished.

During the COVID-19 pandemic period of 2020-2021 period, there were rising numbers in the poverty rate. In 2020, the figure was 8.81%, equating to 93,740 impoverished people. In 2021, the poverty rate increased to 9.11%, or 98,760 people. Based on this data, the poverty rate in Bandar Lampung City is still below the average poverty rate of Lampung Province, which reached around 11.57%. Therefore, Bandar Lampung is not included in the Extreme Poverty area. The table also demonstrates Bandar Lampung City's determination in reducing the city's poverty rate.

Data Type	(In Rupiah/Capita/Month)		
	2020	2021	2022
Poverty Line	634,743	654,576	699,000

Table 2.3. Bandar Lampung City's Poverty Line in 2020–2021 Period
Source: Statistics Indonesia/BPS, 2023

Based on Statistics Indonesia (BPS) Agency for Bandar Lampung City, the city's poverty rate in 2022 has diminished by 0.9% compared to 2021. In 2021, the city's poverty rate was 9.11%, or 98,760 people out of a total population of more than 1.18 million. Meanwhile, in 2022, it fell to 8.21% or as many as 90,510 people. Various factors influenced the decline in Bandar Lampung's poverty rate in 2022, including government intervention through various implemented programmes, including:

1. Weekly "cheap market" openings by the government that automatically maintain the stability of market commodity prices.
2. Governmental support programmes directed to citizens impacted by the COVID-19 Pandemic.
3. Capital/financial support for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah/ UMKM).

Regarding the poverty line (Garis Kemiskinan/GK), which is the required monetary value of the minimum expenditure for basic needs per month in Bandar Lampung City, the rate reaches around Rp654,000/month. This GK figure of Rp654,000 is relatively high compared to other regions. The high GK is also influenced by the prices of basic needs in Bandar Lampung, which are relatively higher than in other cities.

Reflecting on Poverty Reduction Programme in 2022, the Bandar Lampung City Government utilised a single database to identify target populations for programme recipients. The Poverty Reduction Programme aims to reduce the expenditure burden of the impoverished, increase their capacity and income, develop sustainable insurance for micro and small enterprises, and synergise poverty reduction policies and programmes. During the COVID-19 Pandemic, Bandar Lampung City's economy in 2020 contracted by 1.67%, which was lower than the target of 2-3%. However, this rate is better than the national contraction rate 2.07%. Accelerated control of extreme poverty must be carried out in an integrated manner through collaborative interventions in the education sector and, particularly, in the health sector by improving access to clean water. Enhancing the database for target accuracy and accelerating efforts can be achieved by involving the private sector to act as a product taker for the extremely impoverished group. These efforts may improve income rates.
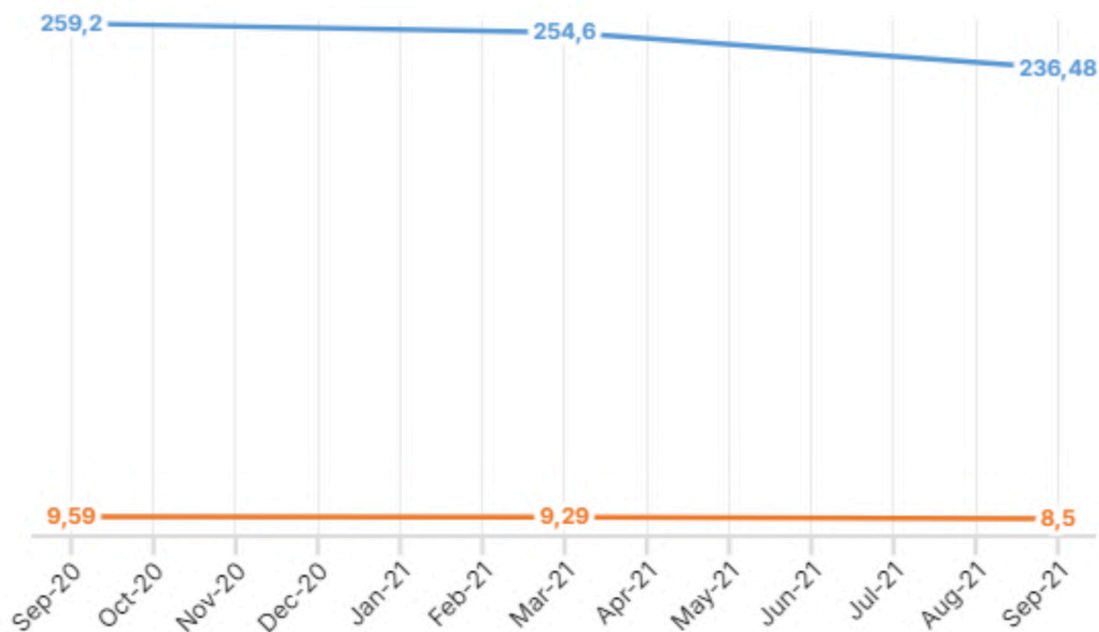
Figure 2.1. Poverty Rate and Population by Rate in September 2020–September 2021 Period
Source: Statistics Indonesia/BPS Agency for Bandar Lampung City, 2022

Figure 2.1 shows that the percentage of impoverished urban population in September 2021 was 8.50%, a decrease of 0.79% compared to March 2021, which was 9.29%. Meanwhile, the percentage of impoverished rural population in September 2021 was 13.18%, a decrease of 1% to March 2021, which was 14.18%.

During March-September 2021, the total of impoverished urban population decreased by around 18.12 thousand people (from 254.60 thousand people in March 2021 to 236.48 thousand people in September 2021). In rural areas, the total impoverished population decreased by around 58.79 thousand people (from 829.33 thousand people in March 2021 to 770.54 thousand people in September 2021).

1	Improving the quality of human resources through strengthening integrated health and education services
2	Strengthening quality urban infrastructure
3	Accelerating economic recovery through improving the people's economy
4	Strengthening regional order and security by developing local wisdom
5	Improving the quality of public services and regional innovation by utilizing digital technology and Regional Information Systems
6	Improving environmentally sustainable development

Table 2.4. Mapping of SDGs Data Indicator on Regional Apparatus Organisations in Bandar Lampung City

The collaboration between Bandar Lampung City Representatives Council and City Government in accelerating national economic recovery through the digitalisation of MSMEs/Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) is related to Objective 1, namely the Elimination of Poverty. This is a priority for the Bandar Lampung City Government, which aims to provide opportunities for MSMEs products in Bandar Lampung City. MSMEs represent the pulse of Bandar Lampung City's economic development and supporting revival of MSMEs in the post-COVID-19 Pandemic is a key focus of the Bandar Lampung City Government.

Alleviating poverty is not a straightforward task that can be completed in a sectoral manner but rather in a planned, integrated, and sustainable manner. A diverse range of efforts that must be undertaken, accompanied by strong inter-institutional synergy, adequate budgeting, as well as support from the local community itself. Another important effort involves identifying the root causes of persistent poverty in Bandar Lampung City and the factors that influence it.

Firstly, poverty is often identified with unemployment. This means that the providing employment to minimise the unemployment rate, with a minimum wage according to the 2023 MSE of Rp 2.99 million, must be prioritised. Related to the matter, accurate data on the unemployed population in Bandar Lampung, including names, addresses, reasons for unemployment, work experience, and expected job types, is essential. Thus, the provision of employment must be adaptable to meet the requirements of companies or institutions, and creative enough to accommodate more workers.

Secondly, reports often consider every impoverished citizen of Bandar Lampung as part of family member. Therefore, improving the family economy to lift them out of poverty must be a priority in local government programmes. Poverty alleviation should not only focus on individuals but also on families. This involves providing the widest possible opportunity for impoverished families to entrepreneurial activities, facilitating access to capital/credit, improving the quality of production and packaging of goods and services companies, as well as creating open markets, opportunities, and financial management.

Third, addressing the mental models of impoverished families, which tend to possess less productive mindsets such as lack of diligence, lack of commitment to work, poor time utilisation, and lack of courage to start a business, is crucial.

In addition to these three challenges, it is certainly the obligation of local governments to streamline the work of the Poverty Alleviation Coordination Team (*Tim Koordinasi Pengentasan Kemiskinan*/TKPK) at the district, subdistrict, and village levels. This team is essential for integrating poverty alleviation programmes from planning stage, programme synchronisation, implementation, as well as synergy between actors (government, private sector, and community). The government also needs to optimise the performance of Poverty Alleviation Cadres to increase the access to impoverished people/families and promote cooperation/social care to aid impoverished families, especially for the "absolute poor".

Economic growth always coexists with the inflation rate. The Bandar Lampung City Government has implemented various programs to reduce inflation, including "cheap market" operations, carrying out market and distributor inspections, tree-planting movements, realising unprecedented expenditure (*Belanja Tidak Terduga*/BTT), and transportation support.

The Mayor of Bandar Lampung directly reviewed the cooking competition held in collaboration with various Corporate Social Responsibility/CSR Programmes at Kalpataru Field. The Bandar Lampung City Government is prepared to help capitalise grocery businesses.

The City Government has conducted "cheap market" programme for almost every week, which directly helps the stability of commodity prices. Additionally, the various assistance programmes have been provided for lower-class citizens affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic. In 2022, Bandar Lampung City's extreme poverty rate was 1.8%, which is lower than both Lampung Province at 2.29% and nationally at 2.04%.

While the national target in 2024 is at 0%, this data shows Bandar Lampung City's determination in reducing the level of extreme poverty. The city government has implemented several programmes to reduce extreme poverty, categorised into social empowerment programmes, social rehabilitation programmes, social protection, and security programmes, as well as disaster management programmes.

SDGs No. 3:
Good health and well-being.

The development of the health sector for the SDGs is highly dependent on the active role of all stakeholders, including the central and local governments, parliament, the business sector, mass media, social community institutions, professional and academic organisations, development partners, as well as the United Nations (UN).

The Bandar Lampung City Government has set stunting as a priority for 2020-2024 period, aiming significantly decrease the stunting rate from 24.4% in 2021 to 14% in 2024. During the 2021-2022 period, Bandar Lampung City has undertaken various activities to accelerate the reduction of stunting.

Additionally, there are programmes that align with Goal No. 3 of the SDGs, "Good Health and Well-Being". The period for children at the age of two and below (*Bayi dibawah Dua Tahun/Baduta*) is known as the "Window of Opportunity". During this period, a child requires a balanced intake of nutrients in terms of both quantity and proportion to achieve an optional body weight and height.

The stunting issues on *Badutas* indicate the presence of chronic nutritional problems, influenced by the condition of the mother/mother-to-be, fetal period, and infancy/under-two period. These issues are also affected by diseases suffered during the under-two period, and other nutritional problems. Stunting is not only related to health problems but is also influenced by various other conditions that indirectly affect the well being of infants.

In 2020-2021 period, the City Health Department conducted a programme that focused on providing free surgeries for toddlers suffering cleft lip and palate. This flagship programs of the Bandar Lampung City government aligns with Goal No. 1 of the SDGs, "End Poverty" and aims to restore the patient's oral function.

This programme, which continued into 2023, is funded by the Bandar Lampung City's regional budget (Anggaran Pendapat dan Belanja Daerah/ APBD). This social service activity targets residents of Bandar Lampung City who are in urgent need of medical assistance and has proven to be beneficial in the future. The synergy of various relevant stakeholders is crucial to maximise the benefits of this programme.

To qualify for cleft lip and palate surgery, patient must not be suffering from illness such as fever, cough, cold, or flu. Cleft lip patients must be at least 3 months old and weigh 5kg, while cleft palate patients must be at least 10 months old and weigh at least 10kg.

Several types of surgeries are covered this programme, including unsatisfactory surgical repair, cleft lip repair, cleft palate repair, slanted nose repair, and cleft gum repair.

In alignment with the government's effort Goal No. 3 of the SDGs, which aims to ensure a healthy life and improving the welfare of all residents of all ages, the Bandar Lampung City Government has received an award from Kompas TV in the category of Concerned Region for Handling Stunting and Child-Friendly Initiatives at the 12th Anniversary of Kompas TV.

This award was given to Bandar Lampung City due to the dramatic decline of stunting rate, which fell to 10.66 per cent in 2023.

The mandate of Presidential Decree No. 72 of 2021 regarding the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction serves as the operational basis for the implementation of stunting reduction in the region. This is achieved through holistic, integrative, and high-quality methods by ensuring coordination, synergy, and synchronisation between ministries/institutions, provincial/regency/city governments, village governments, and relevant stakeholders.

Bandar Lampung can be the exemplary city in reducing stunting for cities and districts in Lampung province. The city's success is notable, as it managed to reduce the stunting rate from 19.4% to 11.1%, according to the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (Survei Status Gizi Indonesia/ SSGI) in 2022. This success is linked to the briefing and strengthening of the Bangga Kencana Programme and the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction.

The Population Control and Family Planning Agency (*Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana*/ PPKB) of Bandar Lampung City formed the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (Tim Pengendalian Penurunan Stunting/TPPS), which aims to reduce the prevalence of stunting in Bandar Lampung to 0%. The stunting prevalence rate in Bandar Lampung City in 2022 was 11.1%, a decline from the previous year's rate of 19.6%, meeting the national target of 14%. As a form of high commitment, stunting reduction is set as a national priority programme, implemented is through a multi-sectoral approach by synchronisation of national, local, and community programmes at both central and regional levels.

Sources of nutritious food are also available in Bandar Lampung city including fish, eggs, and others, as well as sufficient agricultural crops in the region. The citizens also display high awareness to stunting issues, contributing to the city's impressive achievement in reducing stunting cases.

Bandar Lampung City has received the *Menggala Karya Kencana* award by the National Population and Family Planning Agency (*Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berancana Nasional*/BKKBN). The award and appreciation were granted to celebrate Bandar Lampung City's awareness in supervising the population control programme and family welfare in the "*Tapis Berseri*" city. The *Mangala Karya Kencana* Award is the most prestigious award bestowed by the Central Government through BKKBN for displaying high dedication to the population control programme. One exemplary implementation from Bandar Lampung is 57% of its citizens have implemented the Family Planning Programme (*Keluarga Berencana*/KB).

In guiding and strengthening the *Bangga Kencana* Programme and the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Programme, more than half of the city's population participates in the KB programme, resulting in 8.3% stunting rate decline for "*Tapis Berseri*" city.

The Bandar Lampung City Government also facilitates the community by procuring KB cars for KB services and health counselling for the people of Bandar Lampung City, ensuring they can reach remote areas of Bandar Lampung City by educating people who refuse to participate in KB programmes. The efforts of the Bandar Lampung City government align with Goal No. 3 of the SDGs.

From the previous table, it is highlighted that the percentage of the highest number of stunted toddlers is in East Teluk Betung District (around 5.70%), followed by Sukabumi District (around 4.60%). The following is a Circle Graph of stunting rate among children under five years of age/Balita in Bandar Lampung City in February 2023, as follows:
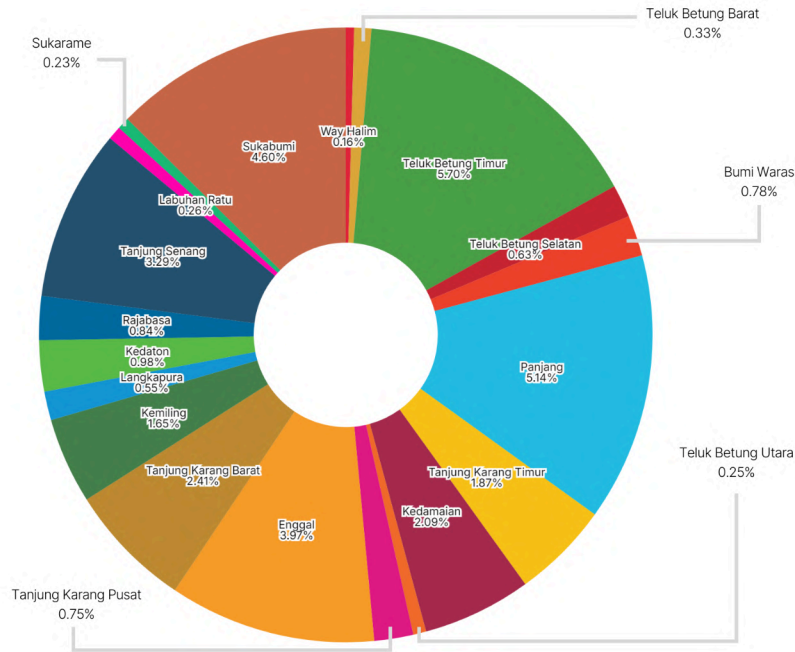
Figure 2.2. Stunting Rate Among Children Under 5 (Five) Years of Age/*Balita* in Bandar Lampung City by Districts (February 2023)
Source: Health Department of Bandar Lampung, 2023

Bandar Lampung City during 2021-2022 has carried out a diverse cast of activities to accelerate the reduction of stunting. The programmes are to conceptualise Goal No. 3 of the SDGs, namely Good Health and Well-Being. The Bandar Lampung City Government has prioritised stunting reduction, targeting a significance decrease from 6.65% in 2021 to 4.13% in 2022. While the national target is 24.4%, the Bandar Lampung City Government has demonstrated its high commitment in reducing the stunting rate.

Prevalence of Stunting among Children Under 2 Years Old	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bandar Lampung	26,38	6,10	6,60	6,65	4,13

Table 2.5. Stunting Prevalence among Children Under 2 (Two) Years of Age/*Baduta* by Districts Across Bandar Lampung City
Source: Health Department of Bandar Lampung, 2023

Table 2.5 highlights the stunting prevalence among children under two years of age/*Baduta* across Bandar Lampung City in the last five years. The 2018 data was gathered based on the research from General Health Research (Riset Kesehatan Dasar/ Rikesda) by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, for 2019-2022 period, the data was gathered directly from the Health Department of Bandar Lampung City based on direct weighing data at Integrated Services Post (Pos Pelayanan Terpadu/Posyandu).

Table 2.6 highlights stunting conditions in Bandar Lampung City for February 2023. Until the data last gathered in February 2023, the district with the highest stunting rate can be highlighted by percentage.

Num.	District	Target Amount	Amount of Balita Counted	Amount of Very Short	Amount of Short	Amount of stunted Balita	% Of stunted Balita
1	West Telukbetung	2.644	2.142	1	6	7	0,33
2	East Telukbetung	3.695	3.230	69	115	184	5,70
3	South Telukbetung	3.208	2.538	7	9	16	0,63
4	Bumi Waras	5.034	2.934	1	22	23	0,78
5	Panjang	6.592	4.958	1	254	255	5,14
6	East Tanjungkarang	3.292	2.192	7	34	41	1,87
7	Kedamaian	4.666	2.817	15	44	59	2,09
8	North Telukbetung	4.771	2.749	1	6	7	0,25
9	Central Tanjungkarang	4.535	3.459	2	24	26	0,75
10	Enggal	2.491	1.740	0	69	69	3,97
11	West Tanjungkarang	4.854	3.398	51	31	82	2,41
12	Kemiling	5.822	4.362	11	61	72	1,65
13	Langkapura	3.011	2.541	1	13	14	0,55
14	Kedaton	4.352	3.574	1	34	35	0,98
15	Rajabasa	4.261	3.671	13	18	31	0,84
16	Tanjung Senang	4.061	2.859	7	87	94	3,29
17	Labuhan Ratu	3.978	3.526	4	5	9	0,26
18	Sukarame	5.049	4.308	2	8	10	0,23
19	Sukabumi	5.087	3.847	28	149	177	4,60
20	Way Halim	5.455	3.722	2	4	6	0,16
Bandar Lampung		86.858	64.567	224	993	1.217	1,88

Table 2.6. Bandar Lampung City Stunting Rate by Districts in February 2023
Source: Health Department of Bandar Lampung, 2023

The Achievement of Regional Priorities in the Regional Mid-Term Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah/ RPJMD) of Bandar Lampung City for 2021 – 2026 focuses on enhancing the quality of human resources by strengthening integrated health and education services. In the 2023 Regional Government Workplan (Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Daerah/ RKPD) aims to reduce stunting to below 6.40%

The target of stunting prevalence reduction in Bandar Lampung City is also in line with Lampung Provincial and National policies which are highly focused on reducing the existing stunting rate. This objective is outlined in the Lampung Provincial RPJMD and RPJMN. The following data covers the Stunting Prevalence among Children Under Five Years of Age/Balita at provincial and national levels. The 2018 data was gathered based on the results of the General Health Research (Rikesda) by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in March 2019. Meanwhile, for the 2019-2022 period, the data is based on the results of the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI).

Prevalence of Stunting among Children Under 5 Years Old	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lampung Province	27,33	26,26	-	18,50	15,20
National	20,10	30,88	27,67	26,92	24,40

Table 2.7. Stunting Prevalence among Children Under Five Years of Age/*Balita* in 2018–2022 Period
Source: Health Department of Bandar Lampung, 2023

To effectively address stunting, the implementation requires coordination between sectors and involves various stakeholders such as the Central Government and Local Government. The following is the Legal Basis for Accelerating Stunting Reduction in Bandar Lampung City, namely (1) Copy of Annex II of the Head of Ministry of National Development/ Bappenas of the Republic of Indonesia No. Kep. 101/M. PPN/HK/06/2022.

The Population Control and Family Planning Agency (PPKB) of Bandar Lampung City Government is working to reduce stunting prevalence numbers for this year. Based on the Indonesian Nutrition Status Survey (SSGI) in 2022, the stunting prevalence rate in Bandar Lampung City has approximately reached 11,1%. Hence, Bandar Lampung City has set the target to 0%.

The Mayor of Bandar Lampung City, Eva Dwiana, has launched the ROAMING (Remaja dan Organisasi Masyarakat Antisipasi Stunting/The Youth and Community Organisation Associates to Anticipate Stunting) programme in November 2022 to help the prevention of stunting.

Through this ROAMING programme, the mayor hopes to aid all integrated service posts (posyandu) in every district for data gathering from numerous households.

The Mayor of Bandar Lampung has stated that the Stunting Alleviation Target in 2023 must realise the complete eradication of stunting cases across Bandar Lampung City. The Bandar Lampung City Population Control and Family Planning Agency explained that Mayor Eva Dwiana is highly focused on maintaining stunting cases, which includes support provisions for stunting rate reduction. Based on the two main focus of Regional Regulation Drafts (Raperda), namely in enhancing the Bangga Kencana Programme (family development, population, and family planning) as well as stunting reduction, the achievements from aforementioned regulations must be visible for the BKKBN.

Family Planning

Programmes related to Advocacy Enhancements as well as Communication, Information and Education (Komunikasi, Informasi, dan Edukasi/KIE) on the Population, Family Planning and Family Development Programme are still faced with numerous issues. These include lack of commitment and support of stakeholders to the programmes, namely related to institutions, policies, programme planning, and budgeting. Furthermore, low public knowledge about population and family development issues, family planning (Keluarga Berencana/KB) and contraceptives remains low. The advocacy and KIE Programmes on family planning that are not yet gender-responsive, as illustrated by the still dominant role of husbands in decision-making for family planning.

The challenges on KB services include: Significant stagnancy of modernised contraception usage, unfulfilled family planning needs, rising numbers of non-Short Term Contraception Method (non-MKJP/Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang) equipment and drug use, while the MKJP usage tends to decline, KB services quality is still not up to applied standards, low KB participation on male population, as well as high termination rate of contrast.

The challenges on adolescence reproduction health include: High birth rate among adolescent female aged 15-19; Significant number of young marriages, protruding gaps in adolescent understanding coaching programmes on Adolescence Reproduction Health (Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja/KRR) which reflected in the birth rate among adolescent population, and high premarital sex rate that resulted in high rate of unwanted pregnancy.

In the context of fostering family resilience and welfare through the sustainability of family planning (KB) participation coaching programmes, there are challenges ahead to consider. These challenges including the high number of poor families; Low knowledge of good parenting and child development; Low participation, understanding and awareness of families/parents who have adolescents in family resilience and welfare development activity groups; low quality of life for elderly and the lack of ability in families to care for the elderly, and limited access for families as well as communities to obtain information and counselling on family resilience and welfare.

Based on data from 2022-2023, the achievement of maternal health services for pregnant women and maternal health services for delivery/birth has reached the rate of 94.20% and 95.64% respectively. When compared to the previous year in 2019, there was a slight decline. Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 Pandemic, Bandar Lampung City is still able to carry out these health service activities optimally.

Currently, every subdistrict in Bandar Lampung City (126 subdistricts) has a Posbindu (Pos Pembinaan Terpadu/ Integrated Development Post). The procurement of Posbindu is the same as Posyandu, namely as part of Community-Based Health Efforts (Kesehatan Berbasis Masyarakat/ UKBM), meaning that the procurement of Posbindu is formed by and for the community facilitated by health workers in their respective working areas. However, not all Posbindu are equipped with supporting facilities for Posbindu Kit examinations such as blood sugar and cholesterol checking equipment and there are no trained officers at each Puskesmas (Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat/ Community Health Centre) for the management of patients with mental disorders. This is due to the limited budget owned by the Bandar Lampung City Government for its financing.

SDGs Implementation

Programme objectives in implementing good health and well-being:

Quality health services and improved nutrition for mothers and children.

Strengthening facilities, infrastructure, and referral systems for health services, both basic and referral services.

Environmental sanitation.

Increasing the availability of medical formations and equipment.

Prevention and control of infectious and non-communicable diseases.

Rehabilitation of drug abuse.

Family Planning (*Keluarga Berencana*/ KB) services for women of reproductive age.

Reproductive health services for women of reproductive age, including adolescents.

Increasing the availability of human resources for health services.

SDGs No. 4: Quality education.

The main goal for SDGs No. 4 is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

The Education and Culture Department of Bandar Lampung City, as a Regional Work Unit responsible for mandatory government affairs in the field of education and culture has the aim of developing human resources through education and culture continuously.

Quality education and cultural services by referring to national education and cultural development policies are expected to create smart, skilled, and competitive human resources. The activities carried out by the Education and Culture Department of Bandar Lampung City, are the implementation of performance indicators in the field of education and culture which are intended to achieve by not undermining local wisdom values.

Performance Achievement Percentage with Gross Enrolment Rate
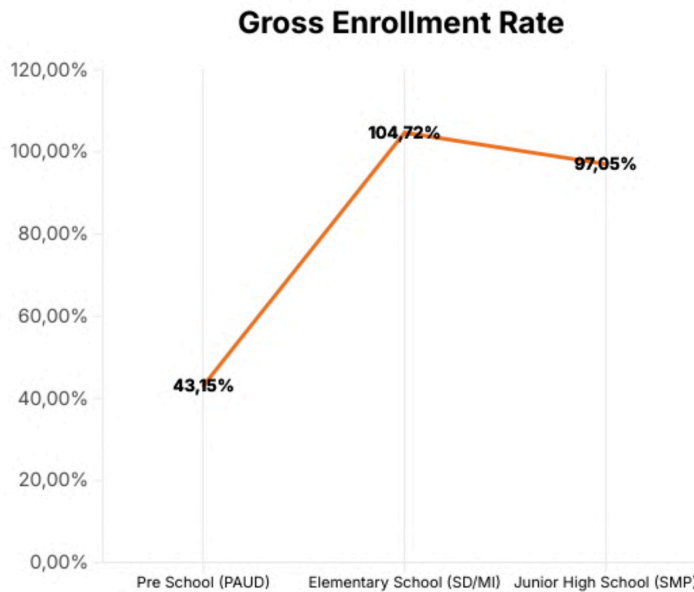
Figure 2.3. Performance Achievement Percentage with Gross Enrolment Rate
Source: Education and Culture Department of Bandar Lampung City, 2022

The Education and Culture Department of Bandar Lampung City as a Regional Work Unit that carries out mandatory government affairs in the field of education and culture, has the goal of human resource development through continuous education and cultural development.

Quality education and cultural services with reference to national education and cultural development policies are expected to produce smart, skilled, and competitive human resources. The activities carried out by the Education and Culture Office of Bandar Lampung City are the implementation of performance indicators in the field of education, and culture which are intended to achieve by not undermining local wisdom values.

Performance Achievement Percentage with Net Enrolment Rate
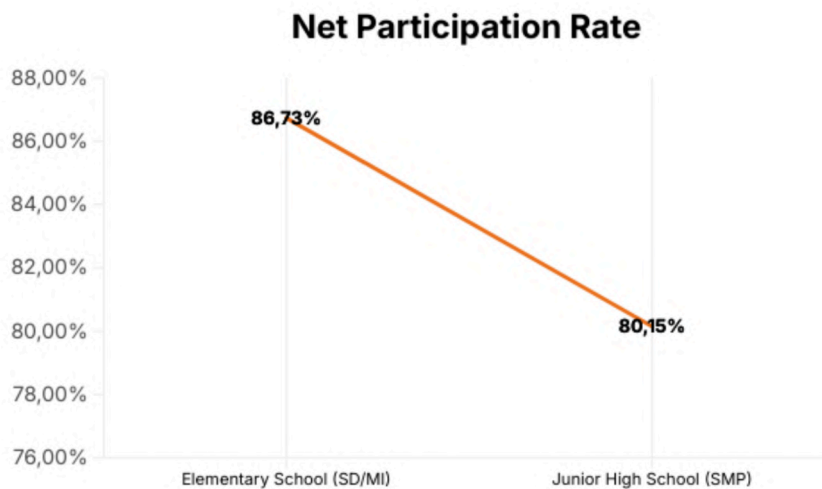
Figure 2.4. Performance Achievement Percentage with Net Enrolment Rate
Source: Education and Culture Department of Bandar Lampung City, 2022

Since 2013, the government has established a national strategy for Holistic Integrative Early Childhood Development (Pengembangan Anak Usia Dini Holistik Integratif/PAUD-HI) through Presidential Decree No. 60 of 2013. PAUD-HI is an early childhood development implementation to fulfil the diverse and interrelated essential needs for children in a simultaneous, systematic, and integrated manner. PAUD-HI also aims to provide services for early childhood that are organised in an integrated and harmonised manner between service institutions through the commitment of all relevant elements. To operationalise the Presidential Decree, the 2020-2024 PAUD-HI National Action Plan (Rencana Aksi Nasional/RAN) was prepared as a reference for central and local implementation. However, while the national framework for PAUD-HI has been established, local government operationalisation of the RAN and PAUD-HI policies varies widely, resulting in significant distinctions in financing and access to PAUD-HI services.

Evaluation of performance achievement shows that the achievements of results are equal to, or above the targets set by the Education and Culture Department of Bandar Lampung City, except for the indicators of average years of schooling, gross enrolment rate (Angka Partisipasi Kasar/APK) of PAUD, gross enrolment rate of Elementary Schools, net enrolment rate (Angka Partisipasi Murni/APM) of Elementary Schools, and net enrolment rate of Junior High Schools. These calculations were used as inputs for the Education and Culture Department of Bandar Lampung City in improving and enhancing performance in the future.

SDGs Implementation

"Program Bina Lingkungan" (Biling) is a free school programme for impoverished communities in Bandar Lampung City. This programme has been implemented since the 2013/2014 academic year. The "Biling" Programme has had positive impacts, such as the succession of the compulsory schooling programme, increasing school enrolment rates, and improving literacy rates. In 2018, the quota of "Biling" Junior High School students reached 6,000 students and doubled in 2020. The admission of New Learners (Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru/PPDB) for the Zoning Pathway for "Biling" Programme or affirmation for Public Junior High Schools in Bandar Lampung City, simultaneously opened on 4-6 July 2022.

In order to enhance education quality in Bandar Lampung City, there are two main programmes, namely the physical and non-physical development programmes for education, both part of the Education Management Programirdemes. The Bandar Lampung City Government has implemented these two education development programmes for Elementary and Junior High levels.

The physical development consist of:
1. Development of new school units (Unit Sekolah Baru/USB), additional classrooms, School Healthcare Unit (Unit Kesehatan Sekolah/UKS),

education facilities and infrastructure, as well as school utilities for both Elementary and Junior High levels.
2. Implement medium to heavy rehabilitation for classrooms, libraries, facilities, and infrastructures, as well as school utilities.
3. Procurement of student and school supplies.

Aside from physical, non-physical developments include:
1. Organise learning process and examinations for students.
2. Develop students' interests, talents, and creativity.
3. Improve the quality of Early Childhood Education (PAUD) based on HI (Holistic and Integrative) principles. This improvement includes the development of early childhood as a whole which covers nutrition and health services, education, care, as well as protection.

Furthermore, the Bandar Lampung City Government has prepared tutoring personnel programmes, namely equalising the quality of tutoring personnels where the Bandar Lampung City Government provides scholarship aid for tutors to advance their education levels into Masters (Strata 2/S2) & Doctorate (Strata 3/S3) programmes.

Emerging challenges in the education sector consist of:

1. **Teachers/tutors are unprepared to utilise technology**: Numerous low-income students and teachers do not own digital devices or possess the required skills to utilise digital or online-based learning. According to data from UNICEF, in 2020, 67% of teachers reported difficulties in operating devices and using online platforms for learning process.
2. **Globalisation**: For this situation, school qualities and its graduates are not limited to be assessed at a local or a national level, but also assessed at an international level.

Hence, our educational institutions must also adhere to international standards.

3. **Change in learning patterns**: With the rapid advancement of technology at an accelerated state, the citizens' learning pattern will also change dynamically. The education sector must adapt to these emerging patterns.
4. **Limited learning curriculums**: Limited learning curriculums may not cover every required subject for students in the future. The education sector must deliver subjects that are accurate and relevant to students' requirements for future studies.

5. **Financial issues**: The education sector in certain regions may suffer from various financial issues. Thus, it may also fail to deliver quality education services to the students.

6. **Global competition**: The education sector must prepare students to compete at an international level due to fiercer global competition that may emerge in the future.

These efforts are required to prepare future challenges in the education sector, which:

1. **Relevant curriculum implementation**: Learning curriculum must be renewed periodically to adapt with students' skill requirements for the future. Each learning subject must be relevant and beneficial for the students.

2. **Inclusive education**: The education sector must provide equal opportunities for every student, including students with disabilities.

3. **Adequate technology**: The implementation of technology must be utilised adequately to ease the learning process, allowing students to learn effectively.

4. **High-quality human resources**: Tutors must be well-trained and possess adequate capacities to teach students in the future.

5. **Comfortable learning environment**: Learning environments must be comfortable and conducive for students to ensure the learning process will be carried out effectively.

6. **Effective leadership**: Effective leadership in schools and other relevant educational institutes is a crucial factor to achieve expected educational goals.

In order to realise the Goal No. 4 of the SDGs, which is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, education indicators have been compiled from Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS) Socio-Cultural Indicators in 2022 with reference to the following indicators:

- **School attendees** are those who are registered and actively participating in education at a formal education level (Elementary, Junior High School, Senior High School, and higher education) or non-formal (Package A, Package B, and Package C under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, Ministry of Religious Affairs, other public and private institutions).

- **Non-formal education** is an education pathway outside formal education that can be implemented in a structured and tiered manner.

- **Out-of-school rates** are those who have not been or are not currently registered and actively participating in formal education level.

- **School graduates** are those who have finished their studies at the final class of a certain formal education level.

- **Illiteracy rate** is a proportion of the population of a certain age who cannot perform reading and/or writing activities.

- **School participation rate** (Angka Partisipasi Sekolah/APS) is a proportion of school children at the age of a particular level of education and the age group corresponding to that level of education.

- **Net participation rate** (Angka Partisipasi Murni/APM) is a proportion of school children in each age group who attend school at the level appropriate to their age group.

- **Gross participation rate** (Angka Partisipasi Kasar/APK) is a proportion of school children at a given level in the age group corresponding to that level of education.

The Bandar Lampung City Education Sector Documents highlight significant data regarding the education sector in the city in 2022, which include:

Kindergarten
Building : 370 units
Teacher : 1,999 teachers
Student : 14,582 students

Raudatul Athfal (RA)
Building : 824 units

Elementary School
Building : 240 units
Teacher : 4,968 teachers
Student : 90,737 students

Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI)
Building : 62 units
Teacher : 1,094 teachers
Student : 17,220 students

Junior High School
Building : 137 units
Teacher : 3,285 teachers
Student : 46,286 students

Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs)
Building : 30 units
Teacher : 612 teachers
Student : 6,208 students

High School
Building : 67 units
Teacher : 1,797 teachers
Student : 26,750 students

Vocational School
Building : 62 units
Teacher : 1,687 teachers
Student : 25,776 students

The Gross Participation Rate of Bandar Lampung City for Kindergarten level in 2022 was at 43.12%, arising from last year's rate in 2021 which was 36.12%. The Gross Participation Rate for Elementary/Primary level, also shows similar increase in 2022 at 107.556% compared to the previous year, which was 105.01%. However, the Gross Participation Rate for Junior High level was dwindling in 2022 at 53.200% while in 2021 was at 90.50%.

According to the data compiled by Statistics Indonesia/BPS in 2022, it is highlighted that the School Life Expectancy Rate of Bandar Lampung City in 2021 was at 14,70 and 14,71 in 2022. It is calculated in the Government Agency Performance Report (Laporan Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah/LAKIP 2021) that the formulation of strategic targets and performance indicators tables with sub-activities to improve the quality of Educators and Education Personnel of Bandar Lampung City highlighted the number of teachers who meet the Bachelor (Strata 1/S1/DIV) qualifications with a realisation for 2021 was at 84.44%, with the target of 85.90% in 2022. While in 2022, it was realised at 81.11%.

**SDGs No. 5:
Gender equality.**

Goal No. 5 of the SDGs is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Gender equality is one of the most crucial global issues to address. Hence, achieving gender equality and empowering women is one of the goals in Sustainable Development Goals. The Gender Empowerment Index of Bandar Lampung City in 2021 has reached 93.930%, and in 2022, it has escalated to 94.020%. Likewise, the Gender Empowerment Index in 2022 reached 72.33%, showing improvement from 71.69% in 2021.

The Bandar Lampung City Government has successfully reduced the rate of violence against women in 2021 by 100% and in 2022 by 100%. The percentage of women in government institutions has reached 105.12% in 2021, but only 46% in 2022. Prevention measures were made by instilling an understanding of human rights, gender equality, and legal awareness.

Prevention measures may include providing capital aid to women with

There are still numerous of escalating violence cases against children in every district/city even during the pandemic, posing a significant challenge for local governments. Cases of violence are still very likely to occur even in local governments that have been ranked "Nindya" or "Utama" by the Child-friendly City (Kota Layak Anak/KLA) Awards. The source of violence itself can be multifactorial. However, the main key to fulfilling the comprehensive rights for children is to conceptualise prevention and handling measures that can be implemented by local governments.

micro and small-scale businesses as it can help them achieve financial independence. Other measures also include services and treatments such as health, psychological, social, economic, and legal assistance. Lastly, to conceptualise prevention measures, they require coordination and cooperation from various institutions. The Bandar Lampung City needs the participation of community institutions as its agencies cannot be carried out alone without coordination. Therefore, the participation of cooperation from other parties can synergise.

In an effort to foster empathy and public awareness from all levels of society to break the chain of violence against women and children cases, the Bandar Lampung City Government invites all elements of the community to be able to collaborate in building public awareness to protect the rights for women and children, to jointly become one in order to educate and invite the public to protect women and children from all forms of violence.

Bandar Lampung City has won the Nindya-rank of the KLA Awards, awarded by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/PPPA) along with 66 other regencies and cities. The Nindya-ranked KLA Award was directly honoured by the PPPA as an appreciation. This serves as a prestigious appreciation due to the capabilities of regencies and cities to plan, establish, and implement all development programmes oriented towards children's rights and obligations. Therefore, children can grow and develop properly.

The KLA policy aims to encourage the realisation of a child rights-based development system at the regency/city level. The system was developed with reference to the concept of fulfilling rights and special protection of children in the UN-Convention on the Rights of the Child/ UN-CRC (Konvensi Hak Anak/KHA), which was ratified by the Government of Indonesia through Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990. The KLA measurement stage starts from the KLA planning, implementation, and evaluation process by the PPPA by involving several related parties in a planned, comprehensive, and sustainable manner.

Bandar Lampung City's Commitment

As a form of our commitments, Bandar Lampung City has won the Nindya-rank of the KLA Awards, awarded by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/PPPA). This serves as a prestigious appreciation of the capabilities of regencies and cities to plan, establish, and implement all development programmes oriented towards children's rights and obligations. Therefore, children can grow and develop properly.

Regarding Goal No. 5 of the SDGs, gender equality is also a special concern in the local governance of Bandar Lampung City. This is outlined in Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2020 on Domestic Wastewater Management and the Launch of Bandar Lampung City's Behavioural Change Communication Strategy (Komunikasi Perubahan Perilaku/KPP). Other than being fully committed to fulfil SDG No. 6, this also corresponds to Goal No. 3 of the SDGs regarding Good Health and Well-Being. Subsequently, the CRIC (Climate Resilience Inclusive Cities) Project, funded by the European Union and in collaboration with UCLG ASPAC (United

Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific), is one of the programmes by Bandar Lampung City Government that is related to Goal No. 13 of the SDGS regarding climate change.

The Bandar Lampung City Government worked hard to achieve gender equality and empower women to reduce the ratio of child abuse that occurred in 2021 by 101 cases to 78 cases for 2022, and produced outputs after cooperating with various parties. The Bandar Lampung City Government has achieved success with the reduction of Child Violence Rate by 100% in both 2021 and 2022. One of the key efforts in tackling cases of violence against children is by providing direct assistance to victims. This assistance is undertaken as an effort to make the victims feel safe and given mental therapy to prevent further truma in the future. The Bandar Lampung City Government also provides health facilities, legal aid, law enforcement, social rehabilitation, assistance from religious leaders, repatriation, and social reintegration to facilitate cases related to the Protection of Women and Children as part of achieving SDGs No. 5.

Achieving Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

Mayor of Bandar Lampung City, Eva Dwiana has received the "Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya" (APE) and Child-friendly City (KLA) Awards by the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) of the Republic of Indonesia.

The APE Award, which directly awarded by the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia, is dedicated to ministries, institutions, or local governments recognised for their commitments, efforts, and achievements in implementing empowerment and ensuring gender equality to all.

On that special occasion, I Gusti Ayu Bintang Darmawati, as the Minister of PPPA, hoped that through accolades given to Governors, Mayors, and Regents, would motivate local governments to continuously produce gender-responsive and child-friendly policies. Bandar Lampung City Government's achievements are recorded in the Official Letter of the Minister of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 72/Men/D.KG/KG.05/9/2021 dated 21 September 2021, regarding the Notification of the Anugerah Parahita Ekapraya (APE) Awarding Event.

The Women Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) Department of Bandar Lampung City has contributed to Goal No. 5 of the SDGs regarding Gender Equality, as illustrated in Figure 2.5 below.

Figure 2.5. SDGs No. 5 Achievement Targets
Source: PPPA Department of Bandar Lampung City

From Figure 2.5 above, it is evident that the target of the PPPA Department of Bandar Lampung City in Indicator 5.1.1, namely 'the availability of a legal framework that encourages, establishes and monitors gender equality and eliminates discrimination based on sex' has reached 100%. As for Indicator 5.2.2, namely 'the proportion of adult women and girls (aged 15-64 years) experiencing sexual violence by non-partners in the last 12 months, the PPPA Department also targets 100%. These indicators measure the government's efforts in establishing gender-responsive laws and regulations. These indicators are also resourceful for measuring the state's commitment to efforts to achieve gender equality in the form of legislation in the areas of public policy, violence against women, employment and the economy, as well as marriage and family.

SDGs Implementation

To achieve these indicators, the PPPA Department of Bandar Lampung City has designed several programmes and activities as shown in Figure 5.2 in the Appendix. From Figure 5.2, it is acknowledged that the PPPA Department has established 11 programmes related to the protection of women and children to achieve gender equality. These 11 programmes consist of:

- Women protection programmes.

- The prevention of violence against women in the scope of regency/city areas.

- Coordination and synchronisation to implement regulations, programmes, and violence prevention measures in the scope of regency/city areas.

- Activity advocacy and assistance to the regency/city authority's women protection services.

- Provision of advanced referral services for female victims of violence who requiring coordination authority from regencies/cities.

- Coordination and synchronisation to implement referral services provision for female victims of violence as part of the authority from regencies/cities with the assistance Special Allocation Fund (Dana Alokasi Khusus/DAK).

- Specialised protection programmes for children.

- The prevention of violence against children, involving all parties in the scope of regency/city areas.

- Regulation advocacy and assistance to implement regulations, programmes, and activities related to child violence prevention measures as part of the authority from regencies/cities.

- Provision of services to children who require specialised protection measures with regency/city-level coordination.

- Coordination and synchronisation to implement assistance to children who require specialised protection measures as part of the authority from regencies/cities with the assistance of the Special Allocation Fund (Dana Alokasi Khusus/ DAK).

In addition to being related to the main tasks and functions of the Women Empowerment and Child Protection (Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak/PPPA) Department of Bandar Lampung City, the achievement target in SDGs No. 5, 'Gender Equality' is also related to the main tasks and functions of the Regional Personnel Agency (Badan Kepegawaian Daerah/ BKD) of Bandar Lampung City, especially in Indicator 5.5.2, namely "the proportion of women in managerial positions". Figure 3.4 highlights the target of achieving the number of women in managerial positions, which appears to be quite consistent annually. This demonstrates a high commitment to achieve the target in SDGs No. 5 to increase opportunities and involvement of women as policy makers in governance for Bandar Lampung City. This commitment is then implemented through various programmes, one of which is the Mutation and Promotion of State Civil Apparatus (Aparat Sipil Negara/ASN) programmes annually. This programme is documented using matrix 2b as shown in Figure 5.3 in the appendix.

Gender equality is a development priority for the Bandar Lampung City Government in accordance with the Development Phase IV (2021-2025) Programme to realise the vision and mission of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Bandar Lampung. These visions and missions are to set Bandar Lampung as "an independent, advanced, just, and prosperous city community through accelerated development in various fields by emphasising the development of a strong economic structure based on competitive advantages supported by quality and competitive human resources." This includes improving gender equality in various agencies and institutions, opening up broad opportunities for women to develop their abilities. Additionally, these improvements also include efforts to limit the space for violence against women, who need protection, both in the form of law and facilitation.

The existence of sexual harassment and violence in Indonesia is due to numerous issues related to gender equality. The presence of gender injustice occurs in the marginalisation of women, subordination in the political sphere, stereotypes, overburden, and various forms of violence including physical, psychological, sexual, economic, and other relevant forms.

These gender-based violence cases often objectify women's bodies online. This creates a mindset where there is no correlation between good understanding and knowledge of women.

Gender-based discrimination still occurs in all aspects of life, all over the world. This is a fact despite considerable progress in gender equality today. The nature and extent of discrimination varies greatly across countries or regions. There is no single region in the third world where women enjoying equality in legal, social, and economic rights. Gender disparities in opportunities and control over resources, the economy, power, and political participation are ubiquitous. Women and girls bear the burden of these inequalities. However, inequality is fundamentally harmful to everyone. Therefore, gender equality serves as a central issue of development goals that have value in their own right.

**SDGs No. 6:
Clean water and sanitation.**

Goal No. 6 of the SDGs is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Sanitation and health are inseparably related resembling the importance of both clean water and sanitation. Inadequate and unsafe sanitation will affect public health, in which also will further impact the development process. One of the points in the SDGs in the environment sector is to ensure that people achieve universal access to water and sanitation. Proper sanitation involves meeting the requirements for health, including using toilets that use a gooseneck or a plengsengan with a lid, the final disposal of feces uses a septic tank or Waste Water Treatment System (Sistem Pengolahan Air Limbah/SPAL), and singular household or certain joint household use of sanitation facilities.

Sanitation and Water For All

By 2024, Indonesia has a national target of achieving 90% access to safe domestic wastewater (including 15% safe access), aligning with SDGs No. 6, which is to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Definition of Adequate and Safe Sanitation Access (SDGs Adaptations):

- Adequate sanitation access is defined as sanitation facilities that meet health requirements.
- Safe sanitation access is part of access to improved sanitation, in which are sanitation facilities owned by a single household connected to Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant (Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah Domestik/ IPALD) or using a septic tank.

Bandar Lampung City Efforts:
1. Issuance of policies and regulations on Domestic Wastewater management,
2. Optimisation of Septage Treatment Plant (Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja/IPLT) facilities in Bakung.
3. Implementation of performance assessment of Domestic Wastewater management operators.

Domestic Waste Management Process Flow at Septage Treatment Plant (IPLT)

Disposal
Wastewater from the truck tank is discharged through the Inlet Hole

1 B

1 A

Disposal
Wastewater from the truck tank is discharged through the Manual Holding Pond

2

Filtering
Wastewater is filtered in the Septic Sludge Receiver (SSR) machine

3

Equalization
Wastewater that has been filtered is collected in the Equalization Tank

4

Dewatering
Water and sludge are separated by the Screw Press machine

5

Treatment Pond
Water is flowed to the Treatment Pond, starting from the Facultative Anaerobic Pond and finally Maturation

5

Drying
Sludge is collected in a temporary storage place for drying

Figure 2.6. Domestic Waste Management Process Flow at Septage Treatment Plant (IPLT)

Convertion of Bandar Lampung City's Sewage Sludge to Fertiliser

One of the steps to conceptualise Bandar Lampung "Smart City" Government is to operate the Sewage Sludge Treatment Plant (Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja/IPLT). The unit has the ability to process domestic waste up to 90 cubic metres. The processing machine works to separates water and sludge content, with the resulting water is free from harmful bacteria and discharged into the river. While the sludge cannot be discharged into the river and accumulates if left unattended. Therefore, the sludge is processed to make plant fertiliser. The processing will produce the sludge, which can be used as fertilisers. The sludge from the processing is separated and dried to make it easier to process,

then the sludge is put in a box and mixed with worms. These worms will live and produce faeces that contain nutrients in the soil. The trial conducted by the Bandar Lampung City Government has received assistance from SNV Netherlands Development Organisation.

There are four main ponds in the Bandar Lampung IPLT, namely conventional, aerobic, facultative, and maturation ponds. This continuous treatment cycle ends with the treatment residue naturally overgrown by plants. Currently, the treatment residue is just placed in front of the treatment machine, stockpiled in the backyard of the IPLT, and as a mixture of landfill waste decomposition.

Water Supply Infrastructure Development of Pipeline Network in Bandar Lampung City

- The Bandar Lampung City Government has implemented a Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) development project to increase the coverage of drinking water services through pipeline networks. SPAM is a pipeline network funded by a cooperation mechanism between both the government and business entities (Kerjasama Pemerintah dan Badan Usaha/KPBU).

- The Bandar Lampung KPBU SPAM Project is a National Strategic Project (PSN) to maintain a raw water capacity of 750 litres/second that will serve 60,006 house connections or 300,000 people in eight districst, namely Rajabasa District, Tanjung Senang District, Labuhan Ratu District, Kedaton District, Way Halim District, Kedamaian District, Sukarame District, and Sukabumi District.
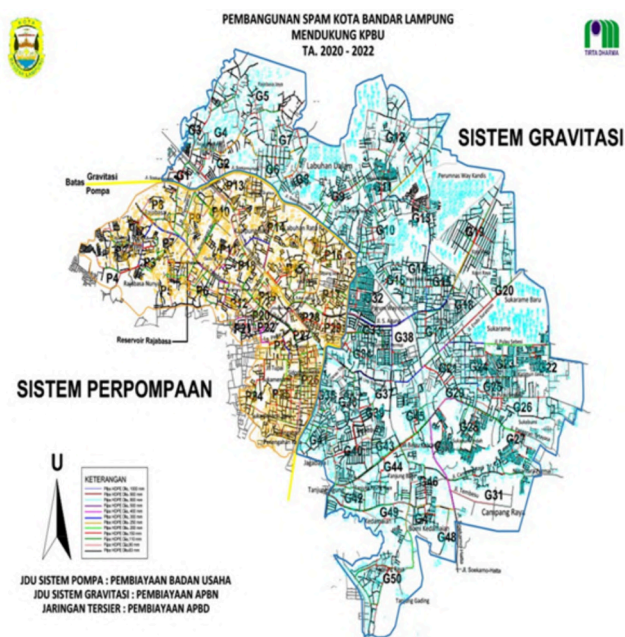
Figure 2.7. Development of Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) in Bandar Lampung City Supporting Cooperation between Government and Business Entities (KPBU) 2020–2022 Fiscal Year
Source:

SPAM System fulfilment rate for Bandar Lampung Citizens is continuously increasing. This can be highlighted from the 2021 data of 46,858 household connections, and in 2022 of 46,879 household connections, also realised until August 2023 of 46,879 household connections continuing to penetrate remote areas of the Bandar Lampung City community. Similarly, the percentage of population with access to consumable drinking water reached 85.76% in 2021 and 86.23% in 2022 which showed a significant increase.

Bandar Lampung City is also committed to increase houses with access to proper sanitation. The rate of these sanitised houses reached 87.50% in 2021 and 87.71% in 2022 which highlighted yet another continuous increase. Additionally, Bandar Lampung City has also realised the 100% rate for latrine access across the city in 2021 to ensure an adequate quality of life for its citizens.

Environmental Implementations

The Environmental Department (Dinas Lingkungan Hidup/ DLH) of Bandar Lampung City is encouraging the cultivation BSF (black soldier fly) maggots. These maggots are one of the most effective solutions to maintain organic household wastes. BSF maggots can also prevent organic waste accumulation that may lead to the increase of ammonia levels in landfills (Tempat Pembuangan Akhir/ TPA). This is due to the maggots' diet that can be fed with household organic waste (vegetable wastes, fruits, livestock wastes, and food processing wastes).

Apart from decomposing waste in good quality, BSF maggots can also be utilised as natural livestock feed. Thus, maggot cultivation may create wider business opportunities as growing businesses in the field of fisheries and livestock also require BSF maggots.

The Bandar Lampung City Government, supported by SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, has developed an integrated green village in South Teluk Betung District. The village community is encouraged to improve clean and healthy living behaviour through safe sanitation management. There are four indicators of an integrated green village, namely safe sanitation and hygiene behaviour, yard land use, household waste management and community participation. Consistency is the key to transition towards cleaner and healthier living behaviour, where the community is the source of sustainability. Consistent cooperation from every layer of the community layer ensures that citizens are capable and proactive regarding to related issues. The implementation of the integrated Green Village Programme began in September 2021, starting from 7 Neighbourhood Associations (Rukun Tetangga/RT) in 6 subdistricts, and expanded to 15 neighbourhoods have joined the programme.

Based on the Bandar Lampung City Government reports, this activity has led to the establishment of 9 waste banks in 5 villages, the formation of 2 communal public toilet (MCK) infrastructures management groups (KPP), 5 neighbourhoods in 5 subdistricts to initiate desludging fundraising (arisan), desludging septic tanks in 7 houses, repairing septic tanks in 4 houses to meet Indonesian National Standards (Standar Nasional Indonesia/ SNI), creating 3 communal garden demonstration plots, and the arrangement and greening of alleys.

To improve access to sanitation towards 100% adequate and safe access, conventional septic tanks according to SNI (Standar National Indonesia/ Indonesia National Standards) standards and certified fabricated septic tanks can be used. A septic tank is defined as a watertight compartments that accommodates and treats treat household wastewater with a slow flow velocity, thus providing an opportunity for precipitation of solid suspensions and an opportunity for the decomposition of organic matter by anaerobic bodies to form water and gas soluble materials. It was also explained that the septic tank must be watertight. In addition, the septic tank needs to have control pits, vents, inlet-outlet pipes and its contents should be drained for regular disposal by a septage truck. The waste from the septic tank is sent to the septage treatment plant (IPLT).

The Bandar Lampung City Government officially manages the Bakung Faecal Waste Treatment Plant (Instalasi Pengolahan Limbah Tinja/IPLT). Built by the Ministry of PUPR (Public Works and Housing) and currently managed by the PD Kebersihan Tapis Berseri, the required budget for managing the IPLT in 2023 is estimated at 1.7 billion rupiah. The budget covers building maintenance, machinery, and the operation of the IPLT. Government reports indicate they will provide a budget of 2 billion rupiah. The Bandar Lampung IPLTs are equipped with two units of faecal sludge processing machines. In addition to mechanical processing, the sewage treatment plant is also equipped with manual processing in case of machine disruption.

Bandar Lampung City is strategically located as a transit area for economic activities between Sumatra Islands and Java Islands, which benefits its growth and development of Bandar Lampung City as a centre for trade, industry, and services. SNV supports the city government in fulfilling sustainable and inclusive urban sanitation services in accordance with national targets. Proper sanitation involves meeting healthcare requirements, while safe sanitation is part of proper sanitation and includes facilities owned by one household connected to a Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant (Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah/IPAL Domestik) or a septic tank with a gooseneck toilet cleaned at least once every 3 years and discharged to an IPLT.

The current sanitation condition of Bandar Lampung City through progress:

1. Ownership progress of healthy toilet with water-resistant tank increased by 22.7%, while for toilets with *cubluk* ducts rose to 2.7%, and toilets with no tanks declined at 16.3%

2. Transport progress of non-leaking lavatory trucks was rising at 8.8%, while non-suction and non-transport rate rose at 2.9%

3. Progress of soap handwashing access (CTPS) was rising at 5.9% and CTPS procurement rate rose at 6.3%

4. Ownership progress of safe solid waste storage was rising at 16.2%, while unsafe storages and families with no storages at all declined at 8.5% and 11.5% respectively.

2024 Lampung Province Target	**2024 Bandar Lampung City Target**
Domestic Wastewater	**Domestic Wastewater**
90% Households have access to proper sanitation	**95%** Households have access to proper sanitation
Including **10%** secure access	Including **12%** secure access
Open Defecation	**Open Defecation**
0% households	**0%** households
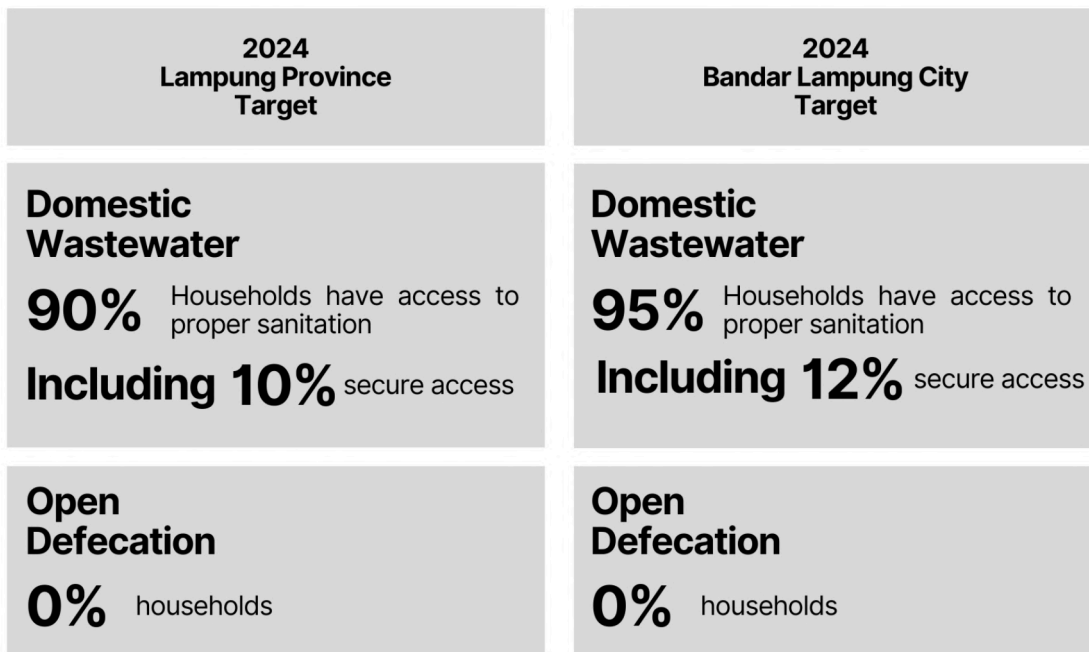
Figure 2.8. Bandar Lampung City Effort Targets
Source: Statistics Indonesia/BPS of Bandar Lampung City 2022

In 2019, The Bandar Lampung City Government initiated an audience visit to the PUPR Ministry and delivered a proposal on Implementation of Environmental Revitalisation Programmes of 2020 for Optimising Bakung IPLT with fundings provided by the central government:

- In 2021, optimisation of Bakung IPLT was constructed by adding new mechanical processing systems including mechanical dryer. Currently, both conventional and mechanical systems are operating, with additional mechanical systems accelerating the processing of faecal sludge.
- Through optimisation, Bakung IPLT processing capacity is increasing from 45 m³/day to 90 m³/day.
- In 2022, The Bakung IPLT began full operate.

Bandar Lampung City has achieved 95.26% access to sanitation. However, according to calculations by SNV Indonesia, the level of safe sanitation in the city is still around 0.13%. The government target is 12% by 2024, indicating a significant gap of 11.87% that needs to be addressed to meet this goal (SNV Indonesia, 2020).

Clean Water Management

The Bandar Lampung City Government, through the Vision of Way Rilau Drinking Water Local Public Enterprise (Perusahaan Umum Daerah/Perumda), is committed to excellent service and efficienct management. This commitment is realised through the mission of providing clean water with health standards continuously and evenly, promoting professionalism in management, increasing revenue, and improving services to the community.
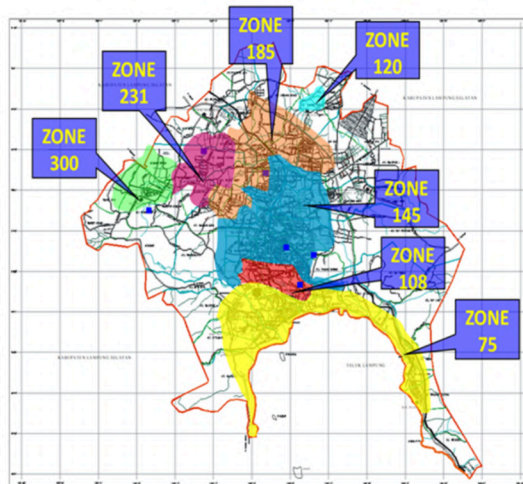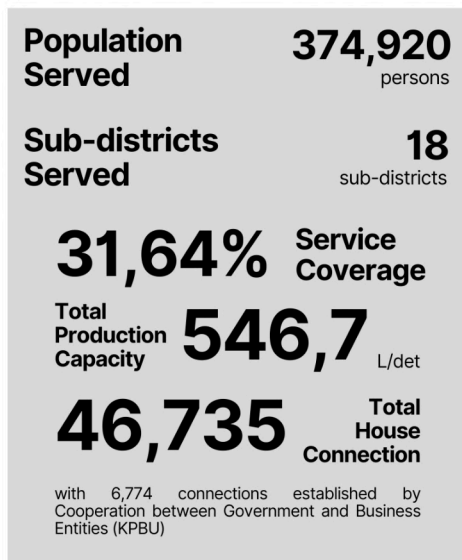
Figure 2.9. General Overview of the Way Rilau Drinking Water Company in Bandar Lampung City

Raw Water Unit

A. Surface Water

The raw water source from the surface water is currently in Way Kuripan River which includes a catchment area around 52.80 km².
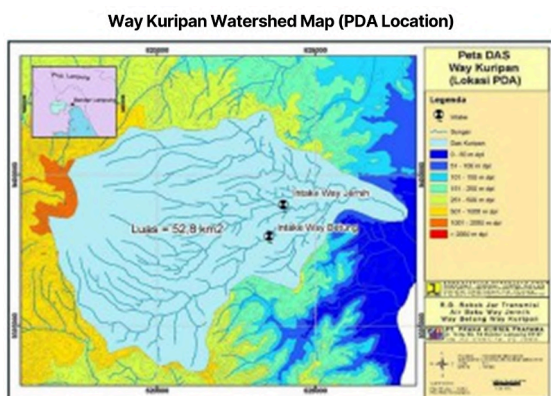
Figure 2.10. Way Kuripan Watershed Map (PDA Location)

River Basin Area (DPS)	Area	Flow Length	Reliable Discharge (l/d)	
	(Km²)	(km)	Q 95%	Q 99%
Way Kuripan/ Way Belau	52,80	46,42	610	420
Way Simpang Kiri	52,80	46,42	610	420
Way Simpang Kanan	18,98	11,61	180	120
Way Betung	18,56	15,29	180	120
Way Jemih	16,90	14,72	160	100

Table 2.8. Potential of Way Kuripan Tributaries

B. Spring Water

Inventory results of springs utilised by Way Rilau Drinking Water Local Public Enterprise:

No.	Springs	Elevation (masl)	Year Built	Installed Capacity (l/d)	Production Capacity (l/d)
1	Tanjung Aman	+366	1972	28.00	27.00
2	Way Rilau	+237	1937	32.00	30.00
3	Way Pancuran 1	+234	1986	15.00	14.00
4	Way Pancuran 2	+235	1997	15.00	14.00
5	Batu Putih 1	+227	1986	10.00	10.00
6	Batu Putih 2	+227	1997	10.00	10.00
7	Way Gudang	+250	1987	12.00	12.00
8	Way Linti 1	+247	1981	23.00	33.00
9	Way Linti 3	+245	1981	11.00	
10	Egaharap	+255	1920	10.00	9.00
11	Way Biak	+185	2006	6.00	4.7
	Total			**172.00**	**163.7**

Table 2.9. Inventory Results of Springs Utilised by Way Rilau Drinking Water Local Public Enterprise

C. Deep Groundwater (Borehole Wells)

The deep groundwater (borehole wells) availability and functionality data:

No.	Boreholes	Construction Year	Installed Capacity (l/d)	Production Capacity (l/d)	Annotation
1	Way Kandis 1	1996	5	1.5	SB-1
2	Way Kandis 3	1996	5	1.5	SB-3
3	BKP	2005	7	2	SB-1
4	Peternakan	2005	3	3	SB
5	Ega Harap	2010	7	7	SB
6	Perum Polda Kemiling	2011	8	8	SB
	Total		**35**	**23**	

Table 2.10. The Deep Groundwater (Borehole Wells) Availability and Functionality Data

Production Unit

Water Production per Production Rate Data:

No.	Production Unit	Installed Capacity/Design (l/dt)	Can be Utilised Capacity (l/dt)	Production Capacity (l/dt)
I	**Surface Water**			
1	IPA Sumur Putri 1	225	225	175
2	IPA Sumur Putri 2	225	225	177
3	IPA Umbul Kunci	20	20	8
	Total I	**470**	**470**	**360**
II	**Mata Air**			
1	MA Batu Putih 1 & 2 + MA Pancuran 1 & 2 + MA Way Rilau	82	82	78
2	MA Way Linti 1 & 3	34	34	33
3	MA Way Gudang & Way Egaharap	22	22	21
4	MA Tanjung Aman	28	28	27
5	MA Way Biak	6	6	4.7
	Total II	**172**	**172**	**163.7**
III	**Groundwater**			
A	Sumur Bor Zona 120			
1	SB Way Kandis 1	5	5	1.5
2	SB Way Kandis 3	5	5	1.5
	Total III A	10	10	3
B	Sumur Bor Zona 185			
1	SB Peternakan	3	3	3
2	SB Egaharap (Cimeng)	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Amount III B	6.5	6.5	6.5
C	Sumur Bor Zona 300			
1	SB BKP 1	7	7	0.5
2	SB BKP 2			0.5
3	SB BKP 3			0.5
4	SB BKP 4			0.5
5	SB Egaharap (POLDA)	3.5	3.5	3.5
6	SB POLDA 2	8	8	8
	Jumlah III C	18.5	18.5	13.5
	Jumlah III	**35**	**35**	**23**
	Total	677	677	546.7

Table 2.11. Water Production per Production Rate Data

Existing SPAM Schematics of "Perumda Air Minum"

Bukit Kemiling Permai Borehole
H = 80 m Q = 10 l/d

Tanjung Aman Springs 1, 2, 3
+ 366 masl Q = 60 l/d

Way Rilau Springs, Way Pancuran Springs 1 & 2,
Way Batu Putih Springs 1 & 2
+ 237 masl Q = 50 l/d

Batu Putih Reservoir 200 m³

Way Linti Springs + 247 masl Q = 15 l/d
Way Gudang Springs + 250 masl Q = 15 l/d

Egaharap Springs
+255 masl Q = 5 l/d

Way Kandis Borehole 1 & 3
H = 100 m
Q = 20 l/d

Way Biak Springs
Q = 4 l/d

Way Biak Reservoir 100 m³

Umbul Kunci River Intake
+ 63 masl
5°28'17,36" S 105°13'36,43" T

Umbul Kunci Water Treatment Plant (IPA)
+ 78 masl Q = 20 l/d
5°28'20,50" S 105°13'29,45" T

Umbul Kunci Reservoir 200 m³

Way Kuripan Intake
+ 23 masl Q = 450 l/d
5°26'19,09" S 105°14'48,47" T

Sumur Putri Water Treatment Plant (IPA) 1 & 2
+ 80 masl Q = 445 l/d

Sumur Putri Reservoir 1 & 2
4,000 m³

Pump House

BKP Reservoir 800 m³

Langkapura Reservoir 2 x 500 m³

Kemiling Reservoir 1,200 m³

Cimeng Reservoir 2,000 m³

Gunung Sulah Reservoir 1,500 m³
(Not Operating)

Palapa 1 Reservoir 5,100 m³

Palapa 2 Reservoir 500 m³

Rasuna Said Reservoir 1,000 m³

Zone 300
Kemiling and Langkapura
5.247 SL Q = 60 l/d

Zone 231
West TK and Langkapura
1.853 SL Q = 45 l/d

Zone 185
West TK, Labuhan Ratu, Kedaton, and Way Halim
5.387 SL Q = 65 l/d

Zone 145
Centre TK, East TK, Enggal, Kedamaian, Kedaton, and Way Halim
12.113 SL Q = 153 l/d

Zone 120
Tanjung Senang
(Perum Way Kandis)
406 SL Q = 2 l/d

Zone 108
North Teluk Betung and Bumi Waras
4.010 SL Q = 46 l/d

Zone 75
West TB, East TB, South TB, Bumi Waras, and Panjang
11.897 SL Q = 136 l/d

Existing SPAM Schematics of "Perumda Air Minum"

Figure 2.11. Existing SPAM Schematics of "Perumda Air Minum"

I.   Zone 075

The zone serves Teluk Betung Barat, Teluk Betung Timur, Teluk Betung Selatan, Bumi Waras, and Panjang Districts. The water source for Zone 075 comes from the main reservoirs of Sumur Putri IPA 1 and 2. Water Flow to the service area is carried out by gravity from the Sumur Putri Reservoir.
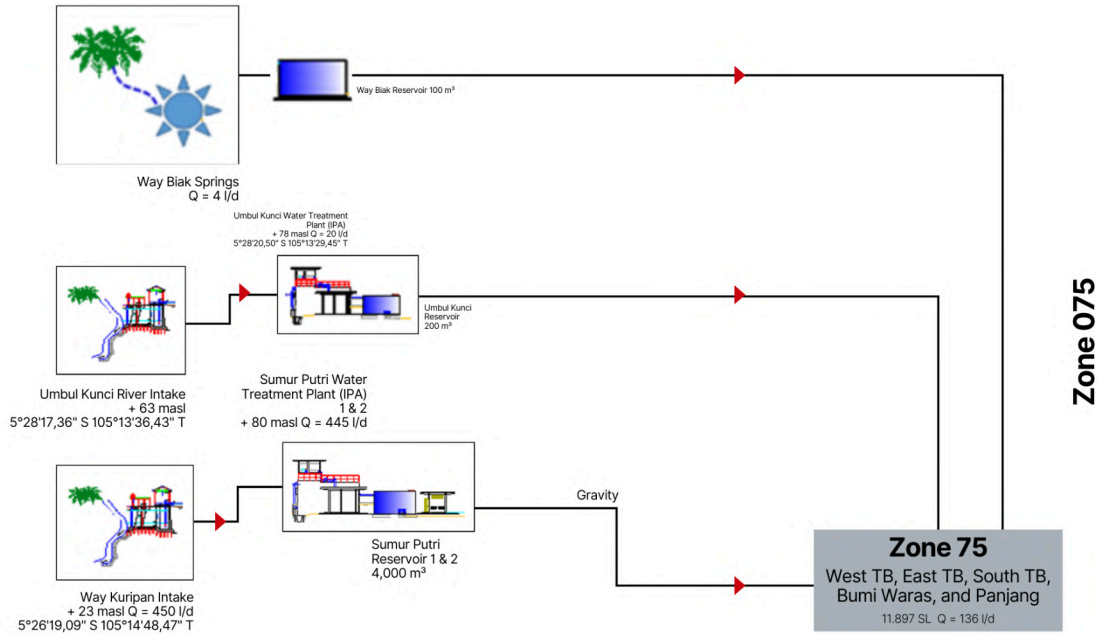
Figure 2.12. Zone 075

II.   Zone 108

The zone serves Teluk Betung Utara District and parts of Bumi Waras District. The water source for Zone 108 is the Rasuna Said Reservoir, which acquires water supply by pumping from the Sumur Putri Reservoir. Water Flow to the service area by gravity from the Rasuna Said Reservoir.
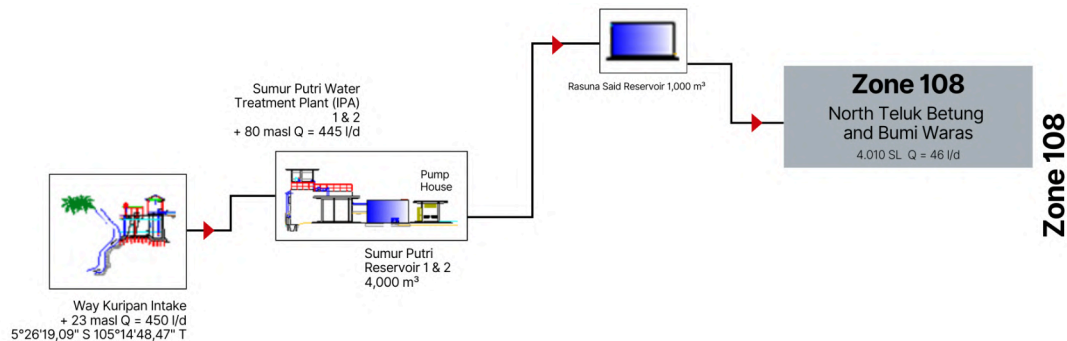
Figure 2.13. Zone 108

III.   Zone 120

The zone serves the Tanjung Senang District, particularly around Way Kandis Housing Complex. The water source for Zone 120 comes from Way Kandis Bore Wells 1 and 2, each with a planned discharge of 5 litres/second. Water is pumped directly from the borehole to the service area.

Way Kandis Borehole 1 & 3
H = 100 m
Q = 20 l/d

Zone 120
Tanjung Senang
(Perum Way Kandis)
406 SL Q = 2 l/d
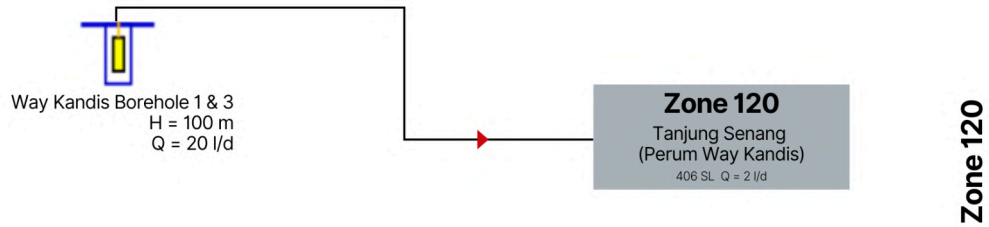
Zone 120

Figure 2.14. Zone 120

IV.   Zone 145

The zone serves Tanjung Karang Pusat, Tanjung Karang Timur, and parts of Kedamaian, Kedaton, and Way Halim Districts. The water source for Zone 145 comes from Palapa 1 Reservoir. Water flows to the service area by gravity from Palapa Reservoir 1.

Sumur Putri Water
Treatment Plant (IPA)
1 & 2
+ 80 masl Q = 445 l/d

Palapa 1 Reservoir 5,100 m³

Pump
House

Zone 145
Centre TK, East TK,
Enggal, Kedamaian,
Kedaton, and Way Halim
12.113 SL Q = 153 l/d

Zone 145

Sumur Putri
Reservoir 1 & 2
4,000 m³

Way Kuripan Intake
+ 23 masl Q = 450 l/d
5°26'19,09" S 105°14'48,47" T
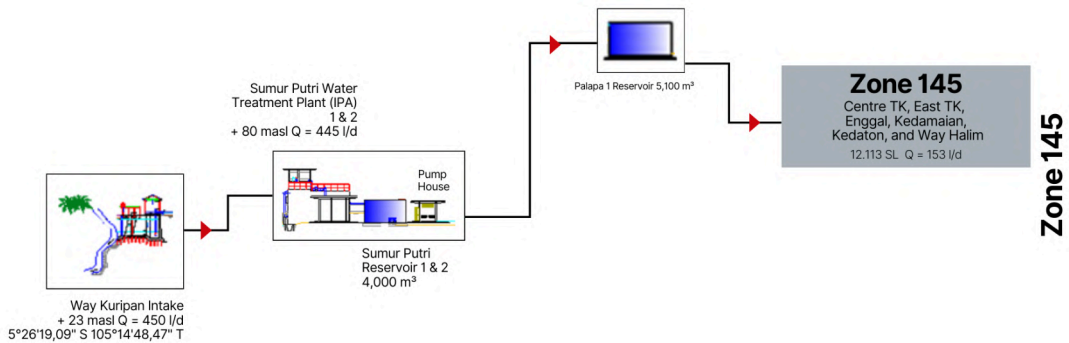
Figure 2.15. Zone 145

V.   Zone 185

The zone serves Tanjung Karang Barat, Labuhan Ratu, and parts of Kedaton and Way Halim Districts. Water sources for Zone 185 come from the Palapa Cimeng Reservoir and Palapa 2 Reservoir. The Cimeng Reservoir acquires its water supply by gravity from Way Gudang Springs, Way Linti Springs 1-2, and Ega Harap Springs. Additionally, the Palapa 2 Reservoir receives water by pumping from the Putri Well Reservoir. Zone 185 also includes water from two units of boreholes.

Way Rilau Springs, Way Pancuran Springs 1 & 2,
Way Batu Putih Springs 1 & 2
+ 237 masl Q = 50 l/d

Batu Putih Reservoir 200 m³

Kemiling Reservoir 1,200 m³

Egaharap Springs
+255 masl Q = 5 l/d

Cimeng Reservoir 2,000 m³

Gunung Sulah Reservoir 1,500 m³
(Not Operating)

Sumur Putri Water
Treatment Plant (IPA)
1 & 2
+ 80 masl Q = 445 l/d

Palapa 2 Reservoir 500 m³

Pump
House

Sumur Putri
Reservoir 1 & 2
4,000 m³

Way Kuripan Intake
+ 23 masl Q = 450 l/d
5°26'19,09" S 105°14'48,47" T

Zone 185

West TK, Labuhan Ratu, Kedaton,
and Way Halim

5.387 SL Q = 65 l/d

✕ = Not Operating

Figure 2.16. Zone 185

VI. Zone 231

The zone serves Langkapura and parts of Tanjung Karang Barat Districts. The water sources for Zone 231 come from the Kemiling Reservoir, which receives its supply from Pancuran 1-2 Springs, Batu Putih 1-2 Springs, and springs from Way Rilau. Flow to the service area is done by gravity from Kemiling Reservoir.

Tanjung Aman Springs 1, 2, 3
+ 366 masl Q = 60 l/d

Langkapura Reservoir 2 x 500 m³

Way Rilau Springs, Way Pancuran Springs 1 & 2,
Way Batu Putih Springs 1 & 2
+ 237 masl Q = 50 l/d

Batu Putih Reservoir 200 m³

Zone 231

West TK and Langkapura

1.853 SL Q = 45 l/d
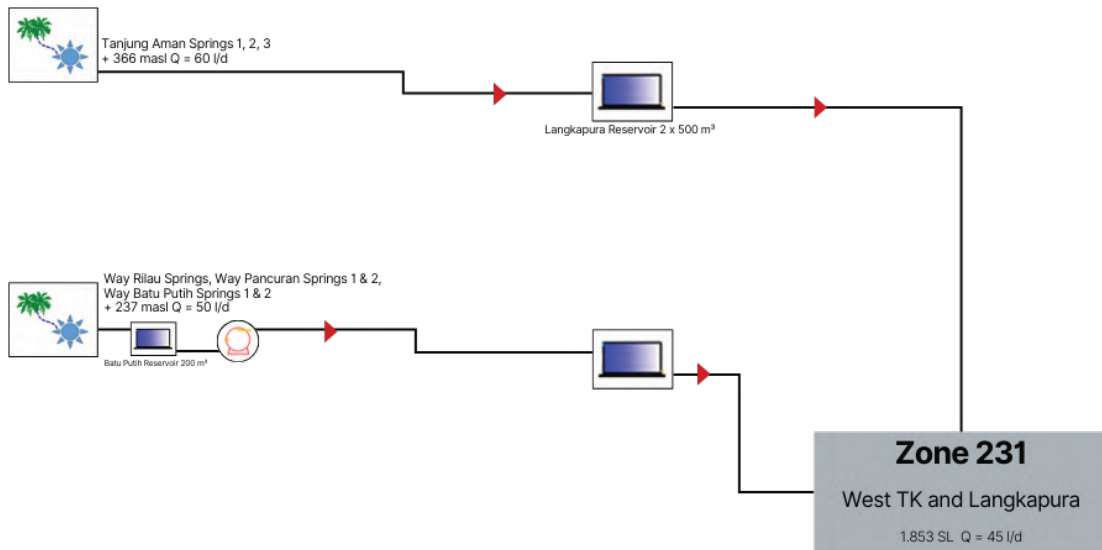
Figure 2.17. Zone 231

VIII. Zone 300

This zone serves Kemiling District and parts of Langkapura District. Water sources for zone 300 come from Bukit Kemiling Permai (BKP) Reservoir, Langkapura Reservoirs 1 -2, and direct pumping from SB Egaharap and SB Polda. The BKP Reservoir acquires water supply by pumping from SB BKP 1-3. Langkapura 1-2 Reservoir acquire water supply from Tanjung Aman Springs by gravity.

Figure 2.18. Zone 300

Way Rilau Drinking Water Local Enterprise (PDAM) Service Areas

Figure 2.19. Way Rilau Drinking Water Local Enterprise (PDAM) Service Areas
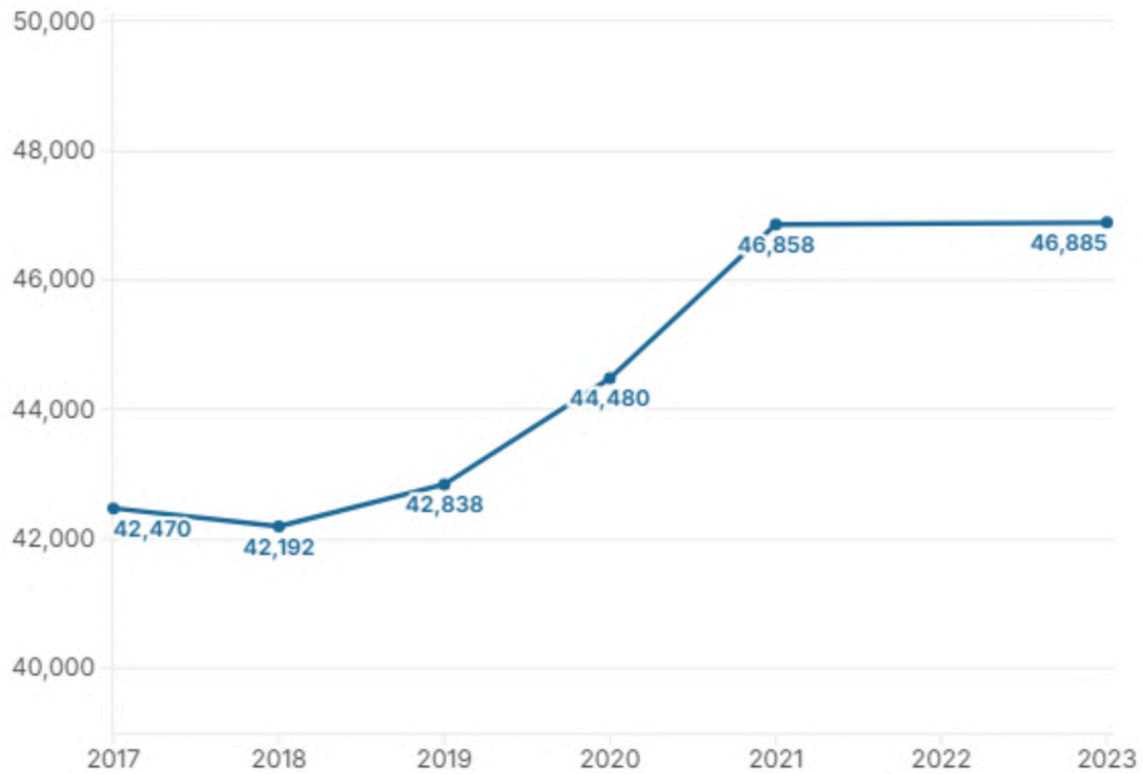
Figure 2.20. Graph of Number of Customers of *Perumda Air Minum* Way Rilau Bandar
Lampung City 2017-June 2023

Bandar Lampung Water Supply System (SPAM) Development Plans and Service Areas in 2017–2024 Period
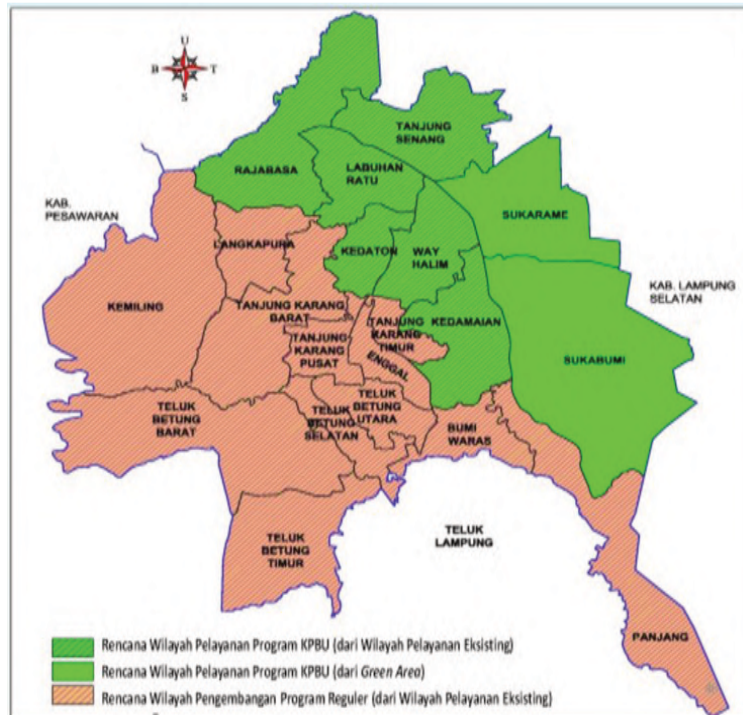
Figure 2.21. Bandar Lampung Water Supply System (SPAM) Development Plans and Service Areas in 2017–2024 Period

Figure 2.22. Map for Bandar Lampung City SPAM Development Plan in 2017-2024 Period 1
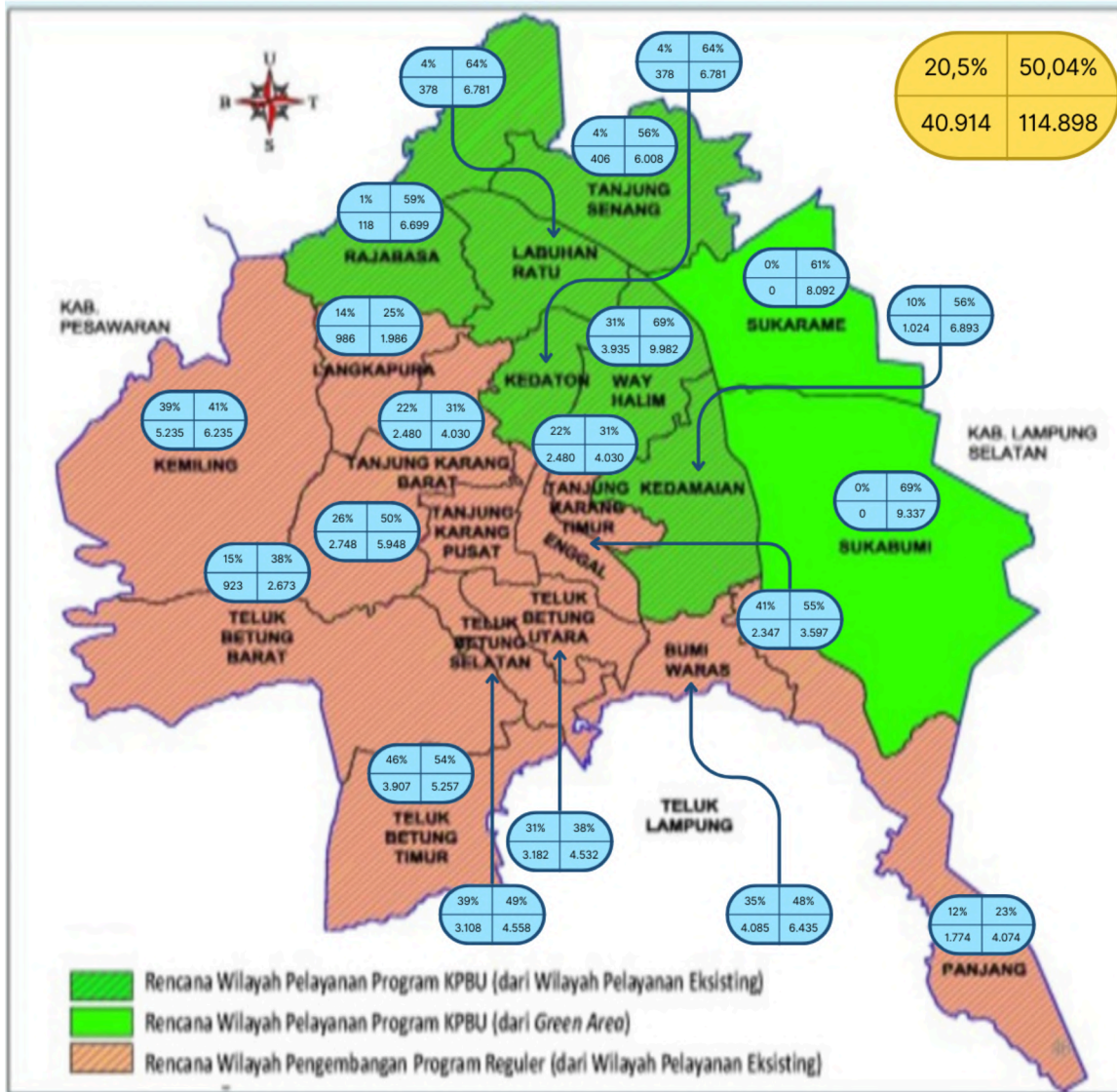
Figure 2.23. Map for Bandar Lampung City SPAM Development Plan in 2017-2024 Period 2

Goal No. 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

In the Environmental Development Pillar of SDGs Indonesia, Bandar Lampung City has contributed to Goal 6, namely "Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation" with Target 6.1, "achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all", and Target 6.2, "achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all,

and ending the practice of open defecation in the open, paying special attention to the needs of women, as well as vulnerable groups of society by 2030". The achievement target of the Bandar Lampung City Public Works Department in relation to these goals are illustrated in Figure 2.24 below.

SDGs 6 Achievement Target
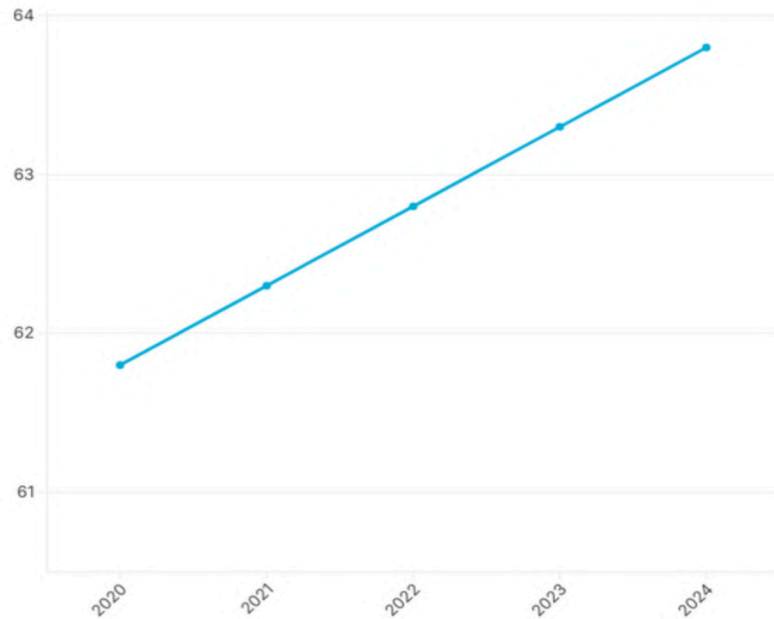
Figure 2.24. SDGs Goal Num. 6 Achievement Targets
Source: Bandar Lampung City Public Works Department

Figure 2.24 above highlights the target achievement of Bandar Lampung City regarding households using safely managed drinking water services, which is currently at 63.8% for 2024. Similarly, the target of households using safely managed sanitation services, including hand washing facilities with water and soap, is at 62% in 2024. Both targets are well above the baseline, demonstrating the high commitment of Bandar Lampung City in achieving Goal No. 6.

SDGs Implementation

Mapping of activities that have been carried out by the city Bandar Lampung City by Permendagri (The Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs) No. 87 of 2022 as follows:

1. Improving institutional capacity building in sanitation processing services by coaching programmes for septic tank plumbers based on SNI (Indonesian National Standards) and flood-proof standards, services Operational Procedure Standards (Standar Operasional Prosedur/ SOP), operator performances evaluation, and business model development for Cleaning Service Local Enterprises (Perusahaan Daerah/PD).

2. Improving local leaders' commitments to sustainable sanitation services by encouraging the preparation of academic papers on domestic wastewater regional regulations for regional apparatus and related institutions (Public Health Centre/puskesmas, universities, communities, etc), facilitating tariff reviews for sanitation services, and socialising domestic wastewater regional regulations.

3. Developing settlement sanitation infrastructures and services in accordance with the characteristics and needs of the region in the form of preparation of IPLT SOP, technical

assistance, and preparation of readiness criteria documents for budgeting the improvement of the Bakung IPLT, facilitating new processing unit operations (electricity network), capacity building for Family Welfare Coaching (Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/ PKK) cadres, religious leaders, and sanitarians.

4. Changing community behaviour in hopes for achieving safe access to sanitation in the form of formative

The main achievements of the Bandar Lampung City Government in improving hygiene behaviour change and safe sanitation are as follows:

1. Encouraging a participatory process to produce a communication strategy for behaviour change in Bandar Lampung City towards safe sanitation in the form of successful creation of communication materials that are attractive, relevant, creative, and innovative as well as socially and culturally acceptable.

2. Issuance of a Decree on the Behaviour Change Communication Team consisting of various related agencies to encourage behaviour change in the community towards safe sanitation and healthy hygiene behaviour.

3. Pilot green villages in six urban villages for behaviour change communication to improve sanitation services and handwashing with soap (cuci tangan pakai sabun/ CTPS) behaviour, resulting in desludging crowdfunding (arisan) groups, environmental greening groups, and waste bank groups for desludging.

4. Advocacy and technical assistance and renewal of Bakung Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja/ IPLT) using mechanised technology for Bandar Lampung City.

5. Increase the capacity of septic tank construction service providers and sanitation businesses to build septic tanks with Indonesian National Standards (SNI) as well as to increase the capability to market sanitation products.

research on sanitation and hygiene behaviour, training on behaviour change communication through KPP, production and distribution of materials, issuance of KPP Team Certificates, green village, as well as preparation and socialisation of city KPP strategy.

5. Developing cooperation and funding patterns in the form of business development training for sanitation entrepreneurs and dialogue with stakeholders.

6. Public Health Centres (puskesmas) have successfully utilised the national global monitoring tools and made improvements through the establishment of monitoring teams at the puskesmas level, creating inclusive toilet, and handwashing facilities as well as engaging vulnerable groups in discussions, and others.

7. Field trial of efforts to reuse treated faecal sludge into organic fertiliser by vermicomposting.

8. Development, training and testing of Bakung IPLT Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) together with Tapis Berseri Hygiene Centre to ensure optimal operation and maintenance of the IPLT.

9. Conducting research on domestic wastewater management tariffs and cost recovery recommendations including operational costs, future investment, and business plan.

10. Encourage the establishment and provision of community-based alternative funding for the construction of standardised septic tanks and desludging.

11. Establish arisan sedot tinja/ARSETI (faecal cleaning crowdfunding) with women community as well as collaborate with youth community to establish waste banks for desludging, especially in green villages.

SDGs Goal No. 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Challenges in Realising Safe and Appropriate Sanitation:
Climate change disasters, pressure of population growth and urbanisation, low service access coverage, declining water security and water pollution, suboptimal infrastructure provision, and funding allocations that are not in accordance with existing requirements.

Goal No. 6 of the SDGs is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for, while emphasising that inclusivity is one of the key aspects in providing adequate sanitation services. This includes for school environments, as outlined in Goal No. 4 of the SDGs. The main research findings highlight the conditions of inclusive sanitation accessibility conditions and aim to broaden the insights as well as to improve awareness on the significance of inclusive sanitation accessibility in schools for all students, including those with disabilities, in Bandar Lampung City.

SDGs No. 13:
Climate action.

Goal No. 13 of the SDGs is to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

The following is to focus on Goal No. 13 regarding Climate Action. Before discussing the city's efforts, the figure below will explain the Monthly Maximum Temperature Fluctuation in 2021-2023

Period. The figure highlights the highest temperature was in November 2022, which was around 37°C. Meanwhile, the lowest recorded temperature was in January 2021.
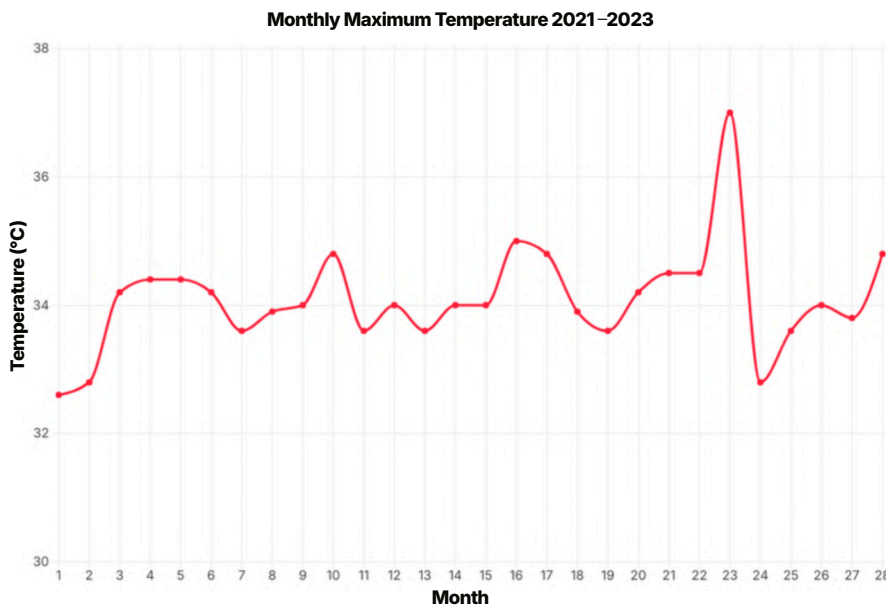
Figure 2.25. Bandar Lampung City's Monthly Maximum Temperature Fluctuation in 2021–2023 Period
Source:

Year/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2021	32.6	32.8	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.2	33.6	33.9	34	34.8	33.6	34
2022	33.6	34	34	35	34.8	33.9	33.6	34.2	34.5	34.5	37	32.8
2023	33.6	34	33.8	34.8								

Table 2.12. Bandar Lampung City's Monthly Maximum Temperature Fluctuation in 2021–2023 Period
Source:

The Lampung Provincial Government is working to increase the number of climate village programmes (Program Kampung Iklim/ Proklim) in its 15 regencies and cities to reduce the impact of climate change and anticipate potential disasters. The Central Government, together with local governments, has declared various efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which are the cause of climate change. According to Emilia Kusumawati, Head of Lampung Province's Environmental Department, the impacts of climate change include hydrometeorological disasters and ecosystem damage due to changes of all kinds. The Climate Village Programme (Proklim) is one of the efforts being implemented to tackle these issues.

Month / Year	2020	2021	2022
January	27.17	26.20	34.20
February	27.22	26.50	34.40
March	27.40	27.10	34.60
April	27.35	27.50	35.20
May	27.62	27.80	35.00
June	26.71	27.20	34.20
July	26.45	26.80	33.40
August	27.02	27.00	34.20
September	27.40	27.10	34.00
October	27.50	27.90	34.40
November	27.36	27.30	35.00
December	26.71	27.20	33.60

Table 2.13. Average Temperate (Celcius) in Bandar Lampung City, 2020–2022 Period
Source: Raden Intan II Meteorology Station, Bandar Lampung

The table above covers the data on average temperature in 2020–2022 period. The table highlights that the lowest average recorded temperature occurred in January in 2021, which was around 26.20°C, while the highest temperature was in April in 2022, recorded at 35.20°C. Based on the temperature rate fluctuation, it shows that the temperature rate was continuously rising.
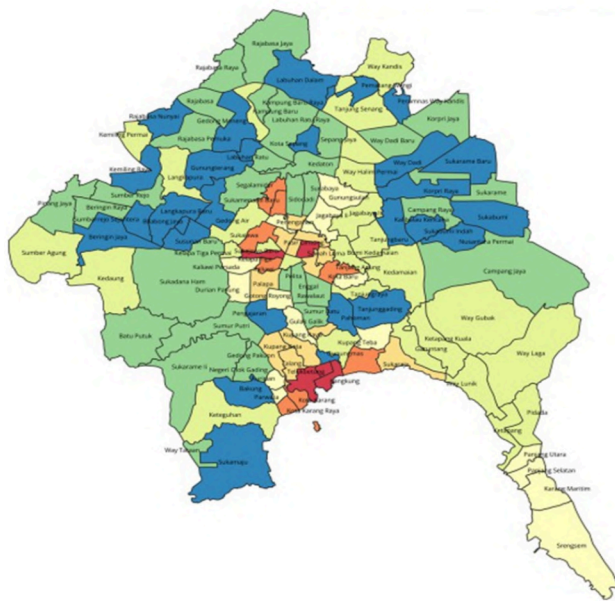
- Bandar Lampung City Potential Impact Analysis sourced from calculations of Vulnerability and Exposure
- From a total of 126 neighbourhoods in Bandar Lampung City:

Impact Potential	Number of Neighborhoods
Very Low	28
Low	30
Somewhat Low	27
Moderate	16
Somewhat High	12
High	8
Very High	5
Total Neighborhoods	126

- There are 5 neighbourhoods (Kangkung; Kelapa Tiga; Sawah Lama; Telukbetung; Pesawahan) that are on the very high impact potential. This is caused by a high Vulnerability and Exposure index.

Figure 2.26. Bandar Lampung City Potential Impact Analysis

As an effort to fulfil Goal No. 13 of the SDGs regarding Climate Action, the Bandar Lampung City Government has reduced the percentage of natural disaster victims in 2021 by 100%. The same rate was also recorded in 2022 at 100%.

Reflecting on Bandar Lampung City's Environmental Quality of Life Index, the quality rate reached 62.98% in 2021 but declined to 58.86% in 2022.

Goal No. 13: Improvement on Bandar Lampung City's Resilience Against the Impacts of Climate Change

The Bandar Lampung City Government, in collaboration with Mercy Corps, through the ACCCRN programme, is making efforts aimed at building the city's resilience to Climate Change. The process of building resilience consists of several key processes that target institutional strengthening, vulnerability assessments, city resilience strategies, and implementing various adaptation actions. It is important for all parties in Bandar Lampung City to redouble their commitment to the city's resilience in the face of climate change. Unfortunately, there is still a lack of local government integrating the complex issue of climate change into long-term development planning.

FOLU Net Sink 2030 is a condition to be achieved where the absorption rate of greenhouse gas emissions from the forestry and land use sectors in 2030 will be balanced or even higher than the emission level. FOLU Net Sink 2030 consists of an Operational Plan as a follow-up to Presidential Regulation 98 of 2021 related to the implementation of carbon economic value and Ministerial Decree 168 of 2022 concerning Indonesia's FOLU Net Sink 2030 for climate change control. Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has also developed a Strategic Plan and Work Plan as the basis for implementation at the regional and local levels. The Local Government, as a regional policy maker, is a strategic partner of KLHK in the successful implementation of FOLU Net Sink 2030 at the site level. In addition, the support of academics, KLHK partner institutions, non-governmental organisations, and the media can disseminate the positive goals of FOLU Net Sink 2030 so that the entire community can realise the importance of controlling climate change today for the future.

SDGs Implementation

The Climate Change Programme that will be carried out by the Bandar Lampung City Government is the (SIGN SMART) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System. This system, which stands for Simple, Easy, Accurate, Concise, and Transparent, was established at the end of 2014. It is designed to manage data and GHG emission estimates with an integrated database system, supporting transparency, accuracy, consistency, sustainability, and to inventory GHG emissions. The system can be accessed and inputted by anyone, anytime, either online or offline.

The city government of Bandar Lampung has collaborated with UCLG ASPAC regarding capacity building for addressing climate change issues by considering inclusiveness in urban development.

The city government of Bandar Lampung is currently developing a climate action plan document that is in line with national goals and commitments as well as Law Number 16 of 2016. The climate action plan document consists of climate change adaptation and mitigation components. Currently, it has been identified that out of 126 urban villages in the city of Bandar Lampung, five urban villages are in the category of very high climate change impacts (Kangkung Urban Village, Coconut Tree Urban Village, Sawah Lama Urban Village, Pesawahan Urban Village, Teluk Betung Urban Village).

Furthermore, in August 2023, a greenhouse gas inventory will be conducted to determine the greenhouse gas emission profile in Bandar Lampung. This inventory will serve as the basis for determining climate change mitigation actions in the city of Bandar Lampung.

Goal No. 13: Climate Action

In the future, climate change brought about by global warming is expected to create new patterns of risk and higher risks in general. Sea level rise due to melting of polar ice caps and thermal expansion will contribute to an increase in coastal flooding. As a coastal city, Bandar Lampung will be seriously affected by climate change and sea level rise.

Bandar Lampung City is very prone to natural disasters. The types of natural disasters that hit Bandar Lampung City include floods, landslides, tidal surges, tsunamis, earthquakes, and droughts. There is also a risk of abrasion, erosion, and sedimentation in coastal areas. I

n urban environments with dense settlements and courtyards covered with concrete or asphalt (in contrast to paving blocks that leave space for water to seep) causes the flow of

water (rain) not absorbed by the soil. This is exacerbated by environmental sanitation, poor waste management, and blocked drains.

All levels of government, from the central to the local level, need to consider the impacts of climate change in their short- and long-term development programme plans. Major issues such as poverty alleviation, community empowerment, spatial planning, food security, infrastructure maintenance, disease control, urban planning, must all be reviewed from a climate change perspective. The challenge is to make development planning adaptable to climate change. The impacts of climate change on the economy and human development must be evaluated and mapped, then adaptation strategies must be integrated in plans and budgets, both at the central and local levels.

Chapter III
Development Contents and Values

RAD SDGs of Bandar Lampung City Year 2020-2024 is one of the main bases for assessing the progress of achieving SDGs in the city. Progress in achieving the SDGs targets in Bandar Lampung City is attempted to be documented in this VLR document, although not all SDGs goals can be covered. Indicator data that can be collected and supplemented with information on policies, plans, and flagship activity programmes related to certain SDGs goals form the basis for the preparation of this VLR document. The elaboration of progress is carried out using the criteria of the four Development Pillars in the Sustainable Development Goals set by Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia (Bappenas).

Development Contents and Values for Bandar Lampung City's #NoPoverty

The Lampung Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), recorded the poverty line in Bandar Lampung City in 2013 at 100.75%, and in 2014 at 102.27% this data showed a significant decrease, then in the following year 2015 it was recorded at 100.80% and in 2016 at 100.54%, this poverty rate continued to decline, the same thing in 2017 reached 100.50%. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Bandar Lampung City, recorded the poverty line of Bandar

Lampung City in 2018 at 93.04%.

BPS Bandar Lampung City also recorded that the poverty rate in Bandar Lampung City in 2019 was 91.24% and still decreased in 2020 by 93.74%, in 2021 the decline in the poverty rate in Bandar Lampung City was even lower, namely 98.76% and recorded in 2022.

98.76% and recorded in 2022 at 90.51%, the poverty rate in Bandar Lampung City shows lower than the national poverty rate.
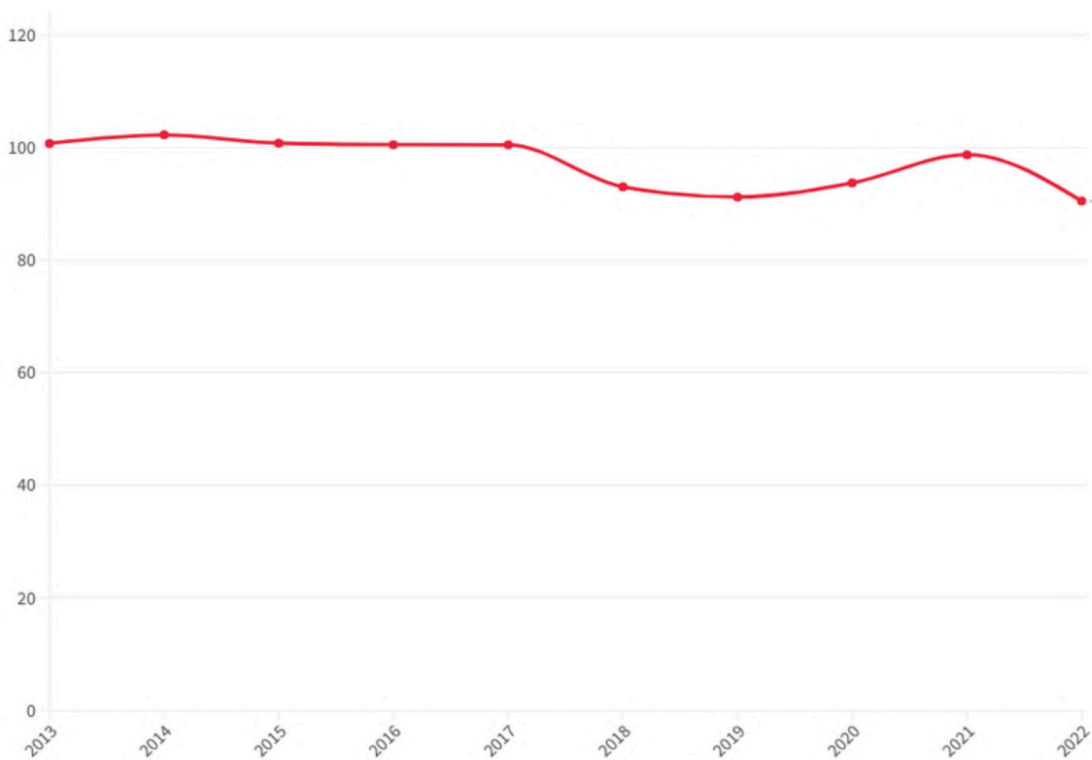
Figure 3.1. Bandar Lampung City's Poverty Line

The Bandar Lampung City Government coordinated to form a Poverty Reduction Coordination Strengthening Team (*Tenaga Kerja Pada Ketinggian*/ TKPK) which discussed the targets, objectives, and synergy of programmes in poverty reduction in Bandar Lampung City, including assistance programmes that have been implemented during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

This poverty reduction programme has the following objectives:
1. Reduce the expenditure burden of the poor
2. Increase the ability and income of the poor
3. Develop and ensure the sustainability of micro and small businesses
4. Synergise poverty reduction policies and programmes.

The assistance programmes that have been implemented during the Covid-19 pandemic:
1. Social assistance in the form of basic food packages and cash, distributed since the Covid-19 pandemic began in Indonesia
2. BLT Village Fund
3. Free electricity
4. Pre-Employment Card, given by the government to help employees affected by layoffs and unemployment
5. Salary Subsidy Assistance for private employees registered with BPJS Ketenagakerjaan with salaries below Rp5 million.

Bandar Lampung City is home to 60,696 MSME units that contribute significantly to the economy, providing the needs of the Bandar Lampung City community and driving 75% of the city's economic activity. The Bandar Lampung City Government took an active role to provide stimulus for integrated entrepreneurship development by building the Bung Karno MSME Park.

Through the Bung Karno MSME Park, business actors knit their hopes, offering numerous MSME stalls that offer various products ranging from culinary delights and micro-scale processed products to handicrafts and souvenirs.

In addition to building an MSME Park, the Bandar Lampung city government helps Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) by creating opportunities for cooperatives to obtain interest-free capital loans. This initiative is designed to support the growth of MSMEs and cooperatives in Bandar Lampung. Cooperatives can receive capital loans ranging from Rp25-50 million, with the government covering the interest, leaving the cooperatives to repay only the principal amount.

Furthermore, the Bandar Lampung City government cooperates with PT Pos Indonesia Bandar Lampung branch to aid MSME in marketing their products online. This partnership helps MSME operators to expand their business networks widely and efficiently. PT. Pos Indonesia branch of Bandar Lampung City has also provided assistance in the form of money of around Rp. 1 million to Rp. 2 million for MSME operators.

Most MSMEs have embraced digitalisation in terms of banking payments, digital wallets, internet banking, and more. The Bandar Lampung City Government encourages that MSME to start marketing their products digitally to enhance competitiveness through digital literacy. In terms of marketing, MSME operators have also utilised existing marketplace platforms and social media.

As MSMEs drive the economy of micro, small, and medium enterprises, their development is believed to expand employment, business opportunities, and the economic recovery of citizens.

Bung Karno Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Park on Jalan Gatot Subroto, Bandar Lampung, was built to promote the products of MSME players. The park has now officially opened and is expected to become a culinary tourist spot in Bandar Lampung. Along the Gatot Subroto Road, there are 400 MSME players selling their wares. The existence of culinary tourism in Bung Karno MSME Park is one of the government's efforts to promote Bandar Lampung City.

Bandar Lampung City is encouraged to become a creative city with excellence in craft, fashion, and culinary products. MSMEs are expected to be able to capture the momentum of the revival of tourism to develop the creative economy. Amid the rise of the tourism sector, the creative economy is expected to support new economic growth both regionally and nationally.

Governmental Best Practices:
PLN Cares "Light Up the Dream" Programme

PT PLN (Persero) Lampung Distribution Unit (UID), through the Light Up the Dream programme, has provided free electricity connections for 429 underprivileged families in Lampung Province from January to August 2023. In August 2023, coinciding with the 78th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia, Light Up the Dream Programme provided free electricity connections for 15 families. The programme was initiated by PLN employees, who donated part of their income to help new PLN electricity connections for free for underprivileged people. The General Manager of PLN UID Lampung stated that Light Up the Dream, which was initiated by PLN employees, is a form of success in implementing a moral culture that has been running for three years at PLN. The Bandar Lampung City Government will distribute electricity payment assistance to mosques in Bandar Lampung City. This is the latest programme and a form of attention from the Bandar Lampung City Government towards mosques in Bandar Lampung. The Acting Head of the Bandar Lampung Social Service mentioned that the city government subsidises electricity for mosques by Rp 1 million per month. The payment assistance, which will be distributed, covers the period from October 2022 to December 2023. Each mosque will receive a total of Rp 15 million for 15 months as electricity payment assistance.

Development Contents and Values for Bandar Lampung City's #GoodHealthandWell-Being

The Mayor of Bandar Lampung participated in the Clean Up Beach with the Pandawara Community and the Bandar Lampung City Government on Jl. Ikan Selar, Bumi Waras District, Bandar Lampung City, on Monday 10 July 2023, this beach, often claimed to be the dirtiest beach in Indonesia, is a very important step and deserves appreciation. This effort reflects an awareness of the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness, especially in coastal areas that are vulnerable to human activities' negative impacts.

Coastal pollution can adversely affect coastal ecosystems and human health. This clean-up initiative reflects an awareness of the need to protect coastal environments. Polluted coastal conditions can damage coral reefs, a decline in fish populations, and spread disease.

During the event, Mayor Eva Dwiana emphasised that maintaining the cleanliness of the coast in the city of Bandar Lampung is the joint responsibility. She highlighted the collaboration between the Pandawara community, the Bandar Lampung City Government, Forkopimda and the entire community working together to clean up the beaches.

It is essential to emphasise the importance of environmental education and awareness in preventing beach pollution. Focusing on early environmental education, social campaigns, and community involvement in cleanliness programmes can be crucial steps in addressing coastal pollution.

A number of programmes to reduce poverty in Tapis Berseri City have been undertaken, with both direct and indirect effects on poverty.

In Bandar Lampung City there are several free health and education programmes that have been and continue to be implemented. These programmes reduce expenditure, thereby indirectly affecting poverty levels.

One of the direct poverty alleviation programmes is the provision of rice assistance distributed through the Social Service and Food Service of Bandar Lampung City. Additionally, the central government's BLT (Direct Cash Assistance) programme aims to alleviate poverty. As a result, there is optimism that Bandar Lampung's poverty rate can be reduced to 8 percent.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme includes the Family Hope Programme (Program Keluarga Harapan/ PKH), which has effectively targeted its beneficiaries. In Bandar Lampung City, 34,444 out of 76,553 households with the lowest welfare status have received PKH assistance. This means 44.99% of the poorest households in Bandar Lampung have benefited from the PKH programme.

To qualify PKH assistance, there are several conditions that must be met. Besides being a poor family and having an E-KTP (Electronic Identity Card), there must be family members among the seven components of PKH recipients, and they must be registered in the DTKS (Integrated Social Welfare Data) Ministry of Social Affairs. If these conditions are met, families receive PKH funds, which vary by category. The seven categories of KPM PKH include pregnant women, toddlers, the elderly, people with disabilities, elementary school children (SD), junior high school children (SMP) and senior high school children (SMA). Each category gets different funds.

The Bandar Lampung City Government received an award for its success in reducing the stunting rate by 2023. In addition to educating posyandu cadres, the government also formed the Stunting Reduction Acceleration Team (Tim Percepatan Penurunan Stunting/ TPPS) and allocated Rp 2 billion for nutritional intake for toddlers.

The Free Ambulance Programme has existed since 2011 as a health programme and is sustainable until now in 2023. Under the Mayor's direction, medical team officers are asked to continue providing the best service to people in need, including health checks, transportation to the hospital, and delivery of bodies. Those in need of this Free Ambulance service can contact the call centre 082278221400, which is directly connected to officers who operate 24 hours.

This innovative health service programme, in the form of a free ambulance vehicle, is intended to pick-up and drop-off emergency patients at all health services in Bandar Lampung city.

The requirements to receive free ambulance vehicle services are straightforward. Resident only need to present an ID card and a family card proving they are original resident of Bandar Lampung City. The purpose of the free ambulance vehicle is to serve emergency patients who need fast treatment, thereby reducing the number of patient deaths.

This free ambulance service is available 24 hours a day to provide immediate health services to the people of Bandar Lampung City. Throughout 2022, the free ambulance service users of the Bandar Lampung City government reached 5,006 people. However, the number was lower than the previous year, which was up to 5,760 people. Sick patients were the highest users of free ambulances throughout 2022, with 3,509 patients, followed by 1,435 traffic accident patients, 44 corpses, and 18 patients giving birth.

Non-Governmental Best Practices: Free "Siger" Shelter Houses

The Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia/ PMI) provides a free SIGER shelter houses for Lampung residents who have difficulty finding a place to stay when seeking treatment in Bandar Lampung. The SIGER shelter house is a free service to help people who are undergoing treatment at Abdul Moeloek Hospital. The shelter is located at Kiwi Street, number 27 Sidodadi, Kedaton, Bandar Lampung, next to the kedaton village office.

The SIGER shelter house features various facilities, including living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and five bedrooms. For Lampung people who wish to use the free shelter services can visit the Lampung Province PMI office or go directly to the SIGER shelter house.

The SIGER shelter house can be utilised by the community until the patient who occupies the shelter house has recovered and is expected to move out.

Development Contents and Values for Bandar Lampung City's #QualityEducation

In 2023, the Bandar Lampung City Government will provide scholarships to outstanding citizens and students. These scholarships are given to students who graduate from junior high school and continuing to high school or vocational school. Also, for residents of Bandar Lampung City who graduate from high school (SMA)/vocational school (SMK) to enter Public Universities (*Perguruan Tinggi Negeri*/ PTN).

The scholarships are intended for students who excel academically. The Bandar Lampung City Government will select the top five in the school as recipients. This policy also applies to scholarships to scholarships for public universities. The Bandar Lampung City Government has collaborated with public universities in Bandar Lampung for the programme.

Through this programme, the Bandar Lampung City Government aims to enable more citizens of Bandar Lampung to pursue higher education, thereby improving the quality of human resources in the capital city of Lampung Province. The scholarship programme is designed to help students who have a strong desire to learn reach their educational goals.

In addition, the city government is implementing strategies to reduce the dropout rate. As part of these efforts, the City Government is now providing or facilitating 1,000 scholarships for Bandar Lampung residents who are in need and underprivileged.

Bandar Lampung City boasts a diverse array of educational facilities, including kindergartens, early childhood education centres, elementary schools, Islamic schools (madrasah ibtidaiyah, madrasah tsanawiyah, madrasah aliyah), high schools, vocational high schools, and public and private madrasah aliyah in Bandar Lampung. The city is also home to 46 universities, comprising 6 public universities and 40 private universities, which include 19 academies, 16 high schools, 1 institute, and 5 universities.

At the beginning of 2023, the Education and Culture Department of Bandar Lampung City has been awarded by the Education Quality Assurance Centre (*Balai Penjamin Mutu Pendidikan*/BPMP) of Lampung Province. The award certificate from BPMP Lampung has been handed over to the Head of the Bandar Lampung Education and Culture Office.

The assessment of the achievement of the implementation of Merdeka Belajar programmes and policies, namely the National Assessment, which consists of surveys and participation in the learning environment, and the implementation of the computer-based national assessment (*Asesmen Nasional Berbasis Komputer*/ ANBK).

Education report cards and data-based planning, consisting of the utilisation of the education report card platform, education profiles, data-based planning recommendations, and performance indicators for education affairs. Then, from the Implementation of the Merdeka Curriculum (*Implementasi Kurikulum Merdeka*/ IKM) and the Merdeka Teaching Platform (*Platform Merdeka Mengajar*/ PMM), which includes education units implementing the Merdeka Curriculum, the IKM strategy, and the Merdeka Learning platform.

Appreciation was given by the Government to Lampung Language Teachers as Pioneers of Lampung Language Preservation. The achievements made by the teachers indicate that Lampung Language has tremendous potential in the world of education.

Amidst the rapid development of mobilised technology, Lampung language must continue to be preserved as a valuable cultural heritage.

The teachers have acted as agents of change by developing innovative and effective curriculum and teaching strategies. The awards in this activity are expected to encourage the spirit of competence and collaboration among educators. This achievement is a starting point to continue striving for better outcomes and invite all teachers to innovate continuously, develop creative learning methods, and utilise technology wisely to improve learning in the classroom.

The Mayor of Bandar Lampung provided scholarship assistance to children with special needs or disabilities at Point of View Coffee on Jalan Tirtayasa, Sukabumi. The scholarship was given to one of the children named Meiniva Ni'maturriska Fitri (17), a student of SMAN 9 Bandar Lampung with secondary osteoporosis and parathyroid gland issues. The Mayor of Bandar Lampung stated that they are committed to providing scholarships for these students to continue their education to higher levels (source : Lampungpro.co. (n.d). Wali Kota Eva Dwiana gives scholarships to children with special needs in Bandar Lampung. Retrieved from https://lampungpro.co/post/47518/wali-kota-eva-dwiana-gives-scholarships-to-children-with-special-needs-in-bandar-lampung)

This is a form of attention from the Bandar Lampung City Government to children with special needs. In addition, the Bandar Lampung City Government also plans to build a special school in in the Kedaton area of Bandar Lampung. Later, all school facilities will be free of charge by the Mayor of Bandar Lampung. Assistance programmes for children with special needs will be prioritised and budgeted solely from the APBD, ensuring these children can access the same opportunities as others.

Mariyamah, Head of the Bandar Lampung Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Department (Pemberdayaan dan Perlindungan Anak/PPPA), has stated that children with special needs have the same rights as other in public. She also ensures that children with disabilities can access health facilities and treatment for free in the local city.

The Gender Development Index (GDI) is an index of the achievement of basic human development capabilities considering gender inequality. The GDI can be used to determine the human gap between men and women.

Year	GDI
2016	93,94
2017	93,53
2018	93,55
2019	93,96
2020	93,86

Table 3.1. The Gender Development Index (GDI) for 2016–2020 Period
Source: Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Department; 2021

The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) highlights women's role in economic and political activities. The following is the data that highlights GEM for 2016-2020 period:
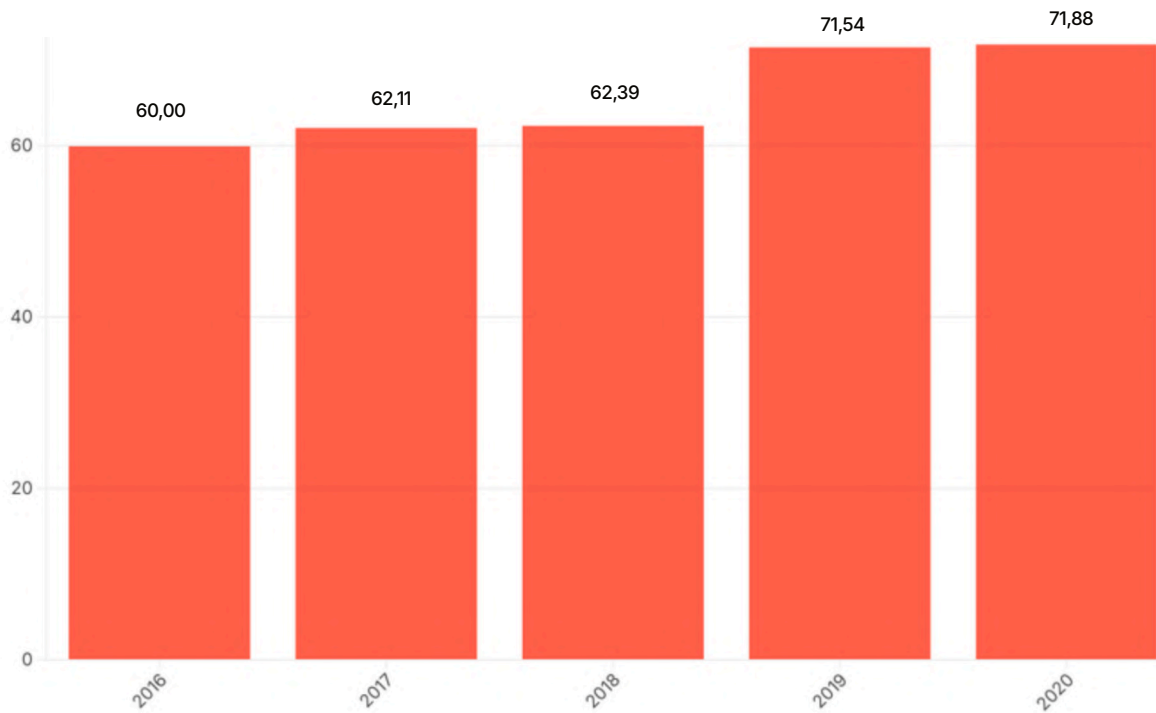
Figure 3.2. The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) for 2016–2020 Period
Source: Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Department; 2021

The data for the GEM from 2016 to 2020 indicates a yearly increase in the Gender Empowerment Measure for Bandar Lampung City.

The following data shows cases of violence against women and children in Bandar Lampung City recorded through the Child and Women Protection Unit (PPA) of Bandar Lampung Police Department.
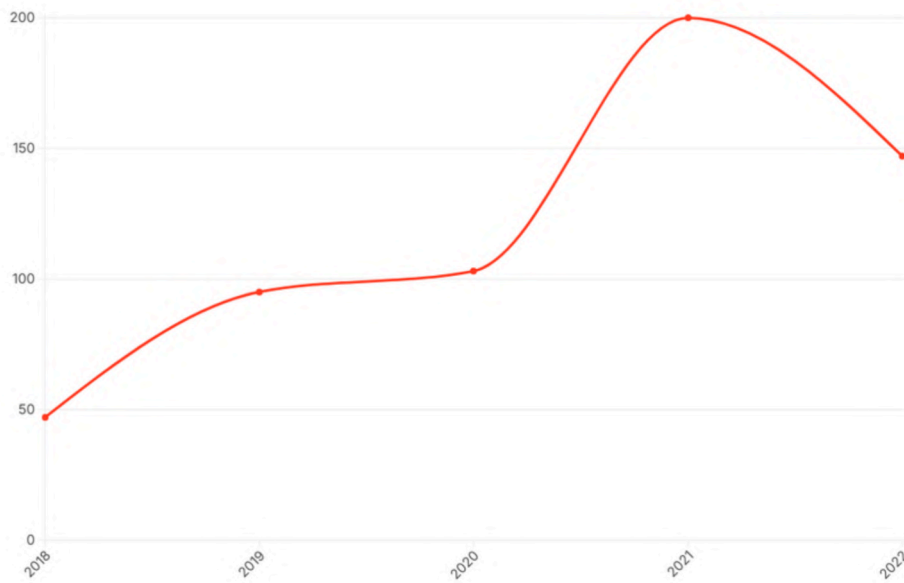
Figure 3.3. Cases of Violence Against Women and Children in Bandar Lampung City

The trend of cases of violence against women and children in Bandar Lampung City over the last five years tends to fluctuate. However, in 2022, there was a decrease in such cases. This success is attributed to the hard work of the Bandar Lampung City Government in collaboration with various stakeholders.

Development Contents and Values for Bandar Lampung City's #CleanWaterandSanitation

The Bandar Lampung City Government is committed to improving public health through better sanitation, with a particular focus on domestic wastewater management. This commitment is exemplified by the issuance of Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2020 concerning Domestic Wastewater and Communication Strategy for Behaviour Change Towards Safe Sanitation. To support the programme, in Regional Regulation number 7, every housing estate is required to have a communal Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPAL). This requirement provide solution for space constraints that may prevent the installation of private septic tanks. In some villages, communal WWTPs already exist, such as in Kota Karang, Kampung Pelangi, and Garuntang.

70 WWTPs have been provided since 2015, with grants from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and Asian Development Bank (ADB). Bandar Lampung has one large IPLT in Bakung Village, which serves as a disposal site for liquid waste from the community. The level of proper sanitation in Bandar Lampung City has reached 95%, while the rate of open defecation-free area has reached 92%.

The purpose of making a communal IPAL is to create a healthy environment and improve sanitation, thereby preventing underground water pollution from household waste (including bathroom wash water) and human waste. By managing these wastes in a communal IPAL unit, the cleanliness and health of the people of Bandar Lampung City are expected to improve significantly.

Development Contents and Values for Bandar Lampung City's #ClimateAction

United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), through the Climate Resilient and Inclusive Cities (CRIC) Project, organised a training on Climate Action Plan Development for Bandar Lampung City in Bandar Lampung. This training is a part of a series aimed at enhancing the capacity of Working Group Teams (Kelompok Kerja/Pokja) in ten CRIC pilot cities, focusing on climate change and mitigation.

This adaptation training took place in Bandar Lampung covered topics such as the scientific basis, climate vulnerability and risk assessment. It is expected to increase the knowledge of the Working Group Team and assist the city in projecting climate change impacts using the SiBiaS and Google Collab applications.

This Climate Action Plan (CAP) is expected to be the basis and guide for identifying and elaborating climate action strategies and instruments across various priority sectors in an integrated manner.

The training activity was supported by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia and CCROM SEAP IPB through the provision of experts, trainers, and equipment. This mitigation training utilised the SIGN SMART system, an online Greenhouse Gas emission (GHG) calculation and reporting application.

UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific), in collaboration with Bandar Lampung City Government, also held an Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on Climate Mitigation, which is part of CRIC (Climate Resilient an Inclusive Cities) Programme. Throughout 2020, climate-related trainings sessions and workshops were conducted, and Urban Analysis Reports for ten cities were finalised in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. Priority sectors for each city were also selected and agreed upon during this period.

Related to the above, the CRIC Project supports ten pilot cities to integrate climate change strategies in accordance with the direction of the RPJMN and mainstream city climate resilience priorities into the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). One of the efforts to identify the city's climate resilience priorities is through the preparation of the CAP.
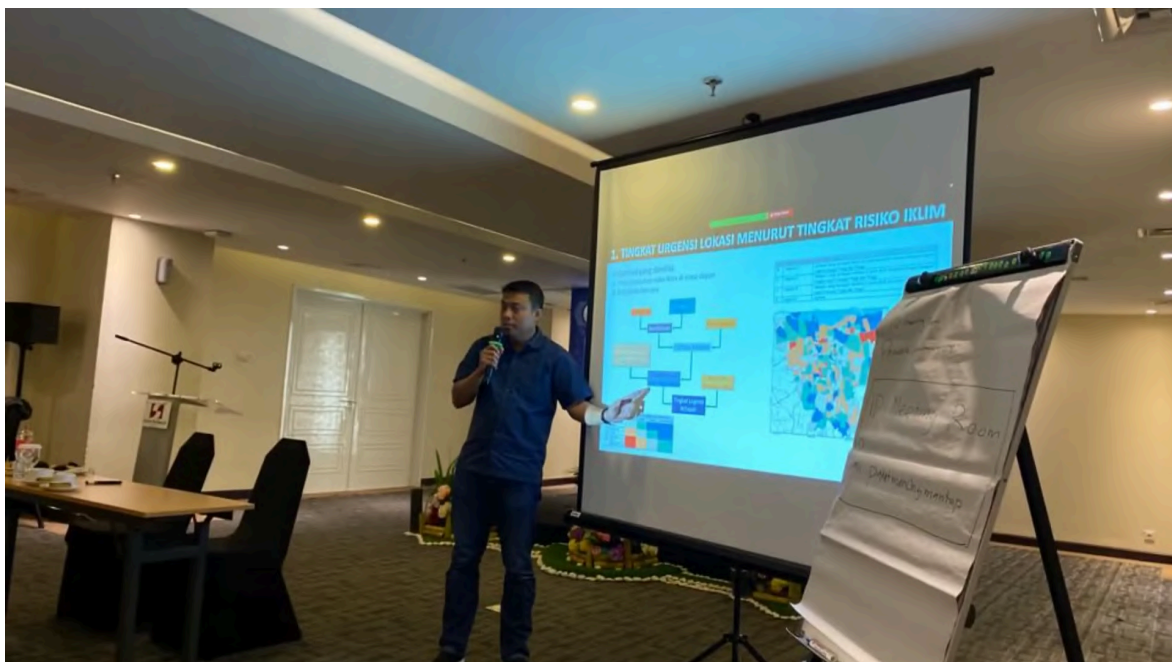
Bandar Lampung City conducted a series of CAP Adaptation Training Activities star from September 2021 to May 2022. Further CAP Training and Assistance on mitigation issues, including GHG Inventory Concept material and Collection Assistance has also started on 3-7 June 2022. However, CAP activities were delayed, necessitating additional activities such as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and continued data collection on climate change mitigation before the Baseline and Mitigation Scenario Calculation Training (M2) scheduled for August 2023.

The Indonesian Government continues to strive to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as outlined in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), targeting a 29% reduction target by 2030, equating to 834 million tonnes CO_2e across all sectors. The energy sector gets an emission reduction portion of 314 million tonnes CO_2e.

There are two ways to determine the emission reductions that have been achieved. The first is by finding the difference between the GHG emission baseline under Business as Usual (BaU) conditions and the actual emission inventory results. This difference is considered as emission reduction and can be calculated historically. Secondly, by calculating the emission reduction from each mitigation action that has been carried out.

To determine emission reductions through the first method, a complete and accurate inventory of emission data is essential for clearly measuring the reduction rates. Complete emission data is obtained by routinely inventorying all data needed to calculate emissions. Accurate emission data is obtained by employing appropriate methodologies in accordance with the existing guidelines.

To support the results of the emission data inventory in accordance with the expectations of the President, through Presidential Decree No. 71 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory mandates all leaders to conduct GHG inventories in accordance with their scope, duties, and responsibilities.

Chapter IV
Conclusions and Recommendations

This report concludes by summarising the efforts and suggestions that have been presented. Additionally, the author also provides suggestions or recommendations regarding steps that can be taken to strengthen SDGs implementation and achieve sustainable development goals more effectively.

Conclusion

The Bandar Lampung City Government is committed to the process of planning, implementing, and reporting the achievement of SDGs in Bandar Lampung City, based on Presidential Decree No. 111 of 2022 regarding the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Achievements.

The Bandar Lampung City Government seeks to ensure the achievement of SDGs in development programmes and activities, especially in the Social Development Pillar (Goals 1, 3, 4, 5), and the Environmental Development Pillar (Goals 6 and 13).

The 2023 VLR Document of Bandar Lampung City has successfully identified the commitment of Regional Apparatus within the scope of Bandar Lampung City Government to the targets and indicators of the 6 SDGs. The development of SDG implementation in Bandar Lampung City, with the trend of achievement of the 6 priority goals, has shown an increase. This includes the achievement of targets in the framework of the goal of eliminating poverty, promoting good health and welfare, providing quality education, achieving gender equality, ensuring access to clean water and sanitation, and tackling climate change.

Social Development Pillar

| Goal 3 | Goal 4 | Goal 5 |

0,08   0,2   0,22   0,05   0,11   0,14
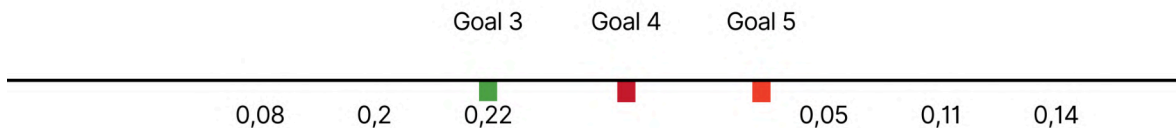
Figure 4.1. Targets and Indicators of Social Pillars by the Regional Apparatus (Perda) of Bandar Lampung City

Economic Development Pillar

Goal 8   Goal 9   Goal 10
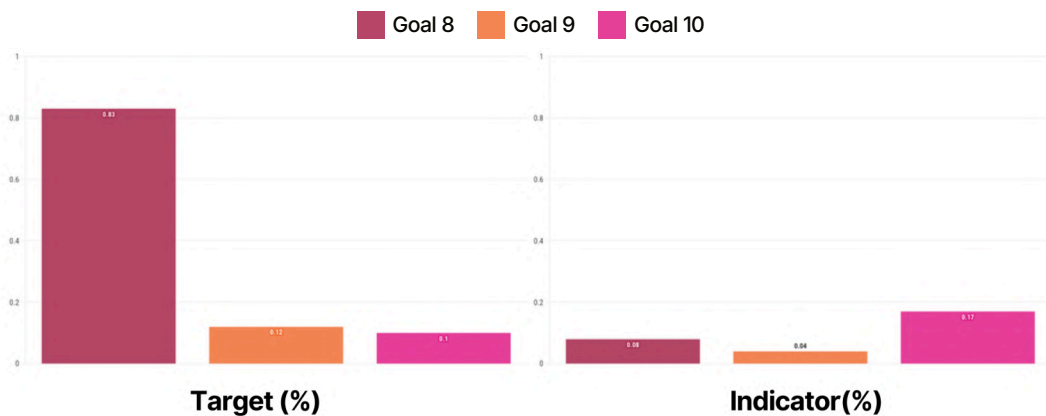
Target (%)   Indicator(%)

Figure 4.2. Targets and Indicators of Economy Pillars by the Regional Apparatus (Perda) of Bandar Lampung City

Environment Development Pillar
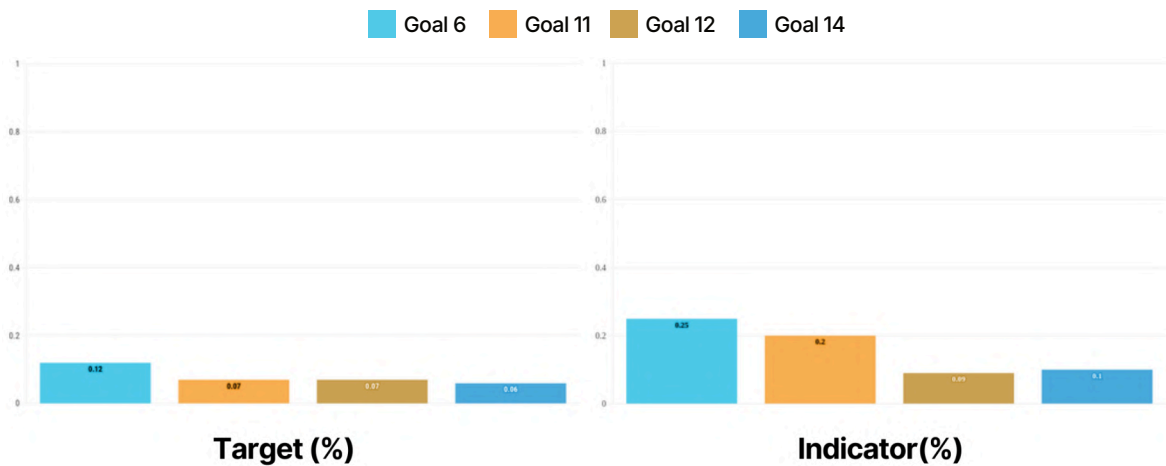
Figure 4.3. Targets and Indicators of Environmental Pillars by the Regional Aparratus (Perda) of Bandar Lampung City

From the previous results, it can also be concluded that the six goals are the fundamental basis for prioritising the achievement of SDGs in Bandar Lampung City. It is crucial to align the SDGs targets and programme activities set by the relevant Regional Apparatus to ensure that the SDGs goals can be achieved effectively. Additionally, the indicators and data requirements facilitate the monitoring and evaluation process. The existence of programmes and activities within the Regional Apparatus also indicates the availability of a budget for the implementation of these activities' implementation.

Meanwhile, targets and indicators for other objectives cannot be identified due to the main tasks and functions of the Regional Apparatus for these objectives. This may be due to the incomplete availability of data obtained or because the targets and indicators have not been accommodated in local government programmes and activities. It may also be that the targets and indicators to be achieved are the responsibility of the central government than the local government. For this reason, in the future, integration between regional agencies will be improved and the availability of one data (Big Data) in Bandar Lampung City will be increased to better analyse the achievement of the SDG goals, ensuring a thorough and comprehensive analysis.

Recommendations

From the above conclusions, several suggestions can be formulated regarding the progress of achieving SDGs in Bandar Lampung City. The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) document that refers to the data and indicators stipulated in the SDG Indicator Metadata document prepared by the Ministry of National Development Planning (PPN)/ Bappenas is necessary to measure the concrete steps that have been or will be taken in Bandar Lampung City's commitment to the SDGs. An up-to-date and effective tool is needed to document and review the development progress achieved. Therefore, it is essential to complete the data from OPDs in the form of Matrix-format data as well as programme and activity planning documents from OPDs and related institutions. This will ensure that future SDGs VLR document can more accurately represent the progress of SDGs in Bandar Lampung City.

It is also noted that not all goals can be mapped with the duties and functions of OPDs of Bandar Lampung City in this VLR document of SDGs / SDGs of Bandar Lampung City in 2023. Hence, it is also suggested to improve the linkage of SDG targets to the duties and work plans of all OPDs in Bandar Lampung City. Additionally, there needs to be a balanced in the prioritisation and allocation of funding for the achievement of SDGs for non-physical areas.

Attachments

Programme/Activity/Sub-Activity		Units	Yearly Target					Indicator 5-Year Budget Allocation (IDR)	Source of Funding	Location	Implementing Agency
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
Local Government Programme											
Target 5 Gender Equality											
SDGs Indicator 5.1.1: Availability of legal frameworks that promote, implement and monitor gender equality and the elimination of gender-based violence.											
Women protection programme	Percentage of women victims of violence and human trafficking who receive comprehensive services		-	-	-	-	-	793.734.675,00	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
Prevention of violence against women at the district/city level	Improving understanding of the prevention of violence against women in districts/cities		-	-	-	-	-	793.734.675,00	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
Coordination and synchronisation of the implementation of policies, programmes and activities to prevent violence against women at the district/city level.	Implementation of policies to prevent violence against women	Occurences	-	10	10	10	10	365.250.000,00	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
	Implementation of socialisation of policies to prevent violence against women	Persons	-	50	50	50	50	428.484.675,00	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
Policy advocacy and assistance for women's protection services under district/city authority	Coverage of child victims of violence who received complaint handling		-	-	-	-	-		APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
Child protection programme	Percentage of children in need of special protection who receive comprehensive services		-	-	-	-	-	41139.772,50	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office

Programme/Activity/Sub-Activity		Units	Yearly Target					Indicator 5-Year Budget Allocation (IDR)	Source of Funding	Location	Implementing Agency
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
Local Government Programme											
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.											
SDG Indicator: 3.7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information and education, and integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.											
Controlling and distributing the need for contraceptive tools and drugs and implementing family planning services in the Regency / City Region	The number of needs for control and distribution of contraceptive devices and drugs as well as the implementation of family planning services in the district / city area	Activity	-	-	-	-	-	5.182.487.920,31	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPKB Office
Preparation of a plan for the needs of Contraceptive Tools and Drugs and Supporting Facilities for Family Planning Services	Number of distributions of contraceptive devices and drugs and supporting facilities for family planning services to health facilities including networks and networks in Bandar Lampung City	Health facilities	102	102	102	102	102	306.086.076,56	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPKB Office
Provision of supporting facilities for family planning services	Percentage of facilities supporting family planning services	People	105.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	105.000	2.555.636.718,75	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPKB Office
Operational support for mobile family planning services	number of family planning services in mobile service units	District	20	20	20	20	20	2.320	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPKB Office

Table 5.1. SDGs 3 Related Programmes

Source: PPKB Office of Bandar Lampung City Government Year 2022-2023

Programme/Activity/Sub-Activity			Units	Yearly Target					Indicator 5-Year Budget Allocation (IDR)	Source of Funding	Location	Implementing Agency
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
Local Government Programme												
SDGs Target 5.5.2: Percentage of Women in Echelon II Positions												
5.03.02 Regional Personnel Programme												
5.03.02.2.02	Mutation and promotion of civil servants	5.03.02.2.02.01										
		Management of Civil Servant Mutations	Civil Servants	10	10	8	10	10	554.639.855,00	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	BKD

Table 5.5. SDGs 5 (5.5) Related Programmes

Source: Regional Personnel Agency of Bandar Lampung City Government, Year 2022-2023

Programme	Indicator	Unit					Budget	Source	Location	Office
Prevention of Violence Against Children Involving Parties in District/City Scope	Coverage of child victims of violence who received complaint handling						41.139.772,50	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
Policy Advocacy and Assistance in the Implementation of Policies Programmes and Activities for the Prevention of Violence against Children under the Authority of Districts/Cities	Percentage of children in need of special protection who receive comprehensive services						41.139.772,50	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
	Number of socialisations on the prevention of violence and child marriage in collaboration with child watchdog institutions	%	100	100	100	100	41.139.772,50	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
SDGs Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-64 years) experiencing violence (physical, sexual, or emotional) by a partner other than their spouse in the past 12 months.										
Provision of Advanced Referral Services for Women Victims of Violence Requiring Coordination of District/City Authority	Total provision of advanced referral services for women and children victims of violence						749.081.6996,50	DAK	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
Coordination and Synchronisation of the Implementation of the Provision of Advanced Referral Services for Women Victims of Violence at Regency/City Level (DAK)	Total provision of advanced referral services for women and children victims of violence	Cases	20	20	20	20	749.081.6996,50	DAK	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
Provision of Services for Children in Need of Special Protection Requiring District/Municipal Coordination	Increased capacity of PATBM and Pos Curah activists						955.382.610,00	DAK	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office
Coordination and Synchronisation of the Implementation of Assistance for Children in Need of Special Protection at the District/City Level (DAK)	Number of children who need special protection	%	100	100	100	100	955.382.610,00	DAK	Bandar Lampung City	PPPA office

Table 5.2. SDGs 5 (5.1 & 5.2) Related Programmes
Source: PPPA Office of Bandar Lampung City Government Year 2022-2023

Programme/Activity/Sub-Activity	Units	Yearly Target					Indicator 5-Year Budget Allocation (IDR)	Source of Funding	Location	Implementing Agency
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
Local Government Programme										
10.1.1.(b) Number of underdeveloped villages										
10.1.1.(c) Number of self-sufficient villages										
10.1.1.(e) Economic average in disadvantaged areas										
10.1.1.(f) Percentage of poor people in disadvantaged areas										
2.07.2.07.01.15 Village Community Empowerment Improvement Programme										
2.07.2.07.01.15.02. Outstanding sub-district assessment and development	Sub-district whose development has been evaluated	126					350.000.000	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	Community Empowerment Office
2.07.2.07.01.15.06. Coordination and facilitation of sub-district profile data processing	Number of existing village profiles	126					180.000.000	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	Community Empowerment Office
2.13.04 Village Administration Programme										
2.13.04.2.01. Guidance and supervision of village administration								APBD	Bandar Lampung City	Community Empowerment Office
2.13.04.2.01.11. Facilitation of village profile preparation	Sub-district whose development has been evaluated		63	63	94	94	902.329.688			
2.13.04.2.01.18. Facilitation of village development evaluation and village and sub-district competitions	Number of existing village profiles		63	63	94	94	911.779.687	APBD	Bandar Lampung City	Community Empowerment Office

Table 5.7. SDGs 10 Related Programmes
Source: PMK Office of Bandar Lampung City Government, Year 2022-2023

Programme/Activity/Sub-Activity			Units	Yearly Target					Indicator 5-Year Budget Allocation (IDR)	Source of Funding	Location	Implementing Agency
				2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
Local Government Programme												
SDGs Target 9.11. (a): Steady state of national roads												
9.11. (a) Steady state of national roads												
1.03.10.2.01	1.03.10.2.01.0 5	Organising district/city roads										
		Road Construction	Percentage	84,54	85,59	86,59	87,59	88,59	415.401.381.113,50	APBD and DAK	Bandar Lampung City	Public Works Office

Table 5.6. SDGs 9 Related Programmes

Source: Public Works Office of Bandar Lampung City, Year 2022-2023

Programme/Activity/Sub-Activity		Units	Yearly Target					Indicator 5-Year Budget Allocation (IDR)	Source of Funding	Location	Implementing Agency
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
Local Government Programme											
Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services											
Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services											
1.03.03.2.01	Management and development of Drinking Water Supply Systems in districts/cities										
SDG 6.2.1. Indicator: Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with water and soap											
1.03.03.2.01.03	Construction of DWSS pipeline network in urban areas	%	61,8	62,3	62,8	63,3	63,8	35.703.752.437,50	APBD and DAK	Bandar Lampung City	Public Works Department
6.2.1* Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with water and soap											
1.03.05.2.01.	Management and development of domestic wastewater systems within districts/cities										
	Percentage of households using safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with water and soap										
1.03.05.2.01.12		%	50,88	60,5	61	61,5	62	31.474.724.758,13	APBD and DAK	Bandar Lampung City	Public Works Department

Table 5.8. SDGs 6 Related Programmes

Source: Housing and Settlement Office of Bandar Lampung City Government, Year 2022-2023

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SDGs No. 1: No Poverty

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
1.1.1	Extreme Poverty Rate	1,80%	*1,80 (temporary number)	Based on based on BPS decree annex No. letter B-065/18522/Vs.35911/2022, data basis.
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	• National 9,57% • Bandar Lampung City *,21%	Bandar Lampung is not included in the national poverty rate	Lampung province
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions			
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable			
1.3.1(a)	Proportion of health insurance participants through Social Security in the Health Sector	• 80,875: 1,092,948 (March 2022) • 2.8 People Bandar Lampung 307,244 People (P2KM programme)		Aggregate of Civil Registration and Occupation Office second semester 2022
1.3.1(b)	Proportion of participants in the Employment Social Security Programme	Empty data	201.847	BPJS Kesehatan Lampung Province
1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services		(JKN) Maret 2023	
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure			
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people			
1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)			
1.5.3	Plan and implement a national disaster risk reduction strategy aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030			
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies that are aligned with the national disaster risk reduction strategy			
1.a.1	Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	72.503.708.546 funding: APBN Bandar Lampung City 2023		
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)			
1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups			

SDGs No. 2: Zero Hunger

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
2.1.1	Prevalence of Undernourishment			
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)			
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age			
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)			
2.2.2 (a)	The quality of food consumption as indicated by the *Pola Pangan Harapan* (PPR) score			
2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women aged 15-49 years			
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size			
2.3.1 (a)	Agricultural value added per labourer by farming class of crops/fishing/forestry			
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale agricultural producers by subsector			
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture			
2.4.1 (a)	Proportion of agricultural land area designated as sustainable food agricultural areas			
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities			
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction			
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures			
2.a.2	Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector			
2.b.1	Agricultural export subsidies			
2.c.1	Indicators of food price anomalies			

SDGs No. 3: Good Health and Well Being

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	4 cases		Department of Health
3.1.2	Proportion of ever-married women aged 15-49 years whose last birth was (a) attended by a skilled health worker; (b) in a health facility			
3.2.1	(a) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR); (b) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 live births			
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) per 1000 live births			
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations			
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100.000 population			
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1.000 population			
3.3.3(a)	Number of districts/cities achieving malaria elimination			
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100.000 population			
3.3.5	Number of people requiring intervention against neglected tropical diseases: (a) Filariasis and (b) Leprosy			
3.3.5(a)	Number of districts with leprosy elimination			
3.3.5(b)	Number of filariasis endemic districts that achieve elimination			
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease			
3.4.1(a)	Percentage of smoking in the population aged 10-18 years	4,51%		Department of Health
3.4.1(b)	Prevalence of high blood pressure			
3.4.1(c)	Prevalence of obesity in the population aged ≥18 years			
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate			
3.5.1	Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders			
3.5.1(a)	Number of drug abusers accessing medical rehabilitation services			
3.5.1(b)	Number accessing post-rehabilitation services			
3.5.2	Alcohol consumption (litres per capita) by population aged ≥15 years in the past year			
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries			
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods			
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1.000 women in that age group			
3.7.2 (a)	Total fertility rate (IFR)			
3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)			
3.8.1(a)	Unmet Needs for Health Services			
3.8.2	Proportion of population with high household expenditure on health as a share of total household expenditure or income			
3.8.2(a)	National Health Insurance (JKN) coverage	211,070		Department of Health
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution			
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)			
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning			
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	4,51%		Department of Health
3.b.1	Proportion of target population that has received national programme vaccines	51,27%		Department of Health
3.b.2	Total Official Development Assistant (ODA) for medical research and basic health sector			
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities with sustainably available and affordable essential drug packages			
3.c.1	Health workforce density and distribution	43,79%		Department of Health
3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness			
3.d.2	Percentage of bloodstream infections due to select antimicrobial-resistant organisms			

SDGs No. 4: Quality Education

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
4.1.1	Proportion of children and adolescents: (a) in grade 4, (b) end of primary school/grade 6, (c) end of secondary school/grade 9 who achieve minimum proficiency standards in: (i) reading, (ii) mathematics			
4.1.1(a)	The proportion of children and adolescents in: (a) grade 5 (b) grade 8, and (c) 15 years of age who achieve at least a minimum level of proficiency in: (i) reading, (ii) maths			
4.1.2	Completion rates at the primary, junior secondary and senior secondary levels			
4.1.2(a)	The number of out-of-school children at the pre-school, primary/equivalent, junior secondary/equivalent and senior secondary/equivalent levels			
4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are well developed in health, learning and psychosocial areas, by sex			
4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex			
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex			
4.3.1(a)	Gross enrolment rate in tertiary education (HE)			
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill			
4.4.1(a)	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15-59 years) with information and communication technology (ICT) skills			
4.5.1	Pure Enrolment Rate ratio at the primary/equivalent level, and (1) Gross Enrolment Rate ratio at the junior secondary/equivalent, senior secondary/vocational/equivalent, and tertiary levels for (a) female/male, (b) rural/urban, (c) bottom/top quintile, (d) disability/no disability			
4.6.1	Percentage of adolescents/adults in a given age group, at least proficient/capable at a given level in the skills of (1) reading and (i) calculation, by sex			
4.6.1(a)	Percentage of literacy rate of the population aged ≥15 years			
4.7.1	Mainstreaming at all levels of education, (1) global citizenship education, (ii) education for sustainable development including gender equality and human rights in (a) national education policy, (b) curriculum, (c) teacher education, (d) student assessment			
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) singlesex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)			
4.a.1(a)	Percentage of students who experienced bullying in the last 12 months			
4.b.1	Amount of official Government of Indonesia assistance to foreign students receiving developing country partnership scholarships			
4.c.1	Percentage of teachers qualified according to national standards by education level	85,90%		

SDGs No. 5: Gender Equality

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	2023	
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex			
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age			
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence			
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18			
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age			
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location			
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments; and (b) local governments			
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions			
5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care			
5.6.2	Laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education			
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure			
5.a.2	Availability of legal framework (including customary law) that guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control			
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex			
5.c.1	Availability of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment			

SDGs No. 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services			
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water			
6.3.1	Proportion of household wastewater safely treated			
6.3.1(a)	Proportion of industrial wastewater safely treated			
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality			
6.3.2(a)	Quality of surface water as raw water			
6.3.2(b)	Quality of groundwater as raw water			
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time			
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources			
6.4.2(a)	Proportion of sourced raw water and surface water withdrawals to availability			
6.4.2(b)	Proportion of sourced raw water and groundwater withdrawals to availability			
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)			
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation			
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time			
6.a.1	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan			
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management			

SDGs No. 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	2023	
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity			
7.1.1(a)	Consumption of electricity per capita			
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology			
7.1.2(a)	Number of household gas network connections			
7.1.2(b)	Ratio of household gas usage			
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption			
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP			
7.a.1	International financial assistance to developing countries to support research and development of clean energy and renewable energy production, including hybrid systems			
7.b.1	Installed capacity of electricity generation from renewable energy in watts per capita			

SDGs No. 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita			
8.1.1(a)	GDP per capita			
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person			
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex			
8.3.1(a)	Percentage of MSME access to financial services			
8.4.2	Domestic material consumption			
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of workers			
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			
8.5.2(a)	Percentage of underemployment			
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training			
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age			
8.7.1(a)	Percentage and number of children aged 10-17 years, who are working, disaggregated by sex and age group			
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status			
8.8.1(a)	Amount of companies applying OHS norms			
8.8.2	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status			
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate			
8.9.1(a)	Amount of foreign tourists			
8.9.1(b)	Amount of local tourist visits			
8.9.1(c)	Total foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector			
8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults			
8.10.1(a)	Proportion of MSME loans to total loans			
8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements			
8.b.1	There is a national youth employment strategy that has been developed and operationalised as a specific strategy or as part of the national employment strategy.			

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Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	2023	
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road			
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport			
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita			
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment			
9.3.1	Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added			
9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit			
9.4.1	CO_2 emission per unit of value added			
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP			
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants			
9.a.1	Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure			
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added			
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology			

SDGs No. 10: Reduced Inequalities

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
10.1.1	Gini ratio			
10.1.1(a)	Percentage of people living below the national poverty line, by age and sex			
10.1.1(b)	Number of underdeveloped villages			
10.1.1(c)	Number of self-reliant villages			
10.1.1(d)	Number of underdeveloped areas			
10.1.1(e)	Average economic growth in underdeveloped areas			
10.1.1(f)	Percentage of impoverished population in underdeveloped areas			
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities			
10.3.1	Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			
10.3.1(a)	Freedom index			
10.3.1(b)	Number of complaints handled on human rights violations			
10.3.1(c)	Number of complaints handled about women's human rights violations, especially violence against women			
10.3.1(d)	Number of discriminatory policies in the past 12 months based on the prohibition of discrimination under international human rights law			
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers			
10.4.1(a)	Percentage of budget plan for central government social protection function expenditure			
10.4.1(b)	Proportion of participants in the Employment Social Security programme			
10.4.2	Redistributive impact of fiscal policy			
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators			
10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			
10.7.1	Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination			
10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies			
10.7.2(a)	Number of documents on labour cooperation and protection of migrant workers between Indonesia and placement destination countries			
10.7.2(b)	Number of facilitated TKLN placement services based on occupation			
10.7.3	Number of people killed or missing in the process of migration to international destinations			
10.7.4	Proportion of displaced population by country of origin			
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff			
10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)			
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted			

SDGs No. 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	2023	
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing			
11.1.1(a)	Percentage of households that have access to decent and affordable housing			
11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			
11.2.1(a)	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport			
11.2.1(b)	Percentage of population covered by public transport			
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate			
11.3.1(a)	Ratio of built-up land expansion rate to population growth rate			
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically			
11.4.1	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)			
11.4.1(a)	Total expenditure (non-PPP) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of funding			
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people			
11.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services			
11.5.2(a)	Proportion of direct economic losses due to disasters relative to GDP			
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities			
11.6.1(a)	Percentage of households in urban areas with waste management services			
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in cities (population weighted)			
11.6.2(a)	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (PM10) in cities (population weighted)			
11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities			
11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months			
11.a.1	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city			
11.a.1(a)	Proportion of population living in areas with neighbourhood associations (RT/RW) that have completed an Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).			
11.b.1	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030			
11.b.2	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies			
11.c.1	Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials			

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SDGs No. 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

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Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies			
12.2.1	Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP			
12.2.2	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP			
12.3.1	Global food loss index			
12.3.1(a)	Percentage of food waste			
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement			
12.4.1(a)	Percentage reduction and elimination of mercury from baseline 50 tonnes of mercury use			
12.4.1(b)	Percentage reduction in ozone-depleting consumption levels from baseline			
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment			
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled			
12.5.1(a)	Amount of waste generated that is recycled			
12.6.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports			
12.6.1(a)	Number of companies that implement SNI ISO 14001 certification			
12.7.1	Degree of implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans			
12.7.1(a)	Number of environmentally friendly products registered and included in government procurement of goods and services			
12.7.1(b)	Number of documents on the application of eco-labelling for procurement of goods and services			
12.8.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment			
12.8.1(a)	Number of formal education units and institutions/communities that care and cultivate the environment			
12.8.1(b)	Number of public facilities that implement and register Community Service Standards			
12.a.1	Installed renewable energy generation capacity (in watts per capita)			
12.b.1	Implement basic accounting tools to monitor economic and environmental aspects of sustainable tourism			
12.b.1(a)	Number of locations where sustainable tourism development is implemented			
12.c.1	Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels			

SDGs No. 13: Climate Action

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people			
13.1.2	Plan and implement a national disaster management strategy aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030			
13.1.3	Percentage of local governments adopting and implementing local disaster management strategies that are aligned with the national disaster management plan/strategy			
13.2.1	The realisation of the implementation of greenhouse gas inventory, as well as monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions reported in the Biennial Update Report (BUR) and National Communications documents.			
13.2.2	Amount of greenhouse gases annually			
13.2.2(a)	Potential reduction of greenhouse gas emissions			
13.2.2(b)	Potential reduction of the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions			
13.3.1	Level of mainstreaming of global citizen education and education for sustainable development into (a) national education policy; (b) curriculum: (c) teacher education and; (d) student assessment.			
13.3.1(a)	Number of formal education units and institutions/communities that care and cultivate the environment			
13.a.1	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment			
13.a.1(a)	Amount of public funds (budget tagging for climate change finance)			
13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities			

SDGs No. 14: Life Below Water

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
14.1.1	(a) Coastal eutrophication index and (b) density of swept plastic waste			
14.1.1(a)	Percentage reduction in marine litter			
14.2.1	Implementation of an ecosystem-based approach to marine area management			
14.2.1(a)	Sustainable management of 11 fisheries management areas of the Republic of Indonesia (WPPNRI)			
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations			
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels			
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas			
14.6.1	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing			
14.6.1(a)	Percentage of business compliance			
14.7.1	Sustainable fishing as percentage of GDP.			
14.a.1	Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology			
14.b.1	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries			
14.b.1(a)	Number of provinces with improved access to funding for fishermen's businesses			
14.b.1(b)	Number of protected fishermen			
14.c.1	Availability of policy framework and instruments related to the implementation of UNCLOS (United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea)			

SDGs No. 15: Life on Land

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area			
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type			
15.1.2(a)	Extent of high conservation value (HCV) area			
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management			
15.2.1(a)	Number of Forest Management Units (FMUs) categorised as advanced			
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area			
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity			
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index			
15.5.1	Red List Index			
15.6.1	Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits			
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked			
15.7.1(a)	Number of cases of poaching or illegal trade in wild plants and animals			
15.8.1	Relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species			
15.9.1	(a) Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems or environmental-economic accounting systems			
15.9.1(a)	Aichi biodiversity utilisation plan 2 of the strategic plan			
15.a.1	(a) Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems; and (b) Revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-related economic instruments			
15.b.1	(a) Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems; and (b) Revenue generated and finance mobilised from biodiversity-related economic instruments			
15.b.1(a)	Official development assistance for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity			
15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked			

SDGs No. 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age			
16.1.1(a)	Number of intentional homicides in the previous 12 months			
16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause			
16.1.2(a)	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population			
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months			
16.1.3(a)	Proportion of population subjected to violence in the previous 12 months			
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live			
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month			
16.2.1(a)	Proportion of households with children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past 12 months			
16.2.1(b)	Prevalence of children aged 13-17 who experienced violence throughout their life			
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation			
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18			
16.2.3(a)	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-24 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18			
16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms			
16.3.1(a)	Proportion of victims of violence previous 12 months who reported their victimization to the police			
16.3.1(b)	Percentage of impoverished population that received litigation and non-litigation legal aid			
16.3.1(c)	Percentage of impoverished people receiving legal services in the form of legal aid posts, out-of-court hearings, and exemptions			
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population			
16.3.2(a)	Detainees who exceed the detention period as a proportion of overall prison population			
16.3.3	Proportion of the population who experienced a dispute in the last 2 years and accessed formal or informal dispute resolution mechanisms, by type of resolution mechanism			
16.3.3(a)	Access to Justice Index			
16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)			
16.4.2	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments			
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months			
16.5.1(a)	Anti-Corrupt Behaviour Index			

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months			
16.6.1(a)	Percentage of government agencies that received an Unqualified Opinion			
16.6.1(b)	Percentage of government agencies with Government Agency Performance Accountability System ≥ B			
16.6.1(c)	Percentage of government agencies with Bureaucratic Reform index ≥ B			
16.6.2	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services			
16.6.2(a)	Number of government agencies with a good level of public service compliance			
16.7.1	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions			
16.7.1(a)	Percentage of women's representation in the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD)			
16.7.1(b)	Percentage of women's representation in decision-making in executive institutions (echelon I and II)			
16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decisionmaking is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group			
16.7.2(a)	Democratic Institutions Capacity Index			
16.7.2(b)	Freedom Aspect Index			
16.7.2(c)	Equality Index			
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations			
16.8.1(a)	Number of memberships and contributions to international forums and organisations			
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age			
16.9.1(a)	Percentage of birth certificates for 0-17 year olds in the bottom 40% of income groups			
16.9.1(b)	Percentage coverage of birth certificate ownership in population 0-17 years old			
16.10.1	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months			
16.10.1(a)	Indicators of freedom from violence for journalists and associated media personnel			
16.10.1(b)	Number of human rights violation complaints handled			
16.10.1(c)	Number of complaints handled on women's human rights violations, especially violence against women			
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information			
16.10.2(a)	Number of public bodies that qualify as informative			
16.10.2(b)	Number of public information dispute resolutions through mediation and/or non-litigation adjudication			
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles			
16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law			
16.b.1(a)	Number of discriminatory policies in the past 12 months based on the prohibition of discrimination under international human rights law			

SDGs No. 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Code	Data Type	Year		Regional Apparatus
		2022	**2023**	
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source			
17.1.1(a)	Ratio of tax revenue to GDP			
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes			
17.2.1	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)			
17.2.1(a)	Proportion of ODA to GDP and GNP			
17.3.1	Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget			
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP			
17.3.2(a)	Proportion of migrant workers' remittance volume (in United States dollars) to GDP			
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services			
17.5.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries			
17.6.1	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed			
17.6.1(a)	Percentage of customers served with fixed broadband internet access to total households			
17.6.1(b)	Percentage of sub-districts covered by fibre optic network infrastructure (cumulative)			
17.7.1	Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies			
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet			
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries			
17.9.1(a)	Amount of funding for international development cooperation activities including South-South Cooperation			
17.9.1(b)	Number of South-South and triangular cooperation programmes/activities			
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average			
17.10.1(a)	Number of Preferential Trade Agreement/Free Trade Agreement/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement concluded			
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports			
17.11.1(a)	Export growth of non-oil and gas products			
17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States			
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard			
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development			
17.15.1	Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation			
17.16.1	Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals			
17.17.1	Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships			
17.17.1(a)	Number of PPP Project Plan list documents (DRK) published annually			
17.17.1(b)	Number of projects offered to be implemented under the Public Private Partnership scheme			
17.17.1(c)	Total investment value of PPP projects based on resistant planning, preparation and transaction			
17.18.1	Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics			
17.18.1(a)	Percentage of data users who use BPS data as the basis for planning, monitoring and evaluation of national development			
17.18.1(b)	Percentage of statistical publications that apply accuracy standards as the basis for planning, monitoring and evaluating national development			
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics			
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding			
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries			
17.19.1(a)	Percentage of K / L / D / I that implement recommendations for statistical activities			
17.19.1(b)	Percentage of K / L / D / I that submit sectoral and special metadata according to standards			
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration			
17.19.2(a)	Implementation of Population and Housing census in 2020			
17.19.2(b)	Availability of registration data related to birth and death (Vital Statistics Register)			

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