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KENDAL REGENCY

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ABBREVIATIONS

PPH4K	Kontinuitas, Kualitas, Kuantitas, dan Keterjangkauan (Continuity, Quality, Quantity, and Affordability)
ADHK	Atas Dasar Harga Konstan (At Constant Prices)
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AKB/IMR	Angka Kematian Bayi (Infant Mortality Rate)
AKBa/CMR	Angka Kematian Balita (Child Mortality Rate)
AKI/MMR	Angka Kematian Ibu (Maternal Mortality Rate)
AKN/NMR	Angka Kematian Neonatal (Neonatal Mortality Rate)
AMPL	Air Minum dan Penyehatan Lingkungan (Water supply and Environmental Sanitation)
APBD	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (Local Budget)
APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (State Budget)
API/CAA	Adaptasi Perubahan Iklim (Climate Change Adaptation)
APK/GER	Angka Partisipasi Kasar (Gross Enrolment Ratio)
APM/NER	Angka Partisipasi Murni (Net Enrolment Ratio)
ARV	Antiretroviral
B2SA	Beragam, Bergizi Seimbang, dan Aman (Diverse, Nutritious, Balanced, and Safe)
BKKBN	Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (National Population and Family Planning Board)
BKB	Bina Keluarga Balita (Child Development)
BKK	Bursa Kerja Khusus (Special Job Fair)
BKL	Bina Keluarga Lansia (Elderly Development)
BKR	Bina Keluarga Remaja (Adolescent Development)
BPBD	Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (Regional Disaster Management Agency)
BPD	Bank Pembangunan Daerah (Regional Development Bank)
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik (Statistics Indonesia)
BUMDes	Badan Usaha Milik Desa (Village-Owned Enterprises)
CO2eq	Ekuivalen Karbon Dioksida (Carbon Dioxide Equivalent)
CoE	Central of Excellence
D1	Diploma Satu (Associate's Degree)
D3	Diploma Tiga (Associate's Degree)
DAK	Dana Alokasi Khusus (Special Allocation Fund)
Disdikbud	Dinas Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan (Department of Education and Culture)
Disnaker	Dinas Tenaga Kerja (Department of Manpower)
Disperkim	Dinas Perumahan Rakyat dan Kawasan Permukiman (Department of Public Housing and Settlement Areas)
Disporapar	Dinas Pemuda, Olahraga dan Pariwisata (Department of Youth, Sports, and Tourism)
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (Regional Legislative Council)
DPT	Difteri, Pertusis, dan Tetanus (Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus)
DPUPR	Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang (Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning)
GRK	Gas Rumah Kaca (Greenhouse Gas)
HITS	Holistik, Integratif, Tematik, dan Spasial (Holistic, Integrative, Thematic, and Spatial)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IKA/WQI	Indeks Kualitas Air (Water Quality Index)
IKM	Industri Kecil dan Menengah (Small and Medium Industries)
IKP/FSI	Indeks Ketahanan Pangan (Food Security Index)
IKU/AQI	Indeks Kualitas Udara (Air Quality Index)
ILP	Integrasi Layanan Primer (Primary Care Integration)
IPAL	Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (Wastewater Treatment Plant)
IPLT	Instalasi Pengolahan Lumpur Tinja (Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant)
JKN	Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (National Health Insurance)
KB	Keluarga Berencana (Family Planning)
KDRT	Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga (Domestic Violence)
KH	Kelahiran Hidup (Live Birth)
KIE	Komunikasi, Informasi, dan Edukasi (Communication, Information, and Education)
KIK	Kawasan Industri Kendal (Kendal Industrial Park)
KK	Kartu Keluarga (Family Card)
KKBPK	Kependudukan, Keluarga Berencana dan Pembangunan Keluarga (Population, Family Planning and Family Development)
KMP	Kapal Motor Penyeberangan (Motor Yacht)
LP2B	Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Food Agricultural Land)
LPK	Lembaga-Lembaga Pendidikan dan Keterampilan / Education and Skill Institutions
LSM/NGO	Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (Non-Governmental Organisation)
MAL/LAM	Metode Amenorrhea Laktasi (Lactation Amenorrhea Method)
MBR	Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah (Low Income Communities)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MURI	Museum Rekor Indonesia (Indonesian World Records Museum)
OPD	Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (Local Bureaucracy)
Pamsimas	Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat (Community-based Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation)
PDAM	Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (Local Water Supply Utility)
PDRB/GRDP	Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Gross Regional Domestic Product) Perpusda : Perpustakaan Daerah (Local Library)
PHC	Primary Health Care
PKM	Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (Community Activities Restrictions)
PKS/MoA	Perjanjian Kerja Sama (Memorandum of Agreement)
Poltekkes	Politeknik Kesehatan (Health Polytechnic)
Posyandu	Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (Integrated Services Post)
PPH/DDP	Pola Pangan Harapan (Desirable Dietary Pattern)
PPN	Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development Planning)
PSBB	Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (Large-scale Social Restrictions)
PTN	Perguruan Tinggi Negeri (State University)
PTS	Perguruan Tinggi Swasta (Private University)
PUPR	Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat (Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing)
Puskesmas	Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Community Health Center)
PVC	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
PWS	Pemantauan Wilayah Setempat (Local Area Monitoring)

RAD/RAP	Rencana Aksi Daerah (Regional Action Plan)
RAN/NAP	Rencana Aksi Nasional (National Action Plan)
Renstra	Rencana Strategis (Strategic Plan)
RPAM/WSP	Rencana Pengamanan Air Minum (Water Safety Plan)
RPJMD	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (Regional Medium-Term Development Plan)
RPJMN	Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (National Medium-Term Development Plan)
S1	Sarjana (Bachelor's Degree)
S2	Pascasarjana (Master's Degree) Satlantas : Satuan Lalu Lintas (Traffic Police)
SD	Sekolah Dasar (Elementary School)
SDM/HR	Sumber Daya Manusia (Human Resources)
SHM	Sertifikat Hak Milik (Freehold Title)
SLB	Sekolah Luar Biasa (Special Education)
SMA	Sekolah Menengah Atas (Senior High School)
SMK	Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (Vocational High School)
SMP	Sekolah Menengah Pertama (Junior High School)
SPM	Standar Pelayanan Minimal (Minimum Service Standards)
TB	Tuberkulosis (Tuberculosis)
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TK	Taman Kanak-Kanak (Kindergarten)
TKDV	Tim Koordinasi Daerah Vokasi (Vocational Regional Coordination Team)
TPAKD	Tim Percepatan Akses Keuangan Daerah (Regional Financial Access Acceleration Team)
TPB	Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals)
TPS3R	Tempat Pengolahan Sampah Reduce-Reuse-Recycle (Waste Management Site - Reduce-Reuse-Recycle)
TPT	Terapi Pencegahan Tuberkulosis (Tuberculosis Preventive Therapy)
TTD	Tablet Tambah Darah (Iron Supplement)
UKBM	Upaya Kesehatan Berbasis Masyarakat (Community-Based Health Interventions)
UKM/SMEs	Usaha Kecil Menengah (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises)
UMK	Upah Minimum Kabupaten/Kota (Minimum Wage for City/Regency)
UMKM/MSMEs	Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah (Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises)
UMR	Upah Minimum Regional (Regional Minimum Wage)
UPPKA	Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga Akseptor (Acceptors Family Income Improvement)
UUD	Undang-Undang Dasar (The 1945 Constitution)
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WUS	Wanita Usia Subur (Women of Reproductive Age)



PREFACE

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) was developed in the aim of reflecting the implementation and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Kendal Regency. The VLR contains of the description on local development programs, institutional strengthening, innovation, the progress, and promotion of best practices .The Kendal Regency Government is fully aware of the importance of the SDGs achievement and is committed to integrating the SDGs into every development policy and planning processes. During the preparation process, we involved various local stakeholders, including government agencies, the private sector, academics, civil society organizations and local communities. This document not only presents the achievement and challenges faced, but also describes the various initiatives and innovations that have been implemented by Kendal Regency. We extend our appreciation to all partners who have contributed to the preparation of this VLR. Hopefully this document can become an inspiration and motivation to continue the work for a better and sustainable future.

REGENT OF KENDAL

Dico M Ganinduto, B. Sc.



The last five years have been a challenging period. The COVID 19 pandemic has brought the dramatic impact in human history of the modern world, forcing us to adapt and change our minds and behaviour. During this challenging situation, Kendal Regency has continued its ability to adapt quickly. Tanoto Foundation has supported the government in improving students' abilities in literacy and numeracy through a program called PINTAR since 2018. Through the program, Kendal Regency Government has shown a high level of capacity in identifying and taking advantage of opportunities to improve the quality of education. The program also managed to improve human resources in the education sector and technology users in Kendal Regency.

The Tanoto Foundation, founded by Mr. Sukanto Tanoto and Ms. Tinah Bingei Tanoto, believes that quality education accelerates equality of opportunity for a better life. Therefore, it is an honor for us to be able to collaborate with the Kendal Regency Government, United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC) and the SDGs Center of Diponegoro University, in conducting a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) process.

This VLR study aims to document the experience of Kendal Regency to achieve the goals of the SDGs, especially Goal 4, and other priority goals, all of which are aiming to realise the welfare of the people. Quality education is also the target of regional objectives as outlined in the RPJMD (mid-term development plan) and RPJPD (long term development plan).

Through this VLR process, we would like to share the success story of Kendal Regency in achieving the SDGs and how the Tanoto Foundation supports these achievements. In addition, this report is also a means of reflection, to ensure the suitability and contribution of local level to achieving the SDGs at the national level.

We hope that the VLR can inspire districts/cities and other stakeholders to jointly work towards more sustainable world.

Thanks

HEAD OF LEARNING ENVIRONMENT, TANOTO FOUNDATION

M. Ari Widowati



First of all, I would like to congratulate the Regent of Kendal, Mr. Dico M. Ganinduto and all staff and officials of Kendal Regency Government for their dedication and efforts in preparing Voluntary Local Review (VLR) in 2024. This extraordinary effort reflects Kendal Regency's commitment to reviewing its progress and overcoming challenges in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. I hope that other regions and cities will get inspired from Kendal Regency and can become the next champions in the implementation of the SDGs in their respective regions.

Furthermore, I would like to emphasize the important role of VLR as part of the process of localizing the SDGs. This document shows the great achievements of Kendal Regency in implementing the SDGs through good practice documentation. The success of this region underscores the significant contribution to the SDGs localisation, by taking inspirational stories in the process of implementing the SDGs. The Kendal VLR shows a firm commitment from the local government and all stakeholders in strengthening the SDG reporting mechanism in Kendal Regency. In addition, VLR also encourages transparency and accountability of local governments in achieving sustainable development targets.

As an association of city and local governments in the Asia-Pacific region, we are grateful that the preparation of this VLR in collaboration with the Tanoto Foundation has eventually concluded. I hope Kendal Regency will actively participate in national and global forums in discussing the implementation of the SDGs, so that this effort can open up opportunities for cooperation between regions. UCLG ASPAC in partnership with national ministries and international organizations, is committed to facilitating local governments in sharing practices in both localization of SDGs on national and international platforms.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all parties who have built a meaningful partnership with UCLG ASPAC in the preparation of this VLR, particularly the Regent of Kendal and his staff, especially the Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency (Baperlitbang). I would also like to express my deepest gratitude to our main partner, the Tanoto Foundation, and hope that our cooperation will continue to strengthen the capacity of local governments in achieving the SDGs. I would also like to thank the SDGs Center of Diponegoro University for the valuable cooperation in producing this VLR, and all contributors. UCLG ASPAC remains committed to supporting local governments in implementing the SDGs until 2030.

Warm regards,

SECRETARY GENERAL, UCLG ASPAC

Dr. Bernadia Irawati Tjandradewi

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Voluntary Local Review (VLR) is a monitoring and reporting framework carried out by local governments to monitor the progress of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The VLR is prepared as a follow-up to the regional government's commitment to adopting the 2030 SDGs agenda. Even though the VLR is not mandatory or obligated, the Government of Kendal Regency collaborated with development partners, especially regional government associations such as the United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), civil society organisations, philanthropic institutions like Tanoto Foundation, as well as academics affiliated with the SDGs Center at Diponegoro University (Undip) in preparing the VLR document.

This VLR aims to show the development and gaps in SDGs achievement in Kendal Regency from 2018 to 2022 in regard to the domestic and national targets. The calculation of this gap generates new measurements or metrics that are useful for diagnosing needs and strategies in accelerating the achievement target of the SDGs until 2030.

Kendal Regency is one of among 35 local governments in Central Java Province with a territorial area of 1002.23 km². In 2022, Kendal Regency is registered to have a population of 1,053,400 people with a proportion of 70.5% of the population of productive age. Apart from being superior in the agricultural sector, the regency is starting to be known as a centre of industrial activity, with a total development area of 2200 hectares. Kendal Regency is also known for its arts and cultural activities, which encompass both traditional and religious values. Kendal Regency is also well known as "Santri Regency" because it has the large number of Islamic boarding schools within the region.

This is the first VLR report prepared by a city/regency in Central Java Province. The development of the Kendal Regency VLR is carried out through a participatory approach, by determining the priority goals and identifying targets, as well as the key performance of Kendal Regency, while still incorporating the SDGs targets and indicators that have been mapped by the Ministry of National Development Planning in the second edition of SDGs metadata indicators. The government of Kendal Regency have set 55 indicators aggregated in 9 (nine) of the 17 goals presented in this VLR, as follows:



The data used in this VLR report is mostly obtained from secondary data in the form of official government documents such as; (1) documents published by Statistics Indonesia, especially the Kendal Regency in Figures document of the 2019-2023 period, (2) sectoral planning documents, including documents on Regional Action Plan for Climate Change (RAP-CC) of Kendal Regency, and other data that has been collected by relevant agencies as well as (3) websites and official government data portals.

This document uses the targets specified in the Kendal Regency SDGs Regional Action Plan (RAP) for domestic targets and the 2021-2023 SDGs Indonesia Annual Report for national targets. Meanwhile, the Indonesia SDGs Roadmap Report to 2030, and the United Nations (UN) 2030 Global SDGs Target are also used as references.

For SDG 2, Kendal Regency is at the forefront of the efforts in reducing stunting and managing productive land. However, Kendal Regency still needs to achieve targets of reducing wasting and anaemia in pregnant women, as well as increasing the quality of food consumption.

For SDG 3, Kendal Regency is at the forefront of the efforts in reducing mortality rates of children under five, infants, and newborns, ensuring maternity services for women in health facilities, controlling obesity, and promoting the use of contraception for women. Meanwhile, there are still targets to be met, including reducing the prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women, maternal mortality rates, and communicable disease infections, such as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), tuberculosis (TBC), and malaria. Kendal Regency also needs to start looking to improve national health insurance coverage and bolster its health workforce (specialist doctors, general practitioners, dentists, nurses, and midwives). Furthermore, attention should be directed towards addressing non-communicable diseases, especially high blood pressure, mental health issues, as well as enhancing traffic safety.

For SDG 4, Kendal Regency faces significant challenges across various aspects of education i.e. high school dropout rates, low enrolment rates at primary and middle school levels, low literacy levels, and teachers' qualities and qualifications.

For SDG 5, Kendal Regency has demonstrated leadership in the gender aspect. The indicators for this goal, such as the number of cases of violence against women committed by partners and non-partners as well as the proportion of child marriage, are better than the national standards. However, efforts to advance gender-based programmes still need to be made to maintain these achievements.

For SDG 6, the achievements in improving public services and access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and maintaining raw water sources in Kendal Regency are still not optimal. The challenge to meet the safety criteria cannot be achieved because Kendal Regency does not yet have a Sewage Treatment Plant (IPLT). Meanwhile, the current challenge related to providing access to clean water in Kendal Regency is the disintegration between the Indonesian Public Works and Public Housing Department (PUPR) and the Local Water Supply Utility (PDAM) concerning the delineation of work areas. According to regional regulations, PUPR is restricted from building clean water infrastructure through community-based drinking water supply and sanitation (Pamsimas) projects involving the construction of deep wells collectively managed by the community within PDAM's operational areas where the PDAM pipelines are located. This regulatory constraint creates a bottleneck in project execution. However, the Pamsimas projects will potentially bring a dilemmatic situation, because while they facilitate the provision of clean water access, long-term sustainability is compromised, potentially causing land subsidence on the Kendal coast.

For SDG 8, Kendal Regency shows good Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita growth indicators. However, certain targeted indicators remain unmet. Kendal Regency needs to make some efforts to increase the GDP per capita and the average labour wages, as well as manage the proportion of informal employment and open unemployment rates.

For SDG 9, Kendal Regency needs to collaborate closely with the central government and the private sector to drive the achievement of resilient infrastructure targets, considering that the indicators for this goal are not solely within the regency's authority. Of particular importance is the need to prioritise attention towards enhancing the GCP growth rate of the manufacturing industry.

For SDG 11, Kendal Regency is leading in providing household waste services. However, Kendal Regency still needs to meet the target of increasing the air quality index and providing green open space in urban areas.

For SDG 13, Kendal Regency has demonstrated leadership in mitigating the natural disasters caused by climate change. Notably, indicators of deaths and injuries resulting from disasters are very low, surpassing both domestic and national standards. However, Kendal Regency still needs to achieve the target of driving the reduction of GHG emissions, which persistently trend upwards.



This VLR presents 6 (six) good practices in Kendal Regency related to the SDGs achievement. These good practices are:

-
- **Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting (DASHAT) programme in Quality Family Villages (Kampung KB) Bumiayu Village, Weleri Regency and Trisobo Village, Boja Regency.**
-
- **Establishment of the largest regional library at the regency/city level in Indonesia.**
-
- **Establishment of the Among Siswa Programme as an effort to create an equal distribution of education quality.**
-
- **Formation of the Vocational Regional Coordination Team (TKDV) and Kendal Karier Application.**
-
- **Pilot project implementation of the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) for community housing integration in Penyangkringan Village, Weleri Regency.**
-
- **Establish a green open space in Klorofil Forest Park.**
-

In addition to these achievements, this report also presents 18 key strategies supplemented with implementation packages that will be carried out by the Kendal Regency Government as well as other stakeholders to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs target in 2030. In general, this report presents the means of implementing the SDGs and ends with conclusions and further actions.

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

Context of VLR Preparation

The Kendal Regency Government is acting proactively in implementing regional development plans, as well as supporting national programmes and global initiatives, including achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals further enhance the efforts of the regency government in its contribution to planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the SDGs in the region. The Kendal Regency SDGs Regional Action Plan (RAP) has been successfully prepared which provides directives and targets for achieving the SDGs in the 2021-2026 period.

Beyond developing the SDGs RAP, Kendal Regency is collaborating with the development partners, especially a regional government association such as the United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), civil society organisations, philanthropic institutions such as the Tanoto Foundation, as well as academics at the SDGs Center of Diponegoro University. With this multi-stakeholder collaboration approach, Kendal Regency is preparing a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) as an instrument to monitor the region's SDG progress as well as identify needs and strategies to accelerate achievements until 2030, starting at the end of 2023. This effort will make history in VLR for the first time for cities and regencies in Central Java Province. The development of the VLR for Kendal Regency is also strategic in terms of timing, considering that the revision of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2024-2029 for Kendal Regency is also underway. Mainstreaming VLR in the revision of the RPJMD 2024-2029 is an excellent opportunity to achieve sustainable development in Kendal Regency.

Kendal Regency is one of 35 cities/regencies in Central Java Province. Geographically, Kendal Regency is located between 109° 40' – 110° 18' East Longitude and 6° 32' – 7° 24' South Latitude. The Kendal Regency area has a direct border with the Java Sea in the north while bordering Temanggung Regency in the south. Kendal Regency is part of the Kedungsepur metropolitan agglomeration, situated as a satellite regency of Semarang City on the west side along with several other regencies (Figure 1). In the west, Kendal Regency borders Batang Regency, an area also experiencing development driven by the implementation of several national strategic projects. These regions are connected by an industrial development corridor spanning the northern coastline of Central Java.



The Kendal Regency area is geographically divided into two regional typologies. First, the coastal lowland area in the north with elevations ranging from 0 – 10 meters above sea level, comprises 12 districts. Second, the mountainous highland area in the south comprises 8 districts, with altitudes reaching up to 2,579 meters above sea level. Kendal Regency has an area of 1002.23 km² or around 3.4% of the total area of Central Java Province. Administratively, Kendal Regency comprises of 20 districts, 20 sub-districts, and 226 villages (BPS for Kendal Regency, 2023). Figure 2 depicts the administrative divisions within Kendal Regency.



Figure 1. Kendal Regency's Position in Indonesia

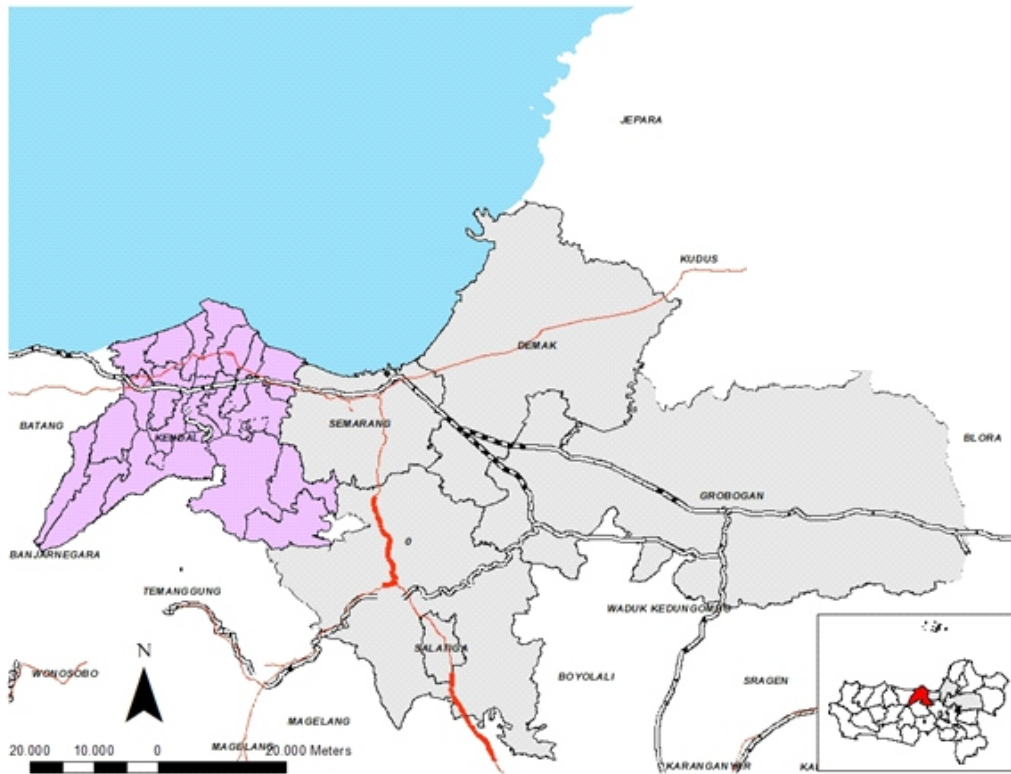


Figure 2. Kendal Regency's Strategic Position in the Kedungsepur Metropolitan Agglomeration

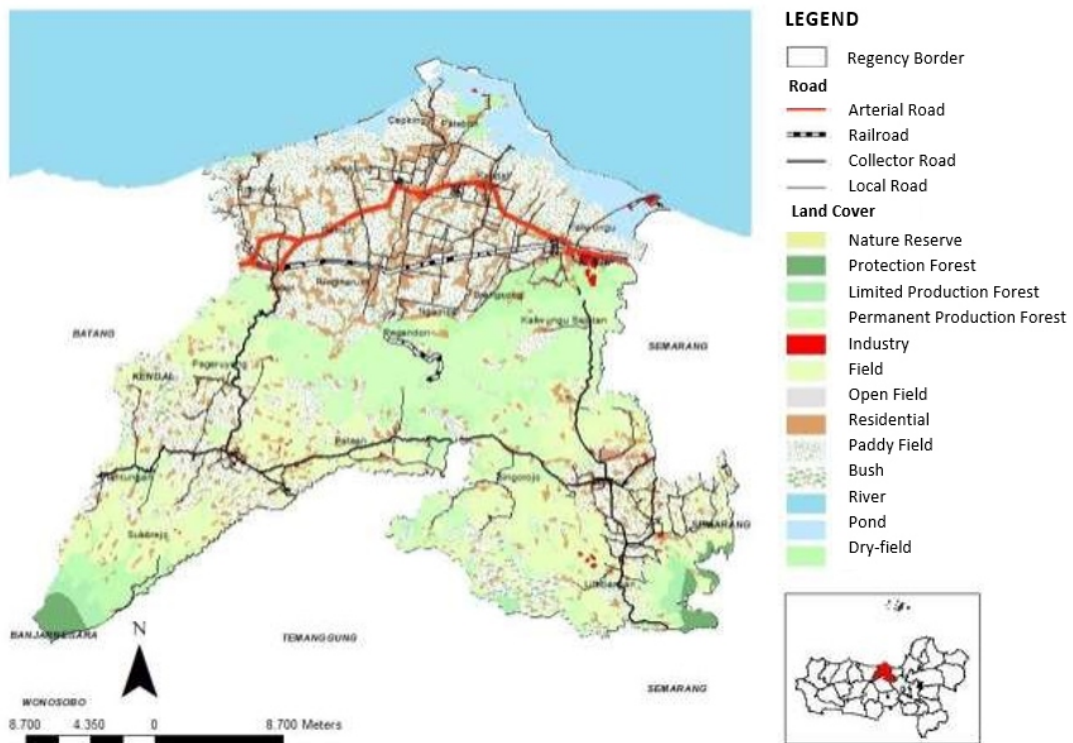


Figure 3. Kendal Regency Administrative Area
Source: Modification from Indonesia Geospatial Portal

In addition to its strong agricultural sector, Kendal Regency is emerging as a notable hub for industrial activity. Kendal Industrial Park, a collaborative project between the governments of Indonesia and Singapore, is currently the largest industrial area in Central Java with a total development area of 2,200 hectares. This industrial area accommodates several industries, such as food, automotive, and textile (Kendal Industrial Park, 2023). Moreover, Kendal Regency is renowned for its arts and cultural activities, encompassing both traditional and religious practices. Notably, the regency has earned the moniker “Santri Regency” due to the large number of Islamic boarding schools, particularly in the Kaliwungu area.

As of 2022, Kendal Regency was home to a population of 1,053,400 people, representing 2.8% of the total population of Central Java Province (BPS for Central Java Province, 2023). The gender distribution within the regency is nearly balanced, with 531,754 men and 521,646 women. In terms of age demographics, Kendal Regency boasts a sizable working-age population (15-64 years) of 743,013 people, accounting for approximately 70.5% of the total population. This is both a potential benefit and a challenge from an employment perspective. Additionally, the population of children (under 15 years) is 233,392 people, and the elderly population (over 65 years) is 76,995 people. This indicates that for every 100 individuals of working age, there are 42 dependents, comprising both children and the elderly. Figure 4 shows the current demographic posture of Kendal Regency.

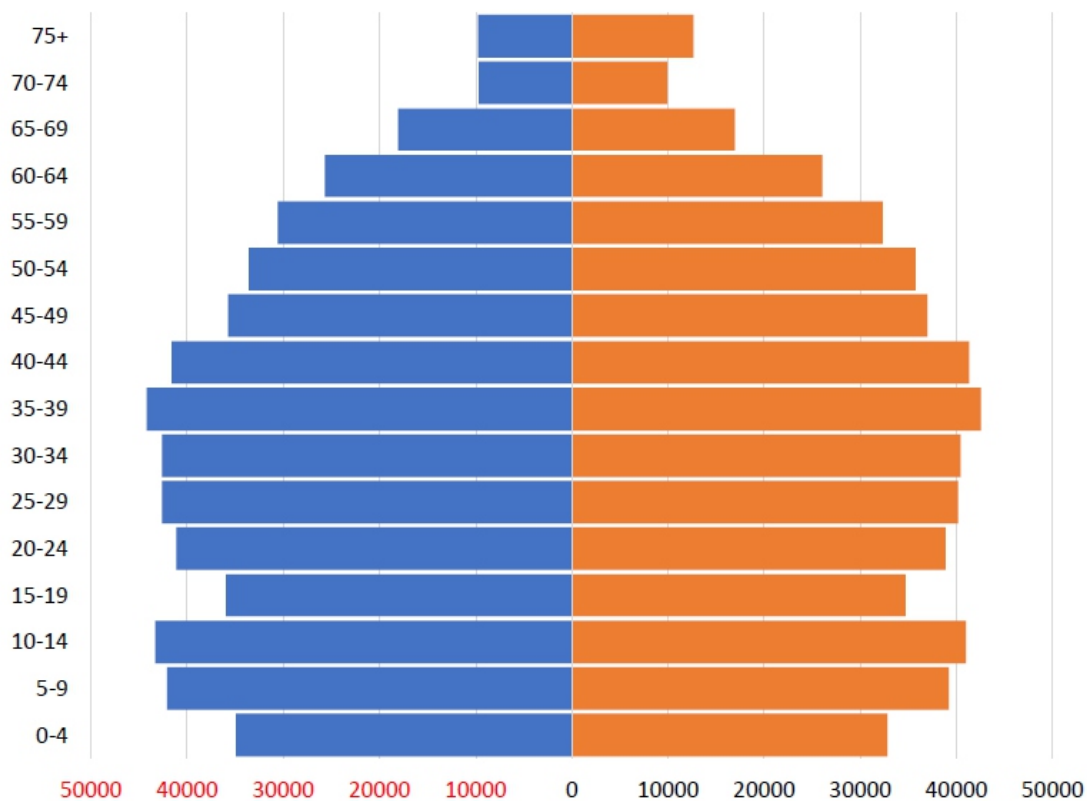


Figure 4. Kendal Regency’s Demographic Posture in 2022
(Source: BPS for Kendal Regency, 2023)

Purposes and Goals of VLR

The VLR is a monitoring and reporting framework carried out by local governments to monitor the progress of SDGs implementation. This VLR is developed as a follow-up to the United Nations (UN) commitment to adopt the 2030 SDGs agenda in collaboration with the local and regional governments in implementing the SDGs. With this vision, the local governments are more closely involved in sub-national reviews related to SDGs implementation. Although VLR is not mandatory, this sub-national review process provides many benefits for the institutions involved and for the implementation of the SDGs in general. This VLR can also help empower vertical coherence and complement and contribute to the National Voluntary Review.

The contents of this VLR document aim to present the development of SDGs achievements in Kendal Regency from 2018 to the present, which is represented by data for 2022. During this period, COVID-19 heavily affected the achievement of several SDG targets. However, in the post-COVID-19 period, the goal of preparing the VLR is to determine the gap in SDGs achievements in Kendal Regency against local and national targets to the present, as well as targets in 2030. The calculation of this gap generates new measurements or metrics in the context of achieving SDGs targets and strategies for accelerating achievements. Moreover, this VLR document also aims to present the best practices carried out by the Kendal Regency Government in accelerating the SDGs targets.

Scope of VLR Preparation

From 17 goals in the SDGs, there are nine priority goals for the Kendal Regency. These goals are SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Resilient Infrastructure), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action). These nine goals were selected by considering the regional characteristics of Kendal Regency, the aspirations of several stakeholders, as well as data availability. The SDGs targets and indicators used in this report are also limited to components within the authority of the regency government, as well as components for which data is available, has been published, and can be accessed by the public.



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CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS OF VLR DEVELOPMENT

Approach Used for Developing VLR

This document is the first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) developed by a city/regency in the Central Java Province. The development of this document was inspired by the VLR published by Surabaya City in East Java Province. The development process adhered to guidelines set by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA). These guidelines are also aligned with the Voluntary National Review (VNR) prepared by the Indonesian Central Government.

The development of this VLR is carried out through a participatory approach. The Kendal Regency Departments/Agencies (OPD) involved are the Planning, Research, and Development Agency (Baperlitbang), the Agriculture and Food Department (DPP), the Health Department (Dinkes), the Education and Culture Department (Disdikbud), the Department of Population Control, Family Planning, Women Empowerment & Child Protection (DP2KBP2PA), the Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning (DPUPR), the Department of Industry and Manpower (Disperinaker), the Transportation Department (Dishub), the Department of Public Housing and Settlement Areas (Disperkim), and the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD).

Regional government associations such as the United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), civil or philanthropic organisations such as the Tanoto Foundation, local academic institutions such as the Institute of Health Sciences (STIKes) Kendal Regency and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Center of Diponegoro University were involved in the development of this document. These stakeholders agreed to establish priority goals as well as to identify targets and indicators relevant to the core tasks, functions, and primary performance indicators of Kendal Regency's bureaucratic organisations. This process remains aligned with the SDGs targets and indicators outlined by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) in the second edition of the SDGs metadata indicators. Additionally, all stakeholders also contributed to providing relevant data.

Data Input and Source

The data input for the development of this VLR report is primarily sourced from secondary data in the form of official government documents. These include (1) publications from Statistics Indonesia, specifically for Kendal Regency, with numerical data spanning the period from 2019 to 2023, (2) sectoral planning documents, such as the Kendal Regency's Regional Action Plan on Climate Change (RAP-CC), along with other data collected by relevant agencies, and (3) information from official government websites and data portals. No proxy data was utilised in the development of this VLR. Appendix 1 provides a detailed list of data sources per SDGs used in this document.

Additionally, the data input, which includes information related to the SDGs targets used in this document, incorporates data previously documented in the SDGs 2030 achievement document. This includes the Kendal Regency SDGs Regional Action Plan (RAP). Furthermore, the monitoring and evaluation report on Central Java's 2022 SDGs achievement as well as national-level achievement targets also provides details of information of SDGs target to be used in developing this VLR. The national-level targets refer to the following documents: (1) SDGs Indonesia Annual Report 2021-2023, (2) Roadmap of Indonesia Towards 2030 Report, and (3) UN SDGs Targets 2030 Global as a proxy target when no national reference is available. These references apply to all SDGs according to their respective categories. Appendix 1 also includes a reference list of the achievement targets used.

Analytical Framework

In developing this VLR, three main analyses were conducted: (1) analysis of achievement progress, (2) gap analysis of targets achieved, and (3) analysis of best practices or good practices. These analyses are presented as follows:

1. Achievement Progress Analysis: This analysis examines the annual advancements made towards achieving the SDGs in the last five years, assessing the current status and measuring the progress against established targets against the data identified in Table 1.

2. Achieved Targets Gap Analysis: This analysis is a cross-sectional examination of the gaps in the achievements of SDG indicators in 2022, the final year of the analysis period. The gaps are identified by comparing the achievements at a specific point in time with the targets that were set to be achieved. Three types of gaps are analysed as follows:

- First, the gap between the achievements of Kendal Regency's SDG indicators in 2022 and the regency's local targets set to be achieved in 2022.
 - Second, the gap between the achievements of Kendal Regency's SDG indicators in 2022 and the national target set to be achieved in 2022.
 - Third, the gap between the achievements of Kendal Regency's SDG indicators in 2022 and the national target set to be achieved in 2030.
-

3. Best Practices Analysis: To achieve the SDG targets, various stakeholders have collaborated to implement best practices. The identification of these best practices is conducted through consultation with the Kendal Regency government. Additionally, data mining to highlight the strengths and opportunities of these practices is carried out using primary surveys including in-depth interviews with figures directly involved in their implementation. The culmination of the SDGs achievement progress analysis, gap analysis, and the learning from best practices leads to the formulation of strategies aimed at accelerating the achievement of SDG targets.

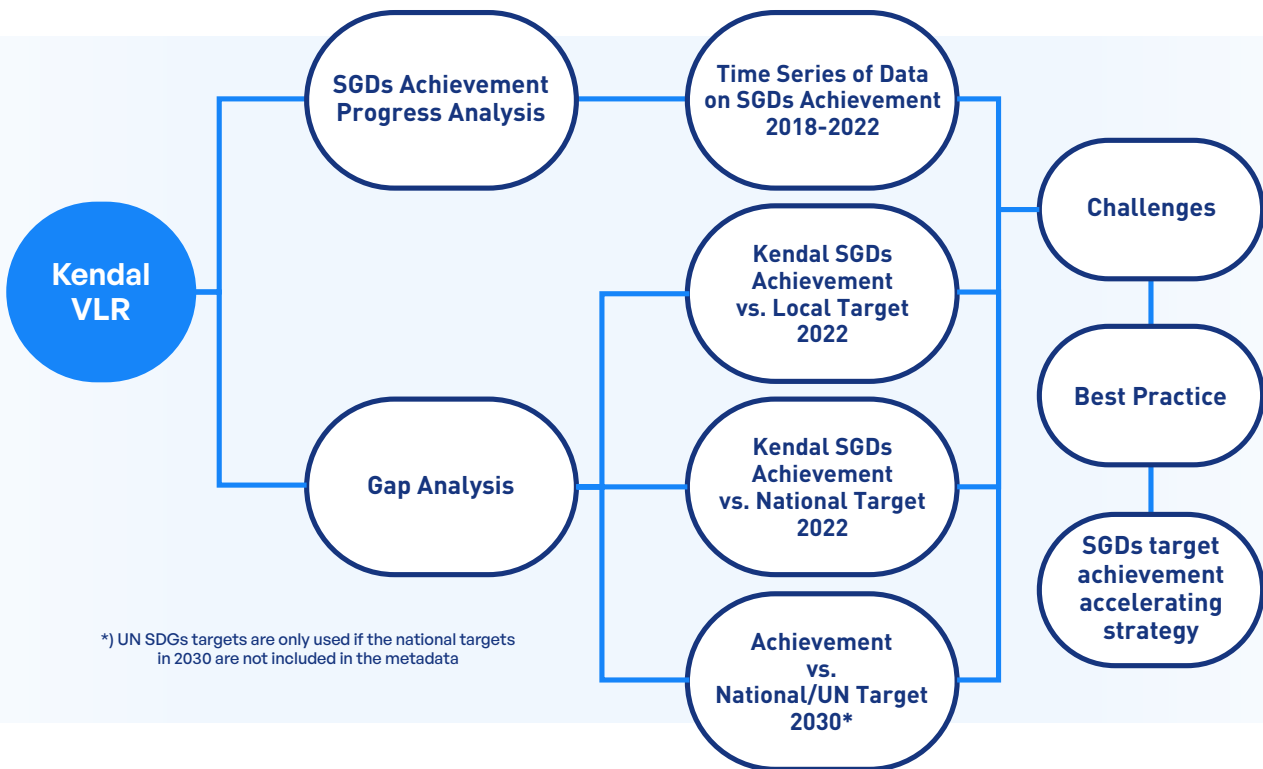


Figure 5. Analytical Framework of the VLR for Kendal Regency in 2024
(Source: Development Team Analysis, 2024)

Technical Process of the VLR Development

There are three main stages in the development of the Kendal Regency VLR. These three stages are specified as follows:



Figure 6. Kendal Regency VLR Development Timeline

CHAPTER 3

POLICIES AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Alignment between National Policies and SDGs

Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022

As part of the global community, Indonesia is committed to realising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To reinforce this commitment, the Indonesian Government issued Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022, concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Achievement. This regulation mandates alignment between the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the global SDGs commitments.

The Presidential Regulation also supports the formation of a National Coordination Team to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs, orchestrated by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas). This includes the establishment of the Indonesian SDGs Roadmap towards 2030 and the preparation of the National Action Plan for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs NAP). Additionally, Bappenas has completed the 2021-2023 SDGs Indonesia Annual Report to monitor the latest progress in achieving the SDG in Indonesia. These three important documents, along with the second edition of the Social, Economic, Environmental, and Legal Pillars Metadata Indicators and Governance documents serve as the main reference for the preparation of this VLR.

Additionally, the regulation underscores the importance of government participation at the provincial level. The preparation of the SDGs RAP is the governor's quinquennial responsibility involving participation from mayors, regents, civil organisations, philanthropists, business actors, and academics within the province. Although the preparation of the SDGs RAP is not mandated by Presidential Regulation for local governments, the Kendal Regency Government has taken the initiative to develop the 2021-2026 SDGs RAP. This proactive step by the Kendal Regency Government serves as its contribution to supporting the achievement of the SDGs targets at the provincial and national levels.

Regulation of Minister of National Development Planning No. 7 of 2018

Coordination, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation of the SDGs refers to the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning (PermenPPN) Number 7 of 2018. This regulation entails observing progress in the implementation of the National Road Map, the SDGs Action Plan and the SDGs RAP, while also identifying and anticipating potential problems to facilitate timely action. Furthermore, systematic and objective assessments are conducted on the implementation outcomes of the completed SDGs National Roadmap, SDGs Action Plan, and SDGs RAP. The SDGs National Road Map serves as a directional reference for achieving the national targets (SDGs NAP and SDGs RAP), developing indicators, and guiding the work plans of the Executive Team, Working Group, and SDGs Expert Team. To execute planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the SDGs Roadmap, the Minister of National Development Planning collaborates with ministries/institutions, local governments, stakeholders, and the community.

The implementation of the SDGs NAP includes the SDGs National Roadmap facilitates the integration and coordination of planning for the realisation of national targets within the Medium-Term Development Plan. Moreover, the SDGs NAP serves as a guiding framework for local governments in developing their respective SDGs RAP. Monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs NAP implementation are carried out by the ministries/institutions within their respective authorities, in collaboration with the Minister of National Development Planning (Bappenas). Evaluations are carried out annually or as required. Similarly, monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs RAP implementation are undertaken by provincial-level regional governments within their jurisdiction. These assessments are also conducted annually or as deemed necessary.

Regulation of Minister of Home Affairs No. 7 of 2018

The Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs does not directly specify directives for the SDGs. However, awareness and integration of SDGs are achieved through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) during the preparation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). This ensures that the SDGs principles are integrated into regional development. The KLHS mandates studies of the following aspects:

1. **Environmental support and proportion capacity**
2. **Environmental impacts and risks estimation**
3. **Ecosystem services performance**
4. **Efficient use of natural resources**
5. **Vulnerability and adaptation capacity to climate change**
6. **Biodiversity resilience and potency**

The KLHS process prioritises a holistic, integrative, thematic, and spatial (HITS) approach, aligning with the principles in the SDGs. This approach targets the fulfilment of basic needs to ensure a dignified, fair, and inclusive life for all people. The SDGs associated with the environmental pillar, such as SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, and SDG 15, are closely related to the KLHS process and benefit significantly from its implementation.

National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024

The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is an elaboration of the president's vision, mission, and programs which preparation is guided by the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), which includes national development strategies, general policies, ministerial/institutional and cross-ministerial/institutional programmes, regional and cross-regional programmes, as well as policy directives within plans in the form of regulatory frameworks and funding frameworks. As a quinquennial document that outlines the RPJPN, the 2020-2024 RPJMN is nearing the end of its implementation. The Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) is currently preparing the development of the 2025-2029 RPJMN, which will focus on transformative development strategies and agenda. One of the key priorities is improving the direction of regional policies and supporting infrastructure, in response to evaluation results indicating that on average, two-thirds of regional policies do not align with central planning.

The vision of RPJMN 2020-2024 is "The Realisation of a Developed Indonesia that is Self-Determined and Self-Sufficient based on Mutual Cooperation." This vision is supported by nine missions, five presidential directives, and seven development agendas. The 2020-2024 RPJMN, outlined in Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020, has incorporated the SDGs into its framework. The targets set in the RPJMN align with the SDGs, serving as a reference for ministries/institutions, governments, regions, and all non-government stakeholders in planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating all programmes and activities that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.






















RPJMN VISION FOR 2020-2024			
The Realisation of a Developed Indonesia that is Self Determined and Self-Sufficient based on Mutual Cooperation			
PRESIDENTIAL MISSIONS	PRESIDENT DIRECTIVES	7 DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS	ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs
Human Resources Development	Human Resources Development	Strengthening Economic Resilience for Quality and Fair Growth	 
Productive, Independent, and Competitive Economic Structure		Regional Development to Minimise Gaps and Ensure Equity	 
Human Resources Development	Infrastructure Development	Increasing Quality and Competitive Human Resources	    
Equitable and Just Development	Regulatory Simplification	Mental Revolution and Cultural Development	
Achieving a Sustainable Environment	Bureaucratic Simplification	Strengthening Infrastructure to Support Economic Development and Basic Services	  
Cultural Advancement that Reflects the Nation's Personality	Economy Transformation	Creating Environment, Improving Disaster Resilience, and Climate Action	    
Enforcement of a Corruption-Free, Dignified, and Trusted Legal System		Strengthening the Stability of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs and Transforming Public Services	
Protection for the Nation and Providing a Security to All Citizens			
Clean, Effective, and Trusted Government Management			
Regional Government Synergy within the Framework of a Unitary State			

Figure 7. Alignment between RPJMN and SDGs

Alignment between Regional Policies and SDGs

In regards to the situation at the national level, the 2021-2026 Kendal Regency RPJMD is also in the final half of its implementation. This RPJMD has accounted for changes in the strategic environment at both regional and national, considering national development directions and policies, as well as the development programme of Central Java Province. National policies guiding the preparation of the 2021-2026 Kendal Regency RPJMD include those related to the SDGs (Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017) and the Minimum Service Standards (SPM) policy for six mandatory areas related to basic services (Government Regulation No. 2 of 2018). Additionally, the preparation of the 2021-2026 RPJMD also takes into account the economic change at global, national, and regional levels due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, one of the priorities of the 2021-2026 RPJMD of Kendal Regency is economic recovery.

The preparation of the Kendal Regency RPJMD also aligns with the development policy direction outlined by the 2005–2025 Kendal Regency RPJPD and the Kendal Regency Spatial Planning. The priorities of the Kendal Regency RPJPD include improving the quality of basic services, increasing regional competitiveness, empowering good governance, and ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources. This vision is reflected in the Regional Medium-Term Development Vision: “Kendal is Reliable, Excellent, Prosperous, and Just”.

RPJMD VISION FOR 2021-2026 Kendal is Reliable, Superior, Prosperous, and Just		
MISSION	OBJECTIVES	ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs
Make Kendal an industrial and tourism centre in Central Java by optimising various regional potentials and advantages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of the quality of the industrial, trade, agricultural, and tourism sectors based on the regional leading potential; 2. Improvement of regional food security; 3. Improvement of labour force participation; 4. Improvement of people's income by prioritising strengthening MSMEs; 5. Improvement of investment value; 6. Improvement of the quality in handling social welfare problems. 	
Have intelligent, physically and spiritually healthy, and competitive human resources, with noble character	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of intelligent human resources with noble character; 2. Improvement of the quality of public health; 3. Improvement of fair and gender-responsive development. 	
Create a harmonious and inclusive religious life.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of tolerance, security, peace, and public order; 2. Improvement of the quality of cultural and cultural heritage preservation; 3. Improvement of the quality of villages. 	
Have a stable, equitable, and fair infrastructure development by paying attention to support & environmental sustainability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of the quality of basic infrastructure development subject to the regional spatial planning; 2. Improvement of universal access coverage; 3. Improvement of connectivity between regions; 4. Improvement of environmental quality 5. Improvement of regional capacity in disaster management. 	
Have a democratic, transparent, accountable, electronic-based, and corruption-free governance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of accountable bureaucracy; 2. Improvement of capable bureaucracy; 3. Improvement of the quality of public services. 	

Figure 8. Alignment between RPJMD and SDGs

Kendal Regency SDGs Regional Action Plan 2021-2026

Kendal Regency has published a Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs RAP) for Kendal Regency 2021-2026, developed parallel and integrated with the 2021-2026 Kendal Regency RPJMD. The 2021-2026 Kendal Regency SDGs RAP document has identified 17 goals and 169 targets. In regards to the data availability and authority, the 2021-2026 Kendal Regency SDGs RAP only highlights 148 indicators.

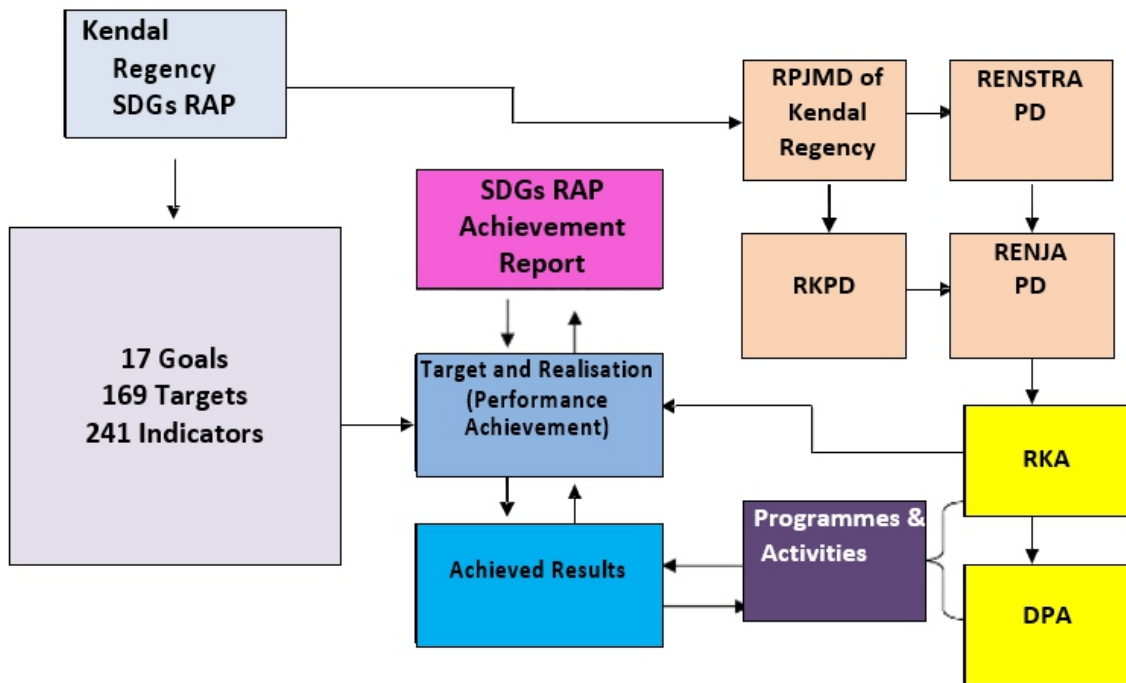





Figure 9. Connection between Kendal Regency SDGs RAP and Regional Planning Documents
(Source: Kendal Regency SDGs RAP 2021-2026)

From the 17 goals specified in the SDGs, nine priority goals were selected by considering the characteristics of the Kendal Regency area, stakeholders' aspirations, and data availability. Additionally, the SDGs targets and indicators used in preparing this VLR are limited to components and indicators within the authority of the Regency government, as well as components for which data is available, published, and publicly accessible. These nine goals and their connection to the RPJMD mission and relevant regional programs are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Regional Development Programmes Related to SDGs Achievement

Selected SDGs in VLR	The 2021-2026 RPJMD mission consistent with SDGs	List of Regional Development Programmes Related to SDGs Achievement
 <p>Zero Hunger</p>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Resource Management Programme for Food Security and Self-Sufficiency; - People Food Security and Diversification Improvement Programme; - Food Insecurity Solutions Programme; - Food Safety Monitoring Programme.
 <p>Good Health and Well-being</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual Health Efforts and Public Health Efforts Realisation Programme; - Improving Health Human Resources Capacity Building Programme.
 <p>Quality Education</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education management programme.
 <p>Gender Equality</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment Programme; - Women's Protection Programme; - Child Rights Fulfilment Programme (PHA); - Special Child Protection Programme;
 <p>Clean Water and Sanitation</p>	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family Planning (KB) Development Programme. - Drinking Water Supply System Management and Development Programme; - Drainage System Management and Development Programme;
 <p>Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Resources Management Programme. - Workforce Planning Programme; - Job Training and Labor Productivity Programme; - Industrial Relations Programme; - Workforce Placement Programme; - Medium Enterprises, Small Enterprises, and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs) Empowerment Programme;

 <p>Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure</p>	1 & 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSMEs Development Programme. - Road Maintenance Programme; - Public Infrastructure, Facilities, and Utilities Improvement Programme.
 <p>Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial Planning Implementation Programme; - Housing Developer Programme; - Residential Area Programme; - Implementation of Road Transport Traffic; - Pollution and/or Environmental Damage Control; - Waste Management Programme.
 <p>Climate Action</p>	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disaster Management Programme.

Integration of SDGs in the Regional Framework

The integration of SDGs in the regional framework is a significant step to ensure that development at the regional level is in line with the global agenda. Following the principle of localising the SDGs, achieving the SDGs on the national and global levels depends on the success of achieving the SDGs at the local level. In the concept of “Localisation of SDGs,” adjustments and implementation of the SDGs are tailored to local conditions, potential, and needs. The Kendal Regency Government has integrated the SDGs into regional development planning through the RPJMD Strategic Environmental Study (KLHS) document, in accordance with the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 7 of 2018 on the Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS). In addition to the KLHS, there is a Kendal Regency SDGs Regional Action Plan (SDGs RAP) Document. SDGs RAP is prepared within a medium-term timeframe (five years) and involves the community, philanthropy, business actors, academics, and stakeholders. The integration of SDGs at the City/Regency level is shown below.

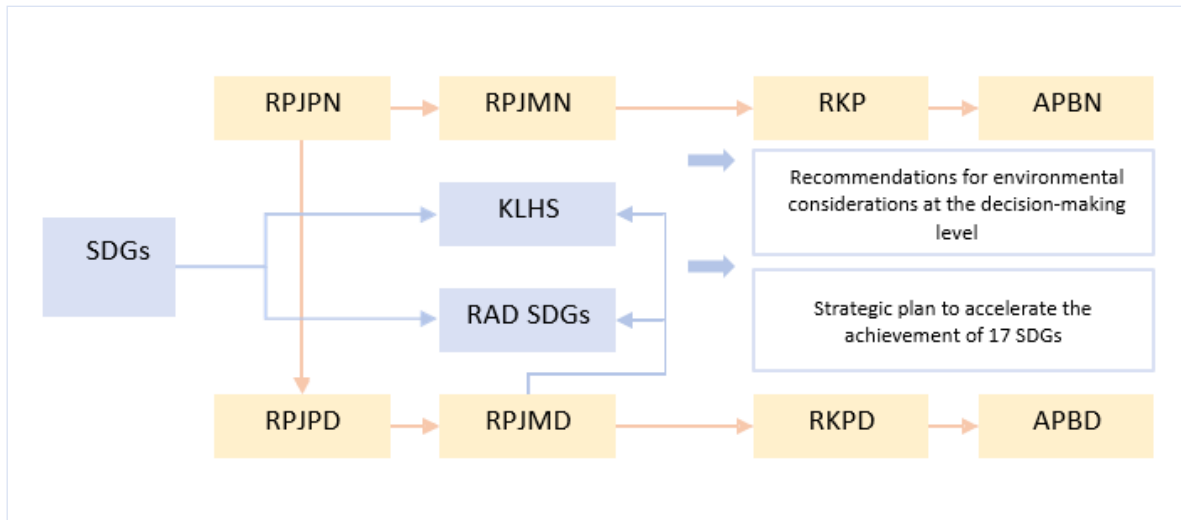


Figure 10. Regional Development Programmes Related to SDGs Achievement

The “No One Left Behind” Principle

In implementing the SDGs, the principles firmly adhered to in universal development are integration, inclusion, and ensuring that no one is left behind. These principles emphasise that to achieve sustainable development, no individual or group should be excluded or marginalised. This approach underscores justice and special attention to the most vulnerable or disadvantaged population. The implementation of the SDGs guarantees the involvement of all stakeholders and provide benefits for all people. These principles are also applied at every stage of the SDGs implementation process in Indonesia, at both the central and regional levels. The implementation of the SDGs is not solely the responsibility of the government, but also the academia, media, non-governmental organisations, the private sector, and community groups. In line with these principles, the development of this VLR involved all relevant parties.

- ▀▀ **The implementation of the SDGs is not only carried out by the government, but also involving institutions from academics, media, non-governmental organizations, private sector, as well as community groups.**
▀▀

Mechanism of Multi-Stakeholders Institution in SDGs Implementation

The central government has established a National Coordination Team to implement the SDGs in Indonesia. However, Kendal Regency has not yet formed a dedicated team for implementing the SDGs. Currently, the Planning, Research, and Development Agency (Baperlitbang) serves as the coordinator for the SDGs activities in the Kendal Regency. Baperlitbang plays a crucial role in motivating various stakeholders to act as catalysts for change at the regional level in implementing, monitoring, and evaluating sustainable development efforts. These stakeholders include community organisations, philanthropists, business actors, and academics.

The SDGs localisation process is supported at the national, provincial, and regional levels. As the coordinator, Baperlitbang facilitates, supervises, and synchronises the SDG implementation at the regional level. A significant milestone in the localisation of the SDGs at the Kendal Regency is the development of the 2021-2026 Kendal Regency SDGs RAP, which involved extensive stakeholder participation. Additionally, the establishment of the SDGs provides necessary assistance aids in implementing the SDGs at the regional level. Universities across nearly all Indonesian regions support the SDGs, contributing to the preparation and implementation of SDGs RAP, monitoring and evaluation, and integration of SDGs within the Three Pillars (Tri Darma) of Higher Education. As of July 2023, there are 43 SDGs Centres in Indonesia.

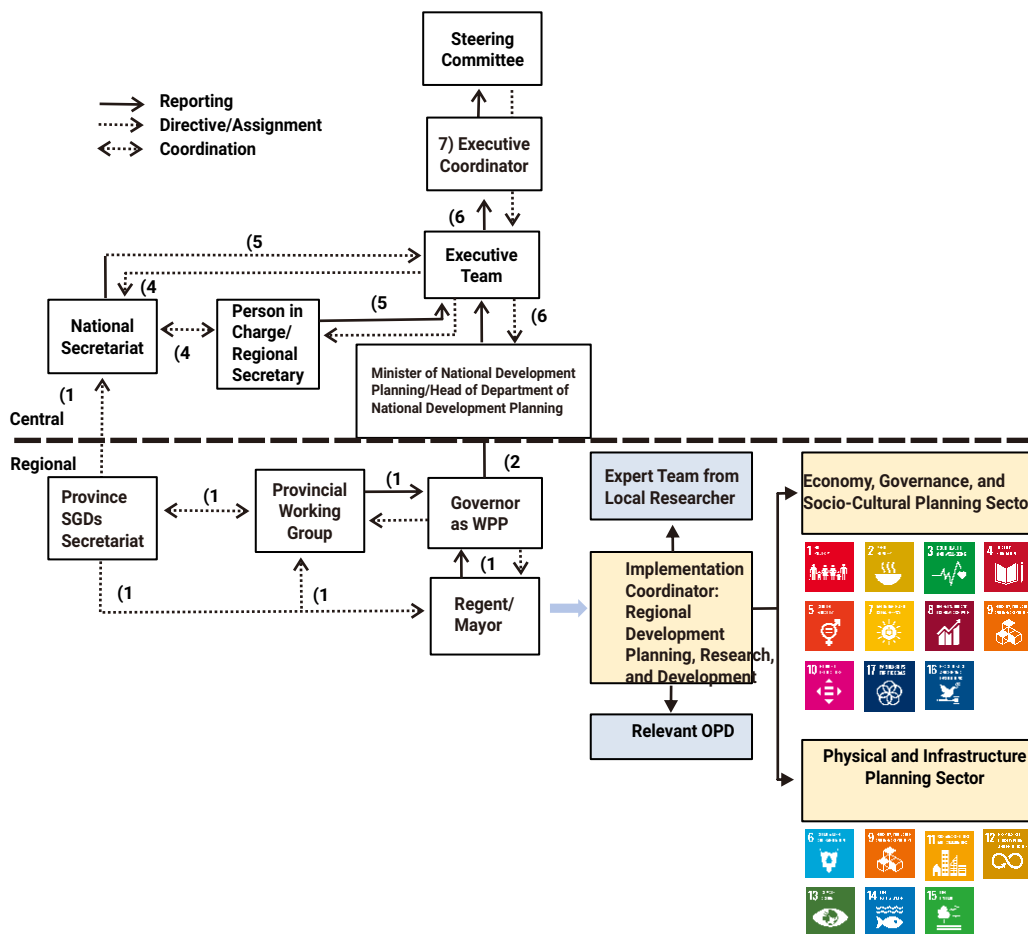


Figure 11. Coordination Structure in Implementing SDGs in Kendal Regency

CHAPTER 4

ACHIEVEMENT PROGRESS AND GAP ANALYSIS OF SDG TARGETS

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Ending hunger, achieving food security and good nutrition, as well as improving sustainable agriculture is the second goal on the 2030 Agenda. This goal emphasises the interconnectedness of food, livelihoods, and natural resource management separately but rather as interrelated (Da Silva, 2016). It asserts that all humans have the right to adequate food and health, therefore food and nutrition security is fundamental for all individuals, including adequate food in times of crisis such as natural disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic. Achieving this goal ensuring that every individual, particularly those living in poverty or vulnerable conditions, including pregnant women, infants, and people with disabilities, has access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food throughout the year. This access is vital for individuals to lead healthy, knowledgeable, and productive lives. This section highlights the progress made in achieving indicators related to target 2.2 (nutritional needs) and target 2.4 (sustainable food production systems).

Nutritional Needs

Prevalence of Stunting

Stunting, a condition of chronic malnutrition, is measured by comparing the height index for age to the 2005 World Health Organisation (WHO) standard. The prevalence of stunting provides an illustration of the percentage of children under five whose height is below average for their age, reflecting the effects of malnutrition and long-term illness resulting from poor social and economic backgrounds. Stunting in children negatively impacts physical, mental, and emotional development. Studies show that stunting hampers brain development in children, and recovery becomes increasingly difficult as they age, even with balanced nutrition. Moreover, stunted children face a higher risk of suffering from both communicable and non-communicable diseases in adulthood.



Figure 12 illustrates that the prevalence of stunting in 2018-2021 remained relatively constant, ranging between 5 and 6.5%. However, there was a significant spike in 2022, with a prevalence of 9.47%. This marks an increase of 3.67% from 2021-2022 during the COVID-19 pandemic era. According to the UN, poor social and economic conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic have contributed to high rates of malnutrition globally, resulting in high global stunting rates (BBC News Indonesia, 2020).

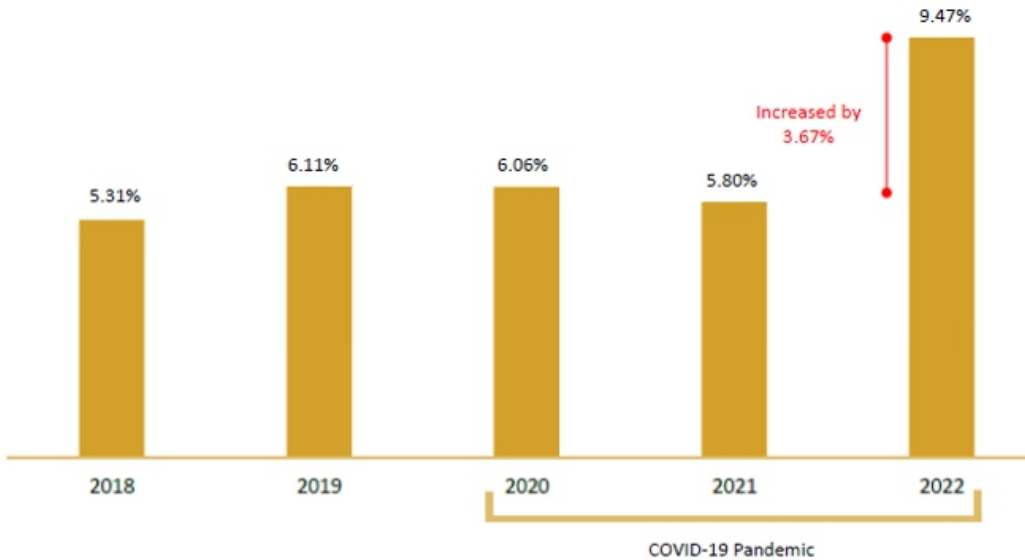


Figure 12. Prevalence of Stunting in Kendal Regency
 (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023)

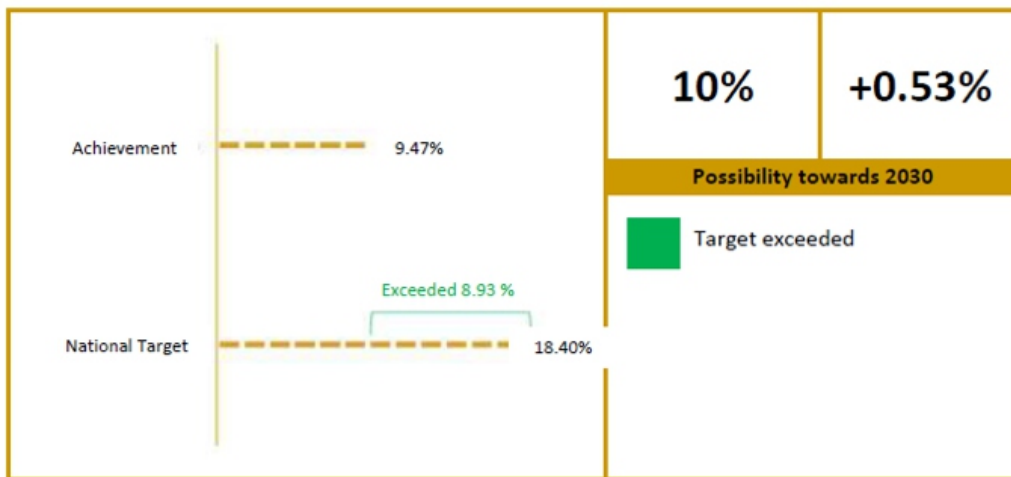


Figure 12 Stunting Condition in Kendal 2022 compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
 (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Indonesia Annual SDGs Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Kendal Regency's stunting rate is relatively high, therefore actions shall be taken to decrease the stunting rate (Kendalkab.go.id). One of the efforts made in 2022 is holding discussions with various stakeholders, increasing awareness of nutrition issues, providing measurement tools for infants at all local integrated healthcare centres (Posyandu), and providing food and blood supplement tablets to all adolescent women in middle school, high school, and other equivalent institutions. As of mid-2023, these interventions showed results, positioning Kendal in the 8th place with the lowest cases of stunting in Central Java. Compared to the 2022 national target, Kendal Regency has achieved an 8.93% improvement, surpassing the stunting target, as shown in Figure 13. Similarly, in relation to Indonesia's target for 2030, set at 10%, the 2022 achievement exceeds the target by 0.53 %. These figures indicate that the various interventions carried out by all stakeholders in Kendal Regency have been effective in addressing stunting.

Prevalence of Wasting Syndrome

Wasting is a condition of acute malnutrition measured by the weight-for-height index against the 2005 WHO child standards caused by an acute lack of nutritional intake and communicable diseases. Children affected by wasting are very vulnerable to communicable diseases and have a greater risk of death. As shown in Figure 14 shows, the wasting rate remained relatively stable between 2.5 and 3.8% from 2018 to 2020. However, in 2021 the rate spiked to 8.81%, before slightly declining to 7.79% in 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly contributed to this sharp increase. The pandemic imposed a substantial burden on health facilities, disrupted food supply chains, and resulted in loss of family income, making it difficult for households to provide healthy and nutritious food. These factors exacerbated nutritional problems in Indonesia, leading to a rapid rise in wasting rates during the pandemic (Ijazah, 2020). However, the slight decrease in 2022 indicates an improvement as the region adapts better to pandemic conditions.

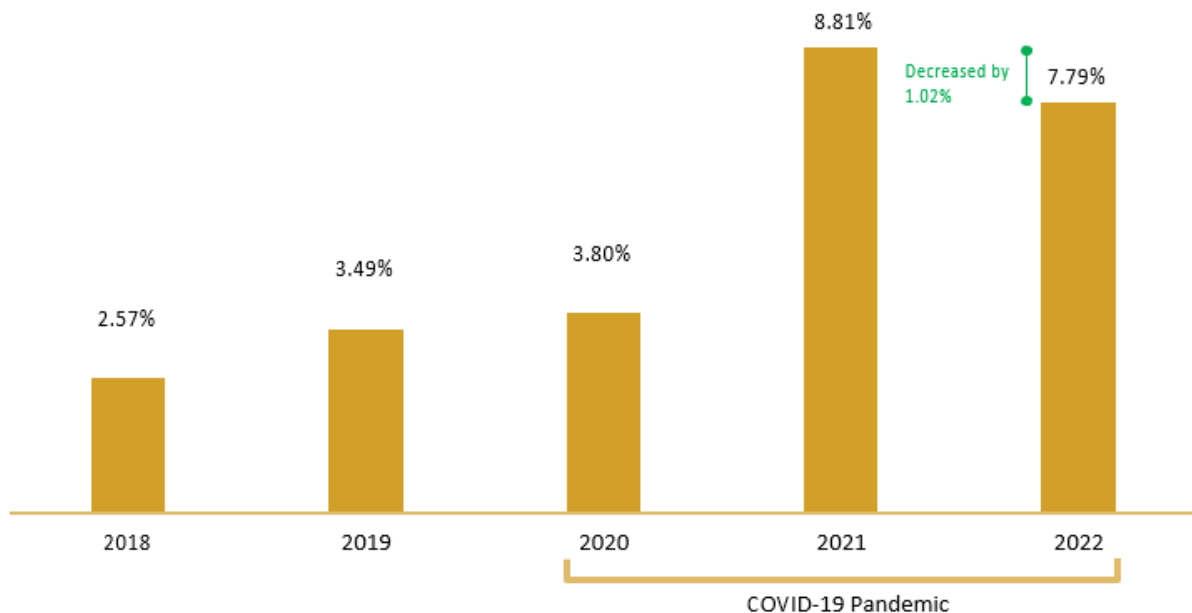


Figure 14 Prevalence of Wasting in Kendal Regency
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023)

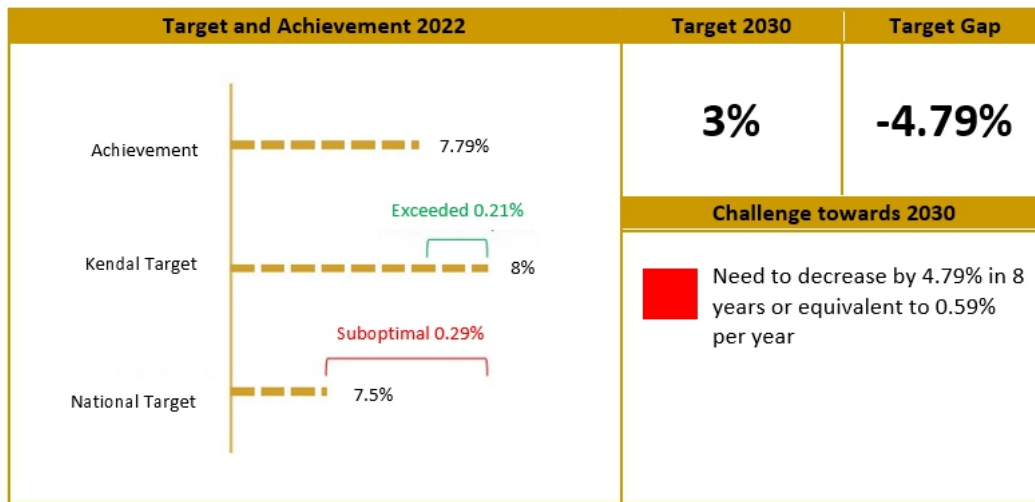


Figure 15 Wasting Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia’s 2030 Target
 (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; SDGs RAP of Kendal 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Quality of Food Consumption

The quality of food consumption can be assessed through the Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) score. The DDP measures the composition of eight main food groups including grains, roots and tubers, animal source foods, oil and fat, oily fruit, nuts, sugar, vegetables, and fruit. A higher DDP score indicates a more diverse and nutritious diet. Figure 16 shows a positive trend in Kendal Regency’s DDP score from 2018 to 2022, indicating an improvement in dietary diversity and nutritional quality. DDP is crucial for planning food provision and consumption, ensuring nutritional adequacy and balance. It is supported by taste, digestibility, people’s acceptance, quantity and affordability.

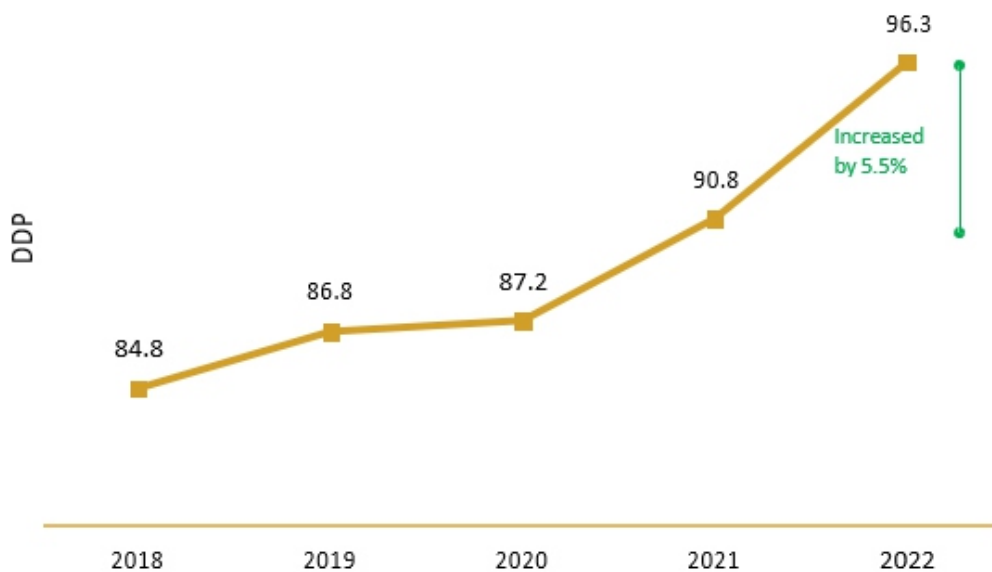


Figure 16 Desirable Dietary Pattern (DDP) in Kendal Regency
 (Source: Department of Agriculture and Food of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)



Figure 17 Condition of DDP in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
 (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; SDGs RAP of Kendal 2021-2026; Indonesia Annual SDGs Report, SDGs Target 2030)

According to Figure 17, the DDP in Kendal Regency was targeted at 87.3% for 2022, surpassing the national target of 92.8%. Kendal Regency's achievement is 9% above the domestic target and 4% above the national target. The 2030 agenda aims for a 100% DDP, indicating balanced and varied nutrition. To meet this goal, Kendal Regency must increase its DDP by 3.7% over the next eight years, equating to an annual increase of 0.46% increase.

Prevalence of Anaemia in Pregnant Women

Anaemia is a condition by an insufficient number of red blood cells to meet the body's physiological oxygen needs. Pregnant women are considered to be anaemic if their haemoglobin (Hb) level is less than 11.0 g/dl at the first examination. Anaemia in pregnant women increases the risk of giving birth to infants with iron deficiency, a condition that can hinder cellular growth, particularly in the child's brain, and cause delays in the child's growth. Figure 15 shows that the prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women increased by 3.18% in 2022 compared to 2021. It is imperative to detect anaemia in pregnant women as early as possible to provide appropriate treatment to prevent the birth of babies of iron-deficient babies, which could lead to conditions such as stunting or wasting.

Based on the 2022 Kendal Regency target, the prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women was set at 2.55%, while the national target for 2022 was 39%. Figure 18 shows that the actual achievement in 2022 was 9.29%, which falls short of Kendal Regency's internal target but is 27.16% better than the national target. The 2030 SDGs aim for a 0% prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women. Therefore, Kendal Regency needs to decrease the prevalence by 11.84% over the next 8 years, equating to a minimum reduction of 1.48% per year.

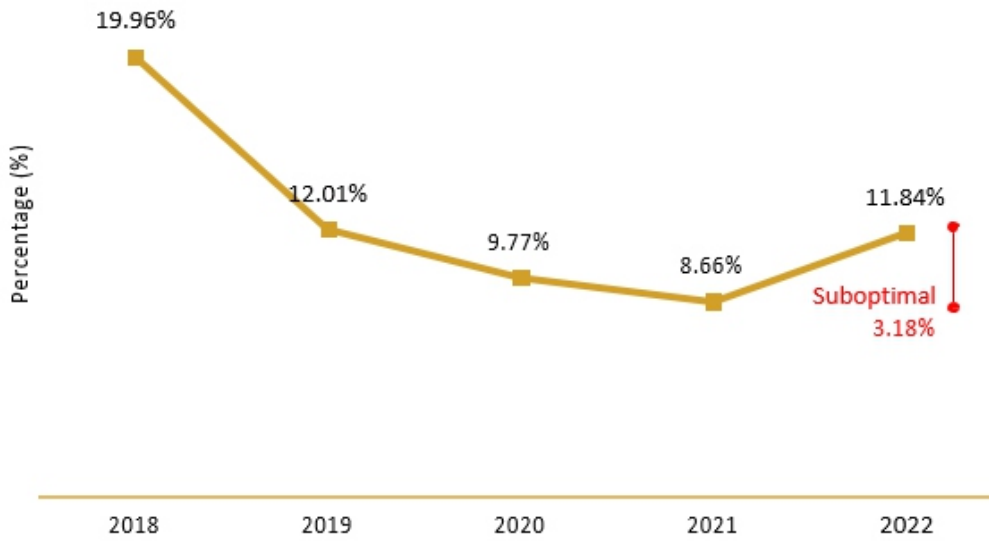


Figure 18 Prevalence of Anemia in Pregnant Women in Kendal Regency
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)

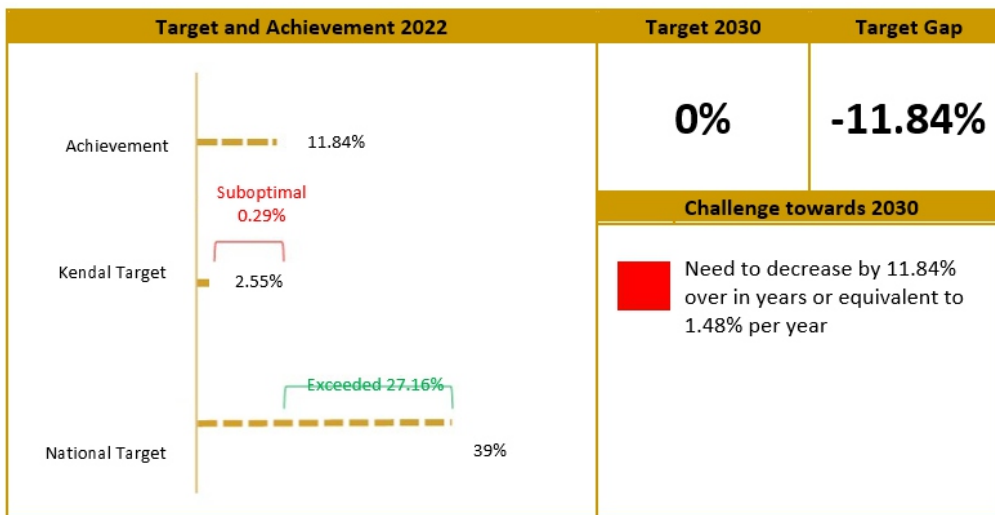


Figure 19. Condition of Anaemia in Pregnant Women in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia’s 2030 Target
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; SDGs RAP Kendal 2021-2026; SDGs Annual Report Indonesia; UN SDGs 2030)

Sustainable Food Production System

Proportion of Productive and Sustainable Agricultural Areas

Productive agricultural areas in Kendal Regency remained relatively stable during the 2018–2021 period, with no significant agricultural land conversion activities even amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Notably, the agricultural sector was not affected by the pandemic. However, there was a significant decrease in productive agricultural area in 2022, by more than 400 hectares converted. This decline contrasts with both the Kendal Regency’s and the UN SDGs’ target of preventing the conversion of productive agricultural land.

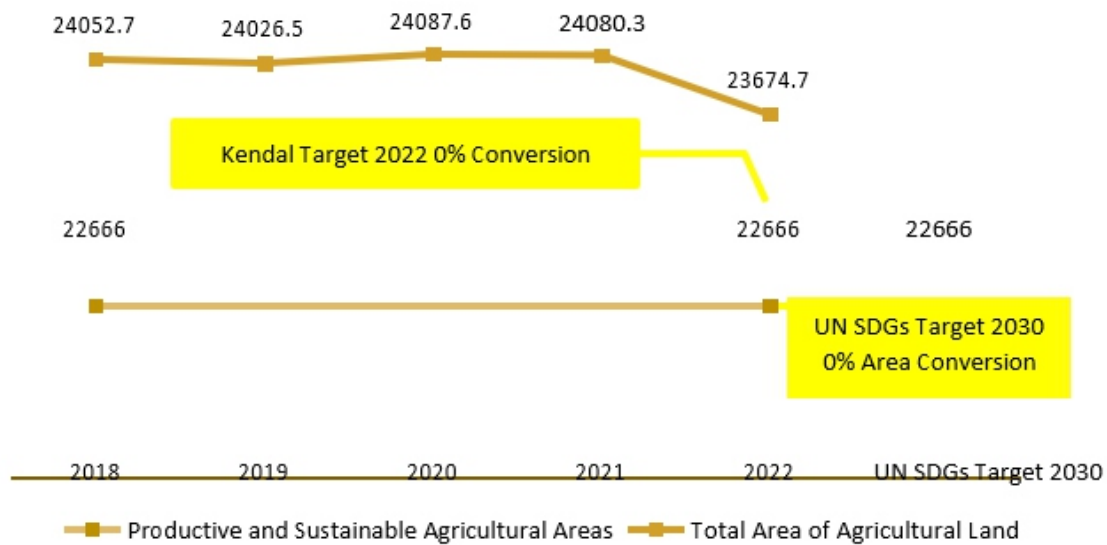


Figure 20. Condition of Productive Agriculture Area Compared to Indonesia’s 2030 Target
 (Source: DPP in Kendal Regency 2018–2022; SDGs RAP of Kendal 2021–2026;
 SDGs Annual Report Indonesia; UN SDGs 2030)

Best Practice of Goal 2

Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting (DAHSAT) Programme in KB Village, Bumiayu Village, Weleri Regency

Kampung KB (Family Planning Village) is a National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) programme aiming to improve the quality of life of the community at the village level by creating planned families through Population, Family Planning, and Family Development (KKBPK) programme to create excellent small families. The Kendal Regency Department of Population Control, Family Planning, Women Empowerment, and Child Protection (DP2KBP2PA) is targeting all villages and sub-districts in Kendal Regency to establish Kampung KB. Kampung KB not only addresses family planning issues, but covers all aspects of family life, including education, health, and improving the quality of human resources. (Bahrudin, 2022). Therefore, Kampung KB has an active Posyandu and implements the Tri Bina Keluarga programme (families with toddlers, adolescents, and the elderly). It also includes an information and counselling centre for adolescents as well as the establishment of the Healthy Kitchen Programme to Overcome Stunting DAHSAT.

In 2023, Kendal Regency was set to have 203 Kampung KB initiatives. One notable success story in implementing the Kampung KB programme is Bumiayu Village, located in Weleri District, approximately 1.3 kilometres east of the district's capital. The village comprises 3 sub-villages (Lebo, Timbang, and Tempel), eight neighbourhood councils (RT), and 25 neighbourhood wards (RW). Several Kampung KB programmes are actively underway, including the Child Development (BKB) programme, the Elderly Development (BKL) programme, Kampung KB Population Database and Family Information (Rumah Dataku), and the Adolescent Development (BKR) programme. Additionally, initiatives such as the Acceptors Family Income Improvement (UPPKA) and the Information and Counselling Centre for Adolescents (PIK-R) are also in place. These programs are supported by the Kampung KB working groups, assistants, activity directors, and local government regulations. The working group consists of sectors including religious, reproductive, protection, economic, socio-cultural, love and care, environmental development, and education. Funding for Kampung KB initiatives is derived from both the national budget (APBN) and village funds.

Bumiayu Village, also known as Kampung KB Bumi Sejahtera, earned the prestigious title of Kampung KB COE (Central of Excellence) in 2019, positioning itself as a model village. It represented Kendal Regency in conducting training at the provincial level. Further solidifying its success, Bumiayu Village came to represent Kendal Regency in the best Kampung KB competition at provincial level of Central Java in 2021. Kampung KB involves cross-regional apparatus operations, including the Department of Education, the Department of Health, the Department of Community and Village Empowerment (Dispermasdes), and The Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) (Sudarsono, 2023). Trisobo Village in Boja Subdistrict is also emerging as another exemplary Kampung KB in Kendal Regency. This initiative not only serves as a best practice for achieving Goal 2, but also contributes significantly to Goal 3 (Good Health And Well-Being) by addressing various health-related concerns affecting pregnant women, infants, children, teenagers, and the elderly as well as problems relating to reproductive health.

The Kampung KB programme is also integrated with the Healthy Kitchen to Overcome Stunting (DAHSAT) programme. DAHSAT is a community empowerment initiative to provide balanced nutrition for families at risk of stunting. These families at risk include families with prospective spouses, pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, children under two years old, and children under five years old who are diagnosed as stunted, especially from underprivileged families. DAHSAT utilises local resources, including local food combined with resources gathered by or contributed by local government partners (Hanyar, 2023). Kendal Regency has formed a team to accelerate stunting prevention at the regency, district, and sub-district levels. This acceleration team also involves academics (Polytechnic of Health or Poltekkes), with counselling being targeted for the families at risk. Counselling has been carried out in Tambahsari Village and Gondang Village in Limbangan District. The DAHSAT programme in Kendal has been successfully implemented and showing good results, such as the declining stunting rate each year exceeding the national target.





Figure 21. Facilitation and Development of Kampung KB in Bumiayu Village
(Source: accessed via kampungkb.bkkbn.go.id)

Strategy for Accelerating the Achievement of Goal 2: Zero Hunger

In accelerating the achievement of Goal 2, holistic treatment integrating the management of the reliability and sustainability of the food production system, the management of nutritional needs, as well as the nutritional quality of the people in Kendal Regency is needed. Kendal Regency continues to improve the nutritional intake of the people by implementing the strategies below.

Improving the Reliability and Sustainability of Food Production System

The proportion of productive and sustainable agricultural areas is at risk of decreasing and becoming unproductive without adequate incentives. A sustainable agricultural area is an agricultural land set to be protected and developed consistently to produce staple food for national food self-sufficiency, resilience, and security. Actions that will be carried out by Kendal Regency are as follows:

1. **Minimise land conversion.**
2. **Establish a Sustainable Food Area (Kawasan Pangan Abadi) that cannot be converted by providing incentives for landowners.**
3. **Encourage farmers to use quality seed varieties for rice, corn, soybeans, and other horticultural crops.**

-
- 4. Extend the Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) mapping and increase the allocation of funds for the development, monitoring, and evaluation of the periodic mapping.**
-
- 5. Improve the fertiliser supply and management by providing technical guidance to farmers.**
-

Improving Quality and Fulfilling the Nutritional Needs

Enhancing nutritional quality and meeting the dietary requirements of the people can aid in addressing both wasting syndrome prevalence and anaemia in pregnant women. Measures for stunting cases may continue, despite surpassing the 2030 target. The actions that will be carried out by Kendal Regency in combatting wasting syndrome include:

-
- 1. Coordinate the institutions for accelerating wasting case reduction down to the village level.**
-
- 2. Integrate and update nutritional quality data with an integrated information system as a basis for planning and budgeting.**
-
- 3. Increase public awareness through campaigns concerning nutrition in mass media and social media.**
-
- 4. Involve public and community leaders in spreading the information on preventing stunting and wasting.**
-
- 5. Increase the capacity of human resources who manage and implement the acceleration of stunting and wasting reduction.**
-
- 6. Increase the market availability of food that is diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe (B2SA).**
-
- 7. Increase the affordability of B2SA food, especially for underprivileged communities, with various incentives and special aids, such as a social food safety net system using B2SA food.**
-
- 8. Empower the food and nutrition institutions and governance.**
-

The same patterns can be applied to address the prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women by:

-
- 1. Providing diverse, nutritious, balanced, and safe (B2SA) food, iron supplements (TTD), and food fortification for pregnant women.**
-
- 2. Improving the education and consultation on anaemia at the junior and senior high school levels.**
-
- 3. Optimising the services for women and pregnant women across platforms and sectors.**
-
- 4. Increasing the resource capacity of healthcare professionals related to nutrition up to the health services at the village level such as Posyandu.**
-



Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Goal 3 emphasises to ensure a healthy life and to improve the welfare of all individuals. A robust healthcare system is essential, encompassing equality and equitable health services, sufficient healthcare professionals, access to pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, a good health information system, as well as strong governance, empowerment, and financing. The COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant challenges to achieving this goal by 2030, underscoring the urgency of global action. This section highlights the progress of achievement of various indicators related to target 3.1 (maternal health), target 3.2 (Child Mortality Rate/CMR, Infant Mortality Rate/IMR, and Neonatal Mortality Rate/NMR), target 3.3 (communicable diseases), target 3.4 (non-communicable diseases), target 3.7 (reproductive health), target 3.8 (access to basic health services), target 3.b (access to basic medicines and vaccines), and target 3.c (healthcare professionals).

Maternal Health

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is the number of female deaths due to pregnancy disorders, mistreatment during pregnancy and childbirth, and deaths in the postpartum period (42 days after childbirth) without taking into account the length of pregnancy per 100,000 live births. MMR may be influenced by several factors such as general health status, education, economics, socio-culture, and healthcare during pregnancy and childbirth.

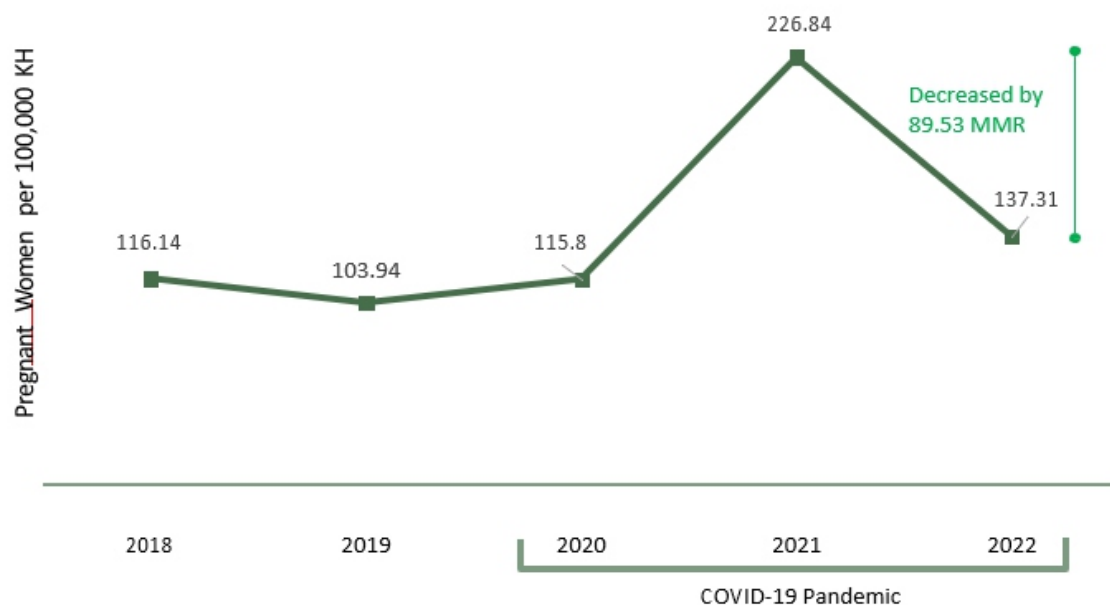


Figure 22. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of Kendal Regency
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency in 2018-2022)

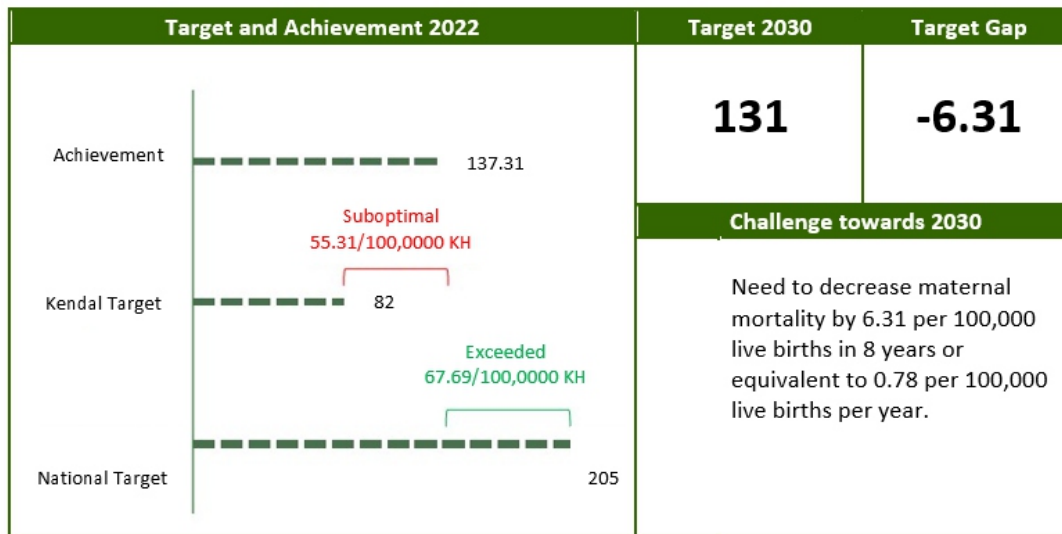


Figure 23. MMR Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026;
Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

In 2018-2020, MMR ranged from 100-117 mortality per 100,000 live births, while a significant increase occurred in 2021 by 226.84 mortality per 100,000 live births. This was partially caused by the COVID-19 pandemic since healthcare was centred on COVID-19 treatment. Pregnant women are at greater risk of contracting COVID-19 because they often require assistive devices and must be referred to a public hospital. There are many COVID-19 patients, so they have to queue, increasing their risk of being exposed to COVID-19 (Ginanjar, 2021). Moreover, before the pandemic, several births were also conducted in the health facility without strict health protocols.

Based on the Kendal SDGs RAP target in 2022, the MMR achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 was suboptimal at 55.31 maternal mortality per 100,000 live births. However, this achievement exceeded the national target by 67.69 maternal mortality per 100,000 live births. To achieve the national SDG target in 2030, it is necessary to decrease 6.31 maternal mortality per 100,000 live births over the course of 8 years.

Proportion of Births Attended by Healthcare Professionals and in Health Facilities

From 2018-2022, all married women aged 15-49 years in Kendal Regency received professional healthcare assistance during childbirth, totalling 100%. However, there were fluctuations in the percentage of births delivered in healthcare facilities over the five-year period, reaching a low of 97.19% in 2021, as demonstrated in Figure 24. Nonetheless, this proportion has subsequently increased by 100% in 2022.

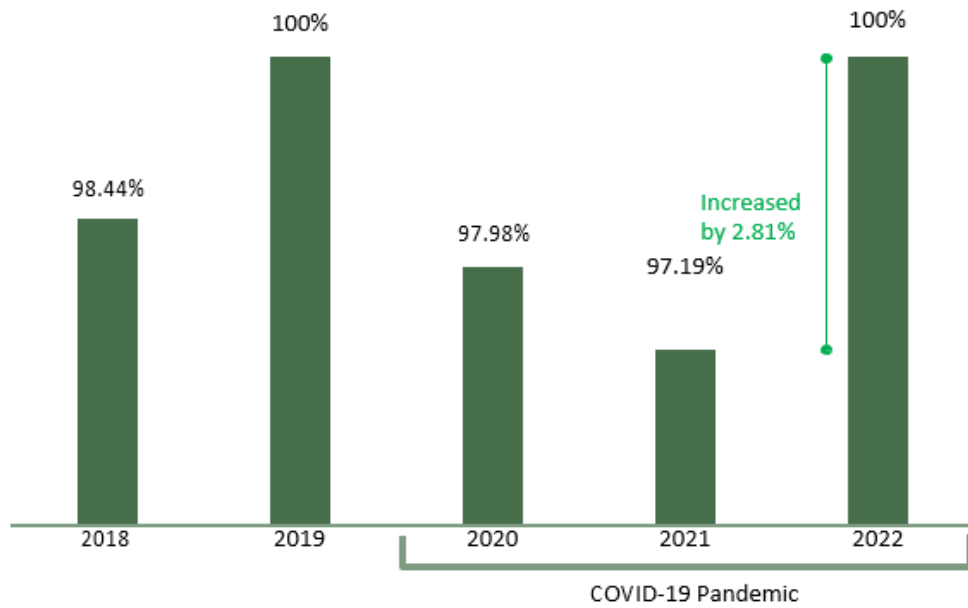


Figure 24 Proportion of Births Delivered in Health Facility
(Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023)

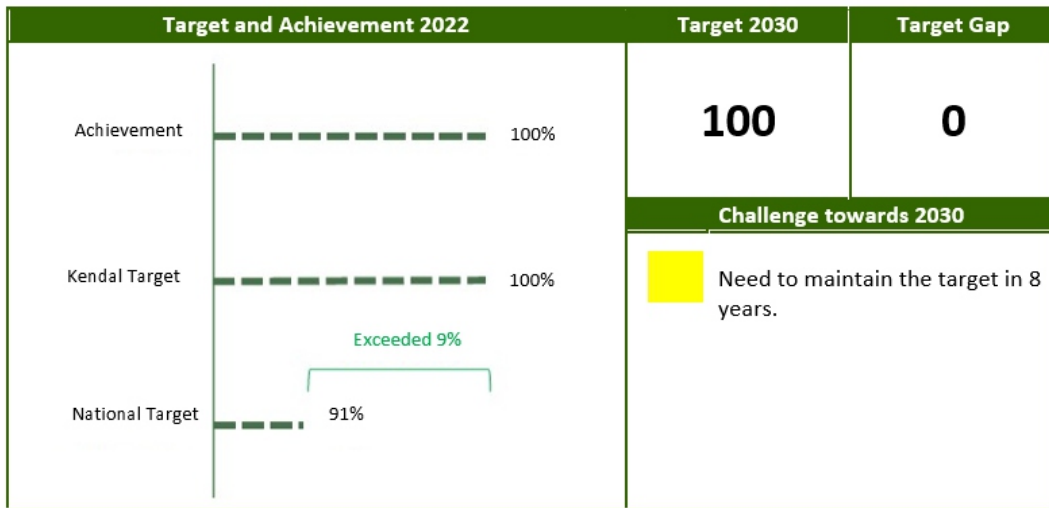


Figure 25 Births Delivered in Health Facility 2022 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; UN SDGs Target 2030)

Healthcare access for pregnant women from pregnancy to childbirth was increasingly difficult during COVID-19 pandemic, including pregnancy check-ups. Restrictions on public services hindered check-ups and childbirth services in the health facilities. In addition, economic impacts due to COVID-19 had reduced the utilisation of health facilities for childbirth, for example, not all regions offer free rapid tests (Farizi, 2020). As a result, 0.68% of pregnant women gave birth at home, while 2.13% delivered in other locations (BPS of Kendal Regency, 2023).

In 2022, as the number of COVID-19 cases decreased, health facilities in Kendal Regency adapted to ensure 100% coverage for childbirth services. This achievement aligned with the targets outlined in Kendal SDGs RAP 2022. Moreover, Kendal Regency exceeded the national target by 9%, as indicated in the Indonesia SDGs report 2023. Furthermore, Kendal Regency has achieved the UN SDGs target for 2030, which aims for 100% of births attended by healthcare professionals in health facilities.

Infant, Child, and Neonatal Deaths

Child and Infant Mortality Rates

By 2030, infant and child mortality would be expected to be prevented globally. The Child Mortality Rate (CMR) is the number of child deaths per 1000 children, while the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of infant deaths before the age of one year per 1000 births within a given period. These indicators are directly related to child survival targets and reflect the social, economic, and environmental conditions in which the child lives. CMR is often used to identify the economic difficulties of the population, whereas IMR, which is used as a programme target related to CMR, is still relevant because it represents an important component of child mortality. The IMR for the first 0-28 days is greatly affected by the mother's condition during pregnancy, childbirth, and newborn care.

Figure 26 demonstrates the decreasing trend of Kendal Regency IMR from 2020 to 2022, while the CMR tends to fluctuate in the same period. Based on the regional target of Kendal Regency in 2022, CMR was 10.3 and the achievement in 2022 was 1.8. This indicates that the achievement exceeded 8.5 per 1000 births. Indonesia's 2030 target for CMR would be 18.8 per 1000 births. Thus, it would be possible for the CMR target of Kendal Regency to exceed 17 per 1000 births in 2022. Meanwhile, for the IMR in 2022, the achievement of Kendal Regency was 0 infant mortality, while the regional target was 7.9, and the national target was 11.6. This indicates that the achievement of Kendal Regency exceeded the regional target of 10.3 and the national target of 18.6. The national IMR target in 2030 at 12 per 1000 births has also been exceeded.

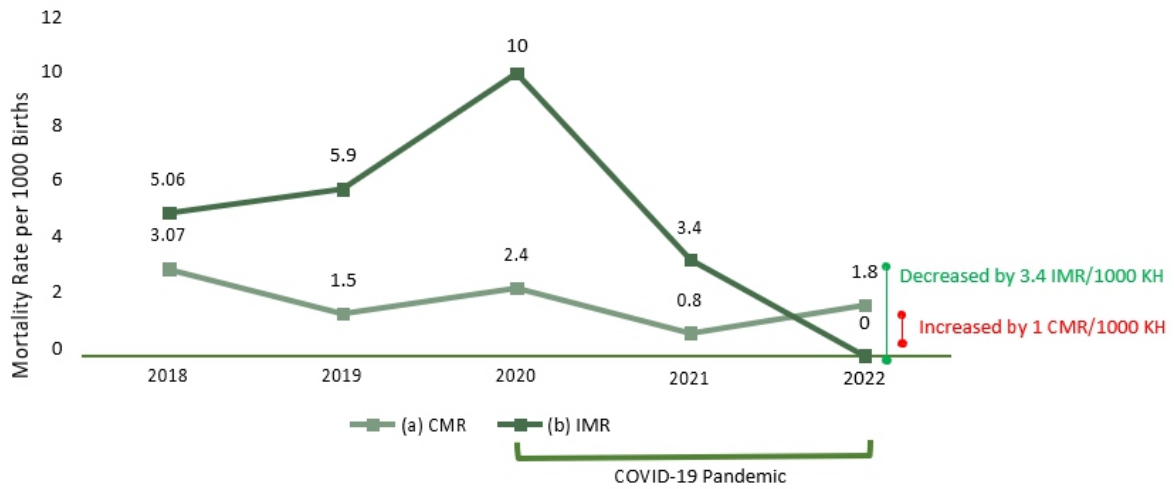


Figure 26. CMR and IMR of Kendal Regency (Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)



Figure 27. CMR and IMR Condition 2022 Compared to Indonesia’s 2030 Target (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Neonatal Mortality Rate

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) is the number of children born in a certain year and die in the first 28 days of life, expressed per 1000 live births. This indicator is directly related to child survival targets and reflects the social, economic, and environmental conditions in which the child lives. NMR is one of the most significant factors of the national infant mortality rate. In Kendal Regency, the NMR has decreased from 2020 to 2022, from 6 neonatal mortality to 4.3 per 1000 births. The NMR target of Kendal Regency in 2022 was 7.9 and the national target was 11.6. This indicates that Kendal Regency’s NMR exceeded the regional target of 3.6 and the national target of 7.3. Moreover, based on Indonesia’s 2030 target of 7 neonatal mortalities per 1000 births, Kendal Regency has exceeded the target in 2022.

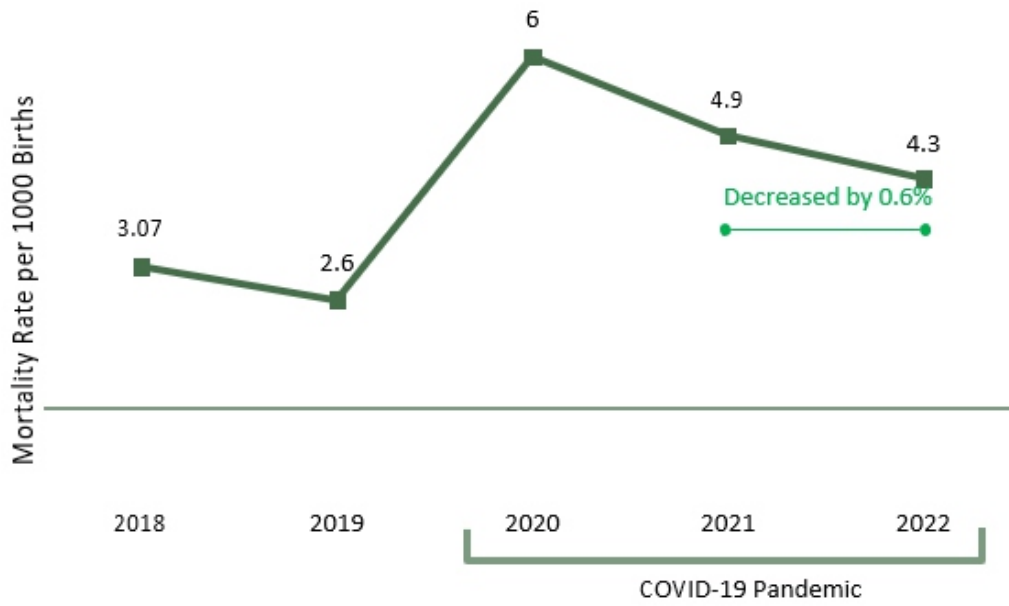


Figure 28. NMR of Kendal Regency 2018-2022
 (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)

Target and Achievement 2022		Target 2030	Target Gap
Achievement	4.3 Exceeded 3.6/1000 KH	7	+2.7
Kendal Target	7.9 Exceeded 7.3/1000 KH		
National Target	11.6	Challenge towards 2030	
		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #008000; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Target exceeded </div>	

Figure 29. NMR Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
 (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Communicable Diseases

Number of New HIV Infections

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is the virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), the collection of symptoms associated with acquired deficiency of the immune system caused by HIV. The number of new HIV infections is calculated by dividing the number of new infections by the number of uninfected population multiplied by 1000 population.

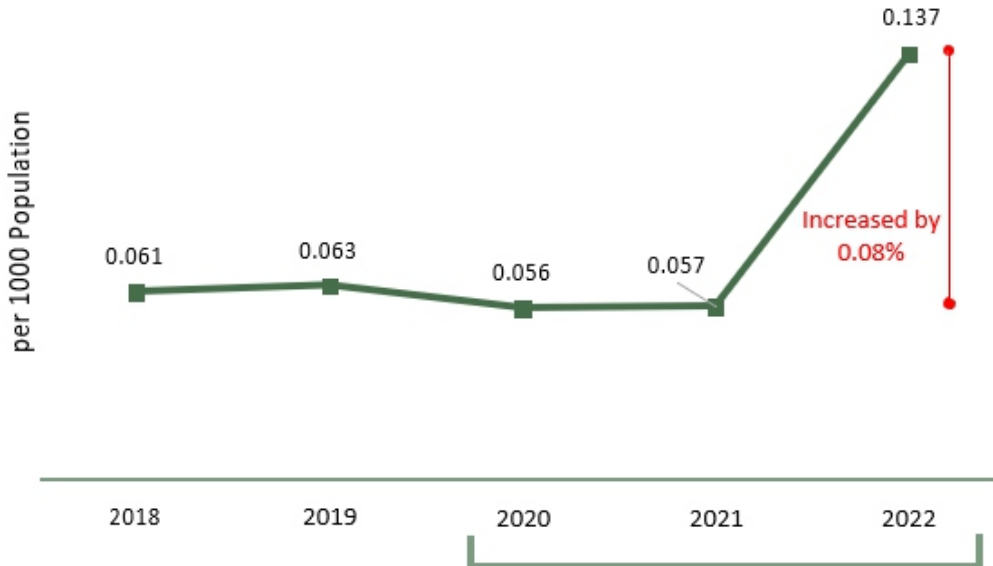


Figure 30. Total new HIV infections per 1000 Population in Kendal Regency (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)

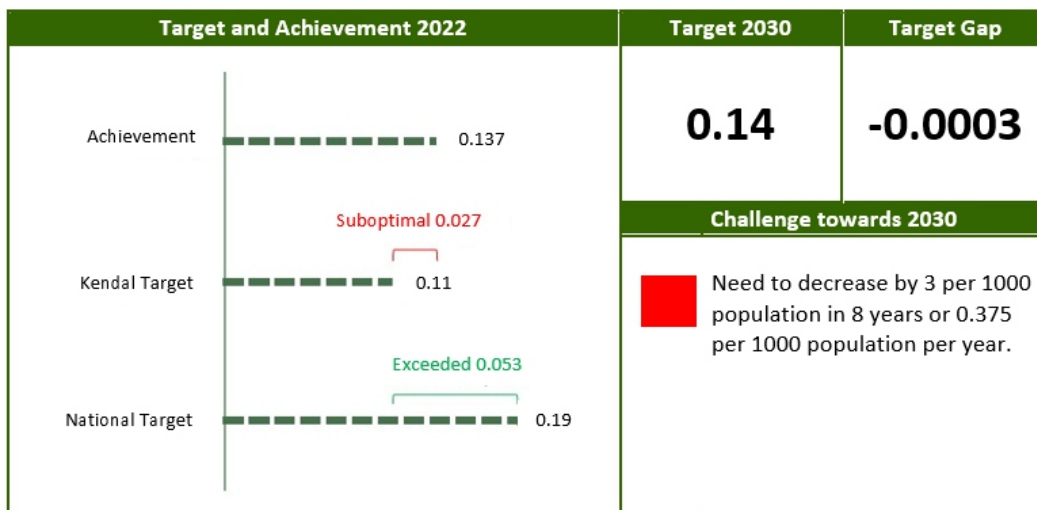


Figure 31. New HIV Infection Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Figure 30 displays the significant increase in the number of new HIV infections in 2022 as of 0.08 per 1000 population. This underscores the need for improvement in the prevention of HIV transmission. The target number of new HIV infections in Kendal Regency in 2022 was 0.11 compared to the national target of 0.19. The achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 was suboptimal or lower than the regional target of 0.027 but exceeded the national target of 0.053 as illustrated in Figure 31. To meet the national target of 0.14 in 2030, Kendal Regency needs to pursue a 0.0003 reduction target per 1000 population over the next eight years, equivalent to a 0.375 reduction per year.

Tuberculosis Incidence (ITB)

Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Tuberculosis incidence is the number of new and relapse cases of TB patients per 100,000 population. Similar to the high increase in the number of new HIV infections in 2022, the Tuberculosis incidence also increased significantly from 69.95 to 238.56 incidents per 100,000 population as portrayed in Figure 29. Globally, Indonesia is the country with the second-highest number of TB cases after India. The highest TBC cases in 2022 were in West Java, East Java, North Sumatra, DKI Jakarta, and Central Java provinces. The increase in Tuberculosis cases during the COVID-19 pandemic was caused by ongoing transmission and the difficulty in detecting the disease due to its similar symptoms to COVID-19. Additionally, healthcare resources were centred on the COVID-19 treatment (Dianti, 2023).

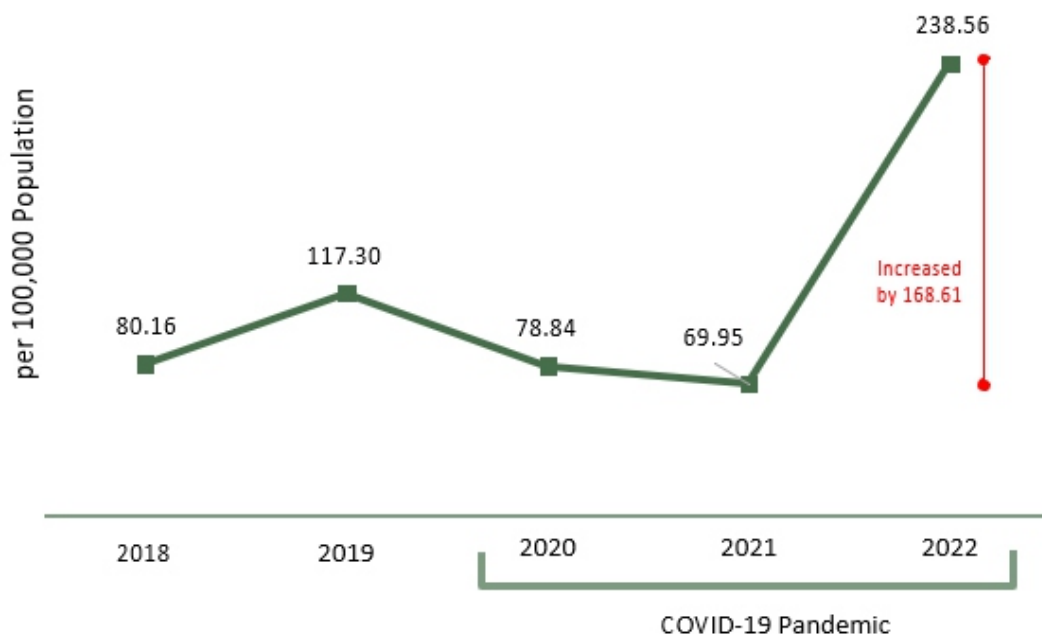


Figure 32. Tuberculosis Incidence per 100,000 Population in Kendal Regency
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)



Figure 33. Tuberculosis Incidence Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
 (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

according to Figure 32, the Tuberculosis incidence target in Kendal Regency was 130.5 and the national target was 231 in 2022. This means that the achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 was suboptimal or lower than the regional target of 108.06 and the national target of 5.56. Moreover, the national TB incidence target in 2030 is 65. Therefore, Kendal Regency needs to pursue a 173.56 reduction target per 100,000 population over the next eight years or a 21.69 incidence reduction per 100,000 population annually.

Malaria Incidence

Malaria is a disease caused by a parasite called Plasmodium which is transmitted by Anopheles mosquitoes. Malaria incidence is referred to as Annual Parasite Incidence (API), the morbidity rate per 1000 population at risk in one year. The API rate is used to determine the level of malaria endemicity or the level of transmission in an area. This indicator can be used to map the level of malaria transmission so that prevention and control interventions can be determined effectively and efficiently. Malaria endemicity is affected by weak health systems, drug and insecticide resistance, climate change, lifestyle, vector control, migration, and population movement.

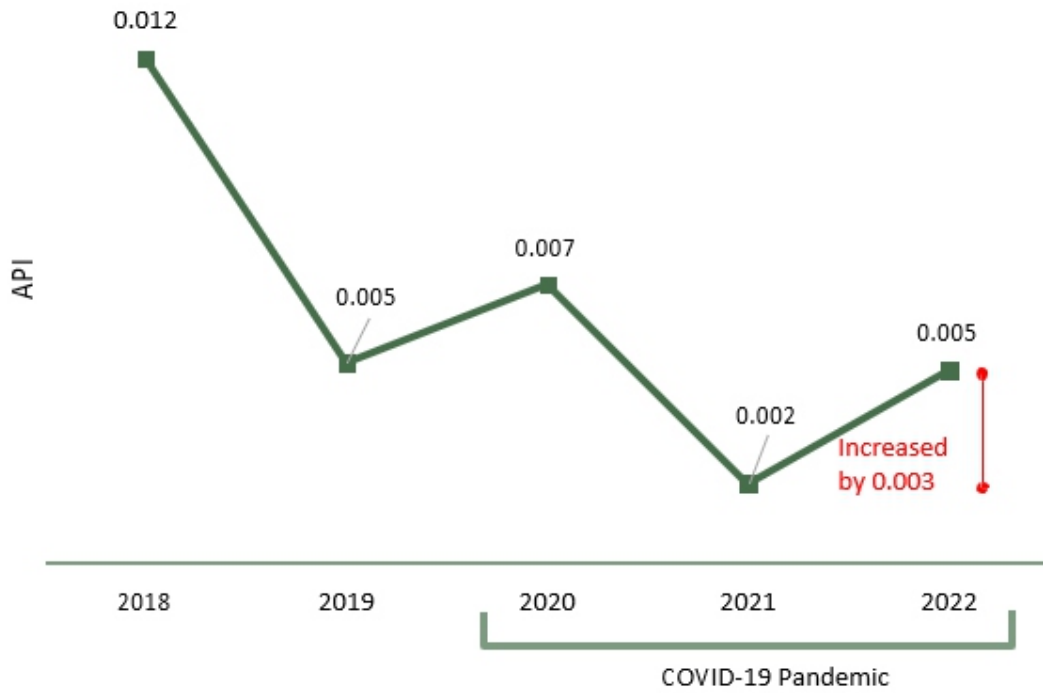


Figure 34. Annual Parasite Incidence (API) per 1000 Population in Kendal Regency (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)

Figure 34 illustrates that API tends to decrease from 2018 to 2022. Due to the target of the Kendal Regency of 0.0006 per 1000 population in 2022, the achievement of the Kendal Regency was suboptimal or lower than the target of 0.0044 per 1000 population. Based on the 2030 Agenda, the target that must be achieved is 0 (zero) API. This means that Kendal Regency needs to pursue a 0.005 API reduction target per 1000 population over the next 8 years, equivalent to a 0.000625 reduction annually.

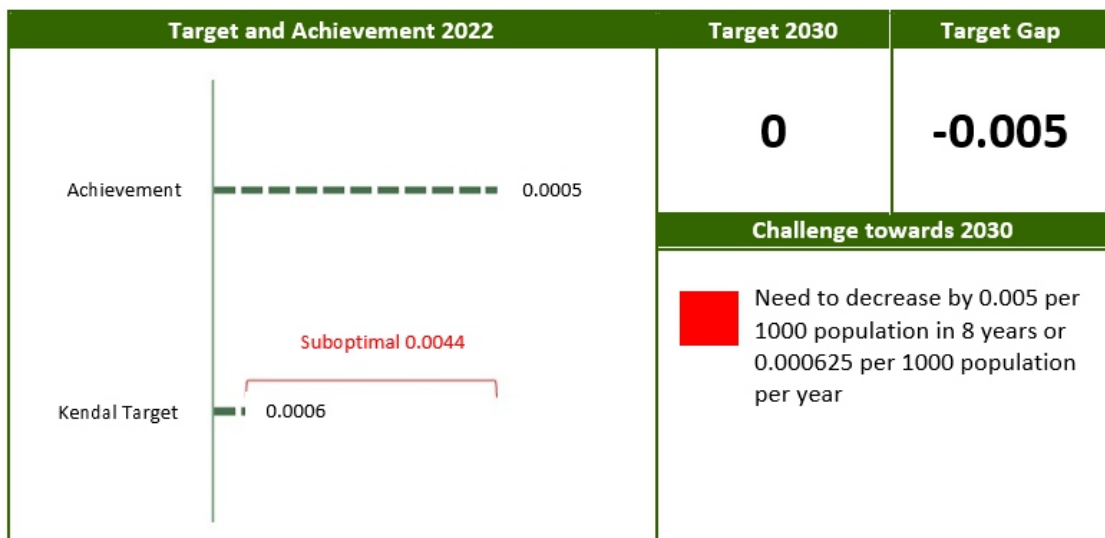


Figure 35. Annual Parasite Incidence (API) in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia’s 2030 (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; SDGs Target 2030)

Non-communicable Diseases

School-Age Smoking

School-age smoking is a global issue, including in Indonesia. Based on various global surveys in 2019, the prevalence of student smoking in Indonesia is ranked second globally, after Timor Leste. Indonesia is known as the Baby Smoker Country, where even children smoke. Accessible cigarettes at nearby stores and school areas as well as their affordable prices are the few factors behind the large number of students smoking (CNN Indonesia, 2023). Figure 36 illustrates that the proportion of students smoking in Kendal Regency is 5.10% in 2022, consisting of 96.96% male students and 3.04% female students. Nationally, the highest number of smokers among children and adolescents are male high school students.

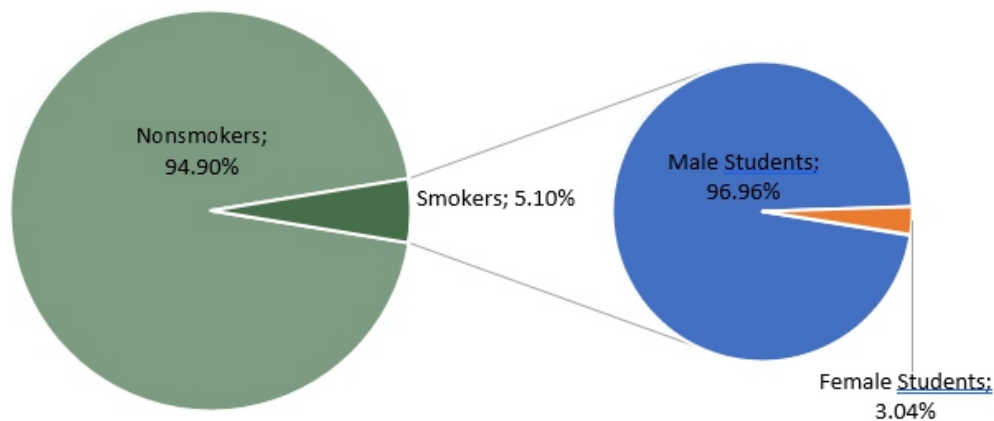


Figure 36. Proportion of Students Smokers in Kendal Regency 2022
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2022)

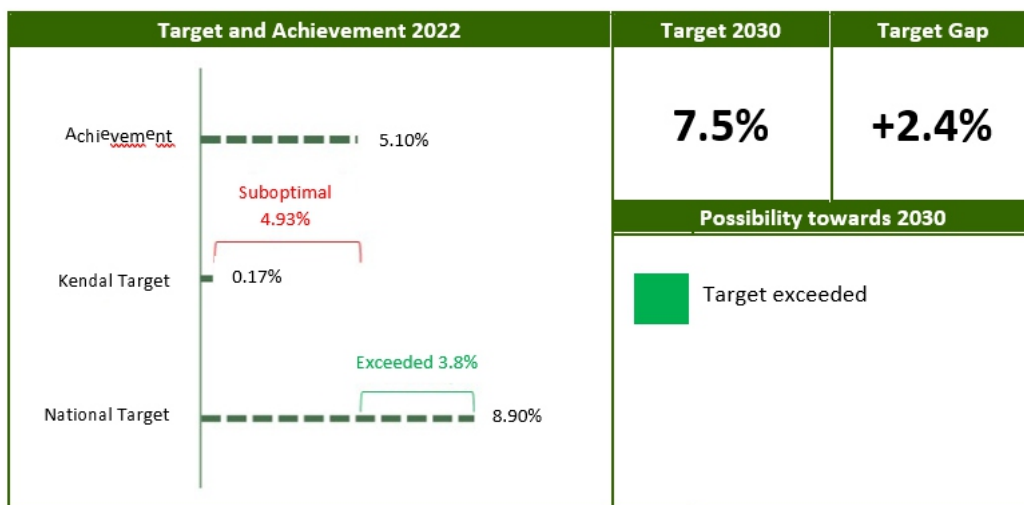


Figure 37. Students Smoking Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

In 2022, the target of Kendal Regency for this indicator was 0.166% and the national target was 8.9%. Therefore, the achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 was suboptimal or lower than the regional target of 4.93%. However, this achievement exceeded the national target of 3.8%. Based on Indonesia's 2030 target, there would be no more than 7.5% of students smoking. Thus, the achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 has exceeded the national target of 2.4%, as illustrated in Figure 37. This achievement needs to be maintained and improved.

High Blood Pressure

The prevalence of high blood pressure in Kendal Regency has been extremely increasing for the past five years—from 2018 to 2022. Figure 38 demonstrates a significant increase in the prevalence of high blood pressure until 2021 (27.37%). In 2022, the number slightly increased by around 2.5% from the past year. Achieving the target in 2030 shall require a great deal of effort to reduce the prevalence of 29.8% over the next 8 years, or equivalent to 3.73% annually.

Figure 39 illustrates that the target for high blood pressure prevalence in Kendal Regency was 37.5% and the national target was 34.1% in 2022. Kendal Regency exceeded the regional target of 7.63% as well as the national target of 4.23% in 2022. Moreover, the 2030 national target of 0% indicates that Kendal Regency is required to achieve the prevalence rate of high blood pressure by 29.87% over the next 8 years, or equivalent to 3.73% annually.

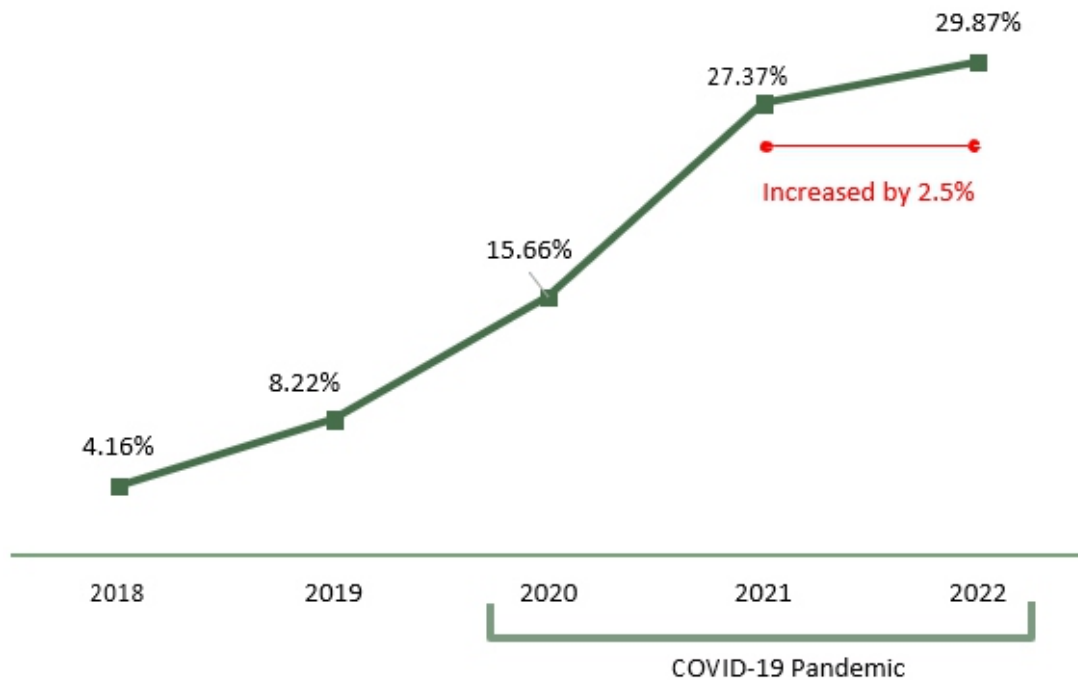


Figure 38. Prevalence of High Blood Pressure
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)

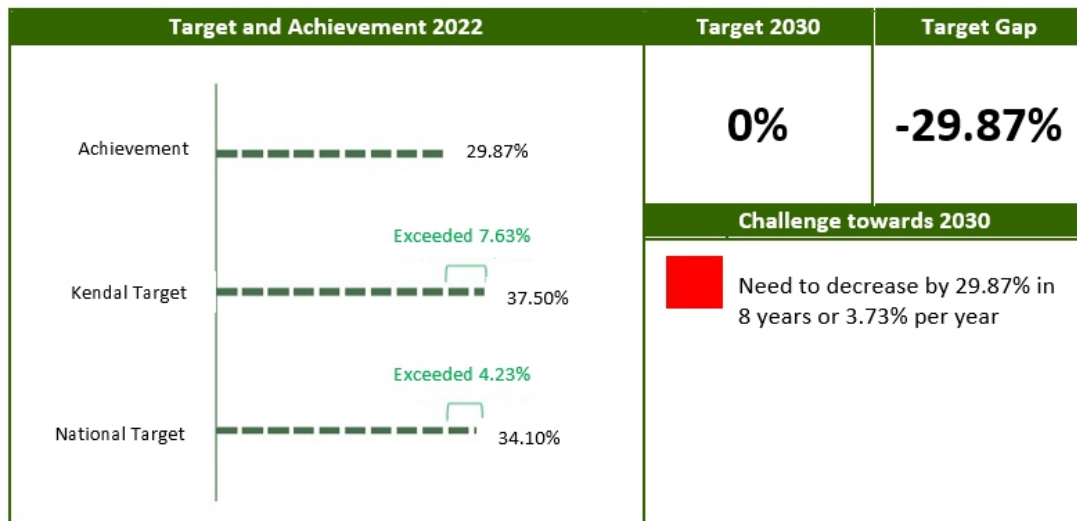


Figure 39. High Blood Pressure Prevalence Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia’s 2030 Target (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Prevalence of Obesity

The prevalence of obesity in Kendal Regency increased from 2018 to 2020 and the most significant increase occurred in 2021 with 3.5% (Figure 40). However, the prevalence rate is relatively lower than the regional and national targets. According to the target for 2030 as demonstrated in Figure 41, Kendal Regency has exceeded the target by 18.94%.

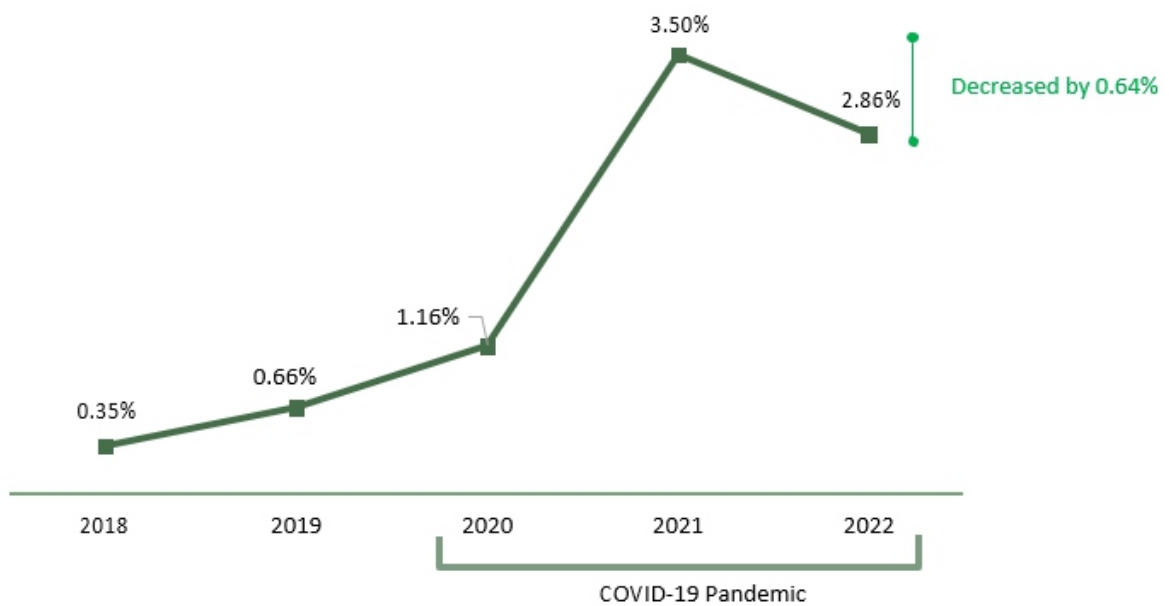


Figure 40. Prevalence of Obesity (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)

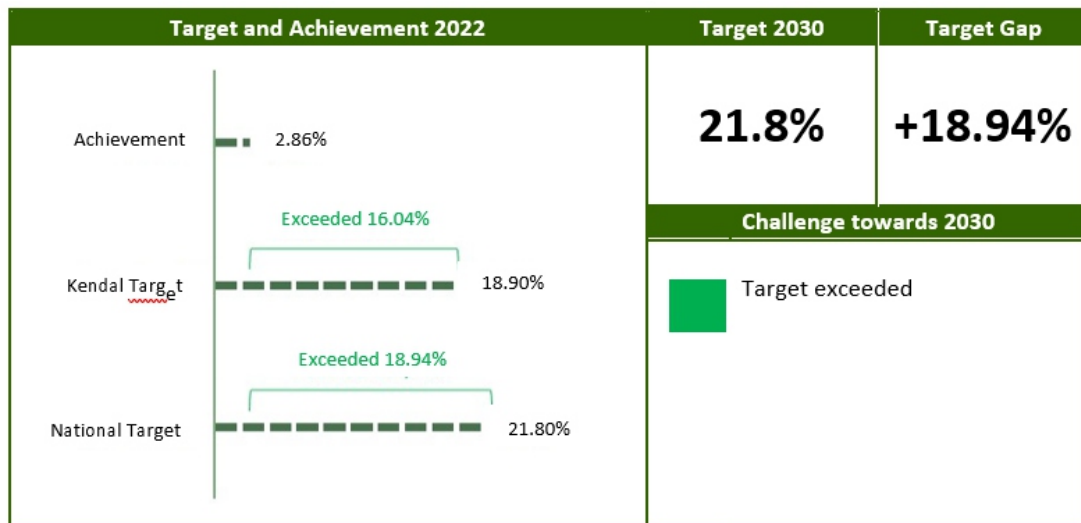




Figure 41. Obesity Prevalence Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026;
Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Death Rates for Suicide and Traffic Accidents

Death rates for suicide are relatively lower than death rates for traffic accidents, despite the increasing trend for both rates in 2022 as indicated in Table 2. Measures to pursue the target in 2023 are required to reduce the value to at least 0.625 or 1 occurrence per year and reduce to 18 traffic incidents per year.

Table 2. Death Rates for Suicide and Traffic Accidents

Year	Suicide		Traffic Accidents
	Male	Female	
2018	0	0	n/a
2019	2	0	129
2020	1	0	114
2021	2	3	127
2022	5	0	141
The target of 0 Cases in 2030			The target of 0 Cases in 2030
Target Gap: -5			Target Gap: -141
 Need to decrease by 5 cases within 8 years or 0.625 cases per year			 Need to decrease by 141 cases within 8 years or 18 cases per year

(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022;
Satlantas of Kendal Regency 2019-2022; SDGs Target 2030)

Reproductive Health

Proportion of Contraceptive Use among Women of Reproductive Age

The calculation components for this indicator are measured based on the prevalence of contraceptive use and the unmet need for family planning. Modern contraception methods consist of male sterilisation (vasectomy), female sterilisation, intrauterine device (IUD), contraceptive implant, injection, pill, condom, diaphragm, Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM), and emergency contraception. Meanwhile, the unmet need for family planning is defined as the number of women who are not pregnant, who are fertile, who wish to postpone childbirth for at least two years, or who do not want to get pregnant but do not use contraception, who are either pregnant, and who are undergoing Postpartum Amenorrheic. Figure 42 portrays that contraceptive use among women fertile increased by 53.42% in 2018 and tended to be stagnant between 72-79% from 2019 to 2022.

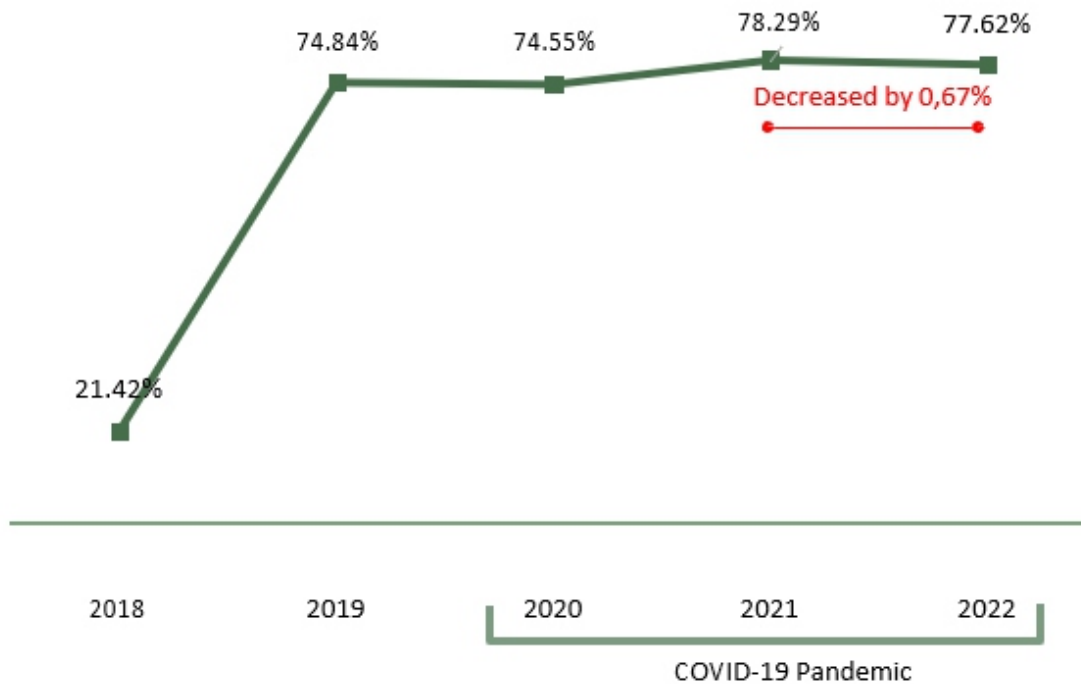


Figure 42. Contraceptive Use among Women of Reproductive Age

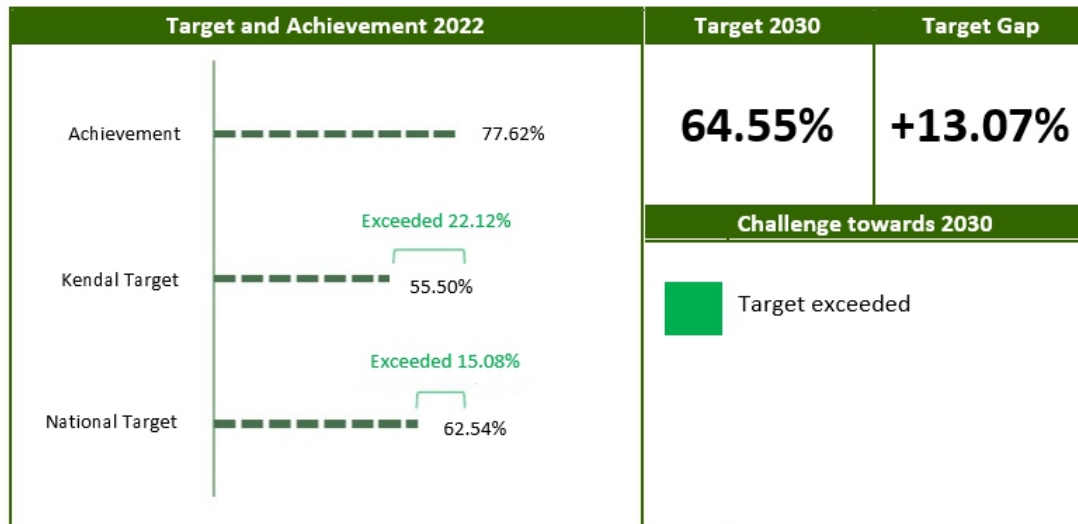


Figure 43. Contraceptive Use among Women 2022 Compared to Indonesia's 2030
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026;
Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Figure 43 describes that the target for contraceptive use among women in Kendal Regency was 55.5% of women of reproductive age, while the national target was 62.54% in 2022. This implies that the achievement of Kendal Regency exceeded the regional target by 22.12% as well as the national target by 15.08% in 2022. As a result, the achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 exceeded the 2030 national target. With this achievement, Kendal Regency has contributed significantly to achieving the national target.

Total Fertility Rate

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that a woman would have throughout her reproductive years, calculated by the number of live births to women of reproductive age divided by the number of women of reproductive age in that year and multiplied by 1000. Based on Figure 44, the TFR of Kendal Regency decreased to below 2.5 births per woman in 2016-2020. It indicates that a woman gives birth to at least two children in Kendal Regency. On the other hand, Indonesia's 2030 target for TFR is 2.1. It requires a reduction of 0.2 over the next 10 years or 0.02 per year. The driving force of TFR is to achieve a balanced population growth and optimise the demographic dividend (BKKBN, 2022).

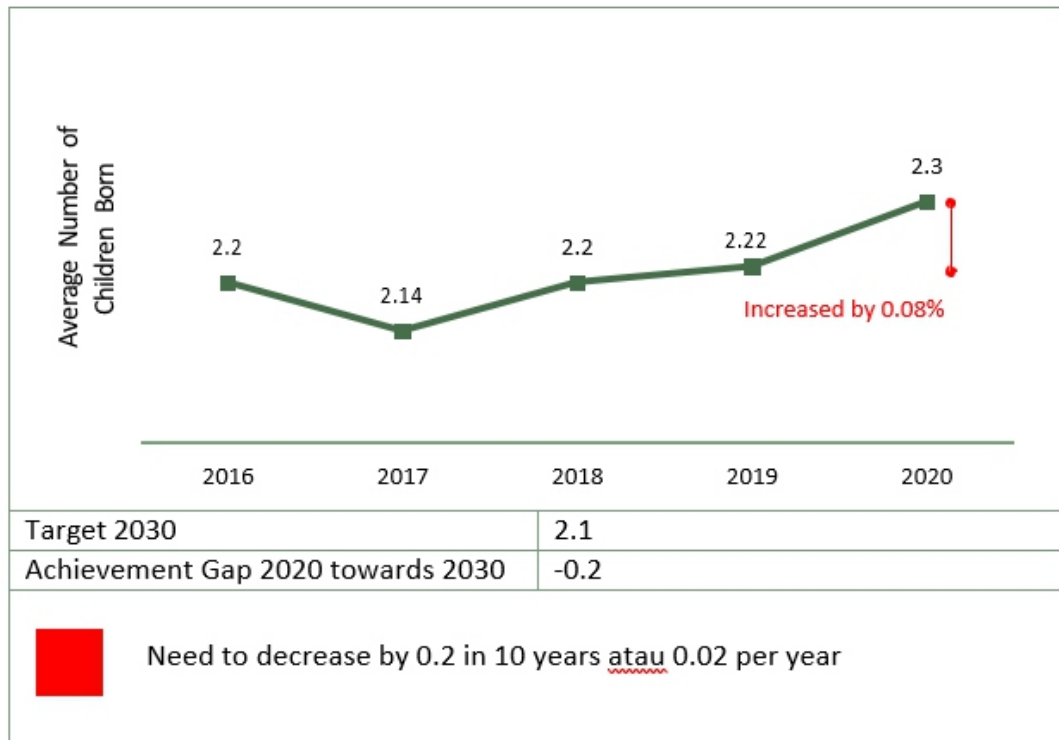


Figure 44. Total Fertility Rate Condition in Kendal 2020 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
(Source: Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Access to Basic Healthcare

Coverage of Basic Healthcare

Coverage of basic healthcare is defined as the average level of healthcare, including reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health, communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as the capacity and access to healthcare among the general and marginalised/vulnerable population. This indicator ranges from 0-100% with higher values reflecting better coverage and is made to monitor the basic care such as protection, promotion, prevention, treatment, and healthcare. Based on the data in Table 3, the lowest coverage of healthcare is for non-communicable disease (97.49%). Moreover, some actions are required to increase the coverage of reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child healthcare.

Table 3. Basic Healthcare Condition in Kendal Regency 2022 Compared to Target 2030

Basic Healthcare	Achievement 2022	Target 2030	Target Gap 2030	Possibility/Challenge 2030
Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and child health	99.99%	100%	-0.01%	Need to increase by 0.01% in 8 years or 0.0012% per year
Communicable disease	100%	100%	0	Need to maintain the target over 8 years
Non-communicable disease	97.46%	100%	-2.54%	Need to increase by 2.54% in 8 years or 0.31% per year
Capacity and access to healthcare	100%	100%	0	Need to maintain the target over 8 years

(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2022; UN SDGs Target 2030)

Coverage of National Health Insurance (JKN)

Every person shall have the right to acquire appropriate and high-quality healthcare as mandated by the 1945 Constitution. National Health Insurance (JKN) aims to provide welfare protection for all Indonesians from health threats. The coverage is calculated by dividing the number of JKN beneficiaries by the total population. In Kendal Regency, JKN beneficiaries ranged from 73% to 82.5% (Figure 45). JKN is provided free of charge for the poor and vulnerable in efforts to reduce the risk of disease. However, it requires continuous improvement to equally cover all citizens.

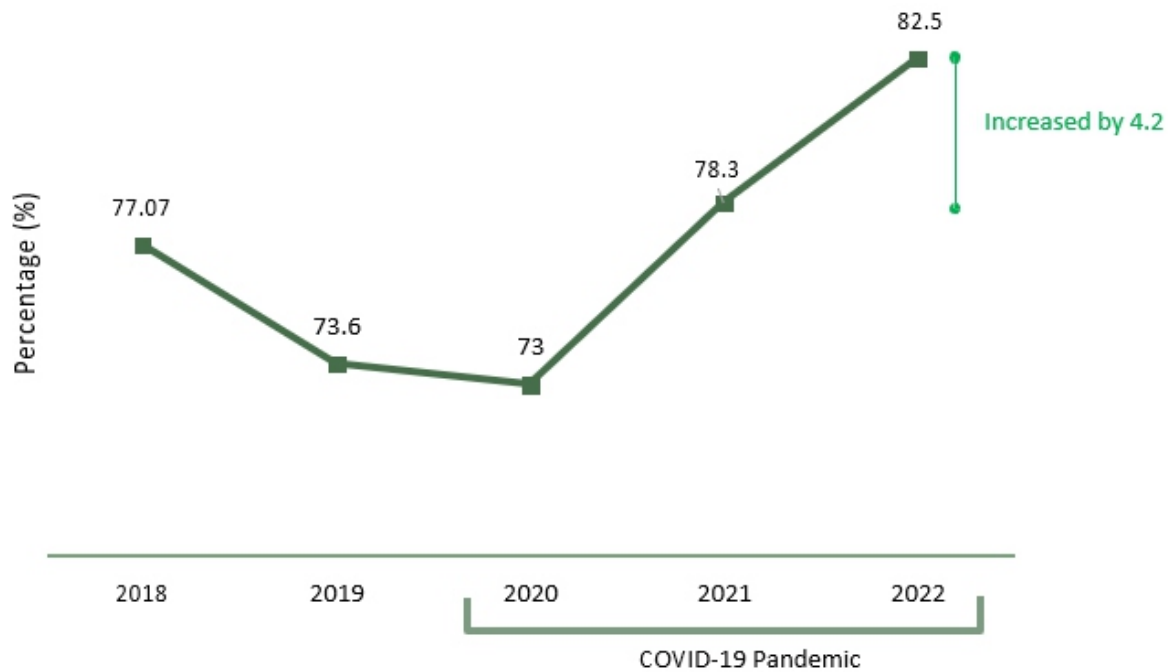


Figure 45. Coverage of National Health Insurance (JKN) of Kendal Regency
(Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)



Figure 46. JKN Coverage Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia’s 2030 Target (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Figure 46 illustrates that the target for JKN coverage in Kendal Regency was 76% and the national target was 87% in 2022. This indicates that the achievement of Kendal Regency exceeded the regional target of 6.5%. Nevertheless, this achievement remained suboptimal or lower than the national target of 4.5% in 2022. By 2030, the national target is 100% coverage. Therefore, the coverage of JKN beneficiaries needs to increase by 17.5% over the next eight years or 2.18% per year.

Access to Basic Medicines and Vaccines

Coverage of National Vaccination

The target for vaccination coverage is children aged 12-23 months. The vaccinations given consist of prevention from DPT3, measles, and PCV. This indicator is made to measure the access at the regional level and monitor the disease control and vaccine impact. The highest and lowest targets for vaccination coverage occurred in 2018 and 2021, respectively (Figure 47). The target for vaccination coverage decreased in 2021 due to a large number of COVID-19 cases, resulting in limited access to healthcare.

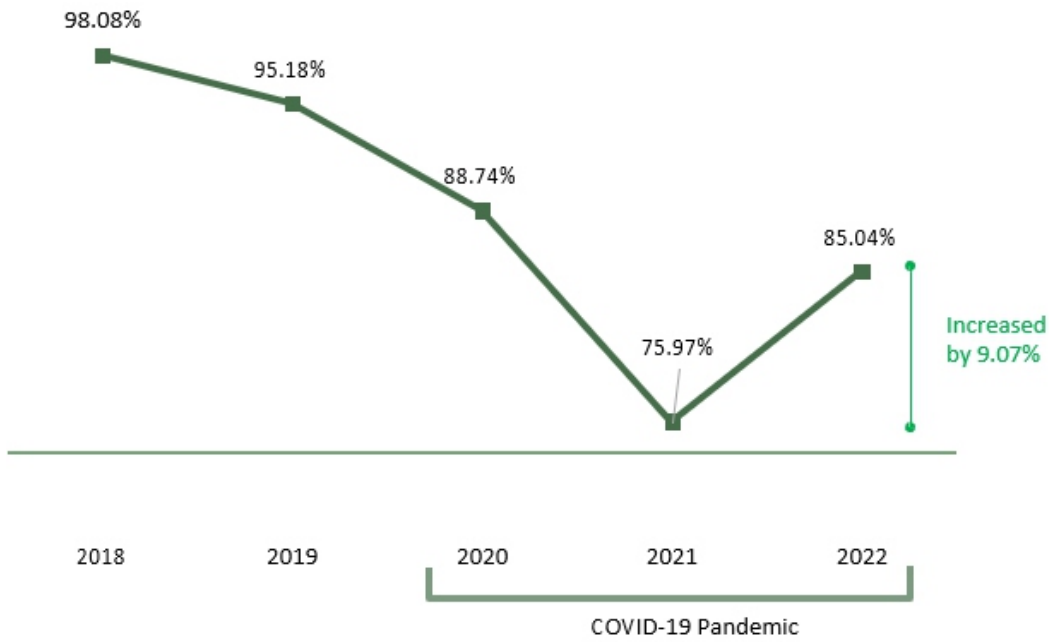


Figure 47. Target Coverage of Vaccination in Kendal Regency (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022)

Figure 48 demonstrates that the target for childhood vaccination coverage in Kendal Regency was 98% and the national target was 71% in 2022. This means that the achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 was suboptimal or lower than the regional target by 12.96%. However, this achievement exceeded the national target by 14.04%. The coverage of childhood vaccination has to increase by 4.96% over the next eight years, or equivalent to 0.62% per year to achieve the national target of 90% coverage by 2030.

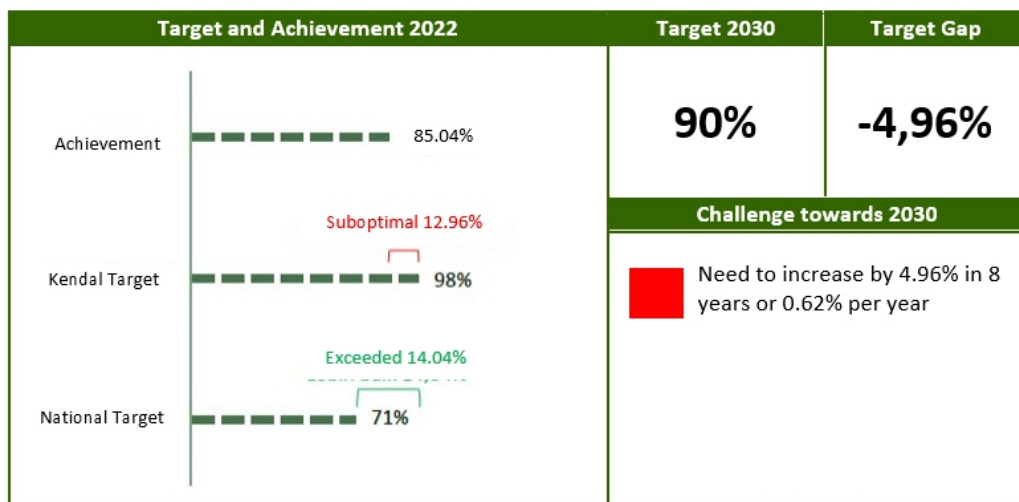


Figure 48. Target Vaccination Coverage Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia’s 2030 Target (Source: Department of Health of Kendal Regency 2018-2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Draft Progress on Accelerating Reduction of MMR, IMR, CMR SDGs Target 3.1 & 3.2 WHO 2024)

Healthcare Professionals

Density and Distribution of Healthcare Professionals

One of the factors that determines the quality of public services is the healthcare professional. The density level of healthcare professionals in an area is calculated by dividing the number of healthcare professionals by 1000 population. This indicator is used as a basic planning for the mapping development of healthcare professionals. Healthcare professionals in this regard consist of medics, nurses, midwives, and other professionals as stated in Health Law No. 36 of 2014. Furthermore, there are several challenges faced by the healthcare professional including the number, distribution, quality and qualifications, career development, and welfare.

As illustrated in Figure 49, the number of midwives and nurses in Kendal Regency has been increasing. However, the ratio of midwives and nurses remained suboptimal by around 1.4 below the national standard of 2 professionals per 1000 population. Moreover, the number of specialists, general practitioners, and dentists has been relatively stagnant for the past five years. In 2022, the ratio of specialists, general practitioners, and dentists was 0.15, 0.25, and 0.05, respectively, per 1000 population. This ratio remained substandard due to the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas)'s minimum standard ratio for specialists, general practitioners, and dentists being 0.28, 1, and 0.33, respectively, per 1000 population.

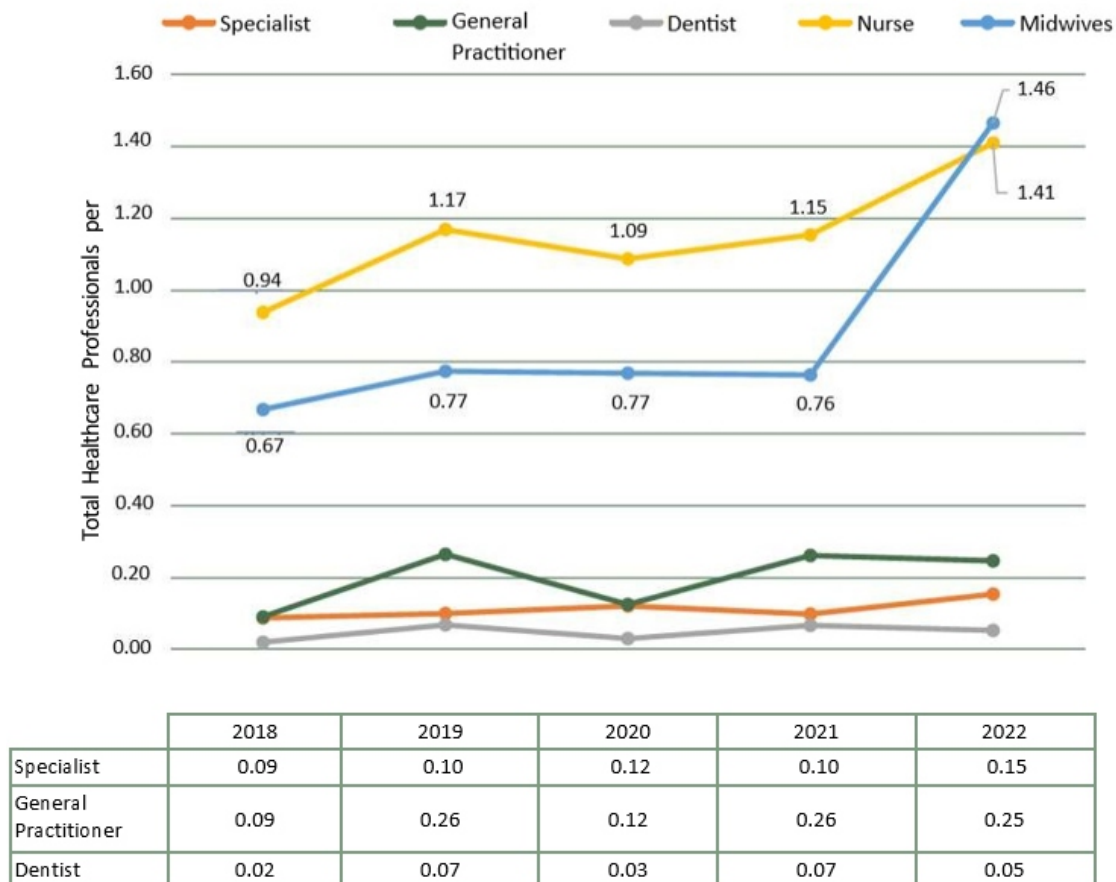


Figure 49. Density of Healthcare Professionals per 1000 Population in Kendal Regency (Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023)

Best Practice of Goal 3

Kendal, the Pioneer of 100% Primary Care Integration (ILP) in Indonesia

Primary Health Care (PHC) is the entry and first level of care that individuals receive when they first encounter the health system (Akbar, 2023). In Indonesia, Puskesmas and Posyandu are the primary healthcare facilities. Puskesmas and Posyandu have an important role in promoting public health through healthcare and disease prevention, including health devices, medicines, and healthcare professionals. Kendal Regency has initiated the healthcare transformation through Primary Care Integration (ILP) to improve Minimum Service Standards (SPM) in the health sector, in line with the Ministry of Health's commitment to this matter. ILP shall organise and coordinate a variety of primary healthcare to meet the needs of the individual, family, and community. ILP aims to provide access to comprehensive promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and/or palliative healthcare at every phase of life for the community.

ILP focuses on a life phase approach, a regional primary health network system, and strengthening Local Area Monitoring (PWS) digitally with a dashboard, implemented in Puskesmas and the primary health network, integrated with the National Health Information System.

Before transforming into ILP, Puskesmas was divided into sub-units, such as Nagari Health Post (Poskesri), Village Maternity Cottage (Polindes), Secondary Puskesmas, and Village Health Post (Poskesdes), in which there were various types of Community-Based Health Interventions (UKBM). Due to the ILP implementation, the primary healthcare system is not fragmented based on different health programmes. The organisational structure of the community service center is divided into 5 clusters as follows:

Cluster 1: management

Cluster 2: maternal and child

Cluster 3: early adulthood and late adulthood

Cluster 4: communicable disease management

Cluster 5: cross-cluster

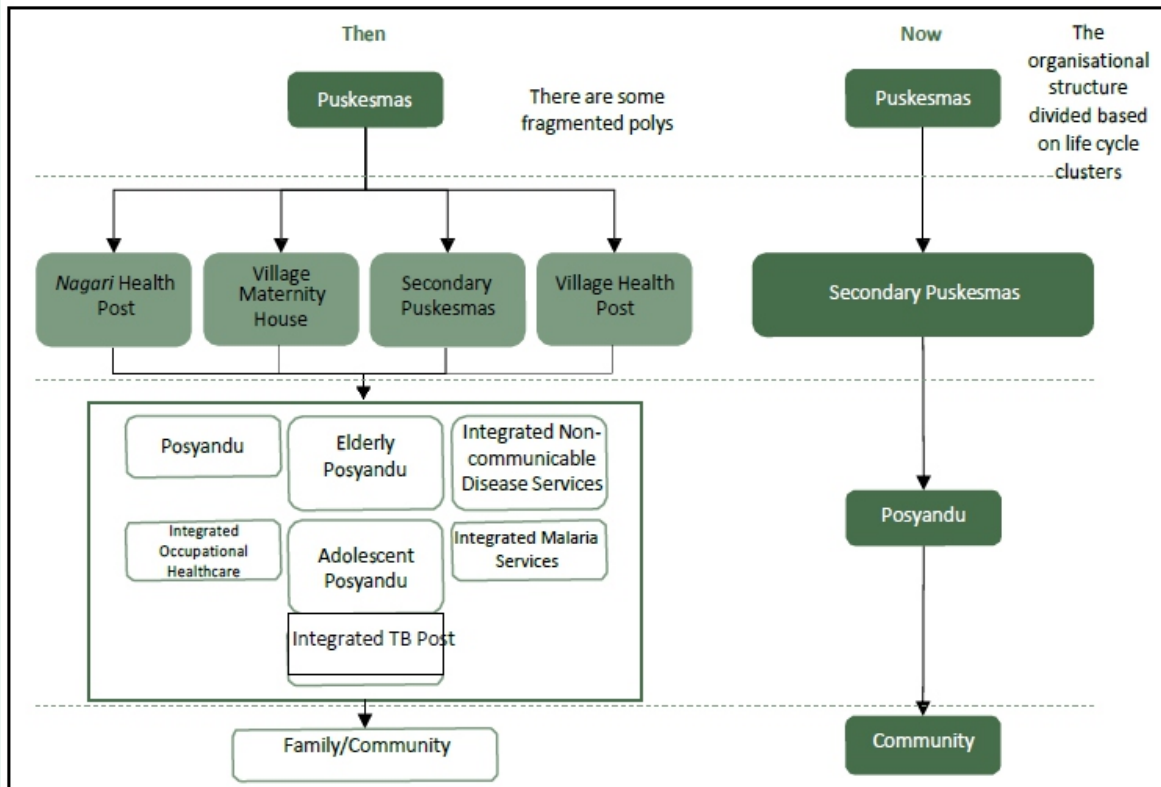


Figure 50. Primary Healthcare Transformation
(Source: Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023)

In 2024, the target for ILP implementation in Central Java Province is 10% of Puskesmas in each regency/city. However, Kendal Regency achieved 100% implementation of ILP in Puskesmas since March 2024. In other words, all 30 Puskesmas in Kendal Regency have implemented the ILP, in accordance with the ILP Technical Instructions issued by the Ministry of Health. This achievement has made Kendal Regency a role model for other regencies/cities in terms of ILP implementation. Thus, Kendal Regency is the pioneer of this transformation in all its Puskesmas.

Strategy to Accelerate Goal 3 Achievement: Healthy and Prosperous Life

The strategy to accelerate Goal 3 achievement requires comprehensive treatment that integrates interventions to reduce maternal and newborn health risks, communicable diseases, and particularly non-communicable diseases in Kendal Regency. In addition, this strategy shall be integrated with essential healthcare including reproductive health, access to vaccines, and healthcare professionals. The coverage of national health insurance, which is included in the financial protection of households, will gradually be expanded because it is the basic foundation for the healthcare system.

Reducing Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate

This strategy is certainly important to achieve specific indicators, such as the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Therefore, Kendal Regency shall take the following actions, especially on maternal health:

- 1. Preventing and treating non-obstetric complications (suffered before pregnancy or labour).**
- 2. Reducing the unmet need for family planning (KB).**
- 3. Educating pregnant and lactating women on balanced nutrition.**
- 4. Optimising the handling of labour complications.**
- 5. Facilitating emergency obstetric care such as providing ambulance services to get pregnant women in need of emergency obstetric care to the health facility.**
- 6. Educating and counselling on the importance of delivering in a health facility.**
- 7. Improving the distribution of healthcare professionals in the village healthcare.**

Indicators for Infant and Child Mortality Rates (such as IMR, CMR, and NMR) have achieved the target. However, consistent effort is basic for maintaining this achievement. Thus, the Kendal Regency shall take a number of actions which include:

- 1. Building primary healthcare that prioritises maternal and child healthcare.**
- 2. Conducting the research to formulate policies for reducing infant, child, and neonatal mortality.**
- 3. Developing a surveillance system (the ongoing systematic collection, processing, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data).**

Strengthening Interventions for Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases

The prevalence of communicable diseases such as TB, HIV/AIDS, and malaria are still considered challenging and have not yet achieved the reduction target in Kendal Regency. Moreover, the prevalence of non-communicable diseases is relatively high, particularly high blood pressure, which can lead to internal diseases, mental health complications, and traffic accidents. Thus, Kendal Regency shall take the following joint actions to intensify interventions for communicable and non-communicable diseases:

1. Disseminating information related to HIV/AIDS to the public.
2. Encouraging the active involvement of all parties to overcome HIV/AIDS.
3. Monitoring and evaluating the treatment of HIV/AIDS and reporting regularly.
4. Improving HIV early diagnosis.
5. Improving the coverage of provision and retention of Antiretroviral therapy and chronic care.
6. Developing the surveillance system (the ongoing systematic collection, processing, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data).
7. Collaborating with international and local NGOs, communities, and donor agencies for the treatment of HIV/AIDS.
8. Improving the quality and patient-oriented TB treatment and prevention.
9. Expanding the coverage of mass provision of TPT (Tuberculosis Prevention Therapy).
10. Improving the subclinical TB early diagnosis.
11. Developing the surveillance system for high malaria endemic areas.
12. Optimising the cross-sectoral approach in malaria control.
13. Improving public knowledge and understanding of the prevention of malaria transmission.
14. Carrying out chemoprophylaxis (prevention of malaria infection caused by the plasmodium parasite/anopheles).
15. Conducting the vector control of mosquitoes.

In addition, the following actions shall be made to reduce the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases related to high blood pressure and mental health:

1. Providing public communication, information, and education to prevent and control hypertension.
2. Analysing the risk factors for hypertension.
3. Facilitating sports activities at the regency level.
4. Providing easy access to psychologists or psychiatrists for people with suicidal tendencies.
5. Providing a support system for people with mental disorders.
6. Determining the maximum vehicle speed limit of 30 km/hour.
7. Collaborating with the local police force for the smart driver education programme.
8. Prohibiting alcohol sales and implementing strict rules on alcohol consumption.
9. Enforcing the traffic laws.

On the other hand, issues regarding obesity and smoking habits in the community which can cause communicable and non-communicable diseases are not too urgent in Kendal Regency. Nevertheless, Kendal Regency shall continue to take the following actions:

1. Improving communication and education to prevent and control obesity.
2. Analysing the risk factors for obesity.
3. Facilitating sports activities at the regional level.
4. Engaging parents, teachers, and food business actors to prioritise B2SA food consumption.
5. Improving obesity early diagnosis and intervention.
6. Increase the knowledge and awareness of students on the risks of smoking.
7. Engaging the role of family, school, and local community to prevent smoking behaviour among adolescents.
8. Providing counselling, rehabilitation, and medical support services for adolescent smokers.
9. Prohibiting cigarette sales to children and adolescents.
10. Creating more smoke-free areas in public places.

Strengthening the Basic Healthcare Services and Healthcare Professionals

Strengthening basic healthcare includes not only the health facility but also the healthcare, especially those related to reproductive health, access to vaccines that have not yet achieved the target, as well as the unequal distribution of healthcare professionals. Thus, the Kendal Regency Government shall implement the following number of actions:

1. Improving universal access to sexual, reproductive, and family planning healthcare.
2. Strengthening the role of midwives through health education, record keeping, etc.
3. Improving the Communication, Information, and Education (KIE) for women of reproductive age (WUS).
4. Activating the cadre for family planning (KB).
5. Engaging religious leaders, traditional leaders, and community leaders to provide KIE on contraceptive use.
6. Improving the access to contraceptive use.
7. Promoting the delay of marriage.
8. Promoting the importance of breastfeeding.
9. Building and maintaining Puskesmas/secondary Puskesmas and its network.
10. Improving the service quality of Puskesmas according to ISO 9001:2008 standards.
11. Revitalising information technology-based administrative and network systems that connect Puskesmas with the first referral hospitals.
12. Improving the health financing from APBD and other sources.
13. Improving the availability, affordability, equity, safety, quality, and use of medicines as well as drug and food control.
14. Utilising the cadre for Posyandu as part of the JKN socialisation team.
15. Evaluating the healthcare for poor families in the village health facility.
16. Providing public KIE on the types, goals, benefits, and side effects of immunisation and vaccines.

Moreover, the Kendal Regency Government shall take the following actions to strengthen the healthcare professionals:

1. Adding and distributing healthcare professionals at the regional level.
2. Improving the communication skills of healthcare professionals and cadres.
3. Ensuring the post-assignment career and professional development.
4. Opening the recruitment of healthcare professionals in the village.
5. Developing and supervising human resources for health.
6. Developing the incentive system for healthcare professionals who are willing to work in the village.



Goal 4: Quality and Equitable Education

Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all is the fourth sustainable development goal. This goal can be achieved through; (1) fulfilling access to education; (2) improving the quality of teaching and learning; (3) providing education to improve workplace skills, and (4) strengthening one year of pre-school education. The discussion of Goal 4 in this section focuses on the development of indicator achievement related to the target 4.1 (quality primary education), target 4.3 (equal access for all levels of education), target 4.6 (literacy skills), and target 4.c (availability of qualified teachers).

Minimum Achievement in Reading and Mathematics (literacy and numeracy)

The United Nations (UN) sets the targets that all adolescents and adult populations, both male and female, possess literacy and numeracy skills by 2030. Literacy ability is the ability to read, write, and understand information. While numeracy ability is the ability to understand and use mathematics in daily life. Literacy and numeracy are basic skills that are very important in daily life and are the main foundation for lifelong learning.

The importance of the basics of literacy and numeracy is one of the indicators in ensuring the quality of inclusive education. In SDG 4, literacy and numeracy indicators are included in the achievement of the proportion of children and adolescents in age of 5, 8, and 15 years old who reach at least the minimum level of proficiency in reading and mathematics. Data from the Education Report Card taken from the minimum competency assessment every year nationally for elementary, junior high and high school/equivalent levels shows that the Literacy Achievement Index in Kendal Regency has continued to increase over the past few years.

In 2023, the index is at 59.95 for elementary schools (SD), 71.86 for junior high schools (SMP), 77.56 for high schools (SMA), and 70.37 for vocational high schools (SMK). From year to year, the index rose and exceeded the target.

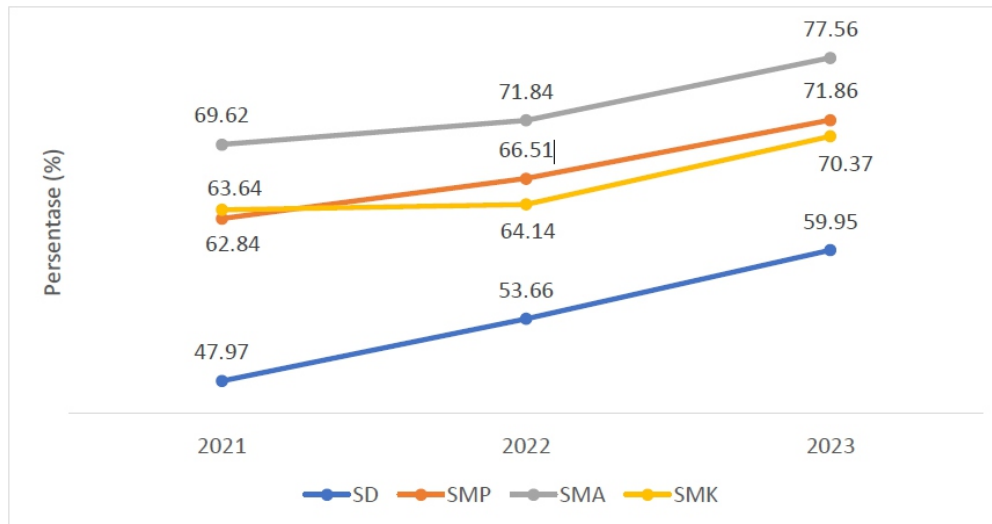
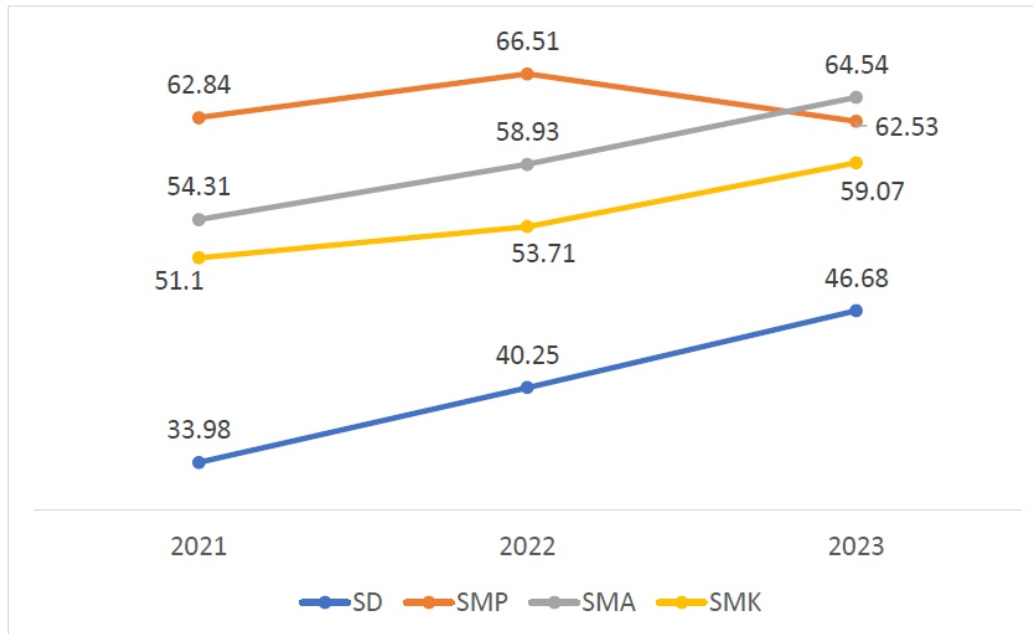


Figure 51. Achievement of the Literacy/Reading Index of Elementary, Junior High, High School and Vocational School Students in 2021-2023 in Kendal Regency (Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023)

Tabel 4. Targets and achievements of cross-level literacy in Kendal Regency

Indicators	Year	Achievements	Target	Gap	Information
Elementary School Literacy	2021	47,97			
	2022	53,66	50,47	3,19	exceeding the target
	2023	59,95	56,34	3,61	exceeding the target
	2024		61,63		
	2025		63,3	-3,35	need more effort
Junior High School Literacy	2021	62,84			
	2022	66,51	65,34	1,17	exceeding the target
	2023	71,86	69,84	2,02	exceeding the target
	2024		73,16		
	2025		77,07	-5,21	need more effort
High School Literacy	2021	69,62			
	2022	71,84	70,62	1,22	exceeding the target
	2023	77,56	74,49	3,07	exceeding the target
	2024		78,56		
	2025		79,56	-2	need more effort
Vocational School Literacy	2021	63,64			
	2022	64,14	64,64	-0,5	less
	2023	70,37	69,27	1,1	exceeding the target
	2024		70,55		
	2025		73,51	-3,14	need more effort

The Ministry of Education and Culture has set a target to increase the literacy until 2025, for elementary school with a target of 63.3, junior high school level with a target of 77.07, high school level with a target of 79.56 and vocational school level with a target of 73.51. The average gap to achieve the target is 3.43. Overall, the Literacy Achievement Index is a positive indicator for the quality of education in Kendal Regency so the local government needs to continue to invest in education and implement effective strategies to improve the literacy skills of all students.



Gambar 52. Achievement of Numeracy/Mathematics Index of Elementary, Junior High, High School and Vocational School Students in 2021-2023 in Kendal Regency

The numeracy index in Kendal Regency from 2021 to 2023 has increased at all levels of education (elementary, high school, vocational) except at the junior high school level. The most significant increase occurred in elementary schools (from 33.98 to 46.68), followed by high schools (from 54.31 to 64.54), and vocational schools (from 62.84 to 62.53). This increase is influenced by factors such as improving the quality of teachers, infrastructure, the use of ICT, and interest in learning numeracy. Despite showing a positive trend, there is still a room for improvement to achieve the main completion effort (100%). Continued efforts from governments in terms of investment in numeracy education and the implementation of effective strategies are needed to ensure all students have the opportunity to develop strong numeracy skills.

Tabel 5. Achievement of Numeracy/Mathematics Index of Elementary, Junior High, High School and Vocational School Students in 2021-2023 in Kendal Regency

Indicators	Year	Achievements	Target	Gap	Information
Elementary School Numeracy	2021	33,98			
	2022	40,25	37,28	2,97	exceeding the target
	2023	46,68	41,86	4,82	exceeding the target
	2024		48,23		
	2025		49,78	-3,1	Need Effort
Junior High School Numeracy	2021	62,84			
	2022	66,51	63,94	2,57	exceeding the target
	2023	62,53	69,17	-6,64	less
	2024		69,17		
	2025		71,79	-9,26	Need Effort
Numeracy High School	2021	54,31			
	2022	58,93	56,51	2,42	exceeding the target
	2023	64,54	61,29	3,25	exceeding the target
	2024		65,88		
	2025		67,21	-2,67	Need Effort
Numeracy Vocational School	2021	51,1			
	2022	53,71	52,2	1,51	exceeding the target
	2023	59,07	55,86	3,21	exceeding the target
	2024		59,99		
	2025		60,91	-1,84	Need Effort

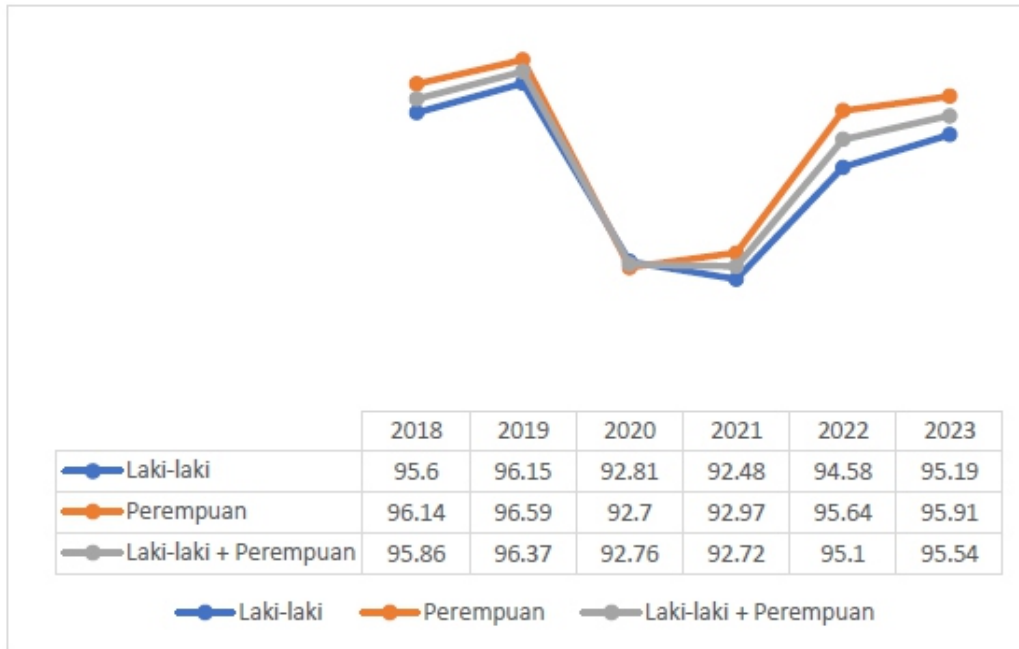
Numeracy analysis in Kendal Regency shows a positive trend with achievements exceeding targets in elementary, high school, and vocational schools in 2021, 2022, and 2023.

Despite progress, the numeracy index at the junior high school level has decreased in 2023 compared to other levels. Improvement efforts need to be focused on improving the quality of numeracy learning in junior high schools, students' interests and motivation, as well as the role of parents and the community. To achieve the 2025 target, targeted intervention is needed in junior high schools and high schools with a focus on increasing achievement in junior high schools from 62.53 to 69.17 and high schools from 64.54 to 67.21.

Equal Access for All Levels of Education

Participation in organized learning (one year before primary school age)

The SDGs Participation Rate in Organized Learning (one year before primary school age) is one of the key components in achieving SDG 4.2, which aims to ensure that all boys and girls have access to quality early childhood education and are ready to enter primary education. This indicator measures the percentage of children enrolled in pre-school education programs or other formal school preparatory programs, one year before the official age of primary school. High participation in early childhood education is essential for children's cognitive, social, and emotional development, as well as to prepare them for success in primary education and beyond.

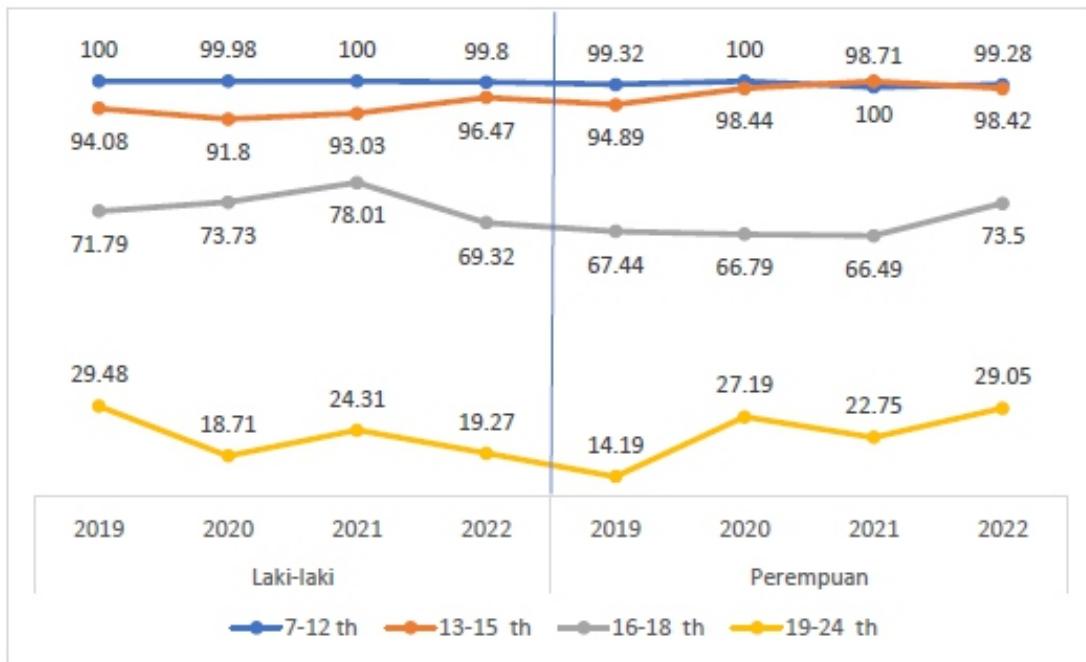


Gambar 53. Organized learning participation rates in Kendal Regency for children one year before primary school age from 2018 – 2023.

In 2018, the male participation rate was 95.6%, slightly lower than that of women which reached 96.14%. This participation trend showed a slight increase in 2019 with men reaching 96.15% and women 96.59%. However, in 2020, there was a significant decline for both groups, with male dropping to 92.81% and female to 92.7%. After this decline, the participation rate began to rise again, reaching 94.58% for male and 95.64% for female in 2022, and increased further to 95.19% for male and 95.91% for female in 2023. Overall, this data shows that despite fluctuations, participation rates are likely to increase again in recent years, indicating a recovery effort and an increase in access to pre-school education in Kendal District.

School Participation Rate (APS) for 7-24 years old

The School Participation Rate (APS) is an indicator used to measure the percentage of children in a certain age range attending school. APS has a strong relevance to SDG 4.1, which aims to ensure that all boys and girls complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education. Improving APS is one of the key indicators to evaluate success in achieving inclusive and equitable education for all, in accordance with the SDG 4.1 target. In other words, the higher the APS number, the better the achievement in ensuring broad and equitable access to education for children and adolescents.

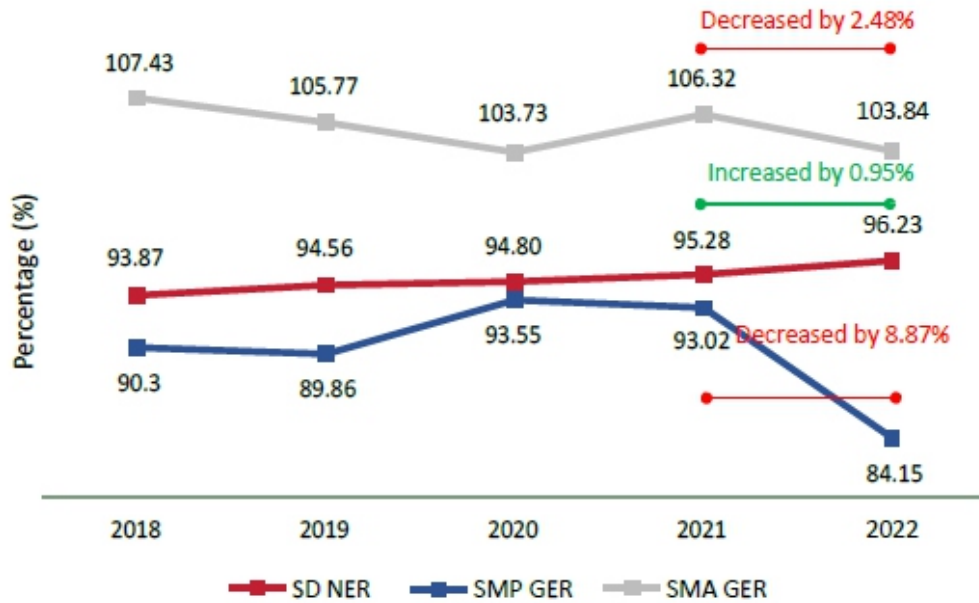


Gambar 54. Image of the achievement of the School Participation Rate (APS) of students in Kendal district (source: <https://kendalkab.bps.go.id/indicator/28/351/1/angka-partisipasi-sekolah-aps-menurut-jenis-kelamin.html>)

Based on APS data in Kendal Regency from 2019 to 2022, there are several trends that can be identified. In the 7-12 years of age group, APS is always above 99%, which shows that almost all children in this age range attend school. For the age group of 13-15 years, APS has increased from 94.44% in 2019 to 97.36% in 2022. The 16-18 year age group also showed an increase from 69.74% in 2019 to 72.46% in 2022, although the figure is still lower than the previous age group. The 19-24 year age group has a much lower APS, which is around 22.49% in 2019 to 23.93% in 2022. These data show that the older the age, the lower the school participation, which indicates the need for further efforts to increase educational participation especially in adolescents and young adults.

Nett Enrollment Rate (NER) for Elementary School (SD), Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) for Junior High School (SMP), and Gross Participation Rate (APK) for Senior High School (SMA)

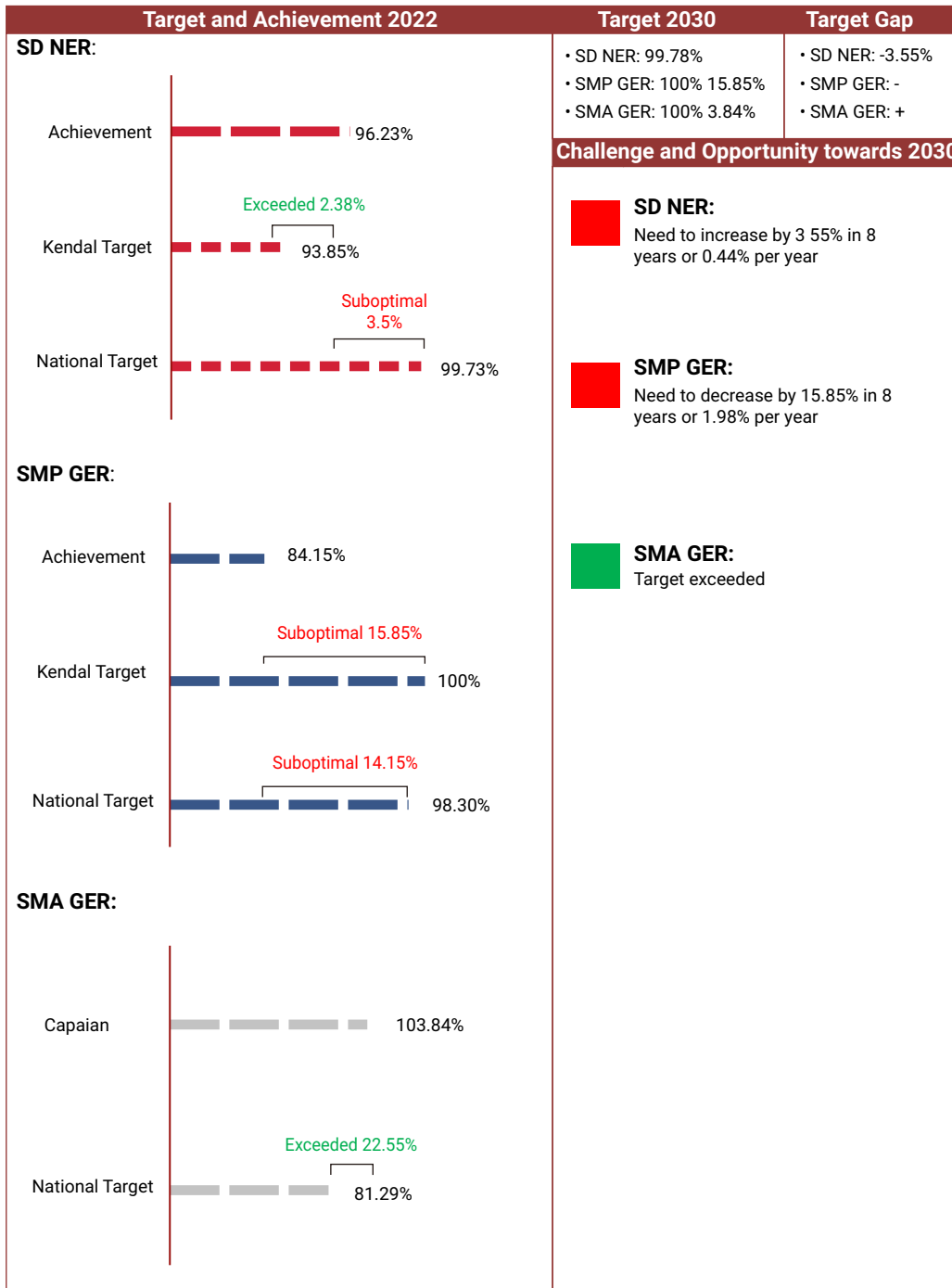
Indicators show that gaps or disparities in group of access to education based on the availability of data, this indicator uses the Net Enrollment Rate (NER) of elementary school, the Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) of junior high school, and GER of high school. NER itself is a comparison between students of certain school age at the level of education with the population of the appropriate age and is expressed as a percentage. Meanwhile, GER is the ratio of the number of students, regardless of age, who are in school at a certain level of education to the number of people in the age group related to that level.



Gambar 55. NER SD, GER SMP, dan GER SMA Kendal Regency Period of 2018-2022
(Source: Kendal Regency in Figures, 2019-2023)

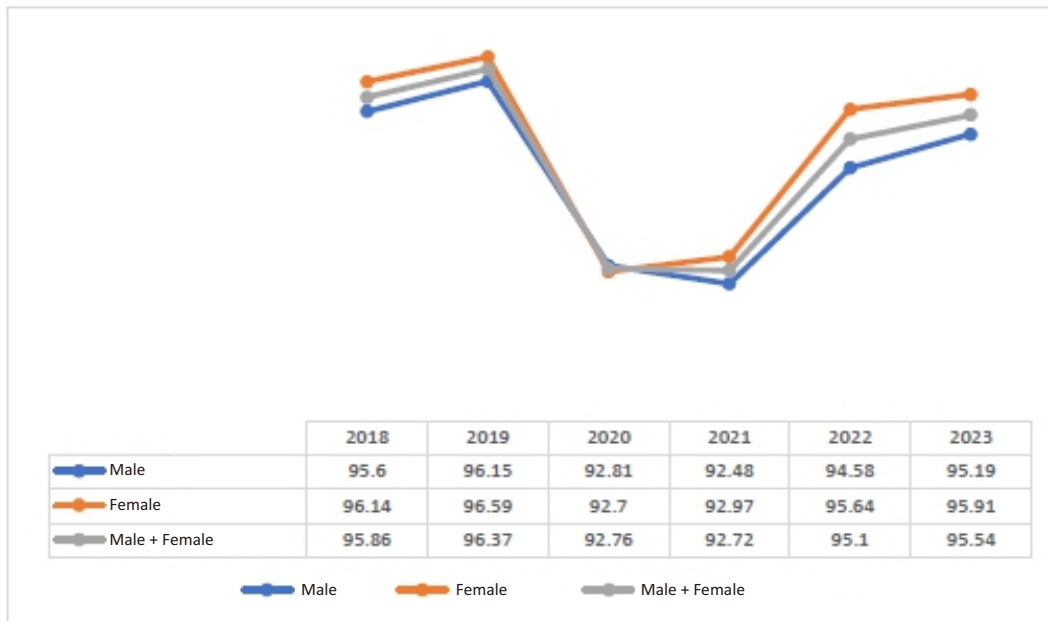
According to Figure 51, the 2022 and national targets for the 2022 Kendal Regency Elementary School are 93.85% and 99.73%. Meanwhile, the achievement of elementary school’s NER is 96.23%, which means that the achievement of elementary school’s NER is better, 2.38% higher than the regional target. However, the figure indicates 3.5% lower than the national target. In order to pursue Indonesia’s target in 2030, the NER needs to increase by 3.55% in 8 years or 0.44% per year.





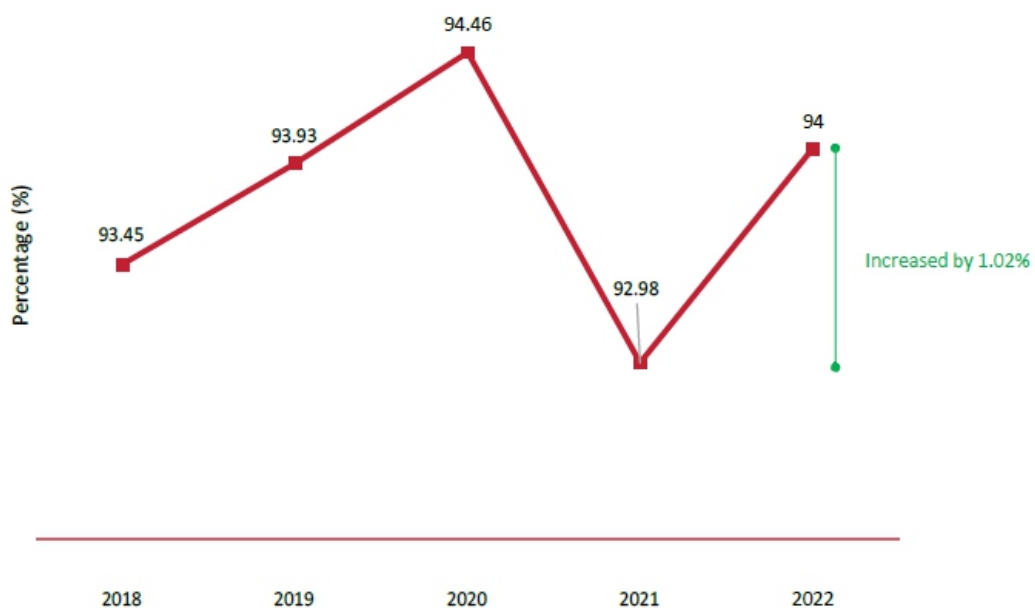
Gambar 56. SD NER, SMP GER, dan SMA GER Condition in Kendal 2022 Compared to Indonesia’s 2030 Target (Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030; SDGs Target 2030)

The Kendal Regency’s GER and national targets in 2022 are 100% and 98.30%, respectively (Figure 52). With the achievement of the junior high school’s GER at the rate of 84.15%, it means that the GER is not yet maximum with 15.85%, lower than the domestic target and 14.15% lower against the national target. The Kendal Regency GER needs more attention with targets to be achieved at 15.85% in 8 years or 1.98% every year. Meanwhile, the 2022 Senior High School GER is better, 22.55%, above the national target. Compared to Indonesia’s target in 2030, the Senior High School GER has exceeded the target.



Literacy Ability

Measuring the percentage of literacy ability is important to find out the ability to read and write at least Roman alfabet in the population of 15 years old and above. The literacy rate has been the output of basic education since the last 10 years and is a measure of the effectiveness of the basic education system. It is common to see this indicator being a benchmark for the progress of socio-economic development in certain areas. It can be seen from Figure 53, the literacy rate of the community from year to year has reached above 90%. This means 90% of Kendal Regency population above 15 years old have sufficient reading and writing skills. It can also be seen from Figure 54 that Kendal Regency did not gain maximum achievement, 0.2% below its internal target. In the aim of achieving Indonesia's 2030 target, Kendal Regency needs to regularly achieve 6% increased target in 8 years or 0.75% increased target per year to achieve the target of 100% literacy.



Gambar 57. Percentage of Literacy Rate for Population Over 15 Years of Age
(Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023)



Figure 58: Kendal Regency Population Literacy 2022 Against SDGs National Target
 (Source: Kendal Regency in Figures, 2019-2023; Kendal Regency's SGD RAP 2021-2016, National SDGs Target)

Qualified Teachers Availability

Percentage of Teachers Who Meet the Minimum Qualifications in Accordance with National Standards

The 2030 global target related to qualified teacher is to significantly increase the supply of qualified teachers, through international cooperation for teacher training, especially in less developed countries and small island countries. The quality of teachers is seen from their last education at least S1 (bachelor's degree/undergraduate) and certified teachers.

(i) Teachers with Minimum S1 Qualifications

This level of higher education is regulated in Law No. 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers. Article 9 states that academic qualifications are obtained through higher education, undergraduate programs or diploma four programs. The number of elementary school teachers with a minimum S1 qualification from 2017-2021 has fluctuated with the lowest percentage in 2020 at 76.28% and the highest in 2018 at 92.78%. Meanwhile, the percentage of junior high school teachers with a minimum of S1 qualification in 2017 was 87.90% and the highest in 2020 was 91.32%. And the percentage of high school teachers with the lowest S1 qualification was in 2019 at 87.62% and the highest in 2020 at 94.69%.

The lowest percentage of vocational teachers availability was happening in 2019 at 86.84% and the highest was in 2020 at 92.46%. For SLB (school for students with special needs), the lowest percentage of teachers with the minimum of S1 qualification was 83.12% and the highest percentage was 91.67% in 2020. In order to achieve the target of 100% of qualified teachers with a minimum of S1 qualification at all levels of education, it is necessary to pursue the increased target as shown in Figure 55 below:

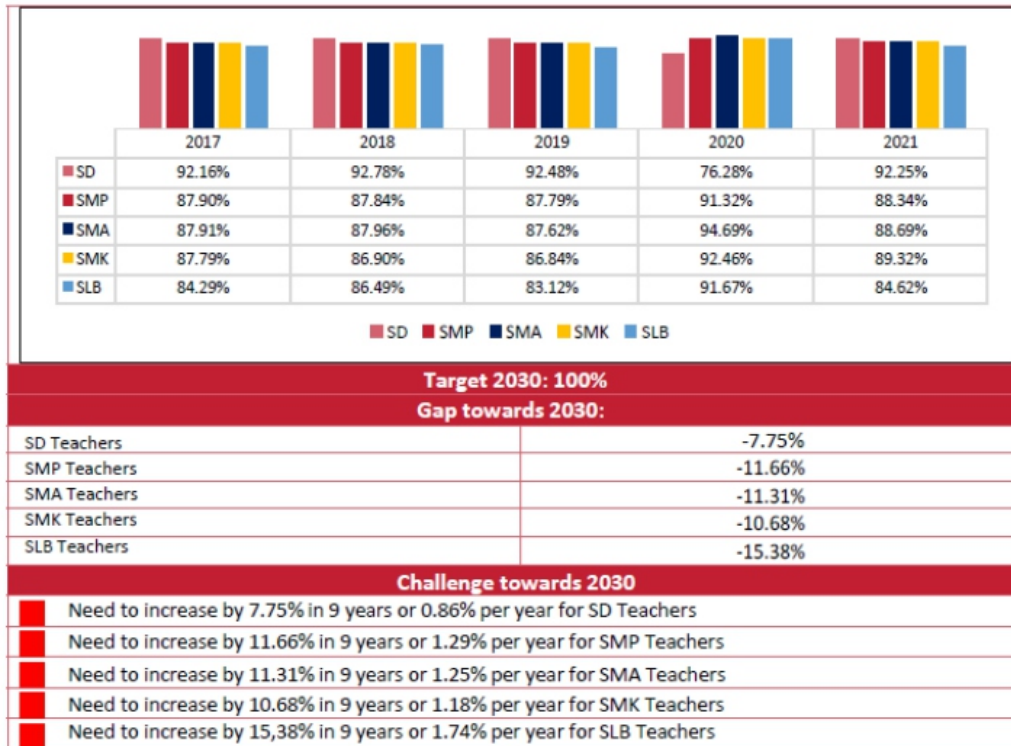


Figure 59. Teachers with a Minimum Qualification of Bachelor's Degree 2021 Compared to Indonesia's 2030 (Source: Department of Education and Culture Data 2017-2021; UN SDGs Target 2030)

(ii) Teachers who have an educator certificate

The number of certified teachers counts relatively low. Currently, the availability of certified teachers only counts 62.3% for the elementary level and 59.6% for the junior high school level. This achievement is still far from the target of 90% for elementary school teachers and 95% for junior high school teachers.

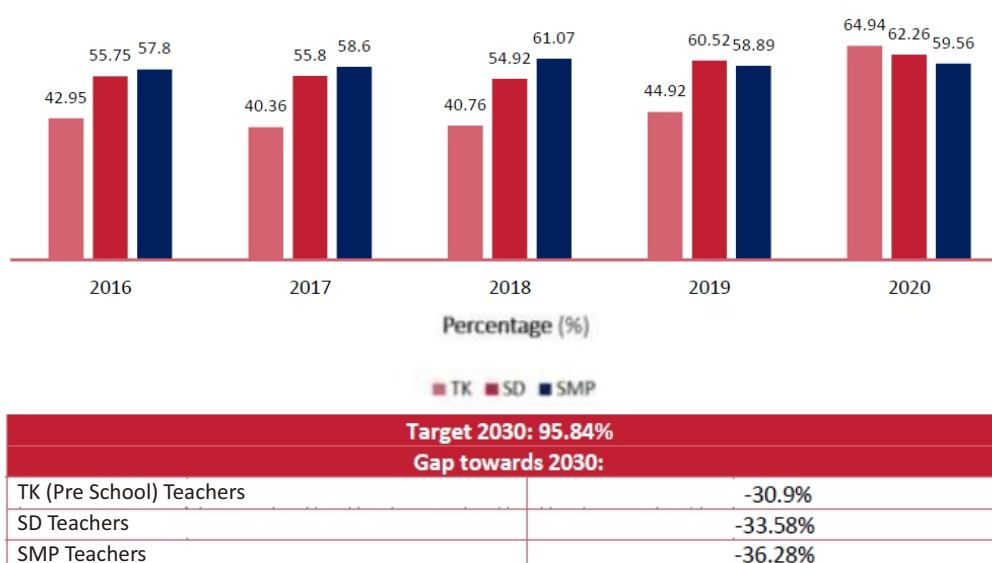


Figure 60. Teachers with a Teaching Certificate Compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target (Source: Department of Education and Culture Data 2017-2021; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Best Practice Goal 4

Collaboration with Development Partners

Tanoto Foundation plays an important role in supporting the achievement of SDG 4 in Kendal Regency by focusing on improving the quality of education. SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and quality education for all as well as to provide lifelong learning opportunities. In collaboration with local governments, Tanoto Foundation has contributed significantly to the implementation of the Merdeka Curriculum and the improvement of teacher's competency, which has been considered as an important element to achieve the target 4.1, to ensure that all children achieve free, equitable, and quality basic education.

The Tanoto Foundation's PINTAR program was implemented in Kendal Regency from 2018 to 2023, focusing on developing the professionalism of teachers and principals by initiating a series of training and mentoring. Through this initiative, Tanoto Foundation not only provided the resource persons but also establish collaboration with the Education and Culture Office to carry out various activities aiming to strengthen policy management at the local level, application development and learning communities mentoring activities. This program's objective is to enhance local government's capacity in implementing the Merdeka curriculum and to improve student learning outcomes, especially in literacy and numeracy.

In Kendal Regency, Tanoto Foundation has helped create a better educational environment by developing a pilot program for 24 schools and madrasas. Through PINTAR program, Tanoto Foundation has trained and assisted 32 local facilitators as intellectual assets. The results of this pilot program were then developed and disseminated by the Kendal Regency's Education Office using the regional budget on a wider scale.

Kendal Regency's achievements in school-based management show very positive results. Based on the collected data, there has been a significant increase in the implementation of school-based management in assisted schools. As much as 82% of assisted schools have implemented data-driven planning, 78% have implemented participatory management, and 70% have managed teacher professional development on an ongoing basis. This implementation contributes greatly to strengthening transparent and accountable education governance in schools.

There has also been a visible progress in learning activity. Results from the school monitoring application showed that 76% of students at assisted schools improved their literacy skills, while 69% have enhanced their numeracy skills. In addition, the student attendance rate increased to 95%, indicating that a more conducive and engaging learning environment have been established for students.

Tanoto Foundation's PINTAR Program initiative is not only limited to improving management and learning activities, but also includes the development of educational technology applications such as e-monitoring or e-control as well as the Smart allocation at the Ministry of Religious Affairs. This application helps manage the management of school's profile data, national education standard data, and school performance assessment and training to strengthen the capacity of teachers in madrasas. This application has been used by the Education Office and the representative of Ministry of Religious Affairs in Kendal Regency to improve the education management.

Through training and mentoring provided to teachers and school principals, the PINTAR Program has successfully increased the capacity of local educators. The training, which involved 20 KKG (local teacher working group), 35 MGMP (subject teacher forum), and 7 MKKS (principals forum) in Kendal Regency, ensured that local educators have had the necessary skills and knowledge to implement a student-centered curriculum.

Additionally, through the strengthening of clusters and learning communities, community engagement in education has been strengthened. The Training of Trainer (ToT) approach ensures the dissemination of knowledge and best practices to all members of the learning community, thereby creating a supportive and collaborative educational ecosystem.



Gambar 61. Development of <https://semakinpinter.id/> websites and Learning Management System (LMS) <https://kelas.semakinpinter.id/> Smarter by the Ministry of Religion Kendal and Dashboar e-control

With close collaboration with local governments, the Tanoto Foundation has proved that strong partnerships between the public and private sectors can generate real change in the education system. This joint effort not only accelerates the achievement of SDGs targets in education sector but also help every child in Kendal Regency get the opportunity to obtain education.

Construction of the Largest Regional Library at the Regency/City Level in Indonesia

To increase reading comprehension in the younger generation, The Government of Kendal Regency built the Regional Library (Perpusda) in mid-2023. The library also aimed at supporting an ecosystem for young people to be creative or serves as a Creative Hub. The Kendal Library is designed to be attractive, modern and has minimum partitions consisting of a two-story building. The first floor contains a reading room, a disability-friendly room (disabled corner), a Podcast room, and a children's playroom. While on the second floor there is an audio-visual room or mini cinema. In addition, the open space outside the building can be used by the community for various activities, equipped with a stage for performances, and a canteen. The library is decorated with a beautiful garden which prioritizes comfort and sufficient natural lighting.

There are nearly 43 thousand book collections and no less than 26 thousand collection titles. The library will provide space for the community to improve literacy and creativity. According to the Regent of Kendal, Mr. Dico M. Ganinduto, this library is the best library at the district level in Central Java and has become a new icon in Kendal Regency.

The Kendal Regency's library is also listed in the Indonesia Record Museum (MURI) as the largest library building at the district level in Indonesia with an area of 4,060 square meters.

The construction of the library costed no more than IDR 15 billion or more or less 100,000 USD, with the help of the central government through DAK (or specific allocation funds from central government) worth IDR 10 billion and IDR 5 billion by district government funds. In addition to improving the quality of human resources in Kendal Regency through increasing interest in reading and creative activities, the library also encourages inclusivity by giving rights to people with disabilities with the construction of diffable corners and children. The Government of Kendal Regency also provides digital library services. Currently, there are 858 e-book titles that can be accessed by the public. This library is open every day starting from 08.00 western Indonesia time (WIB) and has free access for community. To provide more flexible services for all, library operating hours have also been extended until 20.00 WIB. The new design and transformation of library services has been able to increase the average daily visit from 20 people to 500 visitors per day.





Figure 62. Local Library of Kendal Regency
(Source: Author Documentation)

Among Siswa Programme for Aligning the Quality of Education

On 21 May 2022, the Office of Education and Culture of Kendal Regency launched the Among Siswa programme to even out the quality of education. Among Siswa adopts the philosophy of Ki Hajar Dewantara, "Ing Ngarso Sung Tuladha, Ing Madya Mangun Karsa, Tut Wuri Handayani", which means that teachers become guardians, teaching with compassion in accordance with the student growth and development. This is the basis for the strategy of education transformation in Kendal Regency, especially for SD and SMP education levels. The Among Siswa programme is an implementation and interpretation of the "freedom to learn (Gerakan Merdeka Belajar) policy. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology recognises the formation of Among Siswa Education initiated by the head of the department because it is aligned with the Gerakan Merdeka Belajar policy.

Teachers and schools play a significant role as the activators and executors of the independent curriculum in the Among Siswa programme, especially in this era of digital disruption. The digital era provides easy access to various information for students, while teachers act as filters through media literacy and student motivation to remain productive. This programme is expected to produce a technologically literate, innovative, credible, and ethical generation. The Among Siswa programme places emphasis not only on teachers and schools, but also on the government, community, and family. The programme needs collective action to achieve the goal, i.e. building students' positive character and implementing a student-oriented approach in all educational activities.

In addition, the Among Siswa programme considers the students' interests and talents. In support of this, the Kendal Regency Government has collaborated with the Faculty of Psychology of Mercu Buana University to create an information system called Interest and Talent Mapping (SIPEMIKAT). This aims to ensure that teachers have an overview of students' interests and talents to be developed according to their potential and is considered as a basis for decision-making at the educational unit level, which has been used in several schools. Moreover, Among Siswa is supported by e-supervision, a platform to facilitate SD and SMP supervisors in supervising their respective educational units. Through this programme, SPM in the education sector has increased from SD to SMP levels with the highest achievement in the literacy indicator of SD in 2023.

▀▀ Data taken from the Education Report for the assessment of minimum competencies every year nationally for elementary, junior high and senior high school levels/equivalent show that Literacy Achievement Index in Kendal Regency continues increasing over the past few years. ▀▀



Dokumentasi Penghargaan Tenaga Penggerak Among Siswa
(Sumber: diakses melalui halosemarang.id)

Strategy to Accelerate Goal 4 Achievement: Quality and Equitable Education

The strategy to accelerate the achievement of Goal 4 requires integrated management to facilitate access to education and increase the attractiveness of education since the NER, GER, and literacy targets have not been achieved in Kendal Regency. Moreover, the management requires actions integrated with the education system in the regency, particularly in terms of increasing teacher qualifications which have not achieved the target and will remain challenging until 2030.

Improving the GER, NER, and Literacy Levels

Achieving the GER, NER, and literacy targets is an attempt to ensure quality and equitable education. Thus, Kendal Regency shall take some actions as follows:

1. **Optimising the local library to attract interest in reading and literacy.**
2. **Making the teaching-learning process engaging for students.**
3. **Assisting the most vulnerable out-of-school children.**
4. **Providing interventions to prevent the number of out-of-school children according to their risk factors.**
5. **Building quality relationships and positive communication between teachers and students.**

6. Establishing cross-sector institutions for the management of out-of-school children.
7. Optimising funding for secondary education.
8. Improving access for children with disabilities according to their educational levels.
9. Improving school capacity.
10. Improving the quality of educational facilities and infrastructure.
11. Improving public understanding of 12-year compulsory education.
12. Providing access to literacy resources.
13. Integrating literacy in the school curriculum.
14. Analysing the inhibiting and supporting factors of reading literacy activities.
15. Utilising technology in the teaching and learning process.
16. Improving scholarship opportunities for teachers to obtain a certificate and higher education.
17. Distributing teachers equitably across regions and at every level of education with appropriate incentives
18. Coaching and training for certification exam preparation.
19. Improving the interest of the youth generation to become teachers and enrol in professional teacher education programs.
20. Engaging the philanthropic funding and the private sector for the advocacy, competency improvement, and financial aid for future teachers.





Goal 5: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls is the 5th sustainable development goal. It aims to fulfil women's rights, achieve gender equality and justice, as well as strengthen gender mainstreaming in development programs. This section is focused on the development of indicator achievements related to target 5.2 (violence against all women and girls), target 5.3 (early and forced marriage practices), and target 5.5 (women's leadership).

Violence Against Women and Children

Violence Against Women by an Intimate Partner

Every person shall have the right to protection from all forms of violence in accordance with the 1945 Constitution. The issue of violence against women and girls is an important issue. It is a moral and social issue that restricts women's freedom of movement. The prevalence of violence against women and girls can be used as a guideline for crafting the right prevention policies. As illustrated in Figure 60, there are 21 cases or around 0.006% of intimate partner violence in 2022. This percentage is relatively lower than the national target 2022 of 6.55%.



Figure 63. Violence against Women by an Intimate Partner in Kendal Regency 2022 Compared to the 2030 Target
(Source: Data on Violence against Women and Girls 2022 PPT PKPA of Larasati of Kendal Regency; SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; SDGs Target 2030)



Figure 64. Total Violence Against Women by an Intimate Partner
 (Source: Data on Violence against Women and Girls 2022 PPT PKPA of Larasati of Kendal Regency)

Violence against Women and Girls by Non-Intimate Partner

Non-intimate partner violence summarised in this section excludes the intimate partner violence (domestic violence) perpetrated by current and former spouses and dating partners. There were a total of 91 cases of non-intimate partner violence in 2022. The incidence and prevalence of violence are used as the basis for developing an effective gender-based violence prevention policy. The prevalence of non-intimate partner violence in Kendal Regency in 2022 was 0.019%. The regional and national targets in 2022 as well as the 2030 national target strive to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls to 0%. To sum up, Kendal Regency must reduce the gap by 0.019% over the next eight years (Figure 62).



Figure 65. Violence Against Women by Non-intimate Partner in Kendal 2022 Compared to the 2030 Target
 (Source: Data on Violence against Women and Girls 2022 PPT PKPA of Larasati of Kendal Regency; SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; SDGs Target 2030)

Table 6. Total Violence Against Women and Girls by Non-intimate Partner

Non-intimate Partner Violence	Victim
Child Domestic Violence	5
Child Sexual Abuse	5
Child Rape	4
Child Neglect	8
Child Custody	11
Sexual Intercourse among Minors	16
Child Bullying	7
Child Cyberbullying	12
Adult Sexual Abuse	1
Others...	22
Total	91

(Source: Data on Violence against Women and Girls 2022 PPT PKPA of Larasati of Kendal Regency)

Early and Forced Marriage Practices

Proportion of Women Aged 20-24 Years Who Were Married or in a Union Before Age 15

Marital status is classified into several categories, including single, married, divorced, and widowed. Moreover, not all those who are married or living together have a marriage certificate. In Indonesia, marriage and fertility are closely linked because women are likely to have their first baby after marriage. Child marriage often drives early pregnancy. As a result, it may increase the risks of women's health, sexual violence, and human rights violations.

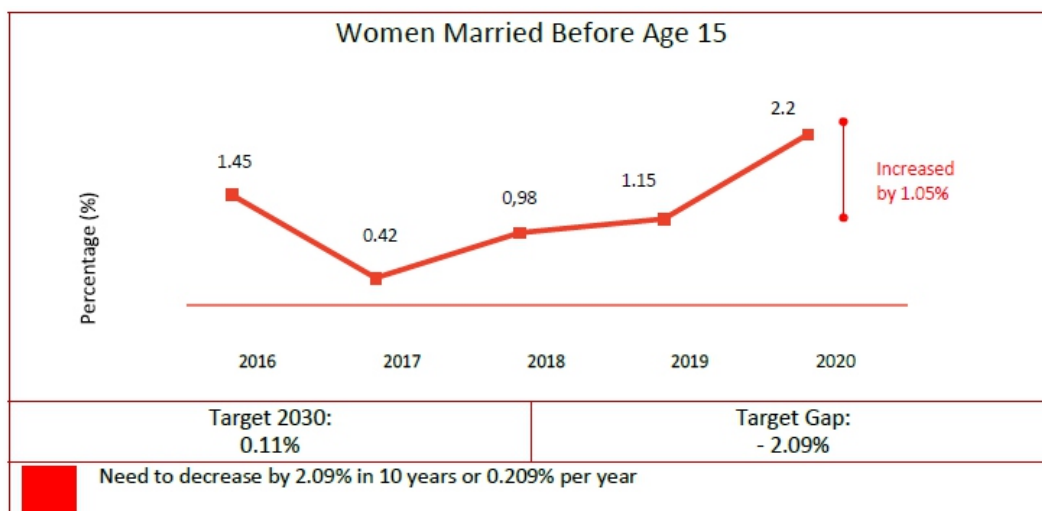


Figure 66. Women Married Before Age 15 in Kendal 2020 Compared to the 2030 Target
(Source: Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Early marriage may result in adverse effects because children are considered to have insufficient self-knowledge on marriage, improper parenting patterns due to their instability which can increase the risk of stunting, limited opportunities to get a job and improve skills, the risk of dropping out of school, and contribute to the increase of the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The trend of marriage before the age of 15 increased from 2017 to 2020 by 1.78% (Figure 63). Although it was lower than the national standard by 8%, the percentage continued to increase every year. In Kendal Regency, from 2020 to 2022, the majority of those applying for early marriage registration are school-age girls. According to the Head of the Department of Population Control, Family Planning, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (DP2KBP2PA) of Kendal Regency, the number of early marriages increased consistently due to poverty, promiscuity due to open access to information, lack of education, and parental control. The districts with the highest cases of early marriage were in the southern part of Kendal Regency, such as Singorojo, Boja, Limbangan, Sukorejo, Patean, and Pageruyung (Radarsemarang, 2023). Based on Indonesia's 2030 target, Kendal Regency must address early marriage issues by 2.09% over the next 10 years, or equivalent to 0.209% per year.

Women's Leadership

Proportion of Seats Held by Women in Local Governments

Full, effective, and equal participation and opportunities for women can be seen from the proportion of seats held by women in the House of Representatives, Provincial Legislative Council, and Regency/City Legislative Council. Key positions such as the regional head reflect women's leadership. This report takes the proportion of seats held by women in the Provincial Legislative Council and Regency Legislative Council.

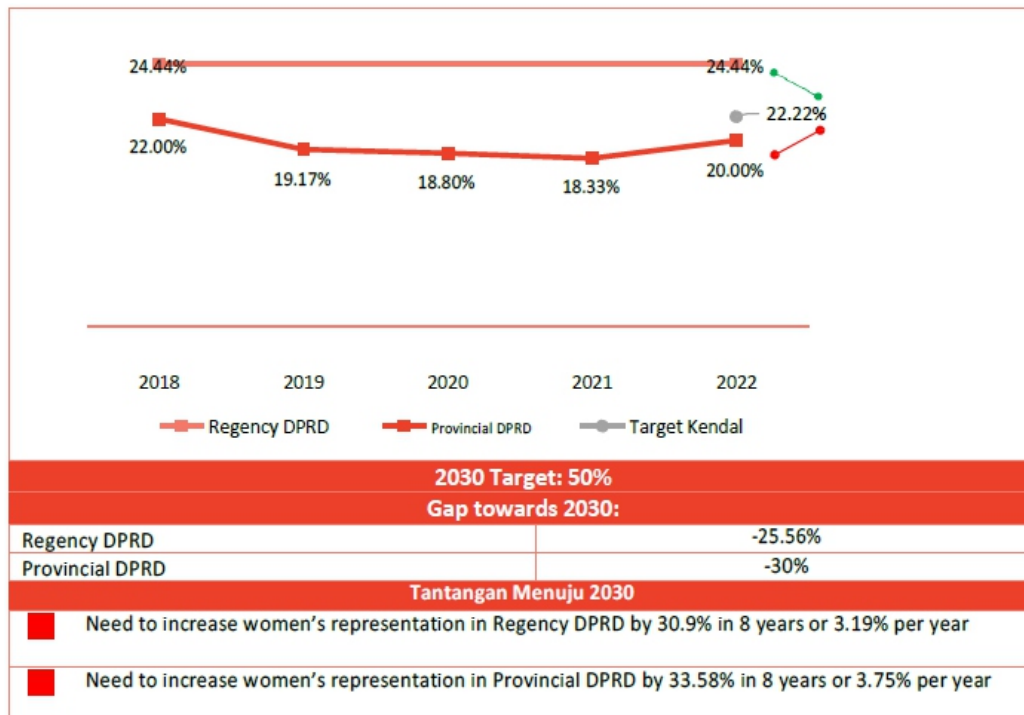


Figure 67. Seats Held by Women in Local Governments

(Source: Department of Education and Culture Data 2017-2021; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Figure 64 illustrates that the proportion of women in the regency-level Regional Representative Council (DPRD) had been constant by 24.44% for five years. In contrast, the proportion of seats in the provincial-level DPRD decreased from 2018-2021 and increased subsequently in 2022. Women's representation in the regency-level DPRD exceeded the regional target by 2.22%, while the proportion of provincial DPRD was suboptimal or lower than the local target. This indicator represents the extent to which women have equal participation in leadership at all levels of decision-making in the formal political process, particularly in legislative institutions, both in the Provincial Legislative Council and Regency/City Legislative Council. In other words, there are equal opportunities for women to be engaged in political and social life as well as to increase their empowerment.

Strategy to Accelerate Goal 5 Achievement: Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment

The strategy to accelerate Goal 5 in Kendal Regency requires addressing the issues of violence against all women and girls, early marriage, and women's underrepresented participation in development programmes. All indicators related to gender equality have not yet been achieved. Therefore, Kendal Regency shall create actions for gender equality and women's empowerment immediately.

Prevention of Violence against All Women and Girls and Early Marriage

Kendal Regency shall take the following actions to reduce the violence against all women and girls perpetrated by both intimate partner and non-intimate partners:

1. Empowering women, including economic and social empowerment as well as self-defence.
2. Ensuring legal, health, and social care for victims and survivors.
3. Creating a safe environment for women.
4. Educating the people on sexual and reproductive health to prevent sexual violence.
5. Taking decisive actions to address sexual harassment against women and girls.
6. Improving access to education for women and girls.
7. Empowering advocacy networks on issues of violence against all women and girls.
8. Changing thought patterns, behaviour, and perceptions on the role of women in society and family.
9. Developing the view that violence against all women and girls is more than just a domestic issue.
10. Providing public education that women and girls are not "property" or commodities.

11. Educating on early marriage as part of human rights violations.

12. Strengthening regional regulations related to the implementation of the protection of women and girls.

13. Engaging men in the management of gender and women issues.

Strengthening Women's Leadership

Strengthening women's leadership in government and councils is expected to be a driving force for mainstreaming women's rights in regional development programs. To encourage this strategy, Kendal Regency shall take the following number of actions:

1. Preventing women's discrimination and marginalisation in decision-making processes and various development programmes/activities.

2. Strengthening the role of women in organisations or groups.

3. Encouraging women to be actively engaged in practical politics.

4. Changing the perception of women as only complementing cadre formation in political parties or fulfilling administrative spaces.

5. Encouraging women's participation in DPRD participatory recesses as a method of equitable gender-based political education.





Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all is the 6th Sustainable Development Goal. Clean water and proper sanitation are basic human needs, although their fulfilment remains a global problem. This section is focused on the development of indicator achievements related to target 6.1 (access to safe drinking water), target 6.2 (access to adequate sanitation), and target 6.3 (water quality).

Access to Safe Drinking Water

Percentage of Households Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services

Households using safely managed drinking water services are measured by the percentage of those using a good drinking water supply, water supply valves located either inside or outside the house, water supply being available 24 hours, and meeting drinking water quality standards. Figure 65 shows a significant increase in 2021-2022.

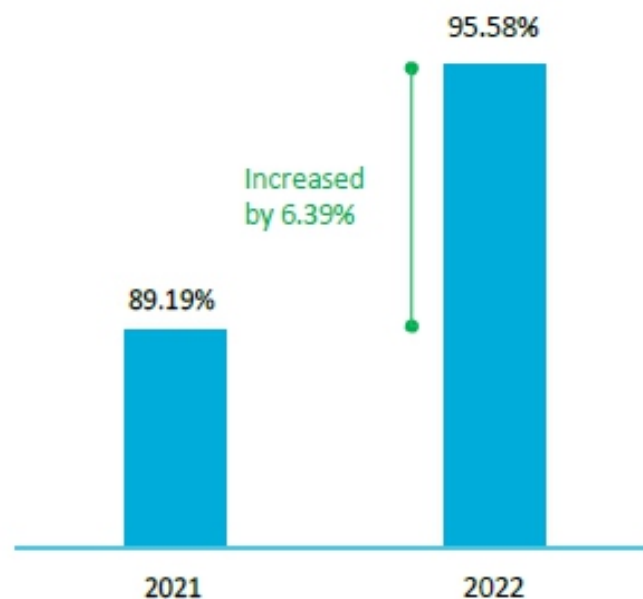


Figure 68. Percentage of Households Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services
(Source: access via simanis.dpubinmarcipka.jatengprov.go.id)

According to Figure 66, the achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 was suboptimal or lower than the regional target by 0.53%. Thus, it requires an increase of 4.42% over the next eight years, or approximately 0.55% per year to achieve Indonesia's 2030 target of 100% of households using safe drinking water.

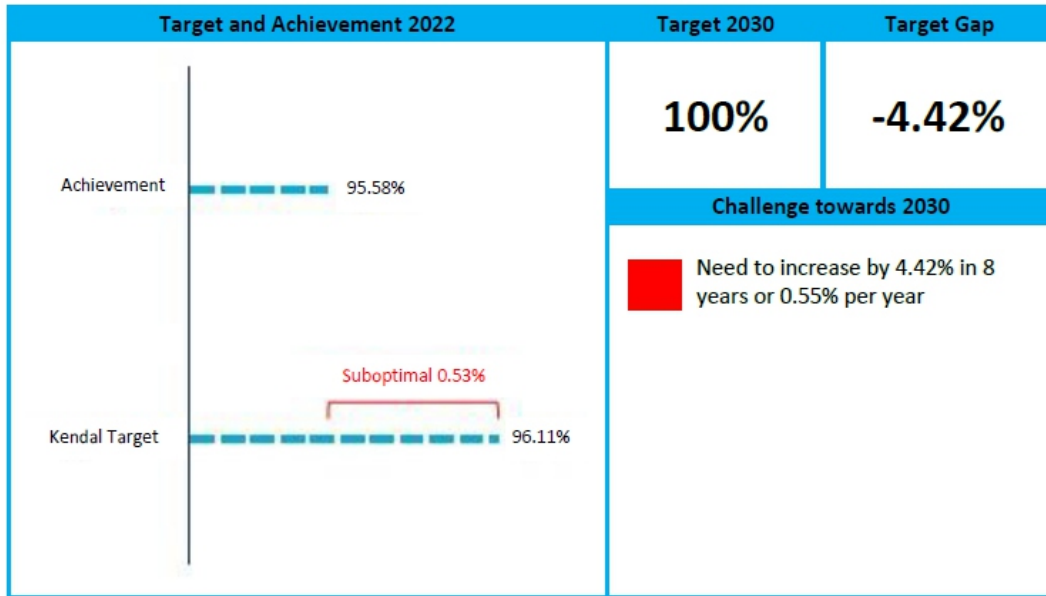


Figure 69. Households Using Safely Drinking Water Services 2022 Compared to the 2030 Target
 (Source: simanis.dpubinmarcipka.jatengprov.go.id; Kendal SDGs RAD 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Access to Proper Sanitation

Percentage of Households Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services

Households with access to adequate sanitation can be calculated by dividing the number of households with access to adequate sanitation by the total number of households. Clean water service programs and the provision of sanitation access are often interlinked. Therefore, a significant increase occurred in 2021-2022 (Figure 67). The achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 exceeded the regional and national targets by 0.65% and 10.55%, respectively. To achieve Indonesia’s 2030 target of 100% of households using safe sanitation, it is necessary to increase the number of safe sanitation by 7.38% over the next eight years, or equivalent to 0.92% per year.

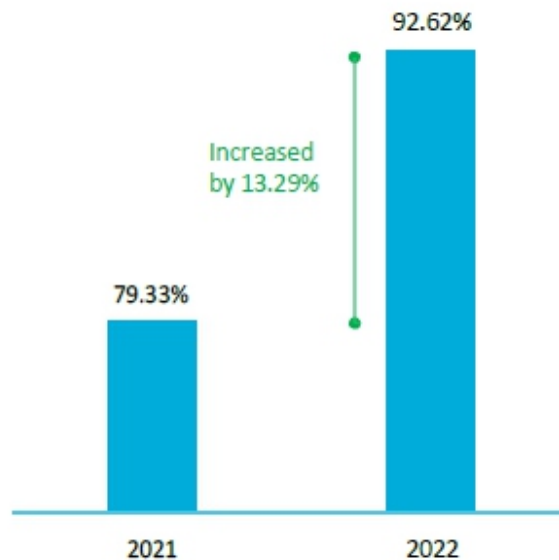


Figure 70. Percentage of Households Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services
 (Source: accessed via simanis.dpubinmarcipka.jatengprov.go.id)



Figure 71. Households Using Safely Managed Sanitation Services of 2022 Compared to 2030 Target
(Source: simanis.dpubinmarcipka.jatengprov.go.id; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Roadmap towards 2030)

Water Quality

Raw Water Quality

Water is the source of life, so everyone is responsible for maintaining the quality of the water supply. Surface water (rivers, lakes, and reservoirs/dams) and groundwater can be used for various human needs, such as water supply, households, irrigation, livestock, fisheries, power generation, transportation as well as recreation areas. There are seven parameters used to measure the water quality index (WQI).

The WQI is used to monitor changes in the water quality of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs/dams affected by pollution generated by human activities over time. The index ranges from 0-100 with the lower the index meaning a lower quality of surface water. Water quality classification is in accordance with the Government Regulation Number 82 of 2001 concerning Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control. The WQI of Kendal Regency from 2019-2022 is classified as poor, while the index in 2021 decreased significantly and was classified as very poor (30→WQI 40). The trend illustrates that the WQI continues to decrease from 2019-2021 and increase by 8.33 points in 2022 (Figure 69).



Figure 72. Raw Water Quality
 (Source: Environmental Quality Index in Kendal Regency 2022 via jatengprov.go.id)



Figure 73. Raw Water Quality Condition in Kendal Regency 2022 Compared to the 2030 Target
 (Source: Environmental Quality Index in Kendal Regency 2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; UN SDGs Target 2030)

Based on Figure 73, the achievement of Kendal Regency in 2022 was suboptimal or lower than the regional and national targets by 55 points and 10.3 points, respectively. The regional target for 2022 has not been achieved because there are three more categories (classes) left toward 100 points (WQI → 70 categorised as “excellent”) which must be reached in a year. Meanwhile, the national target must pursue one more class to reach a “fair” class. To achieve the 2030 target with 100 points of WQI, it is necessary to increase the WQI by 55 over the next eight years, or equivalent to 6.87 per year.

Strategy to Accelerate Goal 6 Achievement: Clean Water and Sanitation

The strategy to accelerate Goal 6 achievement should include a holistic approach that integrates the improvement of services and access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and maintenance of raw water sources in Kendal Regency.

Improving Safe Drinking Water Services, Healthy Sanitation, and Raw Water Quality Maintenances

This action targets the indicators of household coverage with safely managed drinking water services, access coverage to adequate sanitation, and the quality of surface water as a source of raw water which still does not meet the target. The obstacle in fulfilling the safety criteria lies in the unavailability of a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (IPLT). Meanwhile, the current obstacle related to the fulfilment of clean water access in Kendal Regency is the dispute between the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PUPR) and the Local Government-Owned Water Utility (PDAM) regarding the division of work areas.

Based on local regulations, the PUPR cannot execute the clean water infrastructure development through Pamsimas (Community-based drinking water supply and sanitation) with the construction of deep wells being collectively managed by the community in the coverage of PDAM's working area where PDAM's pipe networks are located. This becomes a challenge that needs to be addressed. Nevertheless, if Pamsimas projects are to be implemented, it will also present a dilemma since the achievement of clean water access, although can be accelerated, will not be sustainable in the long term. This will cause land subsidence in Kendal Regency's coastal areas, as is the case in Semarang City and Pekalongan City. Therefore, the following actions taken by the Kendal Regency are:

1. **Finding more sustainable water supply solutions (such as surface water utilisation, rainwater harvesting, and construction of weirs for raw water sources).**
2. **Proposing more flexible budget line adjustments related to more sustainable clean water fulfilment.**
3. **Improving the monitoring of drinking water quality procedures.**
4. **Expanding WSP (Water Safety Plan).**
5. **Developing technological innovation to fulfil the 4K initiative (Continuity, Quality, Quantity, and Affordability) of water.**
6. **Increasing the provision of clean water that can be directly consumed in public facilities.**
7. **Optimising and increasing the budget for AMPL (Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation).**
8. **Increasing the collaboration and partnership with all parties in accelerating access to safe sanitation.**
9. **Increasing public knowledge and awareness regarding safe sanitation services.**
10. **Developing and enforcing domestic wastewater management regulations.**

11. Increasing the budget allocation for safe sanitation services from the government and other funding sources.

12. Developing AMPL RAP Regency (Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation).

13. Educating the people on more environmentally friendly behaviour patterns for the sake of surface water sustainability.

14. Implementing strict control and supervision of land conversion around surface water sources.

15. Improving the coordination and cooperation of stakeholders in raw water management.

16. Improving the monitoring and evaluation process of environmental quality management programmes/activities.

17. Building Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (IPLT).





Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Enhancing inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive and comprehensive employment opportunities, as well as decent jobs for everyone is the 8th sustainable development goal. Obtaining higher levels of economic productivity can be achieved through diversification, improvement and technological innovation, through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors. Global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and efforts to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation are necessary to progressively increase the achievement towards the 2030 goals. This section focuses on target 8.1 (economic growth per capita) target 8.2 (economic productivity), target 8.9 (sustainable tourism), and target 8.10 (capacity of financial institutions).

Economic Growth per Capita

GDRP Growth Rate per Capita

Gross regional domestic product (GDRP) growth rate per capita is the growth of GDRP per capita in a given period. GDRP per capita is the ratio between GDRP value and the total population. The GDRP used in this calculation is the GDRP at constant basic prices. As demonstrated in Figure 71, there was an economic decline of -6.35% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Not only in Kendal but all districts in Central Java experienced an economic decline of 5.94% and 5.3% nationally. This phenomenon occurred as a result of the various policies implemented by the government to suppress the spread of COVID-19, namely Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), Community Activities Restrictions (PKM), Work from Home (WFH), School from Home (SFH), and so on. The months of Ramadan and Eid Al-Fitr also did not provide an economic boost due to the homecoming ban and restrictions on transportation services (Statistics of Blora Regency, 2020). Recovery took place in 2021 and the positive trend continued until 2022. Moreover, Figure 72 shows that Kendal Regency's GDRP growth rate per capita is better than its internal target and national target by 4.33% and 0.18%, respectively. The 2030 national target is 5.4%, meaning the current achievement has exceeded the target.

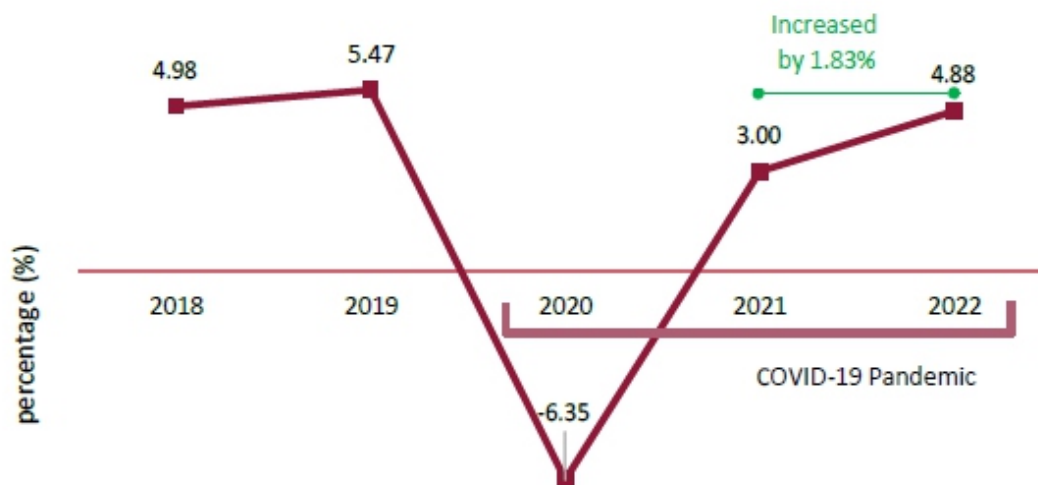


Figure 74. GDRP Growth Rate per Capita



Figure 75. Kendal GDP Growth Rate per Capita 2022 towards the 2030 Target
 (Sumber: jateng.bps.go.id; RAD SDGs Kendal 2021-2026; Lap. Tahunan SDGs Indonesia; Peta Jalan SDGs Indonesia 2030)

GDRP per Capita

GDRP per capita shows a parallel increase with the ratio of the increase in GDRP value and population count. GDRP per capita is obtained by dividing GDRP at current prices by the total population. This aims to show the added value generated by one person in a year. Figure 73 shows that in general, GDRP per capita experienced a positive trend from 2018-2022. In contrast to the other years that have experienced an increase, there was a decrease in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, there was a fairly high increase of 3.13 million rupiahs, indicating an increase in the added value generated by each resident of Kendal Regency in 2022. Kendal Regency's GDRP per capita growth rate is better, at 16.26 million rupiahs above its domestic target but still 19.46 million rupiahs below the national target.

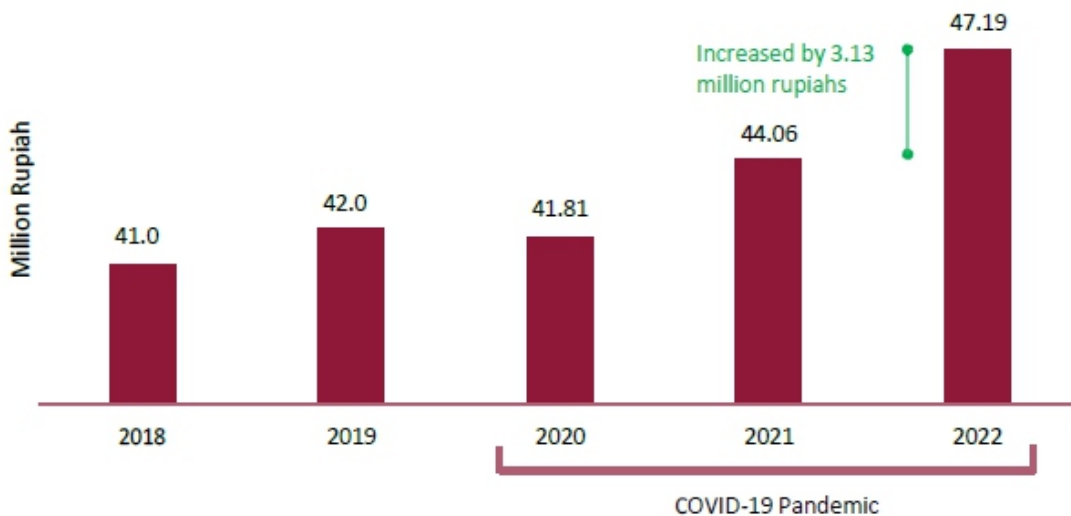


Figure 76. GDRP per Capita
 (Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2023)

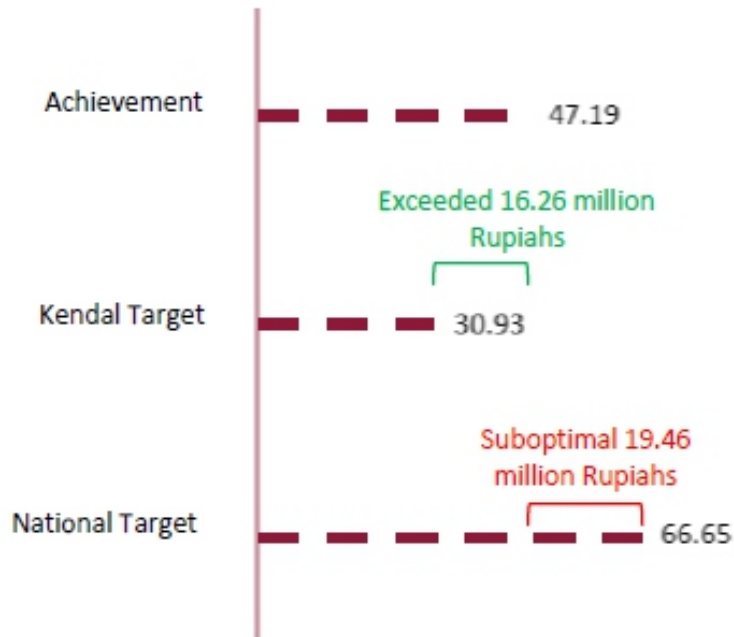


Figure 77. Condition of Kendal GDRP per Capita 2022 towards Kendal and National Target 2022
 (Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report)

Economic Productivity

Proportion of Informal Employment

Informal workers are people who work with a status of self-employment, assisted by non-permanent/unpaid workers, free workers, and unpaid family workers. The calculation of the proportion of informal workers is done by dividing the total informal workers by the working population over 15 years of age multiplied by 100 per cent. The proportion of informal workers provides a comprehensive picture of the labour market conditions and can complement the indicator of the open unemployment rate, thus providing an overview of the quality of employment available in the region. The dissemination of informal employment conditions provides an overview as a reference for worker protection policies, namely improving working conditions, wages, and social protection.

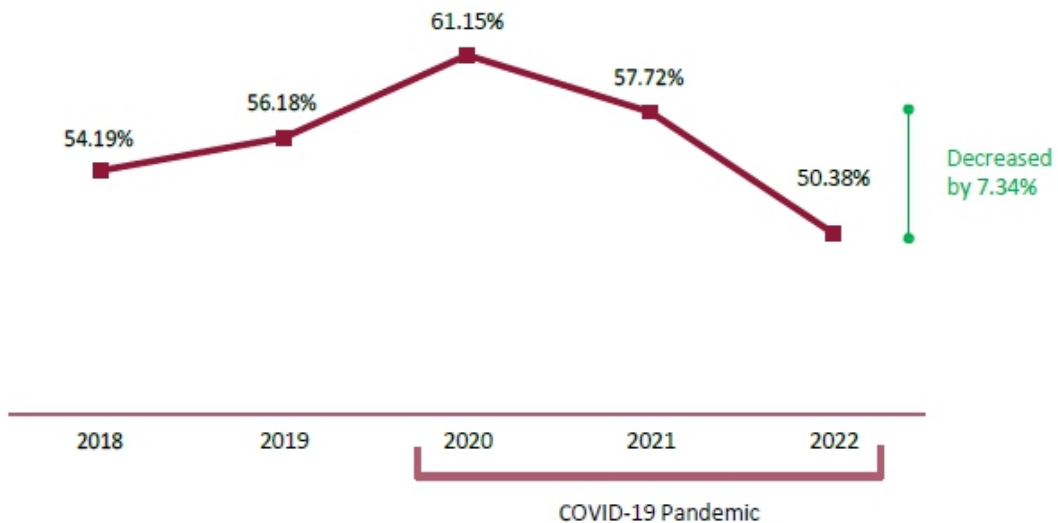


Figure 78. Proportions of Informal Workers
 (Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023)

Figure 78 shows an increase in the proportion of informal workers in 2018-2020 by 6.96%. The peak occurred in 2020 when the proportion of informal workers reached 61.15%, impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the informal sector cannot survive, yet some people choose to do informal work (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of Republic Indonesia, 2021). In the period of 2020 to 2022, the proportion of informal workers decreased by 10.77%, showing a slight revival of the formal economy and suggesting the development of micro/small/medium enterprises in their abilities to create adequate and productive employment with sufficient protection. The decreasing trend of informal workers created a positive impact on both society and decision-makers. In 2022, 50.38% of workers in Kendal Regency were informal workers, while the national average of informal workers in the same year was 59.31%. This shows that the achievement of Kendal Regency is slightly better than the national level.

Decent Work

Average Wage per Hour of Workers

Net wages or salaries are compensation received by workers during a month of working after deducting mandatory contributions, income taxes, and other deductibles, either in the form of money or goods paid by companies, offices, or employers. The average wage per hour of work is compensation or average income earned per hour in the form of money or goods. The calculation of the average wage per hour of work is obtained by dividing the wages earned in a month by the number of actual hours of work per week multiplied by four. In the period of 2018 to 2022 (Figure 76), the trend of average wage per hour of workers increased along with the rise of the regional minimum wage per year. Wages display an idea of the quality of work and living conditions of the workers. The increase in the average wage per hour of workers illustrates the condition of workers in Kendal Regency that continues to improve in terms of compensation, although is still considered low with less than 15,000 Rupiahs per hour, lower than the national average wage at 17,542 Rupiahs per hour.

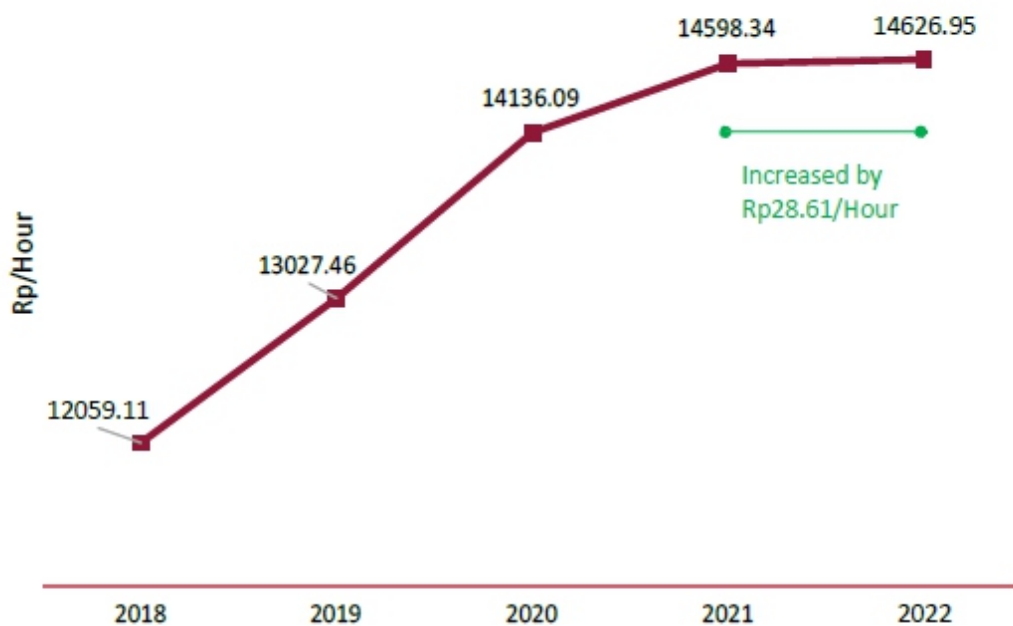


Figure 79. Average Wage per Hour of Workers
(Source: accessed via kendalkab.bps.go.id)

Open Unemployment Rate

The open unemployment rate is the percentage of the number of unemployed people in the total workforce. The workforce is a working-age population (over 15 years old) who are employed, temporarily unemployed, and/or unemployed. An unemployed person is defined as a person who actively searching for work, preparing for new businesses or jobs, not searching for work, and has not started working for the job. The open unemployment rate indicates the economic ability of a region to create jobs and absorb the available supply of manpower. The higher the unemployment rate, the more supply of manpower not absorbed by a region. This indicator provides a broader picture, such as recessions, changes in business cycles, technology, and other phenomena.

Look at Figure 80, there was a decrease in the open unemployment rate from 2021 to 2022, indicating an increase in employment. The year 2020 became the most difficult year due to many terminations of employment contracts and the lack of employment due to the impacts of COVID-19, increasing the open unemployment rate during the period of 2018 to 2020, and reaching its peak in 2020.

Moreover, Figure 81 shows the still lacking achievement of the open unemployment rate of Kendal Regency in 2022, a short of 1.44% of the national target of 5.90%. Indonesia's 2030 SDG targets aim to set the open unemployment rate to be no more than 3.8%, meaning that Kendal Regency needs to reduce the open unemployment rate by 3.54% over the next eight years, or equivalent to 0.44% per year to achieve the target.

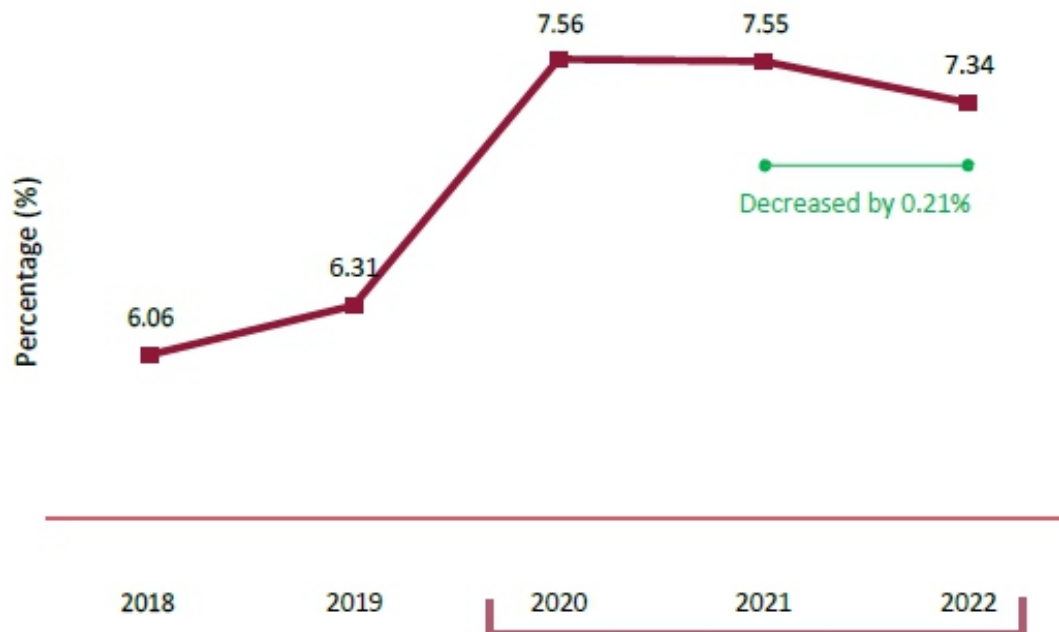


Figure 80. Open Unemployment Rate
(Source: accessed via kendalkab.bps.go.id)

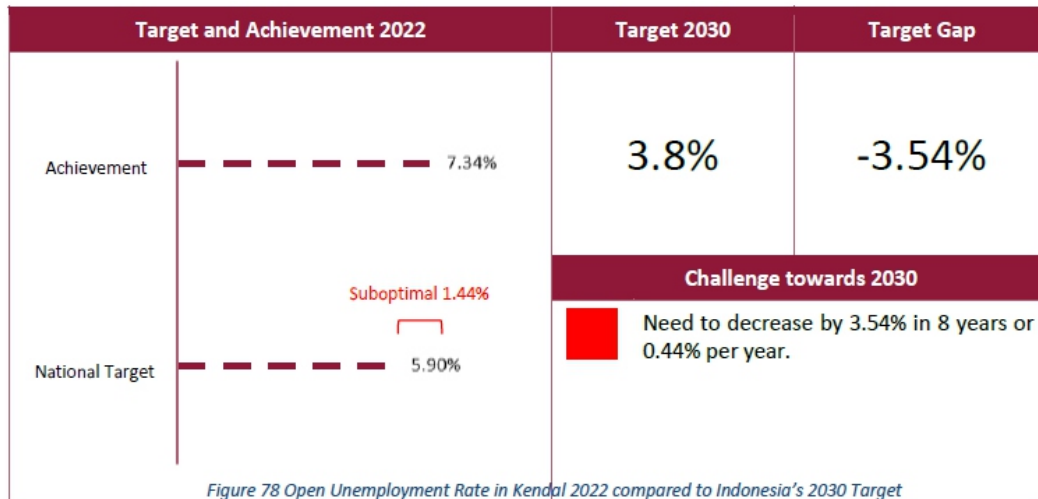


Figure 81. Open Unemployment Rate in Kendal 2022 compared to Indonesia's 2030 Target
(Source: accessed via kendakab.bps.go.id; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; Roadmap of Indonesia towards 2030)

Sustainable Tourism

Number of Foreign and Domestic Tourists

One of the targets to be realised in 2030 is to encourage sustainable tourism that can create employment and promote local culture and products. The number of tourist visits is used as an indicator to show the number of visitors to tourist attractions, the preferences of tourist attractions, and the acceptance of the regional tourism sector. From 2018 to 2022, the tourism sector experienced a downturn due to policies limiting movement and access in and out between countries as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. At its peak, a drastic decrease in the number of tourists occurred in 2020 for both foreign and domestic tourists (Table 5).

The government provided vaccines widely in 2021 in the hope of reviving the economic activity. The opening of tourist attractions in various regions began to be enforced with the implementation of strict health protocols. In mid-2021, a new COVID-19 strain, the Delta variant, emerged. This new variant caused the return of restrictions on community activities. As reported by the Kompas.com news portal (Priyatin & Aprian, 2021), the easing of tourist attraction visits by 25% started in August, resulting in an increasing number of tourists in 2021, although not significant. The year 2022 became a momentum for recovery and was put to good use. The easing of community activities was carried out gradually from the start of 2022 until the pandemic began to be controlled. This was the beginning of the improvement of the tourism industry and creative economy as can be seen in the number of local tourists in 2022, reaching more than one million visitors, comparable to the years before the COVID-19 era.

Table 7. Number of Foreign and Domestic Tourists

Tourists	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Foreign	289	429	6	52	107
Domestic	1,182,013	1,250,345	109,154	499,792	1,519,447

(Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2023)

Financial Institution Capacity

Number of Bank Offices

Bank offices are the entire recorded network or unit of bank offices providing financial services to customers. The number of bank offices is seen from the number of bank networks per 100,000 of the adult population. Figure 79 shows that from 2018 to 2020, five units of bank offices served 100,000 people. In 2021, eight units had served 100,000 people in Kendal Regency, but this number decreased to six units serving 100,000 people in 2022. Based on the Minimum Service Standard Guidelines for Settlements through the Decree of the Minister of Regional Settlement and Infrastructure NO.534/KPTS/M/2001, one branch of a bank office serves 30,000 people. Thus, with the number of bank offices in Kendal Regency, at least five units serve 100,000 people or one unit serves 20,000 people. This number has met the minimum standards of public services based on the established guidelines.

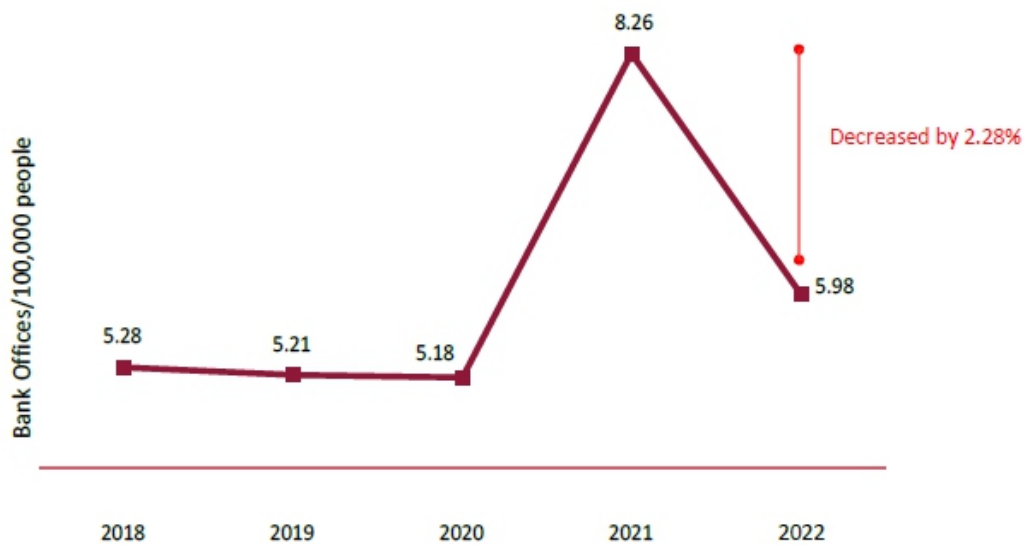


Figure 82. Number of Bank Offices in Kendal
(Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023)

Best Practice of Goal 8

The Creation of Vocational Regional Coordination Team (TKDV) and Kendal Career Application

Vocational Regional Coordination Team (TKDV) is one of the implementations of Presidential Regulation No. 68 of 2022 regarding the Revitalisation of Vocational Education and Training. They are tasked with coordinating, synergising, enforcing, and evaluating the implementation of vocational education and training revitalisation by involving cross-sector parties in Kendal Regency, with the benefits obtained by the community, business, and economy. TKDV has played a major role in improving the quality of vocational education and training programmes in the region, increasing the industry involvement in vocational programme development, increasing work-ready graduates, regional economic sustainability, significantly improving vocational education and training at a regional level, as well as reducing unemployment rates. TKDV has executed three Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) and Memorandum of Agreement (MoA), the first one being with the Ministry of Industry (Kemenperin) and KIK Enterprise in the provision, preparation, and placement of workers. The second with the Ministry of Manpower in vocational training and productivity, and finally, with state-owned and private universities in the empowerment of Small and Medium Industries (IKM).

To lower the open unemployment rate, Kendal Regency also launched Kendal Karier (<https://karier.kendalkab.go.id/>) in 2022, a community platform for employment intended for users above 18 years old. The application is useful for bridging job providers and job seekers through the Special Job Fair (BKK) in Kendal Regency. Kendal Regency's Industry and Manpower Office (Disperinaker) is the administrator of this platform. They are tasked with providing work seekers' data, receiving needs for manpower data, providing training facilities from business actors, and channelling prospective post-training manpower. Kendal Karier is able to suppress the number of unemployment, establishing larger cooperation with companies for larger availability of employment.

To optimise the programme, Disperinaker also involves the village government with each village budgeted a total value of at least IDR 8,000,000 of village funds for training 10 unemployed villagers. This implementation is collaboratively performed with private training institutions in Kendal Regency. The training is tailored to suit the potential of the region and trainees. People who have conducted the training will be facilitated to work in Kendal Industrial Park (KIK).

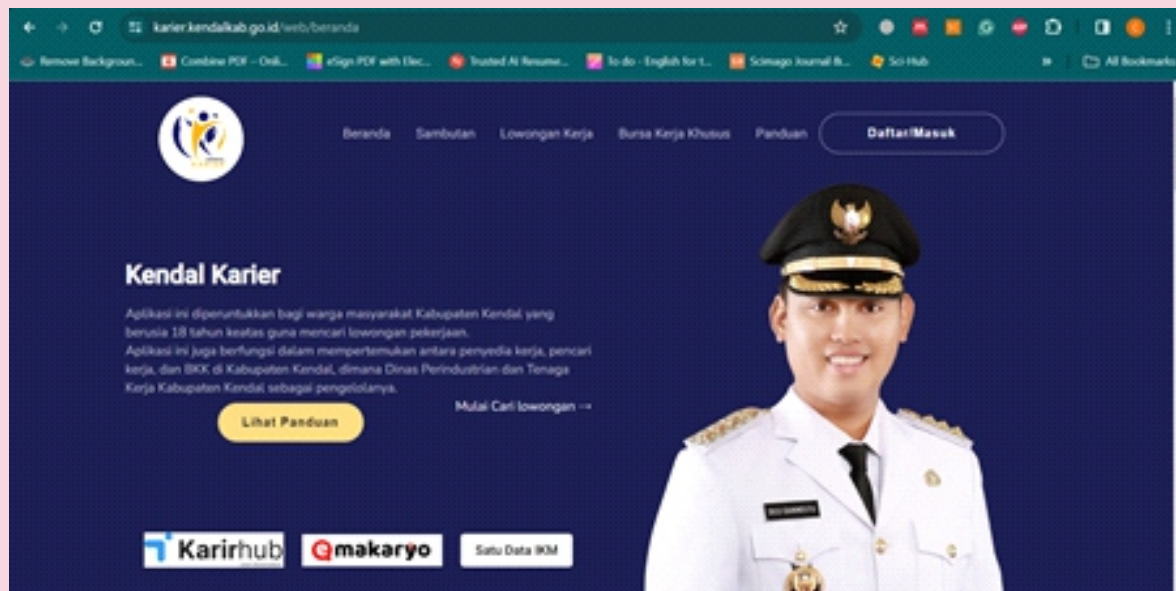


Figure 83. Kendal Karier Application's Home Page on Browser and Android
(Source: accessed via [Karier.kendalkab.go.id](https://karier.kendalkab.go.id) and Google Play Store)

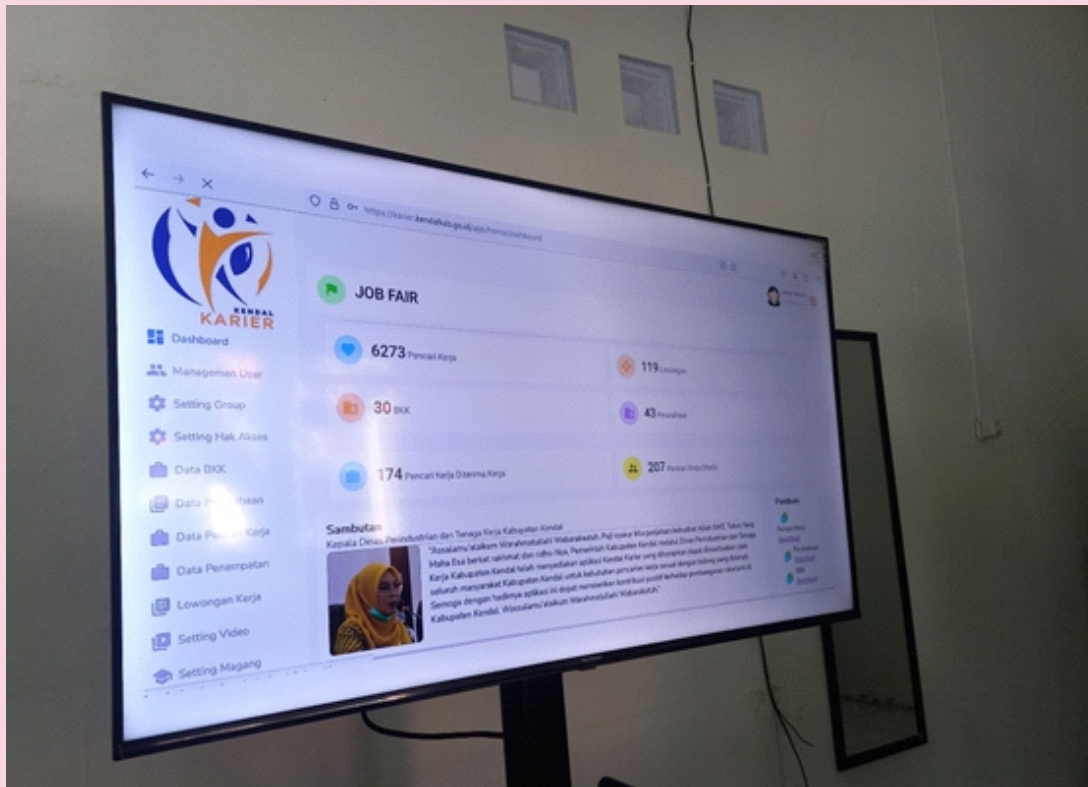


Figure 84. The View of Kendal Karier App after Logging into an Account
(Source: Accessed via Karier.kendalkab.go.id)

Strategy to Accelerate Goal 8 Achievement: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The strategy to accelerate Goal 8 achievement should include a comprehensive approach that integrates economic growth per capita, regional economic productivity, sustainable tourism development, and optimisation of financial institutions' participation.

Increasing GDRP Growth Rate and Regional Productivity

The actions implemented by Kendal Regency to target the economic growth per capita and regional productivity, including leveraging the tourism and financial sectors' engagement in Kendal Districts are as follows:

- 1. Improving the ease of business licenses and permits.**
- 2. Increasing economic growth evenly to reduce economic inequality.**
- 3. Increasing the production of potential sectors (agriculture, processing industry, and construction).**

-
- 4. Improving the smooth distribution of goods in export-import activities.**

 - 5. Improving the utilisation of technology to develop new products.**

 - 6. Providing easy access to capital for SMEs/MSMEs.**

 - 7. Building industrial clusters according to the potential of the region.**

 - 8. Increasing labour absorption in potential sectors.**

 - 9. Improving the fulfilment of labour rights such as legal and social protection for informal workers.**

 - 10. Expanding access to business and employment for women.**

 - 11. Improving the basic and supportive infrastructure for tourism activities.**

 - 12. Promoting the excellence of regional tourism.**

 - 13. Facilitating the development of regional tourism destinations.**

 - 14. Developing local community-based tourism industries.**

 - 15. Establishing a Regional Financial Access Acceleration Team (TPAKD) at the regency level.**

 - 16. Developing financial models in financial technology to expand community access to finance.**

 - 17. Encouraging banks to channel credit to productive sectors.**

 - 18. Optimising the role of the Regional Development Bank (BPD).**

 - 19. Improving public financial literacy.**

Addressing Unemployment and Worker Welfare

This strategy will target the indicators of the open unemployment rate that has not reached the target as well as workers with below-average wages in Kendal Regency. The actions implemented for the strategy include:

- 1. Increasing access to micro-entrepreneurship assistance programs for the poor and unemployed.**
- 2. Formulation of policies to maximise the absorption of local labour.**
- 3. Improving the quality of regional human resources through formal education, training, and certification.**
- 4. Maximising the employment of the industrial sector.**
- 5. Supporting the development of inclusive education and skills institutions (LPK) in the region.**
- 6. Selecting companies with the capability to pay labour wages according to the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) and Minimum Wage for Regency (UMK).**
- 7. Establishing fair protection for both companies and workers.**
- 8. Implementing a salary scale system as a form of appreciation for outstanding workers.**
- 9. Providing productive business credit as an effort to improve worker welfare.**





Goal 9: Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructure

Building resilient infrastructure, escalating inclusive and sustainable industries, and promoting innovation are the 9th sustainable development goal. The 2030 target can be achieved by improving and retrofitting industrial infrastructure sustainability, increasing resource efficiency, adopting better technology, and implementing clean and eco-friendly industrial processes executed by all regions in their respective capabilities. This section focuses on the progress of indicators related to target 9.1 (infrastructure of economic development and human resources), target 9.2 (inclusive and sustainable industry), and target 9.4 (clean and eco-friendly industry).

Infrastructure of Economic Development and Human Resources

Transportation Network

The transportation networks cover the routes or travel paths that connect between interchanges, and places in the vicinity. The condition of the transportation network in Kendal Regency includes national roads with less-than-perfect conditions, railways, and ferry ports (Table 6).

Table7. Kendal Regency Transportation Network 2022

No.	Transportation Network	Conditions
1	National Good Roads	39.97 km (96.99%)
2	Length of Railroads	27 km (double tracks) = 54 km
3	Number of Airports	-
4	Number of Ferry Ports	1
5	Number of Strategic Ports	-

(Source: DPUPR Data 2022; RAD SDGs Kendal Regenc 2021-2026)



Figure 85. Conditions of Kendal Good Roads 2022 towards 2030 Target

(Source: DPUPR Data 2022; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; UN SDGs Target 2030)

National good roads are the proportion of national roads length in good and moderate condition to the total length of national roads. Kendal Regency have 96.99% of national good roads in 2022, after an increase of 7.71% in 2021, which was previously at 89.28%. However, there are still 3.01% of national roads in light and heavily damaged conditions. Figure 83 shows that Kendal Regency's national good roads are better than both internal and national targets. With the expectation of reaching 100% by 2030, Kendal Regency needs to address at least 3.01% of national roads over the next eight years or 0.37% per year to add to the current annual maintenance.

Number of Passengers and Goods by Transportation Mode

The number of passengers and goods illustrates the achievement of transportation infrastructure development and the mobility of passengers and goods. The growth in the volume of passengers and goods can be an indication of strong infrastructure development, providing social and economic benefits to an area. The data of passengers and goods can be seen from terminal passengers (Table 7) and passenger ships (Table 9). The data on passenger ships is collected from Kapal Motor Penyeberangan (KMP) Kalibodri, owned by PT ASDP Ferry Indonesia, which serves as crossing transportation for people and vehicles at Kendal Port. The existence of non-land transportation modes such as ships indicates the sustainability of the Kendal Regency's transportation system.

Table 8. Number of Passengers at Terminal in Kendal Regency

Terminal	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.
Kendal	12,220	24,404	11,632	23,076	12,347	23,673	12,442	24,908	55,252	36,080
Weleri	326,643	223,200	281,940	226,470	226,491	176,328	150,000	96,456	35,025	2232
Boja	348,899	469,532	155,364	219,833	88,656	106,651	56,197	71,568	50,046	59,583
Sukorejo	231,905	253,032	250,184	292,979	133,586	153,012	82,809	100,259	33,283	36,165
Total	919,667	970,168	699,120	762,358	461,080	459,664	301,448	293,191	173,606	134,060

(Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023)

Table 9. Number of Passengers and Goods at Kendal Port

KMP Kalibodri	Year	Passengers		Group 9 (Heavy Eqpt.)	Group 8 (Trailer)	Group 7 (Tronton)	Group 6 (L Truck)	Group 5 (M Truck)	Group 4 (Small Vehicle)	Group 3 + 2 (Motor-cycle)	Group 1 (Bicycle)
		Driver + Crews	General								
Departure	2018	1145	4374	119	24	137	395	259	398	390	0
Arrival		323	1071	11	12	47	48	78	98	42	0
Departure	2019	6332	61	3	108	448	261	307	177	0	0
Arrival		1837	16	5	54	161	172	129	71	0	0
Departure	2020	4075	39	0	130	443	316	259	154	0	0
Arrival		2507	15	0	38	179	168	99	48	0	0
Departure	2021	5973		139	1	148	474	583	568	242	1
Arrival		4461		6	0	51	238	257	168	123	0
Departure	2022	11,931		197	8	128	459	825	716	470	0
Arrival		5023		17	5	71	285	447	242	262	0

(Source: Department of Transportation Data 2018-2022)

Inclusive and Sustainable Industry

GDRP Growth Rate of the Manufacturing Industry

The GDRP Growth Rate calculation of the manufacturing industry uses GDRP at constant prices (ADHK). This indicator is useful for assessing the performance of the manufacturing industry sector compared to the previous periods. Figure 84 shows a high spike from 2018 to 2019, amounting to 16.55%, and afterwards decreased by 6.62% in 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It began to increase in 2021 up to 4.18% in 2022 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic recovery phase. Comparing both the growth rate of Kendal Regency's industrial sector and the national target for 2022, it is still 1.12% below the national target (Figure 85).



Figure 86. GDRP Growth Rate of Manufacturing Industry in Kendal Regency (Source: Kendal Regency in Figures 2023)

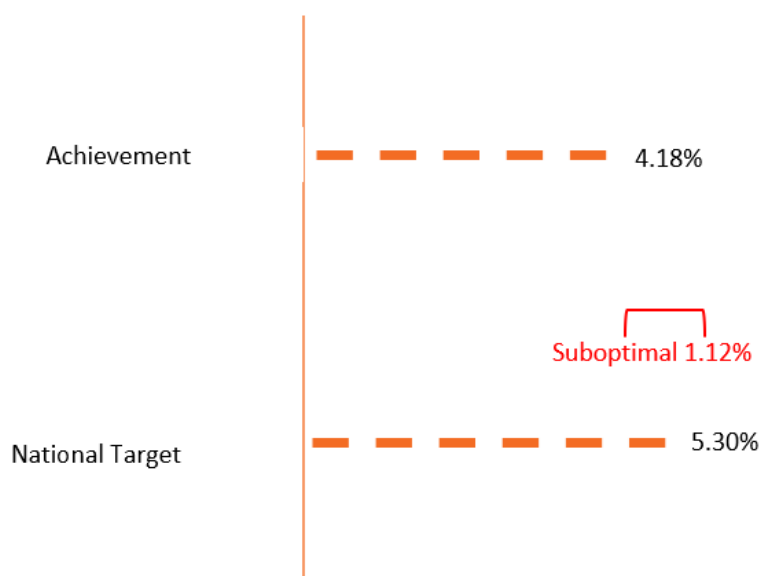


Figure 87. GDRP Growth Rate of Manufacturing Industry towards National Target 2022 (Source: Kendal Regency Final GHG Report 2022; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report)

Clean and Eco-friendly Industry

Emission Intensity of Industrial Sector

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity is the amount of GHG released into the atmosphere compared to the GDRP in a certain period. The emission of the industrial sector is obtained by dividing the level of GHG emission (ton/carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)/year) by the GDRP of the industrial sector (billion Rupiahs/year). Figure 88 shows a significant increase of 5.84 tons CO₂e/billion Rupiahs in 2017-2018, caused by the dramatically increased production of GHG emission from 5.44 tons CO₂e to 68.73 tons CO₂e. However, starting in 2019, the intensity of GHG emissions began to slope and decrease in the period of 2020 to 2021. This indicates an increase in the GDRP of the manufacturing industry sectors from 2020 to 2021, accompanied by a decrease in emissions. The decline of emission intensity of the industrial sector was also expected to occur during the pandemic and needs to be consistently improved by Kendal Regency.

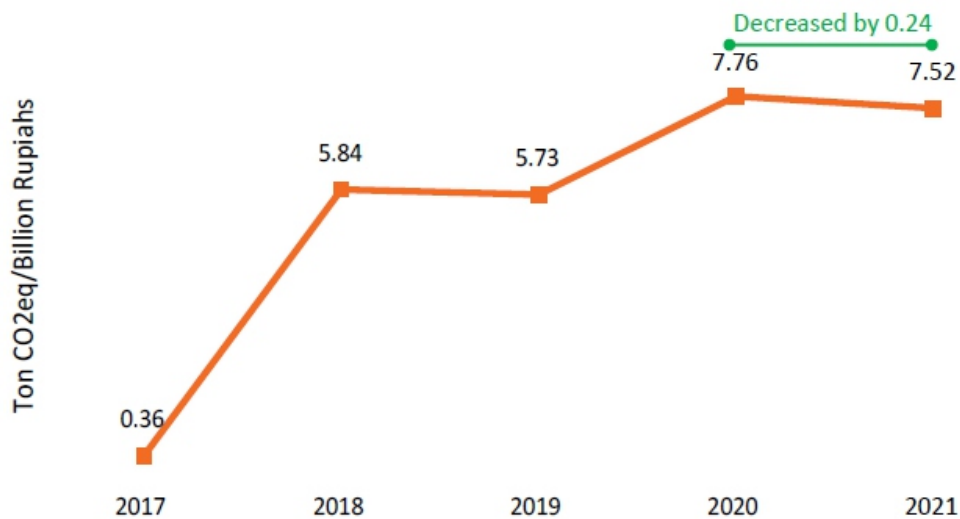


Figure 88. Emission Intensity of Kendal Industry Sector
(Source: Kendal Regency Final GHG Report 2022; Kendal Regency in Figures 2023)

Strategy to Accelerate Goal 9 Achievement: Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructure

The strategy to accelerate Goal 9 achievement should include a holistic approach that integrates the improvements in infrastructure development and eco-friendly industries, given that the investments in infrastructure and industries generally involve the participation of private sector. In this context, Kendal Regency needs to establish synergistic coordination with all the stakeholders.

Encouraging Regional Infrastructure Development

Several actions implemented by Kendal Regency to encourage the development of regional infrastructure include:

- 1. Prioritising the maintenance of national roads with light to heavily damaged conditions.**
- 2. Improving the coordination between local and central governments in handling national roads with light to heavily damaged conditions.**
- 3. Optimising the road handling budget.**
- 4. Utilising local materials and recycling technology for road reparation.**
- 5. Improving the accessibility of service networks with additional routes and fleets.**
- 6. Balancing the flow of loading and unloading movements on water transportation.**
- 7. Developing the service coverage of transportation routes.**
- 8. Adding both connectivity and frequency of land and water transportation.**
- 9. Integrating intra and inter modes.**

Encouraging the Development of Eco-friendly Industry

Several actions implemented by Kendal Regency in encouraging the development of eco-friendly industry include:

- 1. Improving regional investment competitiveness.**
- 2. Developing industrial clusters of potential sectors.**
- 3. Creating a conducive business climate to compete with other regions.**
- 4. Improving basic and supportive infrastructure and facilities for industrial activities.**
- 5. Increasing market diversification and product export.**
- 6. Implementing mandatory biodiesel policy for industrial activities.**
- 7. Conducting research on the development and application of eco-friendly technology for industrial activities.**
- 8. Increasing inter-sectoral cooperation to reduce carbon emissions from the industrial sector.**
- 9. Implementing a carbon tax policy programme at the regency level.**
- 10. Providing incentives to companies with investment in green economy sectors.**



Goal 11: Inclusive Cities and Communities

Making cities and communities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable is the 11th sustainable development goal. It is an objective involving investment in public transportation, availability of public green spaces, and improving inclusive urban planning and regulation. This section focuses on the progress in achieving indicators concerning Target 11.1 (access to adequate housing), target 11.6 (urban environmental impact), and Target 11.7 (urban open space).

Access to Adequate Housing

Percentage of Households with Access to Adequate and Affordable Housing

According to Law No. 1 of 2011 regarding Housing and Settlement Areas, an adequate and affordable house is a house with a building area of minimum adequacy and occupants' health that meets the building safety requirement and is affordable to the occupants. Four criteria must be met for the house to be considered adequate, such as the adequacy of the living area, building durability, access to drinking water, and proper sanitation. The percentage of households with access to adequate and affordable housing is the percentage of housing, either privately owned or rented, that meets the four criteria compared to the total number of houses in the area. Figure 87 shows the proportion of adequate housing in Kendal Regency, reaching 87% in 2021, and 90% in 2022, leaving 10% of houses categorised as inadequate housing. In terms of Kendal Regency's achievement towards the 2020 national target (Figure 88), the current achievement of adequate housing is better, reaching 24.9% above the national target. Kendal Regency needs to encourage the increase of adequate housing by 10% or 1.25% per year until 2030.

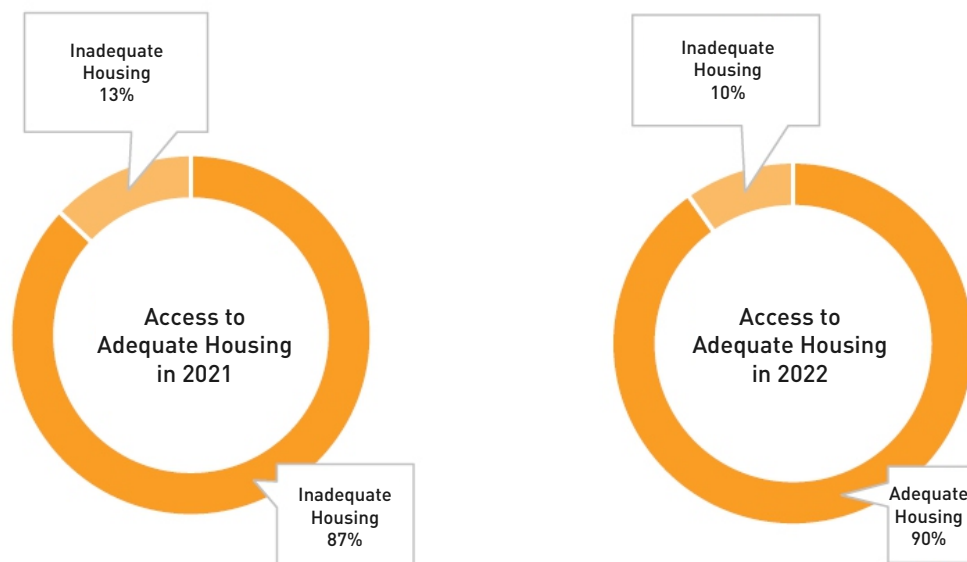


Figure 89. Access to Adequate Housing in 2022
(Source: accessed via kudasakti.kendalkab.go.id)

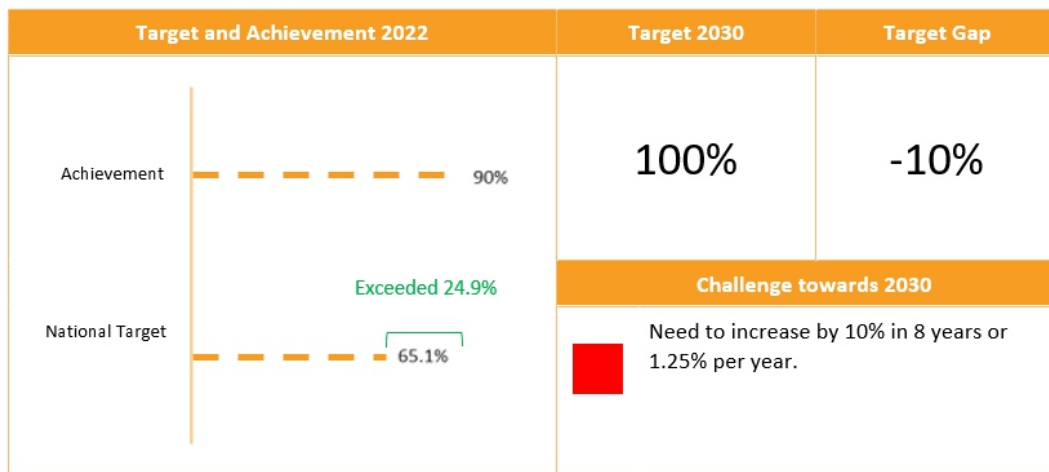


Figure 90. Condition of Kendal Adequate Housing 2022 compared to Indonesia’s 2030 Target
 (Source: accessed via kudasakti.kendalkab.go.id; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report; UN SDGs Target 2030)

Urban Environmental Impacts

Percentage of Households in Urban Areas Served by Waste Management

Household waste is waste that comes from daily activities in a household, excluding specific waste and faeces. Waste management is a systematic, thorough, and sustainable activity that incorporates waste reduction and handling. The percentage of households with adequate waste management is the number of urban households with access to waste management compared to the total number of urban households.

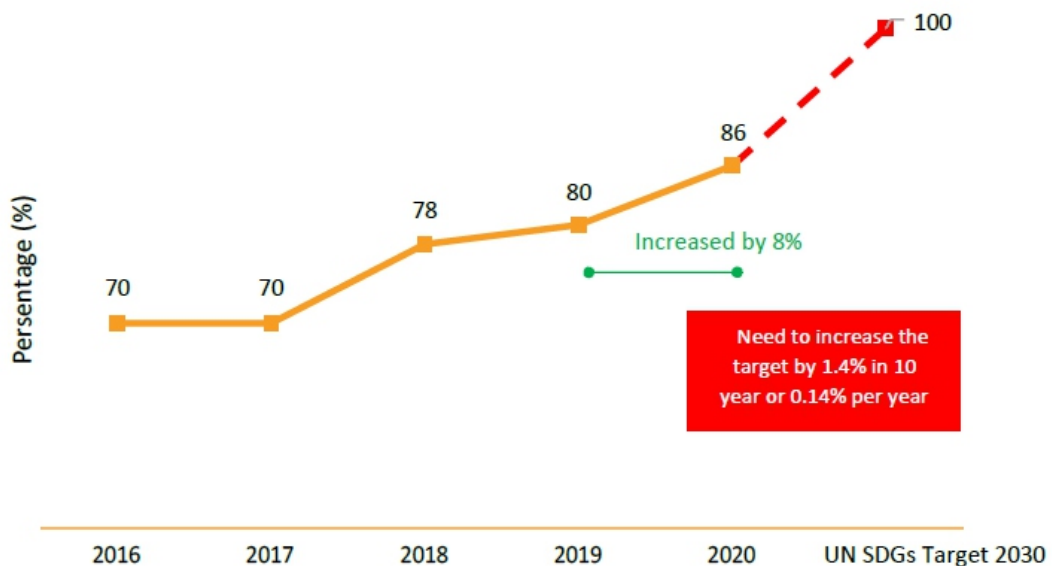


Figure 91. Percentages of Households in Urban Areas Served by Waste Management
 (Source: Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; UN SDGs Target 2030)

Based on Figure 91, the percentage of urban households served by waste management increases every year, from 70% in 2016 to 85% in 2020. Meanwhile, the sectoral data shows a handling target of 14.31% with the realisation of handling up to 21.66%. Moreover, the sectoral data shows a handling target of 14.31% with the realisation of handling up to 21.66%. This indicates a positive trend in waste management, efforts to reduce impacts, and awareness of better health for the environment. To pursue the 2030 targets, it is necessary to increase the target by around 1.4% over the next ten years, or equivalent to 0.14% per year.

Air Quality Index

Air pollution is a problem faced in many urban areas in Indonesia. In recent years, there has been a downward trend in the air quality of major cities in Indonesia. The Air Quality Index (AQI) is a measure used to assess air pollution in an area and is generally calculated based on five pollutants, such as surface oxidants, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. This means, the higher the AQI value, the worse the air quality is in the region.

Kendal Regency is not immune to the increasing trend of air pollution, as seen from the last five years (Figure 90), where the AQI value has increased every year despite the fact that it is classified as moderate. The increased industrial activities as well as fuel and energy consumption contributed to said trend in Kendal Regency. Based on Figure 91, the AQI level of Kendal Regency in 2022 was still in poor condition, scoring 8.2 below the domestic target. However, the achievement was considered better, scoring 3.49 above the national target.

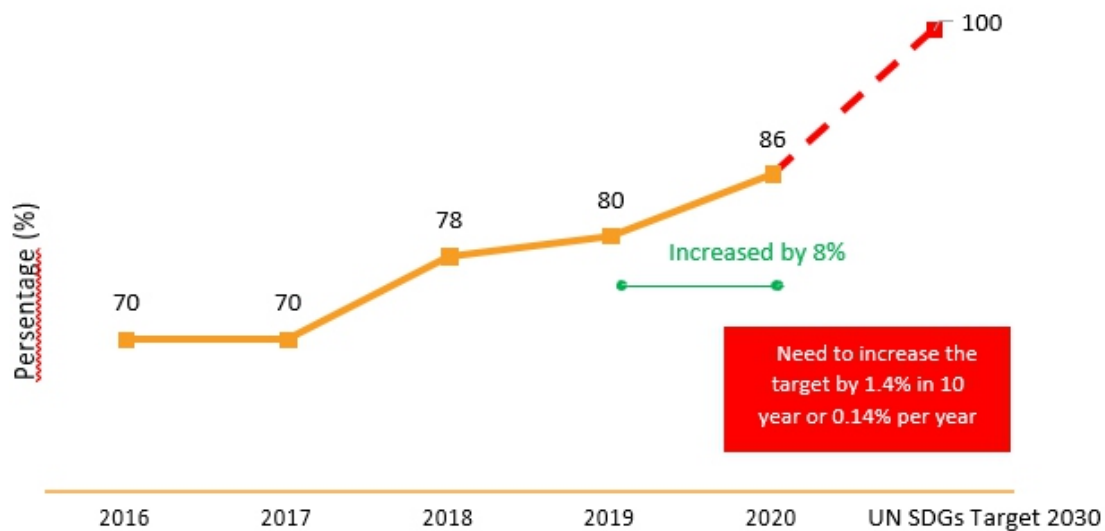


Figure 92. Air Quality Index
(Source: accessed via data.jatengprov.go.id)

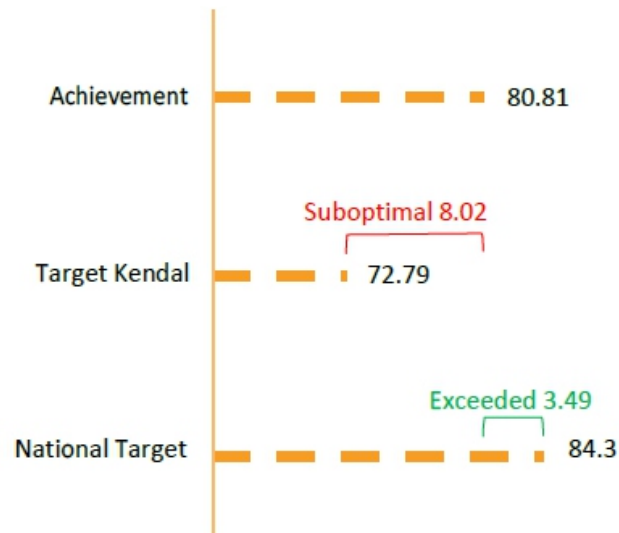


Figure 93. The condition of AQI in Kendal 2022 towards Kendal and National Target 2022
(Source: accessed via kudasakti.kendalkab.go.id; Kendal SDGs RAP 2021-2026; Indonesia SDGs Annual Report)

Best Practice of Goal 11

Pilot Project for Integration of DAK Community Housing in Penyangkringan Village, Weleri District

Integration of the Specific Allocation Fund (DAK) is the integration in the fields of drinking water, sanitation, and housing, labelled as an innovation initiated by the central government through PUPR that aims to reduce slum areas in Central Java. In Central Java, there are three regencies and cities with programme implementation budgets, such as Pemalang Regency, Kendal Regency, and Surakarta City. Integration of DAK is implemented as a form of support towards the vision, plan, and road map in alleviating slums. The construction of community housing in Penyangkringan Village, particularly in Cahaya Weleri Housing, has enabled 170 families or 850 people with low income to have decent housing equipped with three units of communal IPAL installation, one TPS3R, drinking water networks, and various other basic settlement infrastructure.

The success of this implementation is not only limited to providing decent housing but also to financing innovation. There was an involvement from the community in the financing system for housing of the low-income community (MBR). The coordinators of the programme as well as local figures invited the MBR to save money, consolidate, buy new residential land, and undertake initial financing in advance so the low-income community can have their certificate of ownership even before the house is built. Moreover, the Housing and Settlement Office collaborated with banks to help low-income communities by providing a house construction loan of 60 million Rupiahs for type 36 houses with 2 two rooms on a 6 x 10-meter square land. In addition, there is integration of DAK worth 50 million Rupiahs per family for supporting infrastructure of the construction. Although the total investment per housing unit is 110 million Rupiahs, the Bank appraisal for houses in the location is estimated at 150 million Rupiahs, thus indicating value for money.

This community housing has become a comparative study location for other local governments. Nineteen regencies/cities from six provinces such as Central Java, Lampung, East Java, Central Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and South Sumatra conducted direct learning on the location of the community housing construction which was considered well conceptualised.



Figure 94. DAK of integration of Community Housing in Penyangkringan Village, Weleri Subdistrict
 (Source: Kendal Regency Integration performance document of DAK 2021-2022 accessed via dakintegrasi.com)



Figure 95. IPAL of the Communal Community Housing of Penyangkringan Village
 (Source: author documentation)



Figure 96. The Chairman of Low-Income Community
(Source: author documentation)



Figure 97. The Situation at Penyangkringan Village Community Housing
(Source: author documentation)

Green Open Space in Taman Hutan Klorofil

Taman Hutan Klorofil (Klorofil Forest Park) is a comfortable green open space (RTH) located in the centre of Kendal Regency, with easy access, only 9 minutes (700 meters) from the regency square. Taman Hutan Klorofil is an area of 10 hectares inaugurated in February 2017. As an RTH, this park contributes to absorbing carbon emissions generated by Kendal Regency while providing co-benefits, as seen from its social role. Taman Hutan Klorofil opens every day, with many supporting facilities for relaxation, such as a children's playground, jogging track, toilets, seating, food & beverage vendors, and a parking area. In the afternoon on weekends, the park is usually crowded with families and children, playing or exercising. The park has two areas, the outer area, used for relaxation, and the inner area, a conservation zone where various rare plants are grown.





Figure 98. Kendal Regency Klorofil Forest Park
(Source: author documentation)

Strategy to Accelerate Goal 11 Achievement: Inclusive Cities and Settlements

The strategy to accelerate Goal 11 achievement should use integrated management to ensure access to decent and affordable housing, improve waste services in residential areas, and manage air quality which still has not reached the target.

Opening Access to Adequate Housing

- 1. Analysing the characteristics of slums.**
- 2. Increasing community socialisation, participation, and self-subsistence of slum management programmes.**
- 3. Considering spatial aspects and regional development policies.**
- 4. Accelerating the development of settlement infrastructure.**
- 5. Evaluating and analysing the valuation of assets and budgeting.**

Urban Waste Management Services Improvement

- 1. Increasing socialisation of urban waste management and services.**
- 2. Optimising the utilisation of TPS3R.**
- 3. Minimising the cost of waste service retribution.**
- 4. Strengthening the role of stakeholders in the management and utilisation of waste.**
- 5. Strengthening the regulations of domestic waste.**
- 6. Increasing waste transportation facilities in residential areas.**
- 7. Upgrading landfills with sanitary/controlled landfill systems.**

Air Quality Index Management

- 1. Implementing periodic emission tests for all vehicles according to emission standards.**
- 2. Improving public transportation services.**
- 3. Greening the environment.**
- 4. Setting the limits of emissions for the industrial sector.**
- 5. Expanding AQI monitoring network.**
- 6. Developing data modelling and regular monitoring.**





Goal 13: Climate Action

Taking urgent action to overcome climate change and its impacts is the sustainable development of Goal 13. The discussion of Goal 13 focuses on the issue of natural disaster resilience and climate change adaptation and mitigation. This section will discuss target 13.1 (the resilience and adaptation of climate hazards and natural disasters), and target 13.2 (climate change policies).

Resilience and Adaptation of Climate Hazards and Natural Disasters

Number of Deaths, Missing Persons, and Directly Affected Victims by Disasters per 100,000 People

Natural disasters are events that threaten people's livelihoods. Disasters can be divided into two categories, namely natural and man-made disasters. Disasters affect not only the environment, but also physical, economic, and social aspects, such as loss of life. Figure 84 shows the number of victims killed and injured due to natural and man-made disasters, with flooding as the most common disaster in the regency. According to the Disaster Risk Assessment 2022-2026 of Kendal Regency, flooding is considered a high-hazard and medium-risk disaster. The data on the number of disaster victims is useful for monitoring the propensity of disasters to evaluate the achievement of the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies.

Table 10. Number of Deaths and Injured Victims from Disasters per 100,000 People

Disaster Victims	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Died	0,1	0	0,2	0,1	0,1
Injured	0	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1

(Source: Kendal Regency BPBD Data 2018-2022)

Climate Change Policy

Number of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Emissions per Year

GHGs are gases contained in the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that retake infrared radiation reflected on the Earth's surface. The annual number of GHG emissions generated from development sector activities, such as forestry and peatland, agriculture, energy and transportation, industry, and waste, including in the coastal and marine ecosystems. Figure 97 shows the amount of GHG emissions of Kendal Regency from 2018 to 2021 ranging from 900,000 to 980,000 tons of CO₂e, or around 992 thousand to 1 million of CO₂e. The availability of this data indicates the implementation of action plans at the local level to support the reduction of GHG emissions, particularly in those five priority sectors. The government's commitment to reduce GHG is contained in the Regional Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (CCAs RAP) 2022.

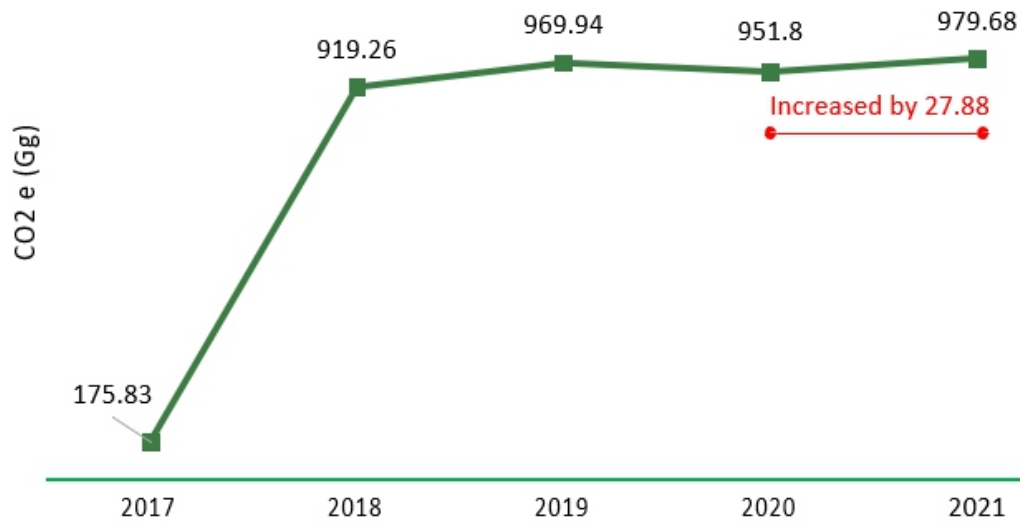


Figure 99. Number of Greenhouse Gas Emissions per Year
(Source: GHG Stocktaking Report of Kendal Regency, 2022)

Strategy to Accelerate Goal 13 Achievement: Climate Action

The strategy to accelerate Goal 13 achievement should lead to integrated handling for the sake of strengthening the resilience of disasters triggered by climate change through climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Strengthening of Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change adaptation takes the form of adjustment of individuals, communities, and regional systems as a whole in anticipating the impacts of climate change, especially to minimise the number of deaths, disappearances, and other direct impacts. Therefore, several actions implemented by the Kendal Regency Government include:

1. Implementing a regional action plan for the adaptation component as stated in the Rencana Aksi Daerah Perubahan Iklim (CAs RAP).
2. Developing warning systems, logistics maintenance, and training for Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) personnel.
3. Developing regional evacuation plans to avoid the risk of disasters recurring.
4. Conducting disaster mitigation and preparation in all lifelines.
5. Assisting victims of disaster by providing basic needs and social protection.
6. Disseminating information related to disaster mitigation and preparation.

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate change mitigation is the effort to reduce carbon emissions from development activities into the atmosphere. This effort can be fulfilled in priority sectors based on the GHG inventory conducted by Kendal Regency. Several actions implemented by Kendal Regency include:

-
- 1. Implementing a regional action plan for GHG reduction as stated in CAs RAP.**

 - 2. Advocating for the utilisation of renewable energy, especially in the industrial sector.**

 - 3. Mobilising regional financing to transition to a green economy.**

 - 4. Finding climate funding opportunities with international partners.**

 - 5. Promoting the private vehicle reduction policies by facilitating public transportation and providing safe routes for bicycles and pedestrians.**

CHAPTER 5

FACILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING SDGs

The Kendal Regency Government has integrated the SDGs within the regional development plans, particularly in the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Kendal Regency 2021-2026. The district government further mobilised supporting tools to integrate SDGs through financing, innovative technology, capacity development, multi-stakeholder collaboration, as well as data and monitoring.

Financing

Regional finance mechanisms in Indonesia encompass revenues, expenditures, and regional funding support, with the latter encouraging various regional and sectoral activities. While conventional financing schemes with limited Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) are typically utilised for implementing SDGs, the government has sought alternative sources, such as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), philanthropy, and APBN in the form of Specific Allocation Fund (DAK) and village funds. An interesting initiative in the realisation of SDGs involves community participation in financing DAK-integrated housing in Penyangkringan Village. As the key stakeholder in regional SDGs implementation, the government must explore innovative financing alternatives aligned with sustainable financing principles.

The Kendal Regency RPJMD considers public-private partnerships (PPP) as an innovative financing mechanism for regional development. In 2021, the total APBD target was set at Rp2.250.472.766.256,00 and realised at Rp2.300.543.641.945,00, surpassing the target by 102.22%. Local revenues comprise local government revenues, transfer revenues, and other legitimate revenues, namely grants from the government. Based on the Kendal Regency SDGs RAP of 2021-2026, the APBD serves as the main funding source for 17 SDGs achievement programs in the Kendal Regency. However, individual Regional Apparatus Organisations (OPD) programmes may rely on diverse financing sources beyond the APBD, as outlined in each OPD Strategic Plan document.

Innovative Technology

The implementation of SDGs in the Kendal Regency is supported by various innovative technologies, with a significant reliance on internet connectivity. However, as of 2020, eight out of 20 districts still lacked access to 4G Mobile Broadband, leading to connectivity gaps. To facilitate the management of data and information, the Kendal Regency Government utilises a Management Information System (SIM). By 2020, approximately 66% of villages had access to the Village Information System. From 2016 to 2020, the use of SIM in Kendal Regency has increased rapidly, from 11 to 147 systems. The information system is accessible not only to each OPD but also to the public, serving as a valuable resource to retrieve data for research development related to SDGs.

Satu Data Indonesia or SDI represents the realisation of the governance policy aimed at ensuring accurate, updated, integrated, accountable, and easily accessible government data for the community, hence "Kuda Sakti" or the Integrated Statistical Data Collection. Kuda Sakti is a SIM that provides comprehensive and integrated sectoral data according to the authority of each agency within the Kendal Regency Government. Accessible to the public free of charge, this data portal contains sectoral data collected by the Department of Communication and Information, produced by each OPD of Kendal Regency. Kuda Sakti can be easily accessed via <https://kudasakti.kendalkab.go.id>.

Data and Monitoring

Programmes and policies cannot be implemented without integrated and properly managed data. Based on Kendal Regency RPJMD 2021-2026, the local government's authority in statistical affairs categorises statistics into three types, such as basic statistics, sectoral statistics, and specific statistics. Basic statistics are statistics intended for broad purposes, whether for the government or the community. They have cross-sectoral, national scale, and macro characteristics, and can only be provided by the government agency, which is Statistics Indonesia (BPS). Sectoral statistics are statistics intended for the needs of certain agencies to perform tasks related to development assigned by the government. They can be found in sectoral planning documents, such as the strategic plan of each OPD, or accessed via the Kuda Sakti portal or OPD-owned information system. Specific statistics are statistics intended for the needs of business, education, society, and culture, implemented by institutions, organisations, individuals, or any elements of society. In this report, there are no indicators of specific statistics being used.

According to the SDGs Achievement Report in Central Java 2022, Kendal Regency has the lowest contribution of SDGs achievement data at only 24.92% out of 35 districts/cities. This is an important notice regarding the availability of SDGs achievement data across various documents and databases of the government and each OPD. It is necessary to align the SDGs indicators issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning with the main performance Indicators of OPD. This alignment is a crucial part of integrating the SDGs with the Regional Development Plans.

Capacity Development

Achieving the targets of SDGs is considered a national development priority that requires synergised policy planning at the national, provincial, and regency/city levels. Since the local government was tasked with integrating the SDGs into local regulations, it has received various briefings, training, and technical guidance on the SDGs. Capacity development efforts have been conducted not only by the central and local governments but also by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), which often serve as resources for training and contributors to SDG programmes.

Multi-stakeholder Collaboration

Multi-stakeholder collaboration is a key element in the implementation of SDGs in the Kendal Regency. Similar to the development of this report, which prioritises inclusivity in the preparation, various OPDs, academics, and NGOs were included in the development process of the report from start to finish. Collaboration for SDGs projects can take the form of partnerships between local governments and NGOs or local companies, such as initiatives by the local Department of Industry and Manpower (Disperinaker) and Kendal Industrial Park Enterprise as a way of reducing the open unemployment rate, increasing innovation, promote research collaboration with academics and research institution, and conducting PPP such as CSR Programmes.

- Local governments build partnership with non-governmental organizations and private sectors as Industry and Manpower Office aims to address the unemployment, and conduct research collaboration and innovation with Joint Research Institutions, or uphold public-private partnerships such as CSR programs, etc.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ACTIONS

The Kendal Regency VLR reflects the firm commitment of the district government and all stakeholders involved in executing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level. The objectives specified in this report are based on the Regional Development Plan up to 2026, the regency's potentials and problems, data availability, and the interests of the regional apparatus organisations (OPD). The achievements of Kendal Regency show a fluctuating trend concerning local and national targets, indicating that more efforts are needed to achieve the 2030 agenda.

The preparation of the Kendal Regency VLR is participatory, emphasising the active participation, interactions, and implementation of mechanisms between institutions at the local level as well as other related stakeholders to achieve common goals. However, the availability of data on Kendal Regency SDG achievements still needs to be improved. This VLR acts as a solid foundation in providing learning experiences to improve achievements and resolution in the future.

The completion of this report signifies the success of all parties in compiling Kendal Regency's SDGs achievements. The performed practices, achievements, and initiatives to implement the SDGs reflect the awareness and responsibility of Kendal Regency in supporting the Agenda towards 2030. The development process of this report demonstrates transparency, inclusivity, and dynamism of collaboration between local governments, NGOs, academics, and other related parties. The Kendal Regency VLR support the realisation of SDGs and promotes Kendal Regency on the international stage, offering new partnership opportunities at the global level.

Various aspects need to be considered by the Kendal Regency Government in maximising the achievements of the SDGs, such as:

- 1. Strengthening the data management system for integrated SDGs target indicators across sectors that can be accessed publicly.**
- 2. Strengthening the commitment of each OPD to periodically provide updated data and information.**
- 3. Formulating sustainable alternative financing schemes, especially for prioritised goals.**
- 4. Reformulating SDGs integration with the Regional Development Plans as a form of determination to SDGs implementation in Kendal Regency.**
- 5. Increasing the capacity of globally competitive human resources, especially among members of OPD who are conscious of SDGs. Strengthening the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders, especially of local communities.**
- 6. Creating large opportunities for cooperation and partnerships with local and international NGOs in improving the achievements of SDGs.**

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APPENDIX






























Appendix I: Data Requirements Table


SDG	Achievement Data Source	Target Achievement Reference
SDG 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Health Data of Kendal Regency 2018-2022 - Department of Agriculture and Food Data 2018-2022 - Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kendal Regency SDGs RAP 2021-2026 - Indonesia SDGs Annual Report 2021-2023 - Roadmap of Indonesia Towards 2030 - UN 2030 Global SDGs Targets (as proxy)
SDG 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Health Data of Kendal Regency 2018-2022 - Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023 - Satlantas Data of Kendal Regency 2019-2022 	
SDG 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kendal Regency SDGs RAP 2021-2026 - Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023 	
SDG 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disdikbud Data 2017-2021 - Data on Violence towards Women and Girls 2022 PPT PKPA of Larasati of Kendal Regency - Kendal Regency SDGs RAP 2021-2026 - Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023 	
SDG 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Java Province in Figures 2023 - Management Information System for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Central Java Province - Kendal Regency Environmental Quality Index 2022 in data.jatengprov.go.id 	
SDG 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023 - Kendal's Website of Statistics (kendalkab.bps.go.id) 	
SDG 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DPUPR Data of Kendal Regency 2022 - Data of Department of Transportation 2018-2022 - Kendal Regency SDGs RAP 2021-2026 - Kendal Regency in Figures 2019-2023 - Kendal Regency GRK Inventarization Report 2022 	
SDG 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kudasakti.kendalkab.go.id Website - Kendal Regency RAPs of SDGs 2021-2026 - Data.jatengprov.go.id Website 	
SDG 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Disaster Management Agency Data of Kendal Regency 2018-2022 - Kendal Regency GRK Inventarisation Report 2022 	


Appendix II: Achievement Recapitulation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2022





























Goals	Indicator	2022 Achievements Compared to 2022 Regency Targets	2022 Achievements Compared to 2022 National Targets	2022 Achievements Compared to 2030 Target	Description	OPD
 2 ZERO HUNGER	1. Prevalence of Stunting	-	●	●	Target exceeded by 0.53%	Department of Health
	2. Prevalence of Wasting	●	▼	▼	Pursuing a reduction target of 4.79% in 8 year	Department of Health
	3. Quality of Food Consumption	●	●	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 3.7% in 8 years	Agriculture and Food Department
	4. Prevalence of Anemia in Pregnant Women	▼	●	▼	Pursuing a reduction target of 11.84% in 8 year	Department of Health
	5. Roportion of Productive and Sustainable Agricultural Areas	●	●	●	On Target	Department of Food and Agriculture
 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	6. Maternal Mortality Rate	▼	●	▼	Pursuing a reduction target of 6.31/100.0 00 KH in 8 years	Department of Health
	7. Women whose Last Birth was Delivered in a Health Facility	●	●	●	On Target	Department of Health
	8. Child Mortality Rate	●	-	●	Target exceeded by 17/1000 KH	Department of Health
	9. Infant Mortality Rate	●	●	●	Target exceeded by 12/1000 KH	Department of Health
	10. Neonatal Mortality Rate	●	●	●	Target exceeded by 2.7/1000 KH	Department of Health
	11. Number of new HIV infections	▼	●	▼	Pursuing a reduction target of 0.0003/1000 population in 8 years	Department of Health




12. Tuberculosis Incidence				Pursuing a reduction target of 173.56/100.000 population in 8 years	Department of Health
13. Malaria Incidence		-		Pursuing a reduction target of 0.000625/1000 population in 8 years	Department of Health
14. Smoking Population in School Age				Target exceeded by 2.4%	Department of Health
15. High Blood Pressure				Pursuing a reduction target of 29.87% in 8 years	Department of Health
16. Prevalence of Obesity				Target exceeded by 18.94%	Department of Health
17. Suicide Rate	-	-		Pursuing a reduction target of incidents by 5 in 8 years	Department of Health
18. Traffic Accidents Rate	-	-		Pursuing a reduction target of traffic accidents by 141 in 8 years	Satlantas
19. The Proportion of Women in Reproductive Age who Use Contraception				Pursuing a reduction target of 0.2% in 10 years	DP2KBP2PA
20. Total Fertility Rate (Data of 2016-2020)	-	-		Target exceeded by 12/1000 KH	DP2KBP2PA
21. Coverage of Essential Healthcare					
- Reproductive, increased Maternal, and Children Health		-		Pursuing an increased target of 0.01% in 8 years	Department of Health
- Communicable Disease		-		Maintaining the target in 8 years	Department of Health

- Non-Communicable Disease		-		Pursuing an increased target of 2.54% in 8 years	Department of Health
- Service Capacity and Access				Maintaining the target in 8 years	Department of Health
22. Coverage of National Health Insurance				Pursuing an increased target of 17.5% in 8 years	Department of Health
23. Population who have received National Programme Vaccines				Pursuing an increased target of 4.96% in 8 years	Department of Health
24. Density and Distribution of Healthcare Professional					
- Specialist Doctors					Department of Health
- General Practitioners					Department of Health
- Dentists					Department of Health
- Nurses					Department of Health
- Midwives					Department of Health
25. NER for Primary School, GER for Secondary School, and GER for High School					
- NER for Primary School				Pursuing an increased target of 3.55% in 8 years	Department of Health

	- GER for Secondary School	▼	▼	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 15.85% in 8 years	Disdikbud	
	- GER for High School	-	●	●	Target exceeded by 3.84%	Disdikbud	
	26. Literacy Rate in Population Aged 15+ Years	▼	●	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 6% in 8 years	Disdikbud	
	27. Percentage of Qualified Teachers in accordance with National Standards (Data of the Year 2017)						
	- Elementary School Teacher with Minimum Qualification of Bachelor's Degree (Data of 2017-2021)	-	-	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 7.75% in 9 years	Disdikbud	
	- Junior High School Teacher with Minimum Qualification of Bachelor's Degree (Data of 2017-2021)	-	-	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 11.66% in 9 years	Disdikbud	
	- Senior High School Teacher with Minimum Qualification of Bachelor's Degree (Data of 2017-2021)	-	-	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 11.31% in 9 years	Disdikbud	
	- Vocational School Teacher with Minimum Qualification of Bachelor's Degree (Data of 2017-2021)	-	-	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 10.68% in 9 years	Disdikbud	
	- Special Education Teacher with Minimum Qualification of Bachelor's Degree (Data of 2017-2021)	-	-	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 15.38% in 9 years	Disdikbud	
	- Kindergarten Teacher with Teaching Certificates (Data of 2016-2020)	-	-	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 30.9% in 10 years	Disdikbud	

	- Elementary Teacher with Teaching Certificates (Data of 2016-2020)	▼	▼	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 33.58% in 10 years	Disdikbud	
	- Junior High School Teacher with Teaching Certificates (Data of 2016-2020)	▼	▼	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 36.28% in 10 years	Disdikbud	
	28. Violence against Women by an intimate Partner	-	●	●	Pursuing an increased target of 0.006% in 8 years	DP2KBP2PA	
	29. Violence against Women by Non-intimate Partner	▼	●	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 0.19% in 8 years	DP2KBP2PA	
	30. Proportion of Women Aged 20-24 Who Were Married in a Union Before Age 15 (Data of 2016-2020)	▼	●	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 0.209% in 8 years	DP2KBP2PA	
	31. The Propotion of sheat held by women in local goverments						
	- Regional Legislative Council Of Regency	●	-	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 25.56% in 8 years	DP2KBP2PA	
	- Regional Legislative Council Of Province	▼	-	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 30% in 8 years	DPUPR	
	32. Percentage of households using safely managed drinking water services	▼	▼	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 4.42% in 8 years	DPUPR	
33. Percentage of goals indicator households using safely managed sanitation services	●	●	▼	Pursuing an increased target of 7.38% in 8 years	DPUPR		

	34. Quality of Surface Water as Raw Water				Pursuing an increase target of 55 in 8 years	Department of Environment
						
	35. GDRP Growth Rate per Capita				Target exceeded by 0.57%	BPS
	36. GDRP per Capita			N/A		BPS
	37. Proportion of Informal Employment					Department of Industry and Manpower
	38. Average Hourly Wage of Workers					Department of Industry and Manpower
	39. Open Unemployment Rate				Pursuing an increase target of 3.54 in 8 years	Department of Industry and Manpower
	40. Number of Foreign Tourists	-	-	-		Disporapar/ BPS
	41. Number of Domestic Tourists		-	-		Disporapar/ BPS
	42. Number of Bank Offices				In accordance with Minimum Service Standards Guidelines No. 534/KPTS/ M/2001	Financial Service Authority/ BPS
	43. National Good Roads				Pursuing an increase target of 3.01 in 8 years	DPUPR
	44. Length of Railway		-	-		Department of Transportation
	45. Number of Ferry Ports		-	-		Department of Transportation
46. Number of Passengers and Goods by Mode of Transportation						

	- Passenger Ships	-	-	-		Department of Transportation
	47. GDRP Growth Rate of Manufacturing BPS Industry	▼	▼	▼	Target exceeded by 0.57%	BPS
	48. Intensity of Industrial Sector (Data of Environment 2017-2021)	-	-	-		Department of Environment
	49. Percentage of households with acces to adequate and affordable housing	-	●	▼	Pursuing an increase target of 10% in 8 years	Disperkim
	50. Percentage of households in urban areas served by waste management (Data of 2016 - 2020)	●	-	▼	Pursuing an increase target of 14% in 10 years	Department of Environment
	51. Air Quality Index	▼	●	-		Department of Environment
	52. Urban Open Space	▼	▼	▼	Pursuing an increase target of 5.89% in 7 years	Department of Environment
	53. Number of death, disappearances and directly affected victims by disasters per 100,000 people					
	- Deceased	●	●	●		BPDB
	- Injured	●	●	●		BPDB
	54. Number of GRK Emissions per Year (Data of 2017-2021)	-	-	▼		Department of Environment

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